



EMPOWERING ALL TOWARD
INCLUSIVE GROWTH

OR TCFD Report 2026

PTT Oil and Retail Business Public Company Limited
Aligned with Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)



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1. TCFD Framework & Introduction

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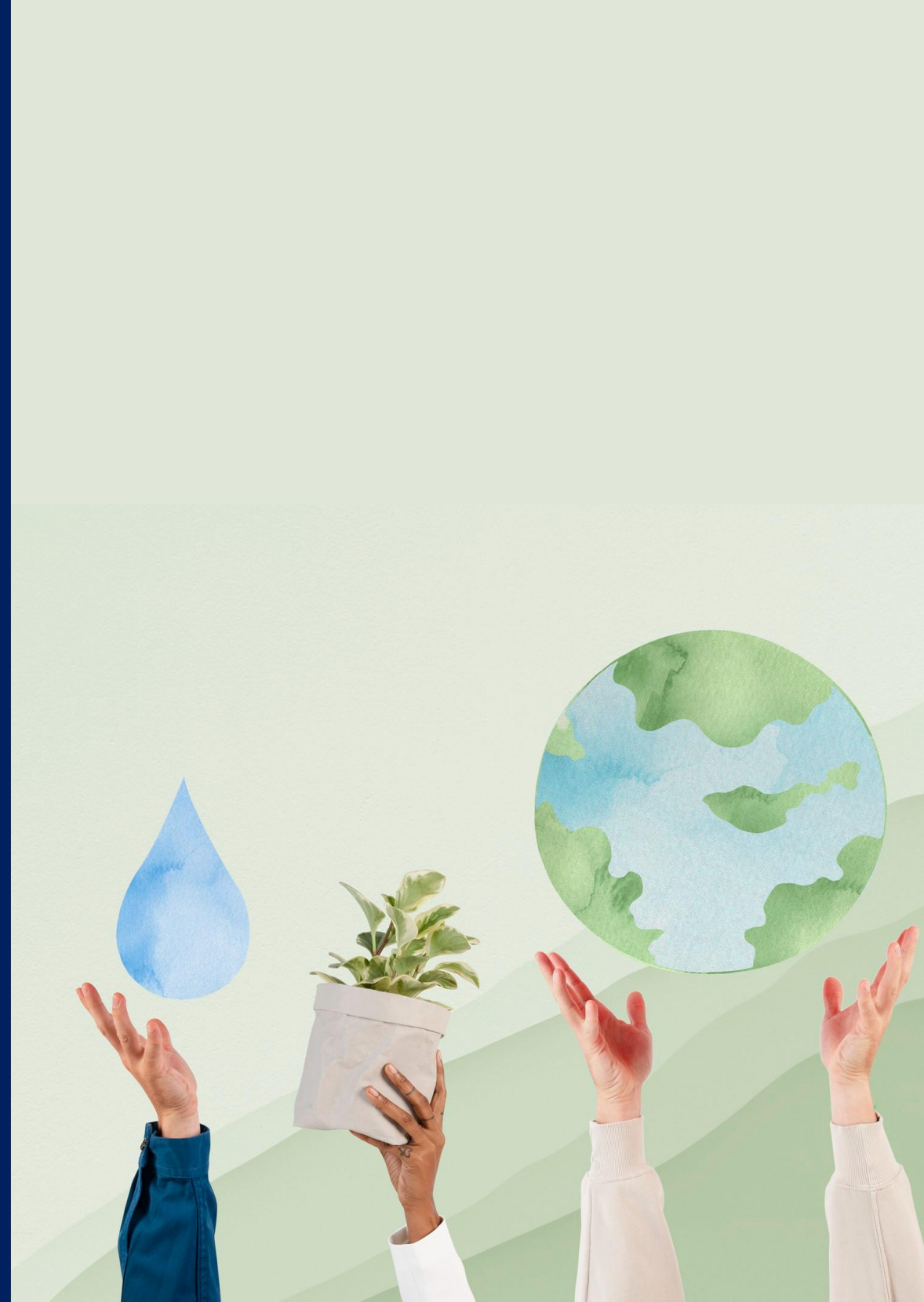
5. Metrics and Targets

TCFD Framework

Climate-related Disclosure

OR is committed to advancing sustainability efforts in accordance with its vision, “Empowering All Toward Inclusive Growth” by establishing OR Strategic Framework. This framework includes key sustainability issues covering three dimensions: environmental (Planet), social (People), and economic (Performance). It aims to achieve the OR 2030 Goals and fulfill its business intention of creating growth opportunities for success, promoting a better quality of life, and fostering growth alongside a thriving environment. Additionally, it seeks to create value for stakeholders throughout the supply chain. In line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production and SDG 13: Climate Action. Through its climate change strategy, OR aims to achieve ultimately reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

The impacts of climate change have intensified on a global scale. In response, OR recognizes these challenges and has integrated climate action into its long-term strategic goals under the OR 2030 Goals, specifically within the Healthy Environment dimension. OR has established a climate change management approach aligned with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. This includes the appointment of a dedicated climate governance body, the formulation of strategic action plans, risk assessment and management, as well as the establishment of targets and relevant performance indicators.



Introduction

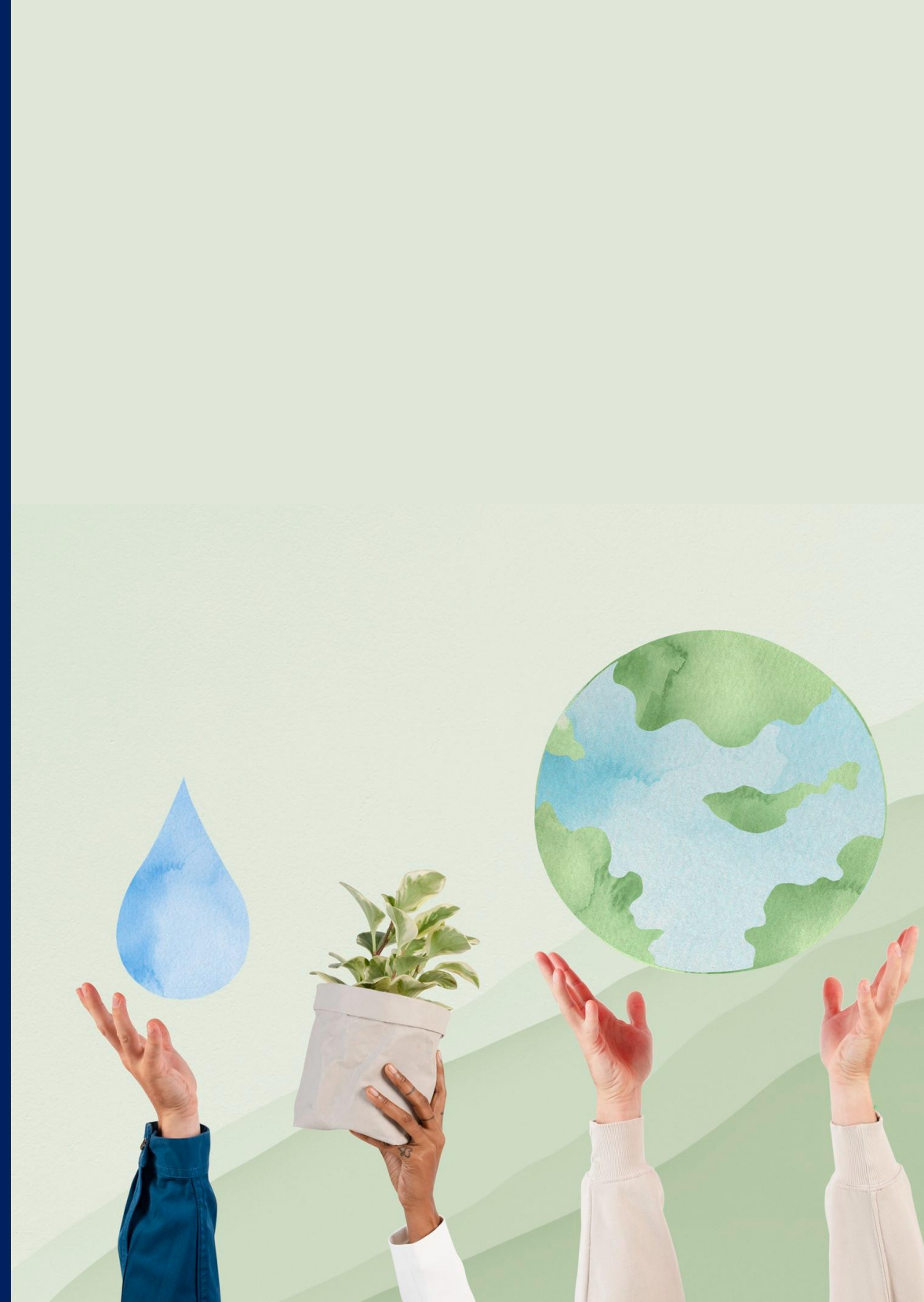
About OR

OR operates under the vision of “Empowering All Toward Inclusive Growth” or “OR: Empowering Opportunities for All to Grow Together,” aiming for a Triple Bottom Line growth that prioritizes the environment (Planet), society and communities (People), alongside business performance (Performance). OR’s mission consists of four key objectives: strengthening integrated energy solutions for seamless mobility, creating comprehensive lifestyle solutions to meet all consumer needs, expanding the business globally for success and recognition in international markets, and driving digital innovation to enhance existing businesses while exploring new opportunities powered by digital innovation.

OR Business Overview

OR operates under four core business groups:

- **Mobility Business** is committed to strengthening its integrated energy portfolio to deliver Seamless Mobility through effective management of the energy ecosystem. This includes fossil-based energy whose core products comprise gasoline, diesel, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), aviation fuel, fuel oil for marine and industrial sectors, and lubricants. It also includes new energy-based solutions such as the development of the EV Station PluZ charging network and alternative low carbon fuels including Sustainable Aviation Fuel or SAF. Products are distributed in the retail market through the Oil Retail Business, in commercial markets through the Energy Solutions Business, and through the Lubricants Business. This business group also develops diverse physical platforms to accommodate consumer behavior across different locations and to meet the future energy needs of consumers.
- **Lifestyle Business** focuses on building a one-stop solution ecosystem that supports all lifestyles by expanding business scope to become part of consumers’ daily lives. This includes the food and beverage (F&B) ecosystem and business expansion into health and wellness and tourism to address emerging consumer behaviors and needs. The business covers coffee shops, convenience stores, food and beverage outlets, retail stores for health and beauty products, as well as the management of businesses within PTT stations.
- **Global Business** is committed to expanding OR’s business base by leveraging successful business models from Thailand such as PTT Station and Café Amazon in international markets. This business group seeks new investment opportunities through subsidiaries with an existing footprint and expertise in their operating countries, while collaborating with partners in Thailand and abroad. These efforts support business expansion into New Territories and strengthen OR’s position in the Global Market.
- **OR Innovation Business** focuses on Digital Transformation to improve operational efficiency, create business opportunities, support partner growth, and build a digital culture across the organization to progress toward becoming a Digital Driven Organization. This business group applies technology to connect data and enhance operational efficiency in all functions, enabling rapid response to market needs. Customer experience is enhanced through digital platforms designed to integrate mobility and lifestyle services seamlessly. OR also develops new business opportunities through Digital Innovation to strengthen OR and support long term partner growth, while developing personnel and cultivating digital culture as part of the organizational culture for sustainable digital transformation.



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- A high-angle, aerial photograph of a dense tropical forest. The canopy is thick and lush, with various shades of green. Some trees have lighter green or yellowish foliage, possibly indicating new growth or specific species. The perspective is looking down from above, showing the intricate patterns of the tree crowns.
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Our Governance

OR has a solid governance framework in place to guide its business activities and strategic decisions toward long-term growth. We aim to reduce by more than one-third of GHG emissions from the business-as-usual scenario projected from 2022 base year by 2030 and Net Zero by 2050. Therefore, we have begun to put this ambition into action by strengthening and improving our governance structure and framework for managing climate-related risks and opportunities. We have restructured our company to mainstream and include climate considerations in strategic decisions of both existing operations and business expansion. We recognize the importance of good corporate governance. This is a critical foundation for all activities in all aspects of the organization in accordance with solid corporate governance principles that enable the business to grow sustainably. OR commits to conducting business in a transparent, ethical, and verifiable manner in accordance with the principles of good corporate governance and business ethics as well as against all sorts of corruption. In addition, OR advocates the adoption of ESG practices for effective operations and builds trust among all key stakeholders. Our governance structure is designed to identify the extent of roles and responsibilities regarding climate action. OR climate-related governance is structured into three levels: Board, Management, and Operation

OR climate-related governance structure

Governance Structure

OR Board of Directors

OR Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee (OR CGS)

OR Enterprise Risk Management Committee (OR ERMC)

QSHE Management Committee (QSHE GMC)

Management Committee (ORMC)

Sustainability Development Committee (OR SD Committee)

Energy Taskforce

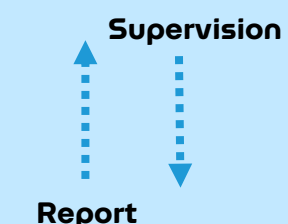
encouraging, supporting, and knowledge changing to accomplish OR's Energy Road map.

Decarbonization Taskforce

encouraging, supporting, and knowledge changing to accomplish OR's Decarbonization Pathway, Carbon Neutrality, and Net Zero.

Circular Economy Taskforce

encouraging, supporting, and knowledge changing to accomplish OR's Responsible Consumption and Production Roadmap.



Our Governance

OR has established a climate governance structure with clearly defined roles and responsibilities to drive and oversee climate change management in a tangible and effective manner. The details of OR's climate governance roles and structure are as follows:

Governance Structure	Roles and Responsibilities	Meeting Frequency
OR Board of Directors	- Govern the business operations to follow the workplan and approve the Corporate KPI related with climate change issue with internal department. - Monitor the progress of climate change strategy and Key Action Plans to comply with company policies.	Quarterly
Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee (OR CGS)	- Define and review climate change policies and action plans, while monitoring results. This also includes integrating the implementation of climate change strategies to ensure alignment with the company's key policies. - Oversight the implementation of Climate Risk Strategy and opportunities at the operational level.	Quarterly
Enterprise Risk Management Committee (OR ERM)	Responsible for defining comprehensive key risk management policies and practices, which include climate-related risks. Assess and review risks, considering both internal and external factors which may affect the achievement of corporate goals. This is to ensure that appropriate measures for tackling climate change, based on OR business context, have been put in place.	Quarterly
Management Committee (ORMC)	- Manage and ensure the direction of the operations to be sustainable. - Top leadership support and sponsorship are key pre-requisites contributing to the success of the whole process.	As Need
Sustainability Development Committee (OR SD Committee)	- Drive and monitor the operations of relevant departments to support implementation of the sustainability strategy and consider approving the annual OR sustainable development progress/report. - Responsible for approving OR's strategic plans, business plans, and action plans for sustainability which complies with the PTT Group policies in national and international sustainability standards.	Quarterly
Taskforces (Energy, Decarbonization, Circular Economy)	Promote and drive actions and Implementations from the policy level to the working group or operational level in particular scope of consideration for achieving OR's 2030 Goal in Healthy Environment Strategy and implementation of TCFD framework.	Quarterly



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- A high-angle, aerial photograph of a dense tropical forest. The canopy is thick and lush, with various shades of green. Some trees have lighter green or yellowish foliage, possibly indicating new growth or specific species. The perspective is looking down from above, showing the intricate patterns of the tree crowns.
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Strategy

OR identifies climate issues to drive the organization towards sustainability and integrate sustainability strategies into the operations of all business units, along with creating a new awareness of sustainability among employees, dealers, and suppliers.

