



Climate Change Management, Alternating for Renewable Energy



2020 Goal



Reduce GHG emissions intensity by

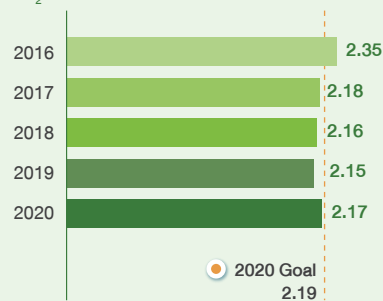
10%, compared to the 2015 baseline

Performance Against Goal

Percentage of total reduction
of GHG emissions intensity (%)



Percentage of total GHG emissions intensity
(tCO₂e per million Baht of revenue)



Note : The factors for GHG emissions of externally purchased electricity are changed by referring to Energy Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Energy.

Key Performances in 2020



GHG emissions intensity

2.17 tCO₂e per million Baht
of revenue



Total renewable energy consumed at

104,167 gigajoule (GJ)
equivalent to **1.11%**
of the total energy consumption



Reduced GHG emissions by

12,269 tCO₂e
from the use of renewable energy



Reduced energy consumption by

42,871
megawatt-hour (MWh)



Reduced single-use plastic
consumption by

10,869 tonnes

Supporting the SDGs



SDG7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- 7.2 Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.3 Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency



SDG12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- 12.2 Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.5 Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse



SDG13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Challenges

Various studies have indicated that during the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the release in the amount of carbon dioxide emissions have been dramatically affected and reduced as many businesses have decreased resource consumption for production and operations. Furthermore, the International Energy Agency (IEA) reports that there is up to a 6% reduction in global energy consumption, or the equivalent of India halting its energy consumption for the entire country, which is considered a significant reduction in the world's carbon dioxide gas emissions. Nevertheless, the change in the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions mentioned is still considered not to be an important factor in solving the problem of climate change. But in fact, changes in production processes and aspects of energy are counted as the true transformations that contribute to the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. CP ALL Plc. and subsidiaries (“the Company”) recognizes the importance of the state of climate change and aims to be part of the collective reduction in the emissions of GHGs. The Company realizes the importance of adaptation, increasing proportion of clean energy technology, and partnership-building throughout the supply chain, including designing the packaging to be environmentally friendly, promoting campaigns to reduce single-use plastics, and initiating the adoption of the use of renewable while still requires continuous and more vigorous support and promotion.

Progress in 2020



Ongoing project to reduce packaging plastics and single-use plastics consumption



Piloted electrical vehicles (EV) project in the logistics operations process



Ongoing CDP (Climate Change) Project to disclose climate change data



Ongoing project to expanded the installation of solar PV rooftop for energy generation



Built engagement with store partners and customers to reduce environmental impact

Management Approach

The Company establishes climate change management through the sustainability development subcommittee to oversee and drive a wide range of various specialized working group committees such as the 7 Go Green working committees, committees to increase energy consumption efficiency and energy conservation, committees to install solar PV rooftop, committees to plant perennials for sustainable communities, etc. to drive flexible operations and in accordance to the “7 Go Green” strategy, resulting in empirical business operations with constant responsibilities such as increasing efficiency and conserving energy, increasing the proportion of clean energy consumption, plastic packaging management, and expanding sustainability in the supply chain.



The Company established the Climate Change Management Framework which consists of.

| 01 Commitment | 02 Risk and Opportunity Assessment | 03 Establishment of Policy, Goals and Strategy | 04 Execution | 05 Assessment and Evaluation | 06 Communication with Stakeholders |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| to minimize impacts according to the laws, regulations, and the UN SDGS | of Climate Change is integrated into the Company's enterprise risk assessment, both in top-down and bottom-up management, using TCFD framework | in reducing and mitigating emission throughout the business' value chain | through multiple projects under the "7 Go Green" Strategy in 4 components | Refers to monitoring of progress against targets and analysis to identify improvement approach quarterly by the sustainable development sub-committee | Refers to strategy and its respective execution, as well as collaboration with stakeholders and progress |

Guidance on Mitigating and Preventing the Risk of COVID-19



The spread of the COVID-19 has affected the packaging operations management to be more concentrated due to changes in consumer behavior of customers who must adapt to such situations previously mentioned. The increased amount of packaging according to customer demand is the reason for the rapid increase in the amount of waste generated during this situation where the COVID-19 is spreading. The Company is aware of the impact that happened by focusing on waste management, effective monitoring, and management in order to have the least impact on the environment.