OR defines its Strategic Framework under the vision “Empowering All Toward Inclusive Growth: OR Fulfilling Opportunities for Growth Together.” This can be achieved by integrating Materiality Issues of the Organization into the Sustainability Strategy development process. The objective is to conduct business with a focus on seeking opportunities for growth and success, while also aiming to enhance the quality of life and foster a rich environment for everyone involved. OR’s business operations therefore focus on the environmental, social, and economic responsibilities to create a balanced value for stakeholders. Regarding climate strategy, OR strives for a low carbon society and strives for the remedy of risks and adaptation to climate changes, as was announced in the Quality Safety Health and Environment (QSHE) Policy. This has been communicated to the Strategic Department in every Business Units to take the risk assessment result as inputs in their annual strategy and business plans. The strategy has been implemented rigorously. As a result, the OR can continue to achieve the greenhouse gas emission reduction goal.

OR defined an organization’s sustainability strategy to achieve the goals of business grow in a stable and sustainable way by considering the community, environmental resources, and society, as presented in the figure below. The climate is under the aspect of a Healthy Environment, and net zero emissions in 2050. In order to reach the target, climate risks and opportunities assessment are undertaken as an initial step prior to developing a corporate climate strategy

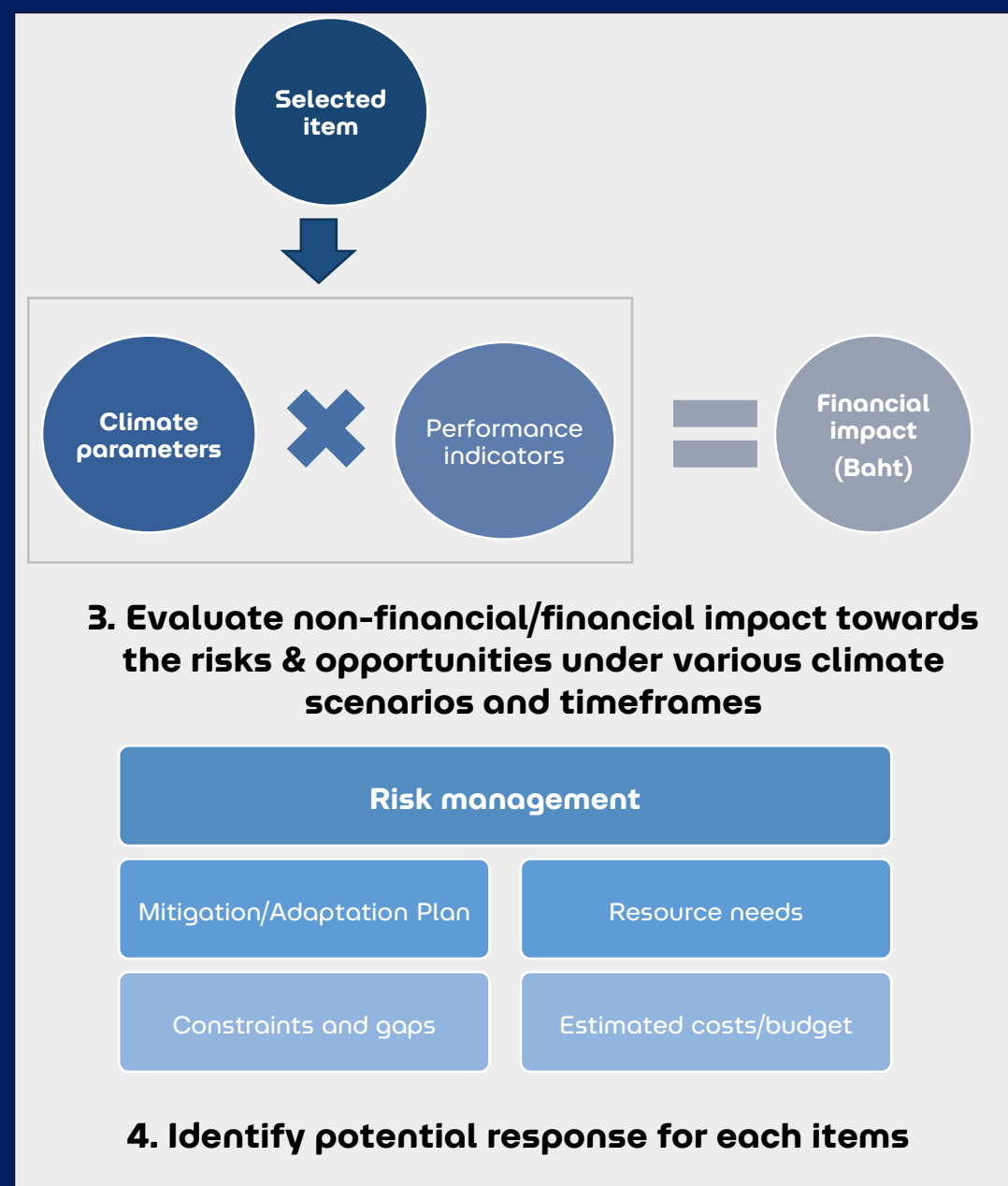
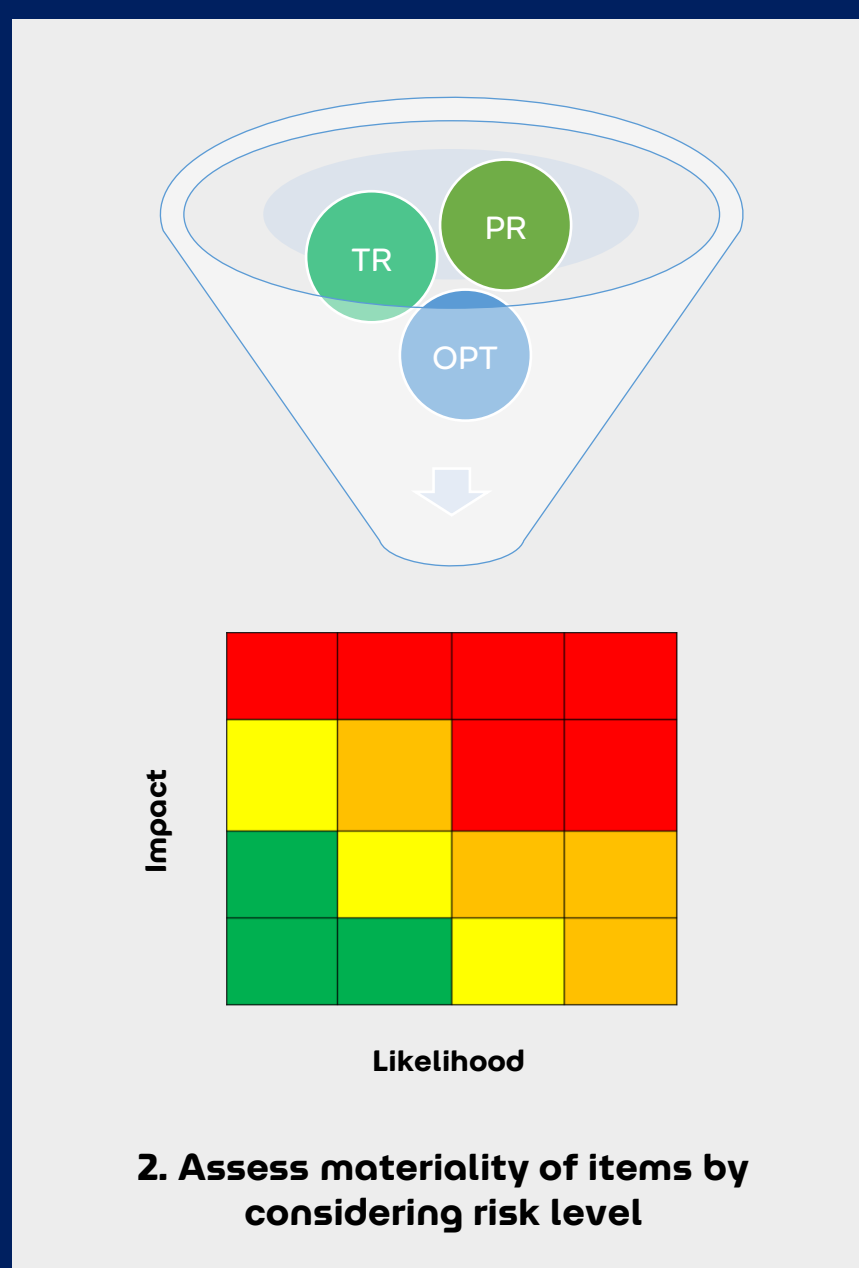
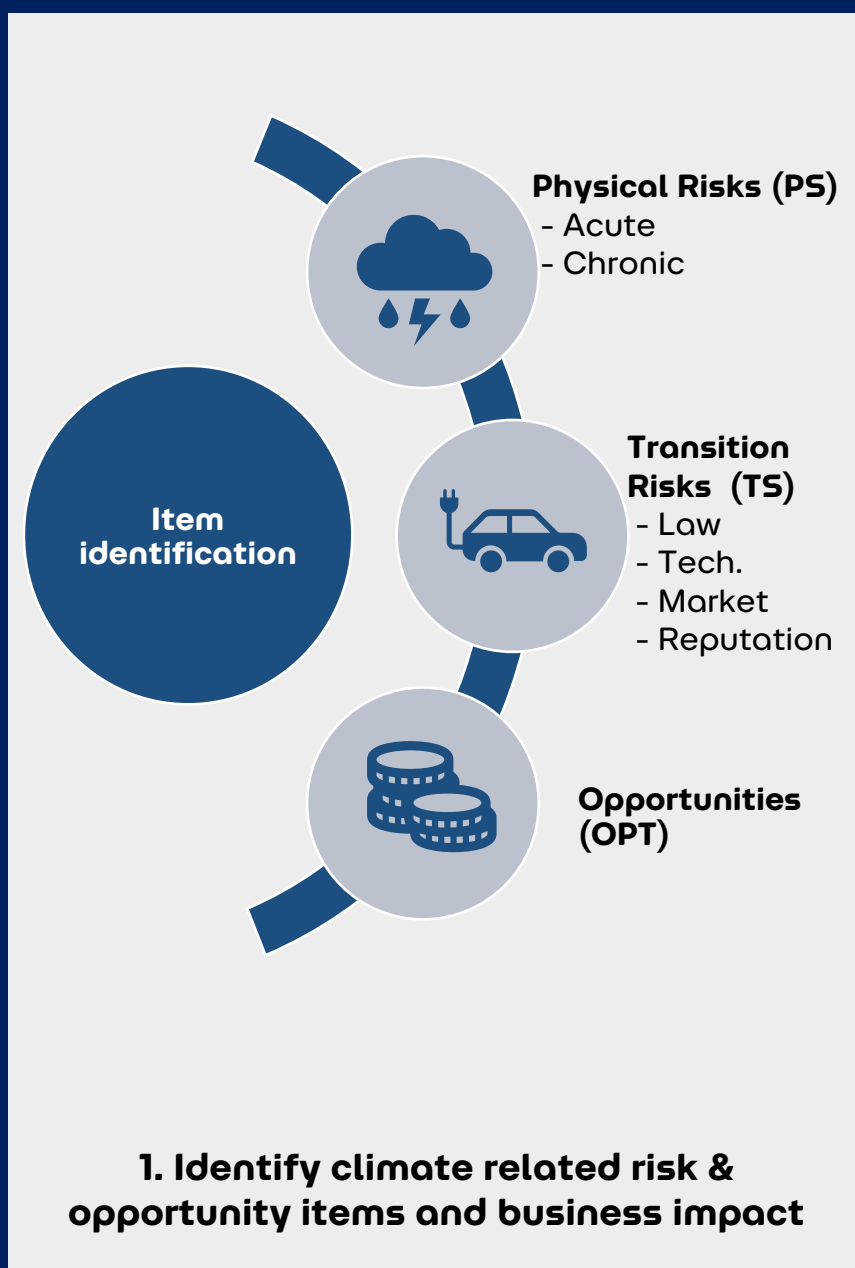
OR 2030 Goal



Strategy

Our Approach for Identifying Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities and Assessing Financial Impact

OR is operating business in the areas that are vulnerable to the impacts of the transition to a low-carbon world. We have begun our journey toward climate resilience by tackling climate-related risks strategically and systematically. Our environmental and strategic departments from various business units have joined forces to establish climate-related risk assessment routines which is the groundwork for continuous development in parallel with the growing experience of climate-related risk management. The framework for assessing and managing climate-related risk is shown below.



Strategy

Our Approach for Identifying Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities and Assessing Financial Impact

The process of assessing the financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities can be described by the 3 following steps.

1

Item Identification

The process starts with completing an exhaustive list of climate perils, transition risks, and opportunities. The items in the list were selected through the process of literature review. The strategic oversight personnel is assigned to every business unit to identify plausible risks associated with their operational boundaries that might emerge within the time horizons of interest. The identification is predicated on the understanding of business vulnerabilities and extrapolation from historical records. Business impacts that are the consequences of the risks are also elaborated in this process. The result is a database of risk items with associated business impacts and climate-related risks of every business unit.

2

Materiality Assessment

The risk assessment process employs the risk matrix for materiality assessment. The materiality of a risk item is characterized by the likelihood and the magnitude of the impact of the risk. The numerical scales of the likelihood and the impact magnitude are derived from OR's Enterprise Risk Management guideline to preserve relevancy between climate-related risks and the current practice.

3

Climate Scenario Analysis

To account for the uncertainty of future scenarios, a stress-testing analysis is conducted. The analysis starts with selecting climate scenarios that are applicable to OR's business. Climate scenarios that we used for physical risk assessment are referred from IPCC's database and from the International Energy Agency (IEA) for transition risks and opportunities.

- In each scenario, physical and socioeconomic parameters at different time horizons are taken into the materiality assessment process and assessed qualitatively to understand impact levels. The impact levels are then translated into climate impact parameters and are assessed quantitatively to determine potential financial impacts to the business.
- Climate-related impacts are integrated into OR's risk matrix using company-specific parameters that reflect tangible damages to the company's overall performance.



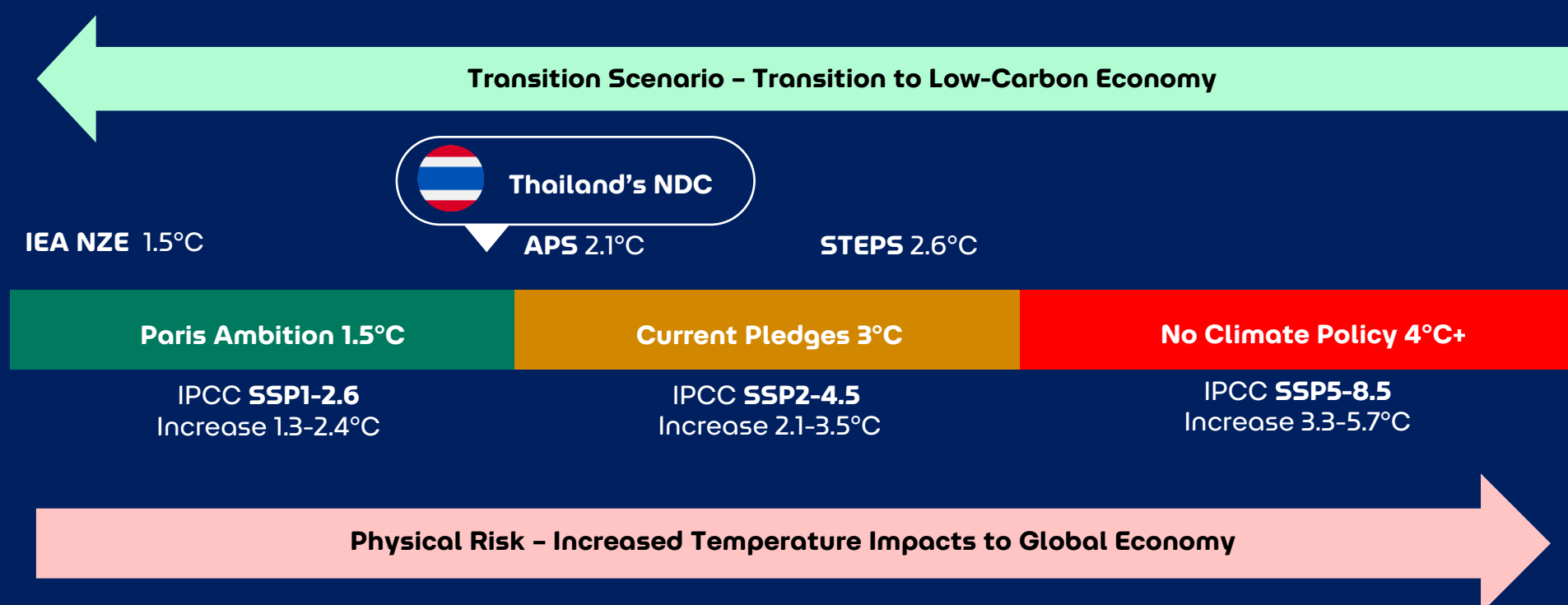
OR Boundary for Assessment and Disclosure

Due to the wide range of OR's businesses, the initial climate risk assessment and disclosure focuses on the Mobility business, a key sector with a substantial financial impact; particularly, PTT stations owned and operated by OR. When confronted with climate risks, petroleum stations are likely to have a greater financial impact than other business units (BUs) due to the size of their market share and the nature of business vulnerability to fossil fuel demand change. As a result, the risks and opportunities chosen for the financial impact assessment in this report only include PTT stations. This decision was made due to their specific impact and connection with other oil businesses in the supply chain. The results of the risk assessment of other business units will be covered in future analysis.

The second priority for assessment is the Lifestyle business, with a focus on Café Amazon. Since coffee accounts for a significant portion of sales, the items considered for assessment were specified as coffee/coffee beans. OR's climate-related risks and opportunities assessment covers OR's own operations and value chain (upstream and downstream). OR reviews climate-related drivers for physical risk assessment covering both acute and chronic risks and reviews climate-related drivers for transition risks and opportunities assessment covering current regulations, emerging regulations, technology risks, legal risks, market risks, and reputational risks. Through a screening process, OR selects risks and opportunities based on perceived significance to OR's business.

Climate Scenarios Selection

According to the explanation of climate scenarios in topic our approach for Identifying climate-related risks and opportunities and assessing financial Impact, OR assessed the potential impacts of physical risks using the relevant Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs) developed by the IPCC. Three SSPs scenarios were selected; SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, and SSP5-8.5. The scenarios cover two extreme cases of future climate as a result of socioeconomic developments: a sustainable world (SSP1), and a climate-unsafe world (SSP5). The other scenario (SSP2) represents a middle road in which transitioning to a low-carbon world takes off but is not rapid enough for keeping the climate under a safe operating space



Strategy

OR Boundary for Assessment and Disclosure (Cont.)

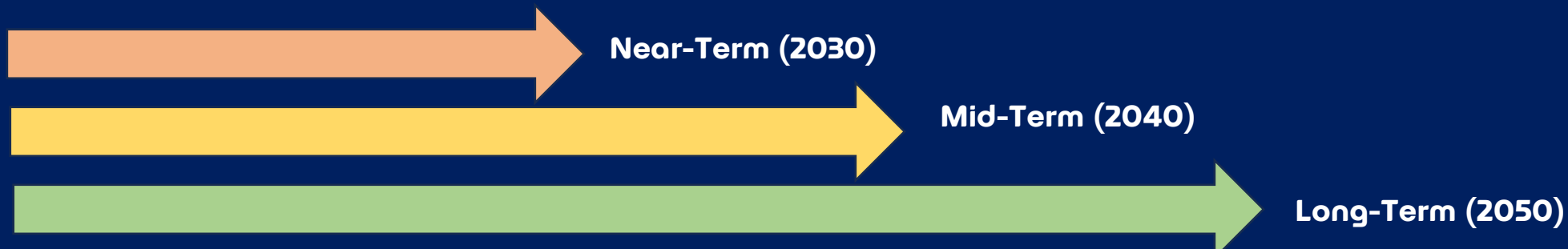
For transition risks and opportunities, three scenarios developed by the IEA were selected; Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), Announced Policies Scenario (APS), and Net Zero Emission (NZE). The scenarios selected for OR climate risks and opportunities assessment are presented in table below.

Type	Climate Scenario	Scenario Explanation
Physical Risk	SSP1-2.6	Low GHG emissions: CO ₂ emissions cut to net zero around 2075
	SSP2-4.5	Intermediate GHG emissions: CO ₂ emissions around current levels until 2050, then falling but not reaching net zero by 2100
	SSP5-8.5	Very high GHG emissions: CO ₂ emissions triple by 2075
Transition Risk and Opportunity	STEPS	A scenario which reflects current policy represented the business-as-usual pathway in which no further effort is implemented to mitigate climate change.
	APS	A scenario which assumes that all climate commitments made by governments around the world, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and longer-term net zero targets, will be met in full and on time.
	NZE	A scenario represents a world where the transition takes off at a rapid rate to limit the warming to 1.5 °C with limited or no temperature overshoot (achieve net zero CO ₂ emissions by 2050).



Timeframe Selection for Climate Scenarios Analysis (Near-, Mid-, Long-Term)

Diverse risk impacts could be apparent at different times, with substantial uncertainty of the timeline in certain circumstances. As a result, we considered three timeframes for climate impact assessment. The first timeframe is characterized as occurring in 2030 in the near term. We expect to have high confidence in the probability of occurrence and the accuracy of our assumption in the immediate run. These are typically associated with transition risks, such as when laws are disclosed through public hearings or when there are market patterns and signals that we can track. The second timeframe under consideration is the medium-term, which is currently set to occur in 2040. According to business pledges and national promises, this is a timeframe for the near future in which we expect the economy will undergo a major transition. Lastly, we evaluate the long-term timeline in 2050 based on global trends to achieve a net zero target by 2050



Strategy

The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses

Risk Items Selection

After delivering fundamental knowledge training on climate-related risks and opportunities assessment, the strategic team of each business unit identified and prioritized risk items. Table shows the outcomes of the identification of climate risks and opportunities for the Mobility business and the Lifestyle business.

Own operation of OR

Identified climate risks and opportunities for Mobility Business Operations



	Oil BUs	Risk Item	Business Impact	Risk Level by Timeframe		
				2030	2040	2050
Physical Risk	PTT Station	Flood caused PTT station operation disruption	P1: Revenue loss from business shut down	Low	Medium	High
			P2: Expenses for restoring damaged areas or assets	Low	Medium	High
	Petroleum Terminal	Flood caused transportation disruption to distribution point	P1: Revenue loss from business shut down	Low	Medium	High
			P2: Expenses of recovering damaged areas/assets	Medium	Medium	High
			P3: Expenses from executing business continuity plan	Low	Medium	High
	FIT Auto, Lubricants	Flood caused operation disruption	P1: Revenue loss from sale loss	Low	Medium	Medium
	Energy Solution (commercial fuel, LPG)	Flood caused operation/ transportation disruption	P1: Revenue loss from business shut down sale loss	Low	Medium	Medium
			P2: Revenue loss from business shut down (LPG Manufacture)	Low	Medium	Medium



Strategy

The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

Risk Items Selection

Own operation of OR

Identified climate risks and opportunities for Mobility Business Operations



	Oil BUs	Risk Item	Business Impact	Risk Level by Timeframe		
				2030	2040	2050
Transition Risk	PTT Station	GHG emission reporting enforcement by regulation	T1: Additional cost due to carbon/GHG emission reporting regulation	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
		Carbon tax enforcement	T2: Additional cost due to carbon tax from Climate Change Act. (Coherent of the risk on customer behavior change)	High	High	High
		CBAM	T3: Additional cost due to CBAM	Low	Low	Low
		Low-emission fuel standard for vehicles	T4: Additional cost for developing low carbon fuel for car	High	High	High
		EV disruption	T5: Fossil fuel demand decrease caused sale volume loss	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
			T6: Increase operation cost due to less volume production	Low	Medium	Medium
			T7: Revenue loss from dealer loss	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
			T8: Dealer loss so that OR has to invest more to maintain network and sales	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
	Petroleum Terminal	Depot facility improvement to serve the policy or alternative clean fuel regulation	T1: Investment cost for depot facility improvement to serve the policy/ alternative clean fuel	High	High	High
		GHG emission reporting enforcement by regulation	T2: Additional cost due to carbon/GHG emission reporting regulation	High	High	High
	FIT Auto	GHG emission reporting enforcement by regulation	T1: Additional cost due to carbon/GHG emission reporting regulation	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
	Lubricants	GHG emission reporting enforcement by regulation	T1: Additional cost due to carbon/GHG emission reporting regulation	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
		Low-emission fuel standard for vehicles	T2: Additional cost for developing low-carbon lubricant	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
		EV disruption	T3: Revenue loss from lubricants sale due to conventional engine decrease	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
	Energy Solution	GHG emission reporting enforcement by regulation	T1: Additional cost due to carbon/GHG emission reporting regulation	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
		Aviation regulation (CORSIA)	T2: Additional cost for developing low-carbon aviation fuel due to CORSIA	High	High	High
		Marine regulation (IMO)	T3: Additional cost for developing low carbon bunker fuel due to IMO	High	High	High



The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

Risk Items Selection

Own operation of OR



Identified climate risks and opportunities for Mobility Business Operations

	Oil BUs	Risk Item	Business Impact	Risk Level by Timeframe		
				2030	2040	2050
Opportunity	PTT Station	EV charging stations and services	O1: Revenue from EV charging stations	High	High	Extreme
			O2: Revenue from the battery swapping	High	High	High
		Hydrogen station	O3: Revenue from hydrogen sale	Low	Medium	Medium
		Solar rooftop	O4: Revenue and cost savings	High	High	High
		Low carbon/ carbon neutral product	O5: Revenue from Bioenergy	High	High	High
		Carbon credit	O6: Revenue from carbon credit	High	High	High
		I-REC	O7: Revenue from I-REC	Low	Medium	Medium
	Petroleum Terminal	Solar rooftop	O1: Revenue and cost savings	High	High	High
		Carbon credit	O2: Revenue from carbon credit	Medium	Medium	High
	FIT Auto	EV charging stations and services	O1: Revenue from EV light maintenance	High	High	High
	Lubricants	Low carbon/ carbon neutral product	O1: Revenue from new products to support the EV market	High	High	High
	Energy Solution	Solar rooftop	O1: Revenue and cost savings	High	High	High
		Low carbon/ carbon neutral product	O2: Revenue from alternative fuels	High	High	High
		Carbon credit	O3: Revenue from carbon credit	High	High	High



Strategy

The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

Risk Items Selection

Own operation of OR

Identified climate risks and opportunities for **Lifestyle Business Operations**



	Risk Item	Business Impact	Risk Level by Timeframe		
			2030	2040	2050
Physical Risk	Flood caused logistic disruption to the distribution point	P1: Revenue loss from sale loss	High	Extreme	Extreme
	Flood caused logistic disruption on raw materials shipped for production	P2: Revenue loss from production volume less than plan	High	High	High
	Flood caused raw materials shortage	P3: Additional cost for sorting raw materials due to raw materials shortage	High	Extreme	Medium
	Flood caused operation disruption	P4: Expenses for recovering damaged assets	High	Extreme	High
	Drought caused raw materials shortage/high cost	P5: Revenue loss from production volume less than plan	High	Extreme	High
		P6: Additional cost due to raw materials' price increased	High	Extreme	High
Transition Risk	GHG emission reporting enforcement by regulation	T1: Additional cost due to carbon/GHG emission reporting regulation	High	High	Extreme
	Recycle/plastic free for packaging regulation	T2: Additional cost due to limiting the use of certain products (plastic bags or non-recyclable packaging)	High	High	Extreme
	Technology disruption on self-service coffee machines	T3: Revenue loss from the self-service coffee machines	Medium	Medium	High
	Customer behavior changes due to a preference shift to low carbon product	T4: Revenue loss from sale loss or customer loss	High	High	Extreme
Opportunity	Low carbon/ carbon neutral product	O1: Revenue from new product e.g. carbon neutral coffee	Medium	High	Extreme
	Self-service coffee machines	O2: Revenue from new service	Medium	Medium	High



The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

Risk Materiality

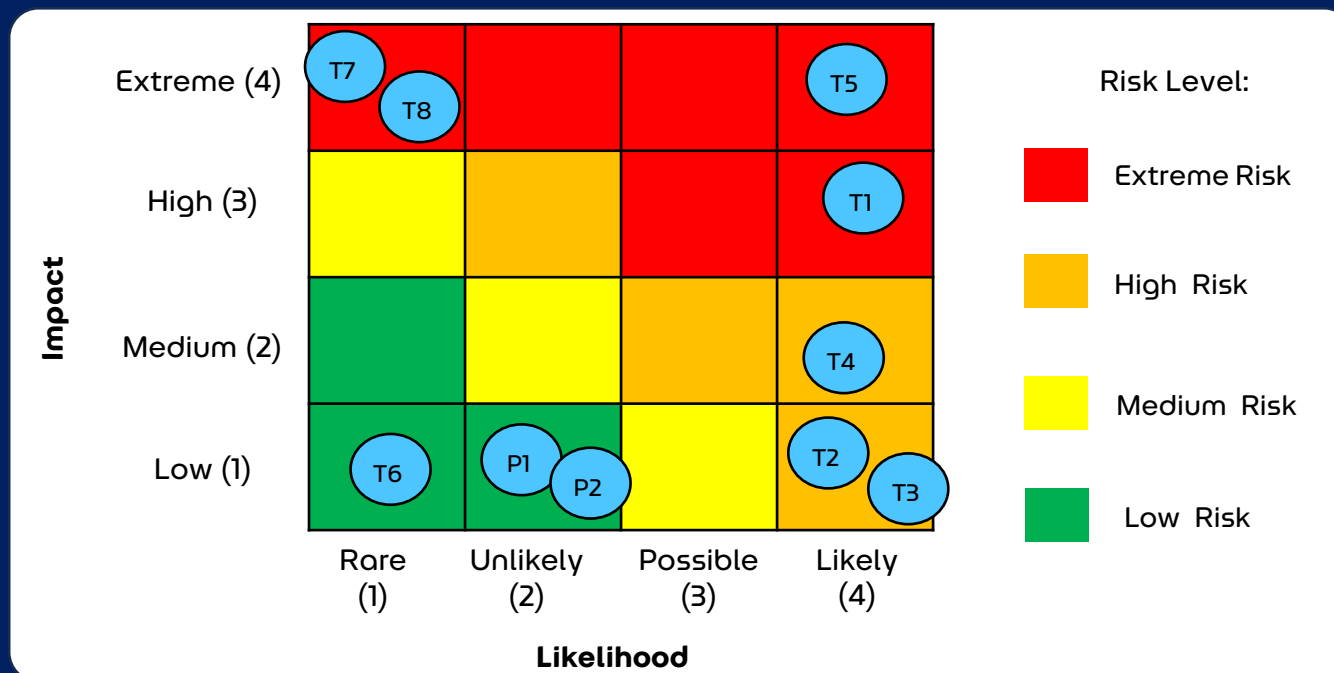
Own operation of OR

As mentioned in risk items selection, we prioritized the financial impact of PTT stations in the mobility business and Café Amazon in lifestyle business due to the magnitude of the impact, the size of the business unit, and the availability of data for assessment. We used the OR risk matrix, which is commonly used in corporate risk assessment, to prioritize the risk and opportunity levels. The following figure demonstrate the risk matrix of a PTT station and Café Amazon, respectively. The following are selected items for assessing the financial impact in 2030.