Sustainability Goals towards 2030 Climate Resilience and Adaptation

It is an ongoing effort to tackle climate change, an issue that requires the corporation of the global population, the Company has studied and used data from leading institutions across the globe, which the information is the basis, for developing sustainability goals. Therefore, to increase operational challenges and in accordance with the determination to deliver happiness and opportunities for society, the Company has set a target in carbon emission from the Company's operations to be Net Zero Carbon by 2030 and intends to cooperate and control the rising global temperatures to be within 1.5 degrees Celsius in accord to the GHG reduction targets under the Paris Agreement based on the Science-based Targets (SBT). It is a challenge to maintain the balance between business growth and reducing carbon dioxide emissions. The Company supports the operations throughout the supply chain to enable all sectors to participate in supporting and taking part in driving goal achievements, which require cooperation from all parts of the globe, to strongly expand these actions further to achieve these goals.



Sustainable Development Goals
from 2021–2030 Goal No.11
Climate Resilience

Net Zero Carbon
emissions by 2030

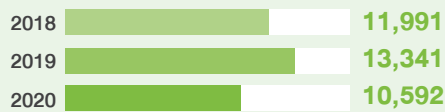


Climate Change Management Dashboard

Total GHG Emissions (tCO₂e) Classified by Scope of Operation

CP ALL and Subsidiaries

Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)

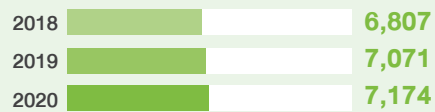


Indirect GHG emissions from energy consumption (Scope 2)



Only CP ALL

Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)



Indirect GHG emissions from energy consumption (Scope 2)



Total GHG Emissions (tCO₂e) Classified by Sources

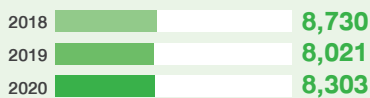
CP ALL and Subsidiaries



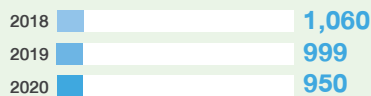
Electricity
purchased



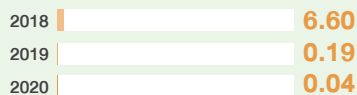
Diesel



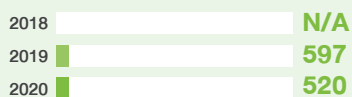
Benzene



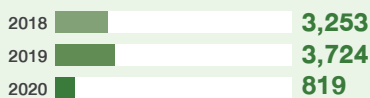
Natural gas



Biofuel
combustion



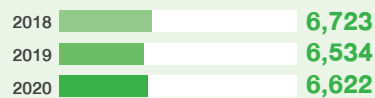
Methane from
the wastewater
treatment system



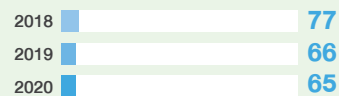
Electricity
purchased



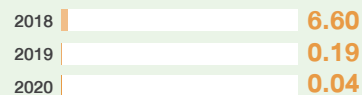
Diesel



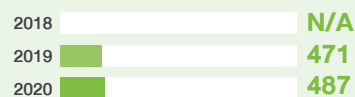
Benzene

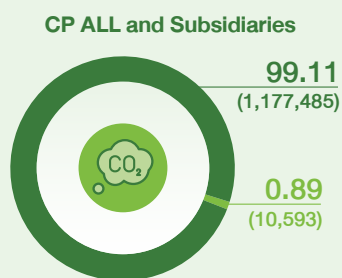


Natural gas

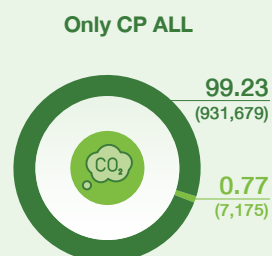


Biofuel
combustion



Percentage of GHG emissions (tCO₂e) Classified by Scope of Operation

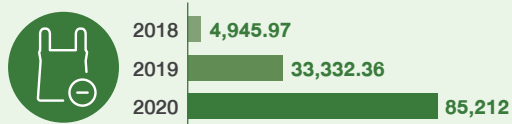
● Direct GHG emissions
(Scope 1)



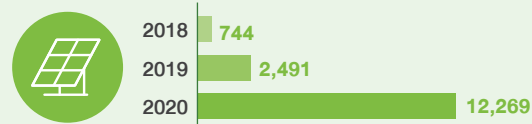
● Indirect GHG emissions from energy consumption
(Scope 2)

GHG Emissions Offset (tCO₂e)