1. Mobility business: PTT station

- **Physical risk:** Flood causes expenses of recovering damaged areas or assets.
- **Transition risk:** Fossil fuel demand changes and sale volume change/loss due to EV disruption.
- **Opportunity:** EV charging stations

Risk matrix on climate related risks and opportunities of PTT station



Physical risk items

P1: Flood caused PTT station operation disruption and revenue loss from business shut down

P2: Flood causes expenses of recovering damaged areas/assets

Transition risk items

T1: Additional cost due to GHG emission reporting

T2: Additional cost due to on carbon tax from Climate Change Act.

T3: Additional cost due to CBAM

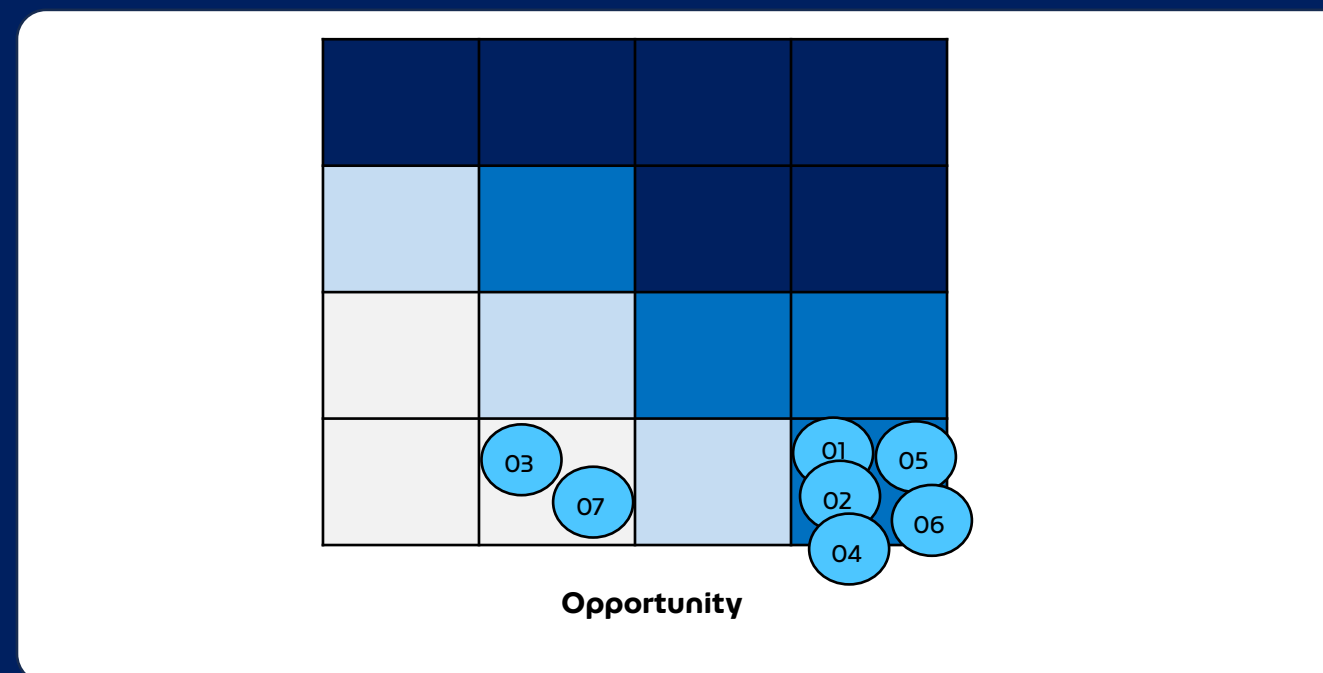
T4: Additional cost for developing low carbon fuel for car

T5: EV promotion caused fossil fuel demand change/decrease & sale volume loss

T6: EV caused increase operation cost due to less volume production

T7: EV caused dealer loss

T8: EV caused dealer loss so that OR has to invest more to maintain network



Opportunity items

01: Revenue from EV charging stations

O2: Revenue from battery swapping service

O3: Revenue from hydrogen sale

O4: Revenue and cost savings of solar rooftop

O5: Revenue from Bioenergy

O6: Revenue from carbon credit

O7: Revenue from I-REC



The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

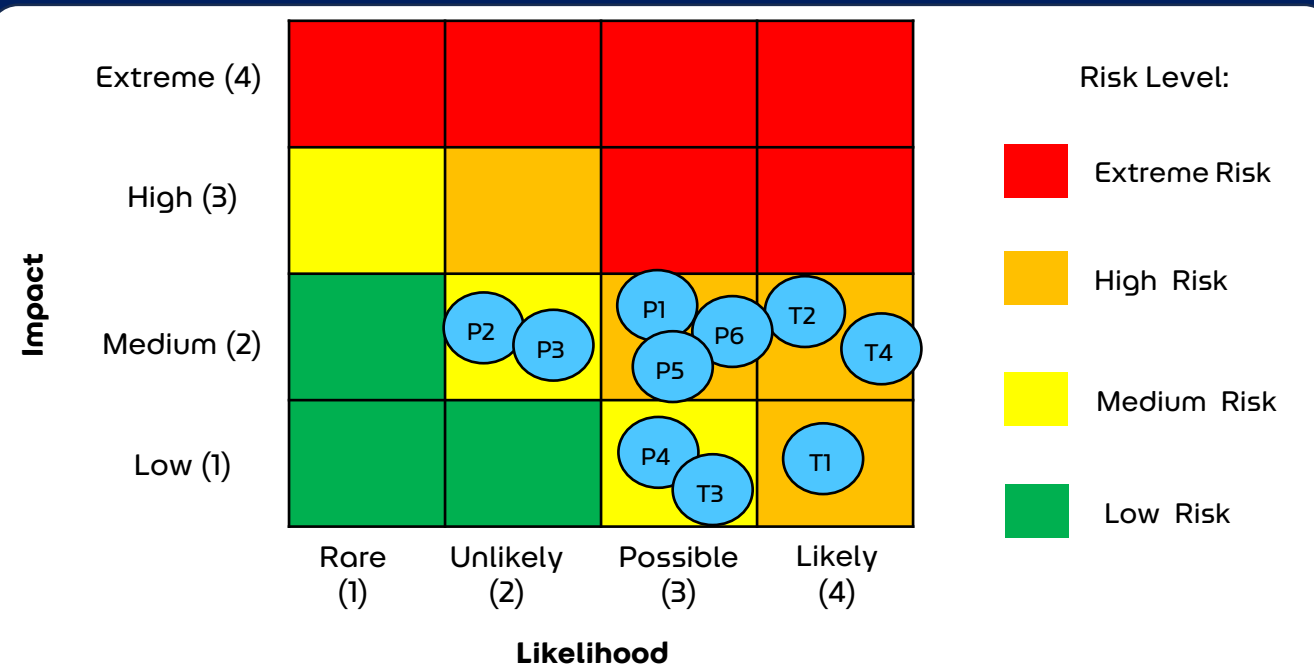
Risk Materiality

Own operation of OR

2. Lifestyle business: Café Amazon

- **Physical risk:** Drought caused additional cost due to raw materials' price increased.
- **Transition risk:** Revenue loss from low carbon product disruption due to customer preference shift to low carbon product (low carbon coffee).
- **Opportunity:** Revenue increase from selling carbon neutral coffee due to customer preference shift to low carbon product.

Risk matrix on climate related risks and opportunities of Café Amazon

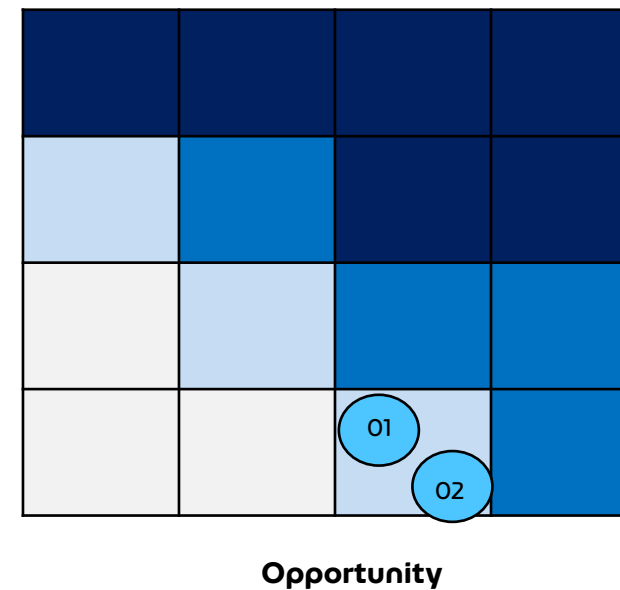


Physical risk items

P1: Flood caused sale loss due to logistic disruption to distribution points.
P2: Flood caused revenue loss from production volume less than plan due to logistic disruption on raw materials transportation for production.
P3: Flood caused additional cost for sorting raw materials due to raw materials shortage.
P4: Flood caused expenses of recovering damaged assets.
P5: Drought caused revenue loss from production volume less than plan due to raw materials shortage.
P6: Drought caused additional cost due to raw materials' price increased.

Transition risk items

T1: Additional cost due to GHG emission reporting.
T2: Additional cost due to low carbon packaging regulation.
T3: Revenue loss from self-service coffee machine.
T4: Revenue loss from low carbon product disruption due to customer preference shift



Opportunity items

O1: Revenue increase from selling low carbon products (Carbon neutral coffee)
O2: Revenue from new service (self-service coffee machine)



The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

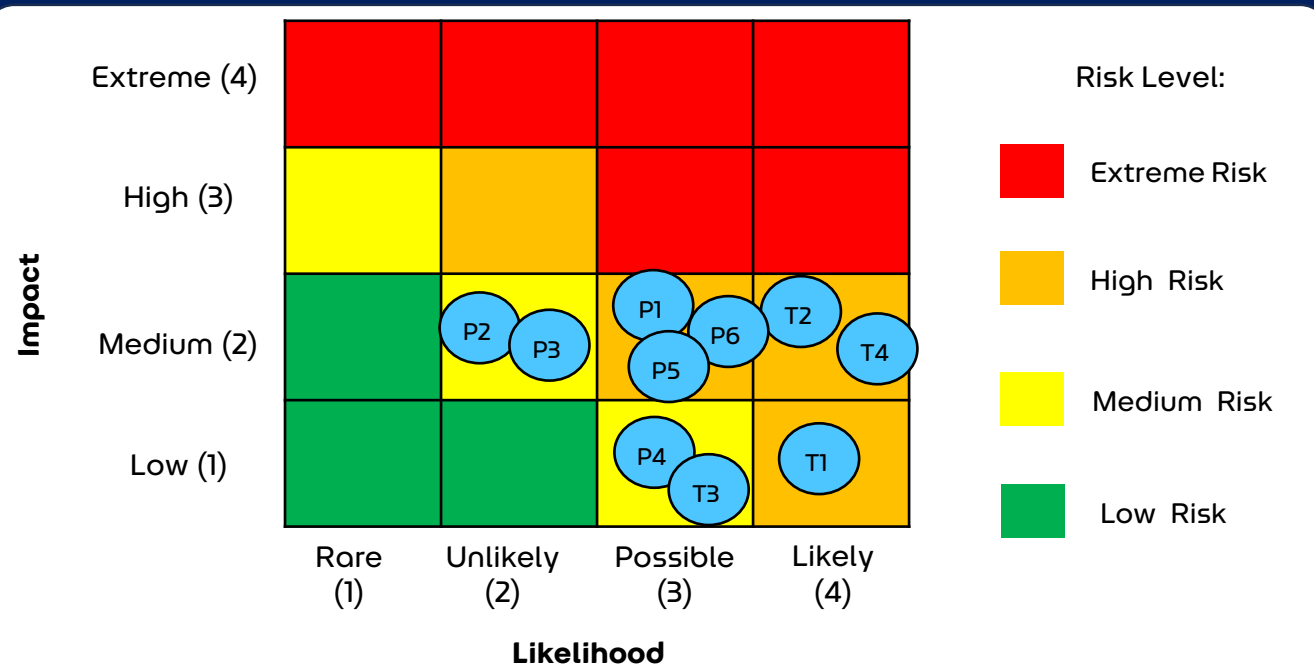
Risk Materiality

Own operation of OR

2. Lifestyle business: Café Amazon

- **Physical risk:** Drought caused additional cost due to raw materials' price increased.
- **Transition risk:** Revenue loss from low carbon product disruption due to customer preference shift to low carbon product (low carbon coffee).
- **Opportunity:** Revenue increase from selling carbon neutral coffee due to customer preference shift to low carbon product.

Risk matrix on climate related risks and opportunities of Café Amazon

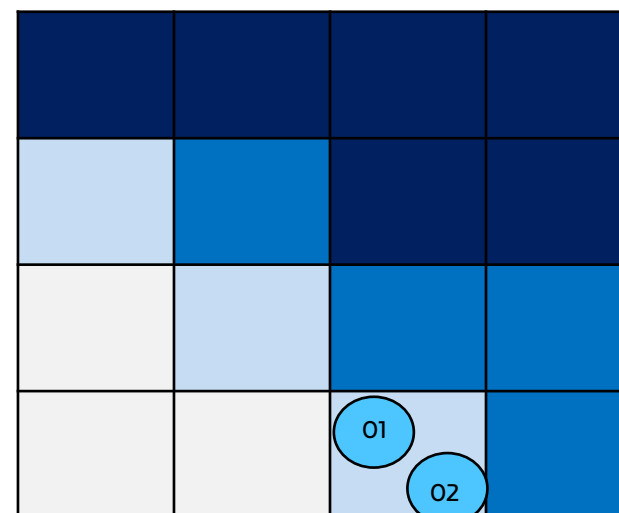


Physical risk items

- P1: Flood caused sale loss due to logistic disruption to distribution points.
P2: Flood caused revenue loss from production volume less than plan due to logistic disruption on raw materials transportation for production.
P3: Flood caused additional cost for sorting raw materials due to raw materials shortage.
P4: Flood caused expenses of recovering damaged assets.
P5: Drought caused revenue loss from production volume less than plan due to raw materials shortage.
P6: Drought caused additional cost due to raw materials' price increased.

Transition risk items

- T1: Additional cost due to GHG emission reporting.
T2: Additional cost due to low carbon packaging regulation.
T3: Revenue loss from self-service coffee machine.
T4: Revenue loss from low carbon product disruption due to customer preference shift



Opportunity

Opportunity items

- O1: Revenue increase from selling low carbon products (Carbon neutral coffee)
O2: Revenue from new service (self-service coffee machine)



The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

Financial Impact Mobility Business: PTT Station



Physical Risk: Floods

Floods can significantly impact the PTT stations and their supply chain, including petroleum terminals, FIT Auto Service Center and lubricants, LPG services and retail shops located within the station. Here's how flood-related climate risks can affect various aspects of a PTT station and its supply chain:

- **Infrastructure Damage:** Floods can cause damage to the physical infrastructure of PTT Stations, including fuel storage tanks, pumps, pipelines, and other equipment. This damage can lead to disruptions in fuel supply and distribution, as well as costly repairs or replacements.
- **Fuel Supply Disruptions:** Floods can impact the transportation and delivery of fuel to PTT Stations. Road closures, damaged infrastructure, or inaccessible routes can hinder the supply chain, resulting in delayed or reduced fuel deliveries.
- **Operational Interruptions:** Floods can force the temporary closure of PTT stations due to safety concerns or damaged infrastructure. This interruption in operations can result in financial losses for the station and inconvenience for customers who rely on the services provided.
- **Inventory Losses:** Floods can damage or destroy fuel inventory stored at the station. This can result in significant financial losses for the station as well as impact on the ability to meet customer demand for fuel and related products.
- **Customer Accessibility:** Floods can make PTT stations inaccessible for customers due to road closures or unsafe conditions. This can lead to a decline in customer visits, affecting the station's revenue and profitability.
- **Environmental Impact:** Floods can increase the risk of fuel spills and environmental contamination. If fuel storage tanks or pipelines are compromised during a flood event, it can result in leaks or spills, leading to soil and water pollution. The cleanup and remediation efforts required can be costly and time-consuming.

According to our selection, floods that cause infrastructure/facilities damage are selected for the financial impact assessment and proposed this assessment with OR strategic response and adaptation plan for all existing and new operations (100%) in less than 5 years of the implementation timeline. This analysis includes a direct impact on the cost of damage repairs on building structures, cost of damaged oil facilities (underground oil storage tank and piping, oil dispenser) and cost of damaged EV facilities. The cost of damaged buildings is estimated by using the Aqueduct Flood model and depth-damage function method. While cost of damaged oil facilities and EV facilities estimated from OR historical data.

The estimated financial impact from Table 4 demonstrates that the expected financial impact of both scenarios in 2030 of SSP5-8.5 and SSP2-4.5 are similar in the range of 200-300 MTHB as well as the other timeframes in SSP2-4.5. The SSP1-2.6's impact tends to be less than 250 MTBH across all timeframes.



The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

Financial Impact
Mobility Business: PTT Station



PTT Stations Physical Risk, Business Impact, and Financial Implication

Risk	Business Impacts	Climate Scenario	Assumption	Climate Impact Parameters	Performance Indicators	Financial Impact (MTHB)			Strategic Response/Adaptation Plan
						2030	2040	2050	
Floods	Expenses on repairing/recovering damaged facilities	SSP5-8.5	- Consider 220 PTT stations (COCO: Company owned Company Operated) - Flood depth > 0.5 meter caused damage	Area damaged (m²)	Cost of repairing 20,000 THB/m²	200-300	300-1000	1000-1600	1) Infrastructure Resilience: Implement flood mitigation measures such as raised platforms, flood barriers, and improved drainage systems to protect petroleum station infrastructure from flood damage. 2) Emergency Response Plans: Develop and implement robust emergency response plans that outline procedures for managing flood events, ensuring employee safety, and minimizing operational disruptions. 3) Diversification of Supply Routes: Establish alternative supply routes and transportation options to reduce reliance on a single route. This can help ensure a continuous fuel supply to the station, even if one route is affected by floods. 4) Inventory Management: Maintain adequate fuel inventories and establish contingency plans to handle disruptions in supply. This can include working with suppliers to secure additional fuel sources or having backup storage facilities in unaffected areas. 5) Business Continuity Planning: Develop and regularly review business continuity plans that address potential flood-related disruptions. This includes backup power systems, alternative communication channels, and arrangements for repairs and maintenance. 6) Environmental Protection Measures: Implement measures to prevent or minimize environmental contamination in the event of a fuel spill or leak during a flood. This can include secondary containment systems, regular inspections, and proper maintenance of fuel storage facilities. By implementing these measures, petroleum stations can enhance their resilience to climate risks from floods, minimize disruptions to their operations and supply chains, and ensure the continued availability of fuel and services to customers.
		SSP2-4.5				200-300	200-300	200-300	
		SSP1-2.6				<200	<200	<200	



The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

Financial Impact Mobility Business: PTT Station



Transition Risk: Fossil fuel demand change

Regarding transition risk, risk from oil demand change is selected. Thai governments are putting in efforts to promote Thailand as an electric vehicle (EV) production base for the Asean region through policy and related regulation development. Moreover, to support these policies, tax reduction and others related issue have been advocated for EV production investment in the country. Thus, the use of more EVs caused an expansion in EV's market and decrease oil demand.

Scenario data are retrieved from the IEA World Energy Outlook 2022 report and the Thailand's Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS). As shown in the findings in Table 5, oil demand increases from 2030 to 2050 under the STEPS scenario and decreases after 2030 under the APS scenario.

PTT Stations Transition Risk, Business Impacts and Financial Implication

Risk	Business Impacts	Climate Scenario	Assumption	Climate Impact Parameters	Performance Indicators	Financial Impact (MTHB)			Strategic Response/Adaptation Plan
						2030	2040	2050	
Fossil fuel demand change in the transportation sector	Revenue change/ loss from oil demand volume	STEPS	- Constant OR market share - Oil retail, excluded commercial oil	oil sale change (%) 2030: +9% 2040: +10% 2050: +12%	Sale price = 30 Baht/liter	+3,700	+41,000	+48,000	To support the change in energy technology direction and changing consumer behavior, OR, therefore, has adjusted its business strategy and the investment proportion, continuously seeking new business development opportunities, including: - Diversification and Adaptation: Explore opportunities to diversify business operations by investing in alternative energy solutions, such as electric vehicle charging infrastructure (EV Station PluZ), renewable energy projects (Solar Rooftop), or offering other services that align with changing consumer preferences e.g., E-Fit Auto (Light Maintenance, EV Station PluZ Application). - Long-term Planning on Portfolio management and Adaptability: Develop long-term business plans that consider potential scenarios and the changing landscape of oil demand. Adaptability, flexibility, and continuous monitoring of market trends are crucial for successfully navigating the transition.
		APS (Thailand's LT-LEDS)	- Constant OR market share - Oil retail, excluded commercial oil	oil sale change (%) 2030: +6% 2040: -45% 2050: -55%	Sale price = 30 Baht/liter	+22,000	-178,000	-216,000	
		NZE	- Constant OR market share - Oil retail, excluded commercial oil	oil sale change (%) 2030: -23% 2040: -70% 2050: -93%	Sale price = 30 Baht/liter	-92,000	-275,000	-366,000	

Remark: In the short term, oil demand will increase in STEPS scenario for all timeframes and APS scenario in 2030. However, it will decline sharply in the NZE scenario. The oil products need close attention to manage during the transition



The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

Financial Impact Mobility Business: PTT Station



Opportunity: EV charging station

OR is one of PTT Group's flagships, committed to driving manufacturing innovation by providing end-to-end EV services to support the country's target industries transition to a low-carbon society across the EV value chain. OR services range from the development of battery standards to the supply of EV downstream services such as EV charger stations and EV light maintenance, as well as the provision of full EV services on digital platforms. These existing operations highlight the advantages of operating an EV business and the potential of OR to be a key player in developing and promoting the full spectrum of Thailand's EV economy. According to Thailand's EV promoting policy and OR business direction, a large potential is presented in electricity sales driven by the surge in EV demand. OR has rolled out the plan to increase the market share of EV charging stations around the country to capture this opportunity. Regarding that, the opportunity of electricity sale from EV share increase is prioritized to be assessed.

PTT Stations Opportunity, Business Impacts and Financial Implication

Opportunity	Business Impacts	Climate Scenario	Assumption	Climate Impact Parameters	Performance Indicators	Financial Impact (MTHB)			Strategic Response/Adaptation Plan
						2030	2040	2050	
Expansion of EV charging station due to EV demand increase	Increased revenue from electricity sales	STEPS	Consider only BEV passenger cars/trucks. 1. No. of EV is 440,000 in 2030 based on 30@30 policy* with 15-20% growth annually from 2030 2. 15% of EV users charge at EV station 3. 40% Market share of OR EV stations 4. Average Electricity consumption = 4,000 kWh/year/car	Electricity sales (MWh/year) 2030: 100 2040: 500 2050: 2100	Average sale price = 6.5 THB/kWh	700	3,400	14,000	1) Partnership to expanding EV charging station in residential and commercial building. 2) Distribution of Ultra EV Home Charger 3) Develop and Expand EV Hub 4) Developed a mobile application providing end-to-end functionalities that enable users to locate charging stations, reserve charging connectors, initiate and manage charging sessions, and complete payments through a single platform. 5) The establishment of a "FIT Auto Academy" workshop for the purpose of increasing the abilities of staff working at all FIT Auto service centers including the capacity to maintain EV cars.
		APS	1. No. of EV is 660,000 in 2030 with 15-20% growth annually from 2030 (No. 2-4 same assumptions as STEPS)	Electricity sales (MWh/year) 2030: 160 2040: 800 2050: 3,200	Average sale price = 6.5 THB/kWh	1,000	5,100	21,000	
		NZE	1. No. of EV is 880,000 in 2030 with 15-20% growth annually from 2030 (No. 2-4 same assumptions as STEPS)	Electricity sales (MWh/year) 2030: 200 2040: 1,000 2050: 4,300	Average sale price = 6.5 THB/kWh	1,400	7,000	28,000	

Remark: Number of EV projection is based on Thailand's 30@30 policy and the market share of OR EV stations is based on an estimation from climate risks workshop



The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

Financial Impact
Lifestyle Business: Café Amazon



Physical Risk: Drought

Drought can have significant and adverse effects on the availability and quality of agricultural raw materials used in beverages such as sugar, cacao bean, tea, and particular coffee beans, which is a critical raw material we chose to evaluate for Café Amazon. The following are how drought can affect coffee bean production:

- **Reduced Yield:** Drought conditions lead to water scarcity, which can reduce the overall yield of coffee crops. Coffee plants require a consistent and adequate supply of water to produce healthy beans. Drought stress can cause the plants to produce fewer cherries or beans, resulting in a lower coffee bean supply.
- **Lower Quality:** Drought stress can affect the quality of coffee beans. The beans may ripen prematurely or unevenly, leading to inconsistencies in flavor and aroma. Drought-stressed coffee beans may also have a more bitter taste and lack the desired acidity and sweetness.
- **Smaller Bean Size:** Drought can lead to smaller coffee beans. Smaller beans are often considered of lower quality and can result in lower coffee prices for growers. This can impact the cost and quality of the coffee used by Café Amazon.
- **Increased Pest and Disease Risk:** Drought-weakened coffee plants are more susceptible to pests and diseases. Insects and fungi can thrive in dry conditions, further compromising the health and yield of coffee crops. This can lead to the need for increased pesticide and fungicide use, which may have environmental and health implications.
- **Harvest Timing:** Drought can disrupt the typical harvest timing for coffee beans. In some cases, coffee cherries may ripen early due to water stress, requiring adjustments to the harvesting schedule. This can affect supply chain logistics and the availability of fresh beans.

All of the mentioned variables contribute to coffee bean price volatility. Reduced coffee bean yields due to drought in coffee-growing regions can lead to increased prices in the coffee market. This may impact the cost of sourcing coffee beans for Café Amazon, potentially leading to higher prices and reduced profitability and adaptation plan for all existing and new operations (100%) in less than 5 years of the implementation timeline.¹

Reference:

1) [High extinction risk for wild coffee species and implications for coffee sector sustainability](#)

2) [Future coffee suitability](#) (page 7-8)



The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

Financial Impact Lifestyle Business: Café Amazon



Café Amazon Physical Risk, Business Impact, and Financial

Risk	Business Impacts	Climate Scenario	Assumption	Climate impact parameters	Performance indicators	Financial Impact (THB)	Strategic Response/Adaptation Plan
						Additional cost = % cost increase x cost (THB/kg) x volume (kg)	
Drought	Additional cost due to raw materials' price increased	SSP5-8.5	- Severe drought results 30-50% reduction in coffee bean yields - Assume that % price increase is varied to % yield decrease (1:1)* - The average cost of coffee beans is 200 baht/kg.	Increased cost of coffee beans; 2030: +30% 2040: +40% 2050: +50%	Forecast coffee beans use; 2030: 7,000 ton 2040: 8,500 ton (20% growth) 2050: 9,000 ton (30% growth)	2030: 30% of coffee beans cost increased 2040: 40% of coffee beans cost increased 2050: 50% of coffee beans cost increased	1) Business Contingency Plans (BCP): Develop BCP to prevent shortages in the procurement of raw materials due to extreme weather, including closely monitor coffee bean suppliers to maintain the potential to deliver coffee beans according to quotas. 2) Diversified Sourcing: Establish relationships with coffee suppliers in regions less susceptible to drought to ensure a stable supply of coffee beans. 3) R&D: • Internal: OR established "Amazon Park" to research and development of good coffee variety which hardiness and resistance to diseases and climate change-resilient. • External: Collaborate with the Royal Project Foundation to provide financial support on the research and development on enhancing coffee cultivation and production. By taking these measures, OR can better navigate the challenges posed by climate-related droughts on coffee bean supply and maintain a consistent and high-quality coffee product for its customers.
		SSP2-4.5	- Moderate drought results 10-30% reduction in coffee bean yields - Assume that % price increase is varied to % yield decrease (1:1)* - The average cost of coffee beans is 200 baht/kg.	Increased cost of coffee beans; 2030: +10% 2040: +20% 2050: +30%		2030: 10% of coffee beans cost increased 2040: 20% of coffee beans cost increased 2050: 30% of coffee beans cost increased	
		SSP1-2.6	- Mild drought results 5-15% reduction in coffee bean yields - Assume that % price increase is varied to % yield decrease (1:1)* - The average cost of coffee beans is 200 baht/kg.	Increased cost of coffee beans; 2030: +5% 2040: +10% 2050: +15%		2030: 5% of coffee beans cost increased 2040: 10% of coffee beans cost increased 2050: 15% of coffee beans cost increased	

Remark: * Based on historical record of drought event impacted on the coffee yield and price



The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

Financial Impact
Lifestyle Business: Café Amazon



Café Amazon Transition Risk, Business Impact, and Financial

Transition Risk: Low-carbon coffee disruption

Customer preference shift to low-carbon products is one of the significant transition risks of Café Amazon. In recent years, consumers have been more environmentally conscious and often expect businesses to offer eco-friendly products. Café Amazon has prioritized sustainability by developing beverage packaging to be biodegradable and environmentally friendly. Furthermore, we have focused on providing our customers with more alternative products that have a lower carbon footprint, which is consistent with the sustainable consumer trend. In this assessment, OR has chosen to consider the risk associated with the low-carbon transition by focusing on coffee, as it is Café Amazon's major product.

The risk regarding customer preference shift towards low-carbon coffee can have a negative impact on Café Amazon business in terms of market competition, cost implications, and brand reputation. Increased demand for low-carbon coffee may lead to heightened competition. As more brands enter the market, Café Amazon may find it challenging to maintain market share and profitability. Additionally, adapting to low-carbon practices, such as sustainable sourcing and production methods, may incur additional costs. For the analysis, we considered revenue loss from low-carbon product disruption based on the sustainable consumer trend. We used the findings of a survey of Asia-Pacific sustainable customers, which revealed roughly 30 percent of Thai consumers have begun purchasing sustainable items in the last two years. The growth of customers interested in low-carbon coffee are expected to align with the growth rate of these sustainable consumers who are assumed to increase by up to 30 percent in the positive scenario; Net Zero emission.

Bain Asia-Pacific Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance Survey, January 2022

Café Amazon Transition Risk, Business Impacts and Financial Implication

Risk	Business Impacts	Climate Scenario	Assumption	Climate Impact Parameters	Performance Indicators	Financial Impact (MTHB)	Strategic Response/Adaptation Plan
						Revenue loss = % sale decreased x planned revenue	
Customer preference shift	Revenue loss from low-carbon coffee disruption	STEPS	- Growth of sustainable customers who are interested in low-carbon coffee 0% - Constant OR Market share	Sales according to the original business plan	Forecasted revenue from coffee sales (MTHB): 2030: 10,000 2040: 15,000 2050: 20,000	No revenue loss from selling coffee	Cafe Amazon can proactively respond to the climate risk associated with changing customer preferences as follows: 1) Menu Diversification: Develop a broader range of low-carbon and sustainable coffee to cater changing customer preferences. 2) Sustainable Sourcing/Green Procurement: shift to sustainable and environmentally friendly coffee sources, such as buying coffee beans from farms that use eco-friendly cultivation methods, promote biodiversity, and reduce carbon footprint. 3) Low carbon and energy reduction production process: • Implement low carbon, low energy, and renewable energy initiatives throughout the OR coffee production process and across the supply chain, including the logistics. 4) Carbon footprint: start to measure carbon footprint of coffee or carbon footprint of products (CFP) to use as a baseline and for the future low carbon improvement.
		APS	- Growth of sustainable customers who are interested in low-carbon coffee is up to 20% - Constant OR Market share	Sales decreased (%) 2030: -10% 2040: -15% 2050: -20%		2030: revenue loss 10% 2040: revenue loss 15% 2050: revenue loss 20%	
		NZE	- Growth of sustainable customers who are interested in low-carbon coffee is up to 30% - Constant OR Market share	Sales decreased (%) 2030: -15% 2040: -20% 2050: -30%		2030: revenue loss 15% 2040: revenue loss 20% 2050: revenue loss 30%	



The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

Financial Impact
Lifestyle Business: Café Amazon



Opportunity: Low Carbon Coffee

The shift in customer preferences towards low-carbon coffee not only poses challenges as mentioned in transition risk, but also potentially translate into the opportunity for business growth as more environmentally conscious consumers seek low-carbon coffee options. It also can indirectly enhance OR brand image, attracting eco-conscious investors who want to support sustainable businesses.

The assumption utilized is the sustainable customer growth rate, which is similar to the assumptions used for the transition risk, but it was expected that carbon neutral coffee has less interest from customers than typical low-carbon coffee. The financial impact is analyzed independently by the expected revenue increase from selling carbon neutral coffee without taking into account the negative impact of revenue loss from low carbon coffee interruption. The potential responses are similar to the transition risk, with an addition of a focus on carbon neutrality by attempting to eliminate all GHG emissions from own operations and across the entire supply chain.

Café Amazon Opportunity, Business Impacts and Financial Implication

Opportunity	Business Impacts	Climate Scenario	Assumption	Climate Impact Parameters	Performance Indicators	Financial Impact (MTHB)	Strategic Response/Adaptation Plan
						Revenue gain= % sale increased x planned revenue	
Customer preference shift	Increase revenue from selling carbon neutral coffee	STEPS	- Growth of sustainable customers who are interested in carbon neutral coffee 0% - No carbon neutral coffee menu	Sales according to original business plan	Forecasted revenue from coffee sales: 2030: 10,000 2040: 15,000 2050: 20,000	No revenue gain from selling carbon neutral coffee	Cafe Amazon can seize the climate opportunity and position itself as a leader in the low-carbon coffee market by implementing a range of mitigation and adaptation strategies as follows: 1) Renewable Energy: 100% Transition to renewable energy sources for the production and cafe operations. Currently, OR's coffee roasting factory has partially installed solar rooftop to replace some of the electricity utilized. 2) Supply Chain Optimization: Work with coffee suppliers, farmers and partners to optimize the supply chain for lower carbon emissions e.g., source coffee beans from certified sustainable/ local suppliers to reduce emissions from transportation and logistics. 3) Eco-Friendly Packaging: enhance sustainable and eco-friendly coffee packaging options to be 100% biodegradable or recyclable materials. 5) Carbon Offsetting: Invest in carbon offset projects, such as reforestation, to compensate for any remaining emissions associated with the coffee business. 4) Low Carbon Menu: Create a dedicated menu section that emphasize low carbon coffee options, including issue promotion campaign and further launch a broader range of other low-carbon beverages. 5) Partnerships: Collaborate with organizations and initiatives focused on carbon neutrality and sustainability to access expertise, resources, and customer networks.
		APS	- Growth of sustainable customers who are interested in carbon neutral coffee is up to 10% - Partial carbon neutral coffee available - Costs can be fully passed on to customers	Sales increased (%) 2030: +5% 2040: +7% 2050: +10%		2030: revenue gain 5% 2040: revenue gain 7% 2050: revenue gain 10%	
		NZE	- Growth of sustainable customers who are interested in carbon neutral coffee is up to 20% - 100% carbon neutral coffee available - Costs can be fully passed on to customers	Sales increased (%) 2030: +10% 2040: +15% 2050: +20%		2030: revenue gain 10% 2040: revenue gain 15% 2050: revenue gain 20%	



The action to increase the resilience of OR's businesses strategy

Mobility Business

OR's primary business is oil, which creates the majority of the company's revenue. While the oil business is the riskiest sector that may lose revenue due to climate-related risks, particularly the aspect of the economic shift to a low-carbon economy, which could impact oil sales as well as other associated products and services. As a result, by diversifying OR business operations, we have been able to decrease such risks as well as corresponding climate concerns.

We believe the diversity of OR's business can play a crucial role in reducing climate risks and increasing its resilience. A diversified business portfolio can help reduce the reliance on a single sector or product, such as fossil fuels. By expanding into renewable energy, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, or other clean technologies, OR can capture new revenue streams that align with the low-carbon economy. This reduces the risk associated with declining demand for fossil fuels and provides alternative sources of income. In addition, diversification helps mitigate climate-related risks by reducing dependence on activities that are more vulnerable to climate change impacts. For example, if the oil retail sector faces challenges due to climate policies or changing consumer preferences, OR's diversified businesses can act as a buffer, spreading the risk across different sectors.

Here are several more key actions that contribute to the resilience of the OR oil business in the face of climate-related scenarios.

- **Supply Chain Resilience:** Assess the resilience of the supply chain and identify vulnerabilities related to climate-related scenarios. Diversify suppliers and establish contingency plans to mitigate potential disruptions. Consider working with suppliers who prioritize sustainability and resilience in their operations.
- **Climate Scenario Analysis:** Conduct a thorough climate scenario analysis to understand the potential impacts of different climate-related scenarios, including the 2° C or lower scenario. The analysis should assess regularly to keep up with the changes in terms of up-to-date climate conditions, regulations, and consumer preferences that may affect the business and operations.
- **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Collaborate with stakeholders across the value chain, including energy providers, suppliers, and technology partners, to foster innovation and create shared solutions. Partnerships can help drive the adoption of sustainable practices and leverage collective expertise and resources.
- **Customer Engagement and Communication:** Engage with customers to understand their evolving needs and preferences related to climate change and sustainability. Communicate the business's efforts and progress in implementing sustainable practices and offering low-carbon alternatives. This can help build customer loyalty and attract environmentally conscious consumers.
- **Risk Management and Resilience Planning:** Develop a robust risk management framework that includes climate-related risks and opportunities.

By integrating these actions into the business's strategy, OR has increased its resilience and navigated the challenges and opportunities presented by climate-related scenarios. OR enables the business to align with sustainability goals, meet changing consumer demands, and contribute to a more resilient and sustainable future.



The action to increase the resilience of OR's businesses strategy

Lifestyle Business

Café Amazon is the main business in the Lifestyle business. It plays a crucial role in enhancing OR's business resilience by providing revenue diversification, building a strong brand, and positioning the company to adapt to changing market dynamics, regulatory environments, and consumer preferences. It serves as a strategic asset that contributes to the overall resilience and sustainability of OR's business.

Café Amazon, in addition to being a business that helps diversify OR's business, has the potential to improve self-climate resilience by implementing a strategy that combines both mitigation and adaptation measures, as addressed in the potential response under topic 2.2.3.2 (financial impact assessment by various climate scenarios).

The significant climate strategy to boost Café Amazon's resilience is OR established “Amazon Park” to research and development (R&D) of good coffee variety which hardiness and resistance to diseases and climate change-resilient and involves partnering with the Royal Project Foundation to engage in research and development (R&D) focused on cultivation techniques and adoption of various sustainable farming practices. These factors are critical for enhancing the organization's ability to adapt and thrive in a changing climate.

Furthermore, in case of coffee beans scarcity, having a contingency plan in place to be able to modify the proportion of coffee to support the market as well as having supply chain resilience is essential. OR maintain the priority on sustainable coffee sourcing, focusing on low-carbon coffee beans options, including diversifying coffee sourcing from regions that mitigate risks from coffee beans shortages.

To meet OR climate goals and align with global efforts, OR have taken more of the following actions.

- R&D of good coffee variety which hardiness and resistance to diseases and climate change-resilient.
- Implement circular economy practices to minimize waste and extend the life of resources.
- Develop a waste reduction strategy that includes recycling, composting, and reducing single-use items.
- Innovate to create more sustainable retail stores, operations, production, and delivery.
- Invest in carbon offset projects and transparently communicate its carbon neutrality efforts to customers.
- Further assess the climate risks in our supply chain, especially for sourcing ingredients.

Beyond from that, OR strives to update decarbonization strategy to account for evolving climate scenarios and emerging risks, as well as conduct a thorough climate risk assessment to identify vulnerabilities in our operations and supply chain under various climate scenarios in order to regularly monitor risks and impacts. By adopting these actions, Cafe Amazon can enhance its sustainability, reduce climate-related risks, and align with global efforts to limit global warming to 2° C while continuing to provide quality coffee products to its customers.



The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

OR's Upstream & Downstream

OR's climate-related risks and opportunities assessment covers OR's own operations and value chain (upstream and downstream). OR reviews climate-related drivers for physical risk assessment covering both acute and chronic risks and reviews climate-related drivers for transition risks and opportunities assessment covering current regulations, emerging regulations, technology risks, legal risks, market risks, and reputational risks. Through a screening process, OR selects risks and opportunities based on perceived

Assessment Approach for Upstream and Downstream Operation

Physical risk scenario analysis



Physical risks from climate change can be changes in climate patterns resulting from events (acute) or long-term changes (chronic), such as floods, water stress/drought, and extreme heat. OR has conducted an assessment as a physical risk factor by focusing on 25 assets representative, examining the location of each asset, and assessing the physical risks associated with the type of building or the physical characteristics of that asset. In the physical risk analysis, the exposure rating multiplier will be different for each type of asset, and we will combine it with normalized climate data at asset location from asset-specific information to obtain the risk score.

The steps in conducting the physical risk assessment are as follows:

1. Selection of sites to be assessed prioritized by operating profit.
2. Review and identification of regional and country-level climate-related physical risks.
3. Evaluation of climate-related physical risks by scenario indicator and data source.
4. Identification of high-level business implications

Hazard	Scenario Indicator (Unit)	Definition	Data Source
Extreme Heat	Warm Spell Duration Index (WSDI) (days)	Annual number of days with at least 6 consecutive days when daily maximum temperature is above the 90th percentile of the daily climatic condition.	ISIMIP3b: https://www.isimip.org/
River Flooding	River Flooding Inundation Depth (metres)	Maximum inundation depth experienced within a 270m×270m area that is associated with a 1-in-500-year undefended river flooding event.	- Fathom-Global 2.0: https://www.fathom.global/ - ISIMIP3b: https://www.isimip.org/
Extreme Rainfall Flooding	Pluvial Flooding Inundation Depth (metres)	Maximum inundation depth experienced within a 270m×270m area that is associated with a 1-in-500-year pluvial (extreme-rainfall-induced) flooding event.	
Coastal and Offshore	Coastal Flooding Inundation Depth (metres)	Maximum inundation depth associated with a 1-in-500-year coastal flooding event as a result of sea level rise, land subsidence, storm surges, and/or high tide events.	WRI Aqueduct: https://www.wri.org
Water Stress and Drought	Water Stress (change in water stress category)	Ratio of total water withdrawals to available surface and groundwater supplies.	WRI Aqueduct: https://www.wri.org



The Result of the Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on OR's Businesses (Cont.)

OR's Upstream & Downstream

Assessment Approach for Upstream and Downstream Operation

Transition risk scenario analysis

OR's vulnerability to the potential impacts of the globally shifting low-carbon economy trend. The objective of the scenario analysis on transition risks and opportunities was to understand the transition risks and opportunities by thoroughly analyzing both the upstream risks (such as a carbon tax on suppliers) and the downstream opportunities (such as electrification of the transport sector). The analysis of transition risks and opportunities uses a method called Delta. Δ (Delta) is a measure of the change associated with the transition from the base case to a low carbon scenario e.g. STEPS, APS. and using data from various sources to calculate, including the IEA (world energy outlook 2023). Deltas are a measure of change, and deltas on its own imply nothing about climate-related risk or opportunity. Once the delta value is obtained, it is multiplied by Influence Weightings, which is an analysis of Data on OR business areas (how could the business areas be impacted by low carbon transition?). A heatmap is produced when the two values are multiplied together.

The steps in conducting the transition risks and opportunities assessment are as follows:

1. Identification of relevant transition risks and opportunities drivers, scenarios, and timeframes for OR.
2. Qualitative assessment and prioritization of transition risks and opportunities under selected scenarios and high-level response measures (scenario analysis).

Transition Driver	Category	Driver Description	Scenario Indicator
Carbon pricing	Policy & legal	Thailand plans to impose a carbon pricing soon, which can affect the cost of oil and gas, and indirect way such as electricity.	Carbon pricing/CO2 price
Fossil-fuel demand change	Market	Fossil-fuel demand change: Alternative energy such as renewable energy or other alternative fuels has developed and tends to be cheaper. As a result, people are interested in and have a decreased demand for fossil fuel energy.	Total final consumption of Oil
Ban on single use plastics	Market risk/Policy & legal	According to the 2018-2030 national roadmap on plastic waste management, making the switch from single-use plastics to more sustainable packaging materials may disturb current supply chains and cause shortages or delays in the delivery of substitute materials.	Incremental cost/capex from the measures in response to single-use plastic bans
Demand for low carbon product	Market opportunity	The increase of demand for low-carbon products, this will affect the revenue of fuel station and goods in retail shop.	Incremental revenue from new market as low-carbon product
Electrification of the transport sectors (e.g. EV uptake)	Market opportunity	Increasing the demand for EVs following lower taxes from government promotions will be an opportunity to increase income from electric vehicle charging stations and income from purchases of people waiting for electric vehicle charging.	Electricity consumption: Transport



OR's Upstream & Downstream

Identified physical risks for the **Mobility business value chain** (upstream and downstream).

Business Type	Risk Item	Baseline	2030	2050	Strategic Response/Adaptation Plan	
Upstream:						
PTT Station (Infrastructure/Equipment)	Extreme Heat	Low	Medium	Medium	- Engagement with suppliers, logistics partners and customer: - Develop mitigation actions/plans to prevent and mitigate risks and impacts e.g., reroute deliveries, or temporarily store inventory in flood-safe locations, etc. - Develop contingency plans for alternate transport routes and protect workers' health & safety in the flooding events. - By implementing these measures, petroleum stations can enhance their resilience to climate risks from floods, minimize disruptions to their operations and supply chains, and ensure the continued availability of fuel and services to customers.	
	Flood	Low	Medium	High		
	Water stress & drought	Low	Medium	Medium		
Petroleum (Critical Supplier)	Extreme Heat	Low	High	Extreme		
	Flood	Low	Low	Medium		
	Water stress & drought	High	Extreme	Extreme		
Downstream:						
PTT Station (Dealer oil business)	Extreme Heat	Low	Medium	High		
	Flood	Low	Medium	High		
	Water stress & drought	Low	Low	Medium		
Commercial LPG (Dealer oil business)	Extreme Heat	Low	High	High		
	Flood	Low	Medium	Medium		
	Water stress & drought	Low	Medium	Medium		

Risk score color key:

Low	Medium	High	Extreme
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Upstream: Raw Material

Downstream: Key Customers



OR's Upstream & Downstream

Identified physical risks for the **Lifestyle business value chain (upstream and downstream).**

Business Type	Risk Item	Baseline	2030	2050	Strategic Response/Adaptation Plan
Upstream of:					
Upstream (Coffee Sourcing)	Extreme Heat	Low	Medium	High	- Engagement and audits: OR engages with key suppliers to prevent and mitigate risks and impacts from the water stress & drought and expand service quality audits in collaboration with stakeholders. - Training and Protocols: provide training to employees to identify and prevent symptoms of heat stress prevention, hydration strategies, and first aid and provide emergency response protocols to ensure employee safety during periods of water stress with stakeholders.
	Flood	Low	Low	Low	
	Water stress & drought	Medium	High	Extreme	
Downstream of:					
Downstream (Dealer lifestyle business)	Extreme Heat	Low	High	Extreme	
	Flood	Low	Medium	High	
	Water stress & drought	Low	Low	Medium	

Risk score color key:

Low	Medium	High	Extreme
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Upstream: Raw Material



Downstream: Key Customers



OR's Upstream & Downstream

Identified transition risks & opportunity for the upstream and downstream

Mobility business value chain

Transition Risk	2030	2050	Strategic Response/Adaptation Plan
Carbon pricing	High Risk	High Risk	<u>Transition Risk:</u> - Analyze evolution of electricity/clean energy markets jurisdictions with current operations or planned investments according to national plans in terms of renewable capacity and decarbonization strategies together with suppliers. <u>Opportunity:</u> - OR and all stakeholder to integrate analysis of national decarbonization strategies and renewable electricity targets in jurisdictions of planned investments. - Develop with supplier for user-friendly mobile apps and web platforms that allow customers to locate, reserve, and pay for charging services easily.
Fossil-fuel demand change	High Risk	High Risk	
Demand for low carbon product	High Risk	High Risk	
Electrification of the transport sectors (e.g. EV uptake)	High Opp.	High Opp.	

Lifestyle business value chain

Transition Risk	2030	2050	Strategic Response/Adaptation Plan
Ban on single use plastics	High Risk	High Risk	<u>Transition Risk:</u> - Low carbon and energy reduction production process: Source materials and products from suppliers committed to low-carbon practices. Ensure that suppliers adhere to environmental standards and certifications. <u>Opportunity:</u> - Supply Chain Optimization: Collaborate with suppliers, stakeholders, technology providers, and research institutions to develop and implement innovative low-carbon solutions.
Demand for low carbon product	Mod. Opp.	Mod. Opp.	

Risk score color key and scoring for priorities:

High Opp.	Mod. Opp.	Low Opp.	Neutral 0	Low Risk	Mod. Risk	High Risk
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- A high-angle, aerial photograph of a dense tropical forest. The canopy is thick and lush, with various shades of green. Some trees have lighter green or yellowish foliage, possibly indicating new growth or specific species. The forest floor is not visible, and the overall impression is one of a vast, undisturbed natural space.
1. TCFD Framework & Introduction
 2. Governance
 3. Strategy
 - 4. Risk Management**
 5. Metrics and Targets

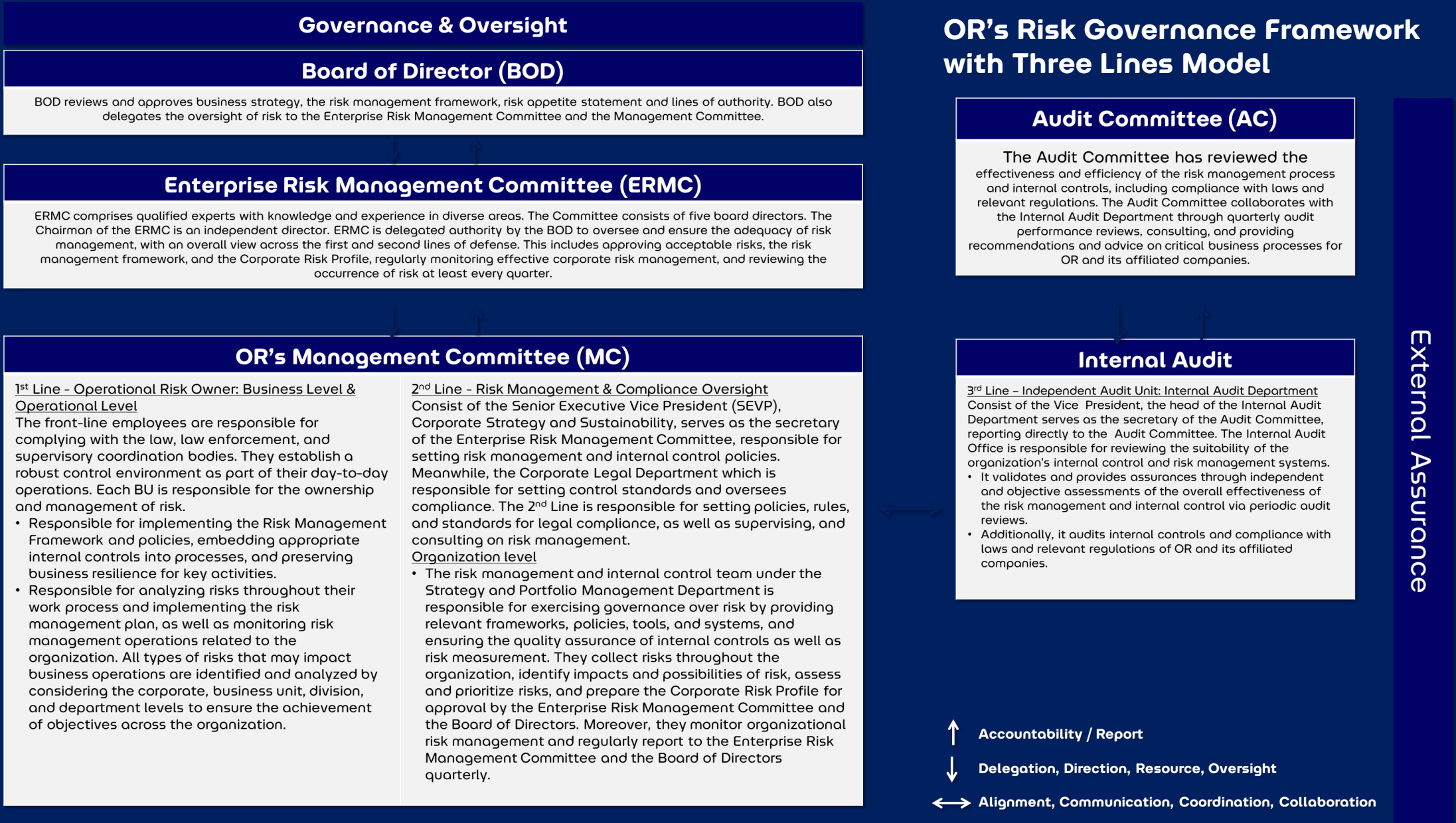
Risk Management

OR has integrated climate-related risks management into the organization’s overall risk management and has provided measures to prepare and deal with risks that occur comprehensively and prudently.

At present, OR business operations are more challenging in terms of market competition, crises, and transitions. Risk management is, therefore, considered an important tool for OR's business management to ensure that business operations can achieve goals and respond to the needs of all stakeholder groups in a balanced manner, as well as prevent losses that may arise from uncertainty. Risk management also includes seeking opportunities to enhance business value to maintain the competitiveness of the organization in the future.

OR adjusted the risk management policy to be in line with the Company's business directions and strategies. The policy aims to operate based on a Triple Bottom Line emphasizing People, Planet, and Performance to grow with all groups of stakeholders sustainably. OR has taken into account significant risk factors, both external and internal to the organization. The risk trends for 2025 have been communicated, which include global risks, national risks specific to Thailand, and business area risks. Particularly, climate risk has been recently considered in the assessment of enterprise risks. Risk management plans have been prepared in alignment with strategic plans and business plans, ensuring consistency with the strategic direction, corporate goals, and the Corporate Risk Framework.

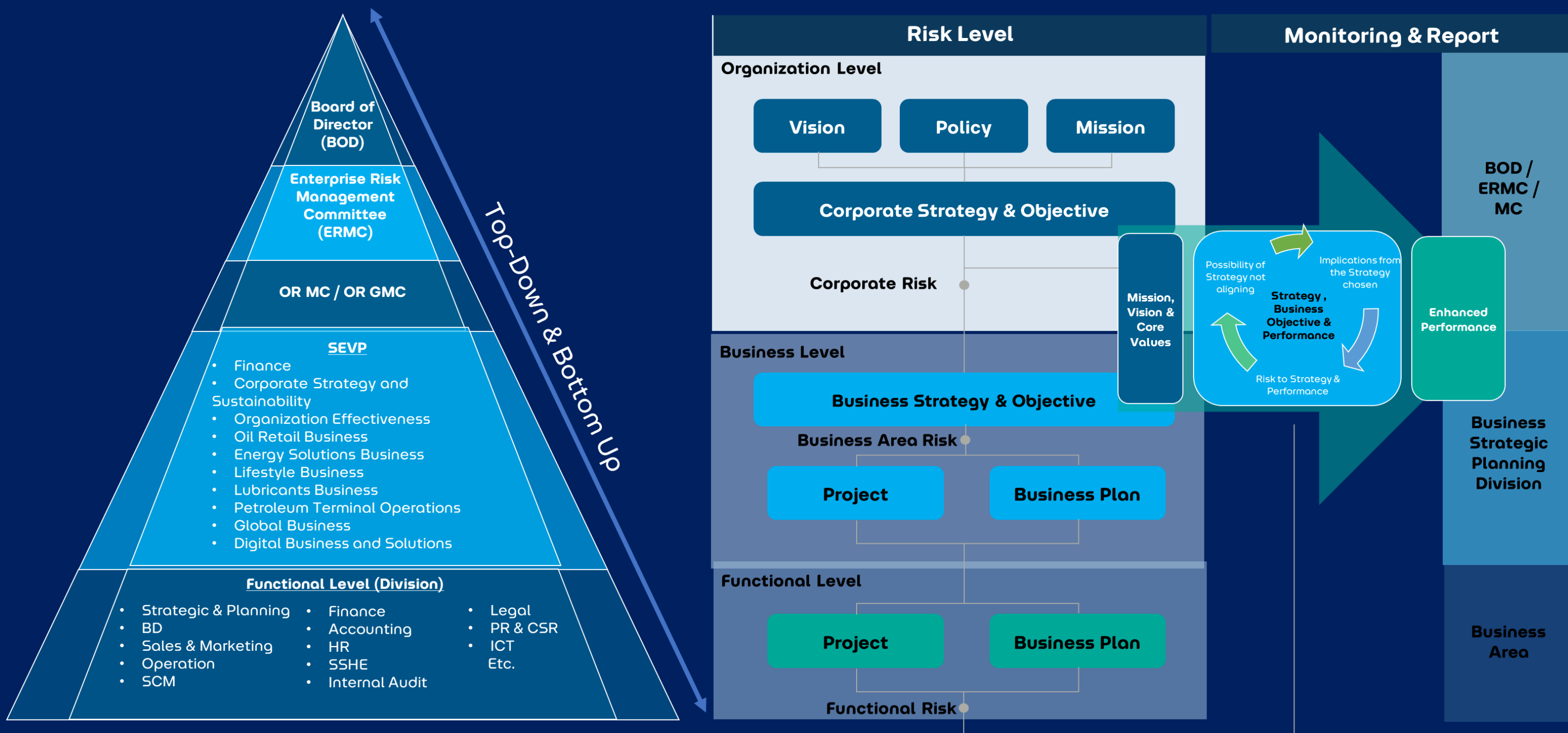
Extreme weather events and energy transition are considered as emerging risks and are handled by taking into account their impacts on business operations. OR has implemented risk control and instituted additional risk reduction measures to the point that the risk can be mitigated to an acceptable level. OR has implemented a stress test and prepared mitigation plans, prevention and emergency response plans, recovery plan and impact management, and a business continuity management plan of critical business processes that covers all work locations.



Risk Management

The risk management process for Climate-related risks and opportunities, which is integrated into OR's Enterprise Risk Management, begins with gathering important risk issues from business operations and support lines of business in order to prepare an annual Corporate Risk Profile. Then an annual corporate risk management plan approved by the Board of Directors is communicated to all departments so that they can manage risks, as well as to ensure that risk management is consistent at the corporate, functional, and operational levels. The results of risk management are monitored and reported quarterly to the Enterprise Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors. Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance have been used to determine the threshold of the Key Risk Indicator to be used to measure and improve the efficiency of risk management. The risk management process relevant to Climate-related risks and opportunities is illustrated in figure below

OR's Enterprise Risk Management



- 
- A high-angle, aerial photograph of a dense tropical forest. The canopy is thick and lush, with a variety of green shades from deep emerald to bright lime green. Some taller trees with more yellowish-green foliage are visible, suggesting a mix of species. The perspective is looking down into the forest, showing the intricate patterns of the tree crowns.
1. TCFD Framework & Introduction
 2. Governance
 3. Strategy
 4. Risk Management
 5. Metrics and Targets

Metrics and Targets

OR has committed its intention to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, with an emphasis on impact mitigation and adaptation in order to create a low-carbon economy.

The 3R climate strategy has been developed to facilitate the journey towards achieving net-zero emissions, serving as a robust framework that directs and guides our climate actions toward our long-term goals. The figure below outlines the three pillars of 3R climate strategy; Reduce, Remove and Reinforce.

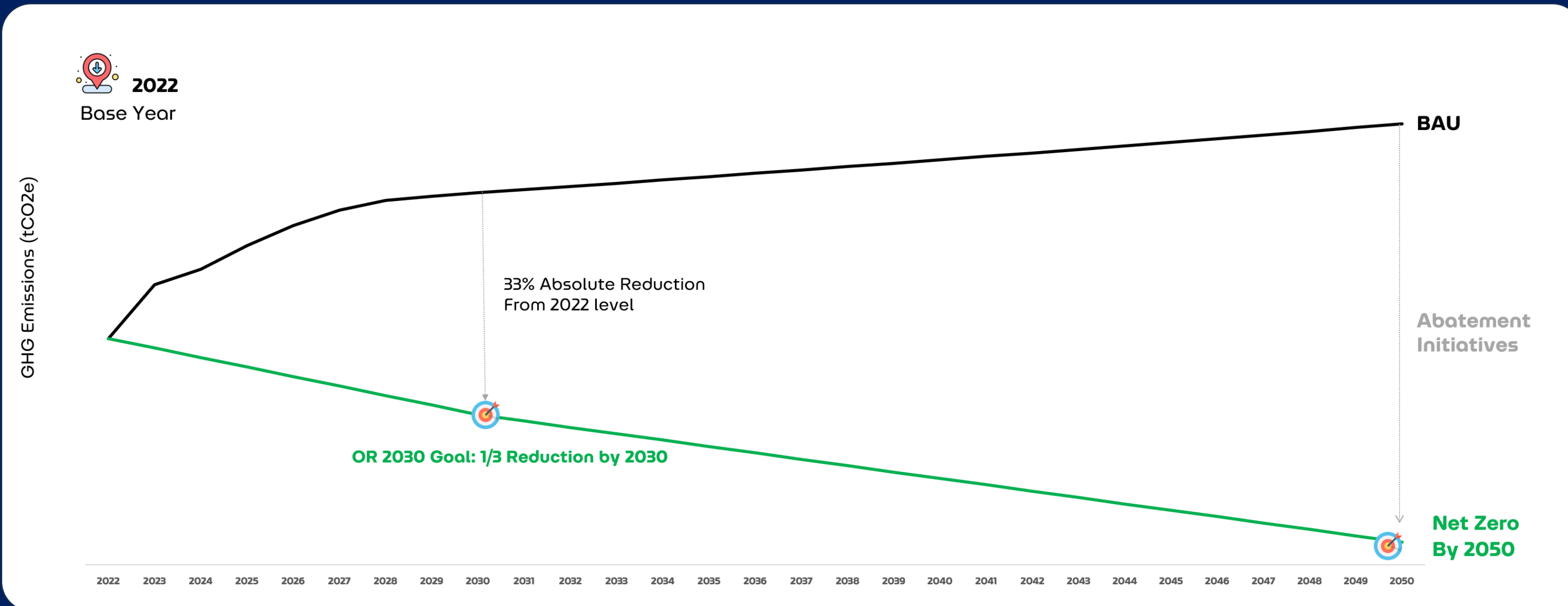


Metrics and Targets

Towards our climate ambition

At OR, our unwavering commitment lies in transforming our climate ambitions into tangible action to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 (90% reduction target from base year 2022). This ambitious target sets us on a challenging path, aiming to reach net-zero 15 years ahead of Thailand's national target of 2050. However, we remain determined to execute this through utilizing technological advancements and engaging in new market opportunities. Each year, we proactively implement a range of green and sustainable practices to systematically decarbonize our operations. We firmly believe in the importance of tracking and assessing our progress, which is why we have established clear metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of our measures. Through our climate disclosure, we aim to showcase our ongoing efforts in driving meaningful change and contributing to a sustainable future.

- 1 Our first target is to reduce our absolute emissions by 33% by 2030 when compared to the 2022 level. Additionally, we are going beyond this short-term goal by becoming carbon neutral. This will be done with high environmental integrity by our forestry projects which aim to help local communities as well as sourcing high quality credits aligned with best practices



OR forecasted emissions targets to reduce and achieve **reduction 33% in 2030 and net zero emission in 2050**



Metrics and Targets

Towards our climate ambition

② Our second target is focused on driving our GHG performance by reducing our conventional fuel intensity per EBITDA. This will help ensure that we conserve energy consumption and increase energy efficiency as we continue to expand our business. Recognizing that emissions from electric consumption contribute significantly to our overall footprint, this target encompasses a substantial portion of our emissions. To achieve this, we are actively expanding our installed renewable capacity and exploring various market-based mechanisms for procuring renewable energy

③ Our third target addresses waste reduction by one third. We aim to do this through many approaches. Firstly, we aim to dive deeper into our products' waste profile to understand how to further enhance our waste management practices. In addition, we are reducing our operational waste, packaging waste, and food waste through different circular projects. Examples of these practices include promoting recycling and upcycling products

2025 Target and Performance

Key Performance Indicators	2025 Targets	2025 Performances
01 Direct and Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) in 2025	Not exceeding 26,475 tons CO2 equivalent	28,903.71 tons CO2 equivalent
02 Renewable energy consumption from Solar Rooftop in 2025	Cumulative installed capacity 19,200 MWp	19,638 MWp
03 Amount of energy consumption in each establishment	- Phra Khanong Office buildings 2.75×10^{-2} GJ/square meter - Cafe Amazon's Coffee Roastery Plant 2.99 GJ/ton of production - Dry Mix Factory 8.55×10^{-1} GJ/ton of production - Bakery Factory 0.67×10^{-3} GJ/unit of production - Café Amazon's Distribution Center 2.05×10^{-2} GJ/cubic meter - Petroleum Terminal, Oil Depot, Gas Depot, and Aviation Depot 0.39×10^{-2} GJ/thousand liters - LPG Cylinder Refurbishing Plant 0.94×10^{-2} GJ/number of cylinder Production - Lubricant Distribution Center 4.79×10^{-2} GJ/thousand liters - Company owned Company Operated (COCO) PTT Stations 1.01×10^{-1} GJ/thousand liters - Stand-alone Café Amazon under COCO 0.21×10^{-2} GJ/Number of cups dispensed	- Phra Khanong Office buildings 2.24×10^{-2} GJ/square meter - Cafe Amazon's Coffee Roastery Plant 1.70 GJ/ton of production - Dry Mix Factory 8.39×10^{-1} GJ/ton of production - Bakery Factory 0.48×10^{-3} GJ/unit of production - Café Amazon's Distribution Center 1.94×10^{-2} GJ/cubic meter - Petroleum Terminal, Oil Depot, Gas Depot, and Aviation Depot 0.37×10^{-2} GJ/thousand liters - LPG Cylinder Refurbishing Plant 0.66×10^{-2} GJ/number of cylinder Production - Lubricant Distribution Center 2.86×10^{-2} GJ/thousand liters - Company owned Company Operated (COCO) PTT Stations 0.92×10^{-1} GJ/thousand liters - Stand-alone Café Amazon under COCO 0.17×10^{-2} GJ/Number of cups dispensed



Metrics and Targets

Decarbonization Measure

To support these three overarching goals and targets, we have established a detailed breakdown of sub-targets and measures that serve as important milestones on our journey. These are listed in the table below.

Measures list and the progress of action taken:

Measures	Scope	Target	Progress status
Increase proportion of EV in OR's vehicle fleet	Scope 1	65% of fleet as EV by 2030	Start to implement this plan in 2024, by 10% of eligible vehicles will be considered for conversion to EV according to the cycle of procurement. The 2025 performance successfully met the established target.
Energy efficiency	Scope 2	Explore the possibility to enhance energy efficiency (EE) in 2 focused area.	In 2025 OR implemented an energy efficiency improvement project for LPG cylinder paint ovens by installing partition walls to minimize heat loss and optimize fuel consumption. The project delivered annual energy savings of 1,324 GJ. In addition, OR conducted feasibility studies for further energy efficiency initiatives at the Lampang Petroleum Depot and selected PTT Station sites, laying the foundation for future implementation. See more detail at section Performances - Reduce - Own Greenhouse Gas Emissions: https://www.pttor.com/en/sustainability/environmental-dimension/climate-action#:~:text=Reduce%20%2D%20Own%20Greenhouse%20Gas%20Emissions%3A
Renewable energy consumption form solar rooftop in 2024	Scope 2	19.90 MWp installed solar by 2030	Installed 19.638 MWp
Forestry project	Scope 1	10,000 Rai in 2030	9,600 Rai
Remunerations and KPI for executives		CEO and all relevant executives have remuneration based on climate performance	KPI has already been set regarding climate performance See more detail at section Related Documents (Climate-Related Management Incentives): https://www.pttor.com/en/sustainability/environmental-dimension/climate-action#:~:text=and%20Other%20Emissions-Related%20Documents,-1.%20OR%20Task
Awareness training SSHE 1 (Safety Security Occupational Health and Environment) course for new employee (cover about climate change, water, waste management, and other environmental management)		All newly hired employees have successfully completed SSHE 1 training	All newly hired employees have successfully completed.



Metrics and Targets

Our GHG Performance

OR GHG accounting (scope 1, 2, 3) from 2022 to 2025

GRI	Required Data	Unit	OR Performance			
			2022	2023	2024	2025
-	Total GHG emissions (Scope 1+2)	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	30,292.78	33,407.50	27,724.16	28,903.71
GRI 305-1 (2016)	Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1)					
	Total direct GHG emissions (Scope 1) ^[1]	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	4,426.78	4,997.50	5,137.40	5,434.05
	Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1) breakdown by business units					
	- Oil Business (Company Own Company Corporate) Note: Oil business includes Petroleum and Oil Gas Terminal, LPG Cylinder Refurbishing Cylinder Plant, Lubrication DC, and FIT Auto)	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	833.78	1,152.00	1,136.10	1,245.44
	- Retail Business (Company Own Company Corporate) Note: Café Amazon, Roasting, Dry Mix Factory, Bakery Factory	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	837.00	785.20	938.70	1,146.33
	- Others Note: OR's office and building	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	2,756.00	3,060.30	3,062.60	3,042.28
	Biogenic CO ₂ emissions (Scope 1)	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	No Data	No Data	No Data	27.09



Metrics and Targets

Our GHG Performance

OR GHG accounting (scope 1, 2, 3) from 2022 to 2025

GRI	Required Data	Unit	OR Performance			
			2022	2023	2024	2025
GRI 305-2 (2016)	Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 2)					
	Total Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 2) ^[1]	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	25,866.00	28,410.00	22,586.76	23,469.66
	- Location-based	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	25,866.00	29,188.10	29,816.76	27,969.66
	- Market-based	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	-	28,410.00	22,586.76	23,469.66
	Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 2) breakdown by business units					
	Oil Business (Company Own Company Corporate) Note: Oil business includes Petroleum and Oil Gas Terminal, LPG Cylinder Refurbishing Cylinder Plant, Lubrication DC, and FIT Auto)	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	20,102.00	18,779.00	13,472.37	11,880.39
	- Location-based	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	20,102.00	19,293.00	17,784.79	14,158.30
	- Market-based	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	N/A	18,779.00	13,472.37	11,880.39
	Retail Business (Company Own Company Corporate) Note: Café Amazon, Roasting, Dry Mix Factory, Bakery Factory	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	4,427.00	8,069.00	8,142.51	10,666.80
	- Location-based	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	4,427.00	8,290.30	10,749.00	12,712.02
	- Market-based	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	N/A	8,069.00	8,142.51	10,666.80
	Others	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	1,337.00	1,562.00	971.88	922.47
	- Location-based	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	1,337.00	1,604.80	1,282.97	1,099.34
	- Market-based	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	N/A	1,562.00	971.88	922.47



Our GHG Performance

OR GHG accounting (scope 1, 2, 3) from 2022 to 2025

GRI	Required Data	Unit	OR Performance			
			2022	2023	2024	2025
GRI 305-3 (2016)	Total Scope 3 GHG Emissions	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	65,674,367.15	66,356,737.0	87,169,234.23	65,361,222.35
	Biogenic CO ₂ emissions (Scope 3)	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	No Data	No Data	7,774,336.00	8,126,243.14
	Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	No Data	No Data	16,261,811.55	12,468.44
	Category 6: Business Travel	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	No Data	No Data	836.00	788.09
	Category 11: Use of sold product	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	65,674,367.15	66,356,737	62,955,918.00	57,039,078.40
	Category 14: Franchises	Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	No Data	No Data	176,332.68	182,644.27

At OR, we firmly believe that understanding and accounting for our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is crucial in our journey towards achieving net-zero goals. Our focus lies in creating an accurate, transparent, and consistent GHG inventory, enabling us to make well-informed decisions on impactful decarbonization measures. Since 2018, we have continuously improved data collection and flow within our organization to establish an inventory that maintains high traceability of each emission source.

In our GHG calculations, we adhere to the highest standard by following the GHG calculation methodology outlined in the GHG Protocol. We systematically assess each activity data to ensure there are no significant omissions in our reports. Furthermore, we rely on the most localized emission factors available, sourced from reputable entities such as Thailand Greenhouse Gas Organization (TGO) and the International Panel for Climate Change (IPCC). To enhance the completeness of our reporting, we sought assurance for the first year from third-party verification.

This year, we have expanded our coverage of GHG emissions particularly in our scope 3 calculations. Recognizing our significant impact on the transition to a low-carbon economy, we consider our scope 3 inventory essential for understanding emissions associated with our sold products. Aligned with our commitment to long-term sustainability, we actively pursue the expansion and diversification of our green products portfolio. This strategic growth reflects our environmental responsibility while meeting the evolving needs of customers with a balanced approach that considers the demand for traditional products.

Moreover, OR has established a partner and customer management approach to ensure comprehensive climate action across the entire value chain (Upstream & Downstream Management). This approach includes the following key initiatives:

- **Encouraging** both upstream and downstream partners to adopt effective climate change management practices.
- **Communicating** OR’s commitment and concerns regarding climate change to stakeholders across the value chain.
- **Ensuring** OR’s adaptability and resilience in managing climate-related risks while seizing opportunities associated with the transition to a low-carbon society within the value chain.



Metrics and Targets

Capturing New Market Opportunities

Measures to capture new market opportunities

Measures	Target	Progress status
Expand network of EV Charger (EV Station PluZ)	3,576 DC Connector in 2026	2,931 DC Connector
Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)	-	From 2023 to 2024, SAF was tested on pilot flights covering major airports, tourist cities, and international routes. In 2025, OR, together with Bangkok Airways Public Company Limited, signed a Letter of Intent (LOI) to collaborate on the use of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF). This initiative represents the first use of SAF produced by a refinery-based manufacturer in Thailand. See more detail: https://www.pttor.com/en/sustainability/highlights-of-ors-sustainability-management-and-activities/highlight-climate-action
Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) label and Carbon Footprint Reduction (CFR) label	-	Café Amazon received certification for the Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) label for 12 items and the Carbon Footprint Reduction label (CFR), or the 'Reduced Global Warming Label,' for 3 items. In 2025, diesel, gasoline, aviation fuel, and fuel oil categories, covering a total of 20 products have been certified with the Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) label by the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO). See more detail: https://www.pttor.com/en/sustainability/highlights-of-ors-sustainability-management-and-activities/highlight-climate-action



TCFD Recommendation	Page in this report/ OR reference source
Governance - Disclose the organization's governance of climate-related risks and opportunities.	
a) Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	7-8
b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	7-8
Strategy - Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	
a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium and long term.	11-14
b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	15-37
c) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate related scenarios, including a 2°C or Lower scenario.	31-32 35-37
Risk Management - Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	
a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	11-14 39-40
b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	https://www.pttor.com/en/sustainability/risk-management (OR Website) 39-40
c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	https://www.pttor.com/en/sustainability/risk-management (OR Website)
Metrics & Targets -Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	
a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	42-44
b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	45-48
c) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	44