Plastic Packaging Usage Reduction

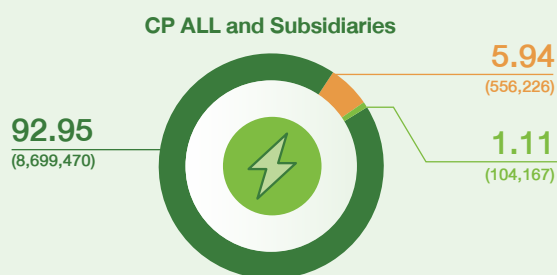


Renewable Energy Consumption

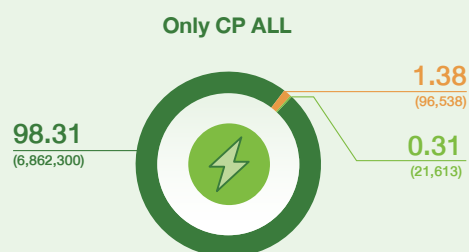


Note : the use of renewable energy consists of the use of electricity from solar energy, solar derived thermal energy, and geothermal energy

Share of Energy Consumption (GJ)










● Renewable energy ● Electricity purchased ● Non-renewable energy










Total Energy Consumption (GJ) Classified by Sources

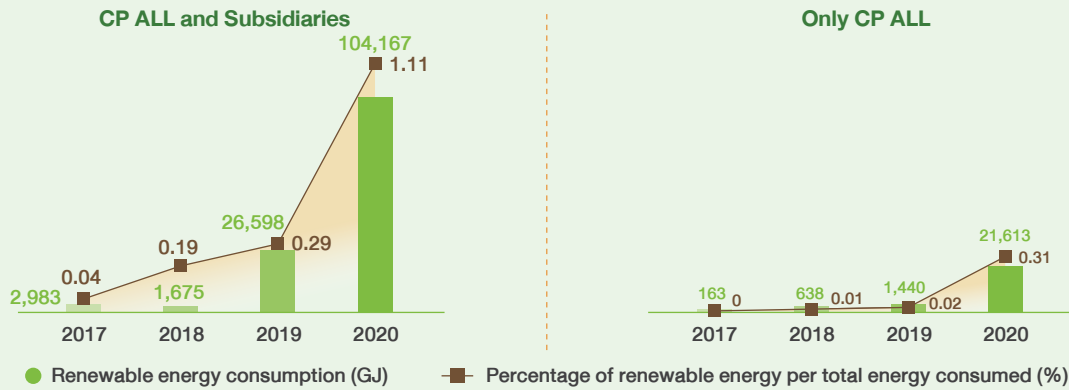
CP ALL and Subsidiaries

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------|-----------|---|----------------------|------|---------|
|  | Electricity purchased | 2019 | 8,578,506 |  | Benzene | 2019 | 15,363 |
| | | 2020 | 8,699,470 | | | 2020 | 14,636 |
|  | Renewable energy | 2019 | 26,598 |  | Liquid petroleum gas | 2019 | 348,141 |
| | | 2020 | 104,167 | | | 2020 | 355,268 |
|  | Fuel oil | 2019 | 0 |  | Natural gas | 2019 | 58,217 |
| | | 2020 | 0 | | | 2020 | 63,533 |
|  | Diesel | 2019 | 122,440 | | | | |
| | | 2020 | 122,788 | | | | |

Only CP ALL

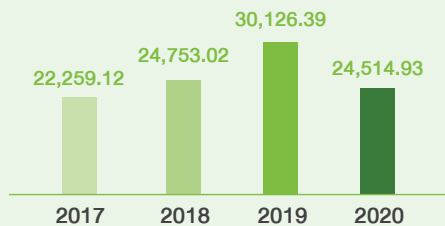
| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------|-----------|---|----------------------|------|-------|
|  | Electricity purchased | 2019 | 6,703,830 |  | Benzene | 2019 | 1,022 |
| | | 2020 | 6,862,300 | | | 2020 | 1,010 |
|  | Renewable energy | 2019 | 1,440 |  | Liquid petroleum gas | 2019 | 0 |
| | | 2020 | 21,613 | | | 2020 | 0 |
|  | Fuel oil | 2019 | 0 |  | Natural gas | 2019 | 0.003 |
| | | 2020 | 0 | | | 2020 | 0.82 |
|  | Diesel | 2019 | 94,275 | | | | |
| | | 2020 | 95,527 | | | | |

Total Renewable Energy Consumption

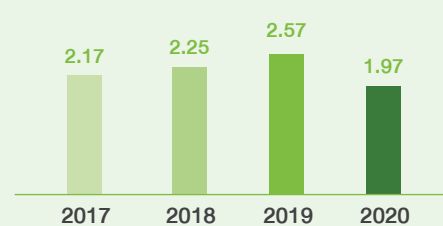


Plastic Packaging Management

Total Plastic Packaging Consumption (tonnes)

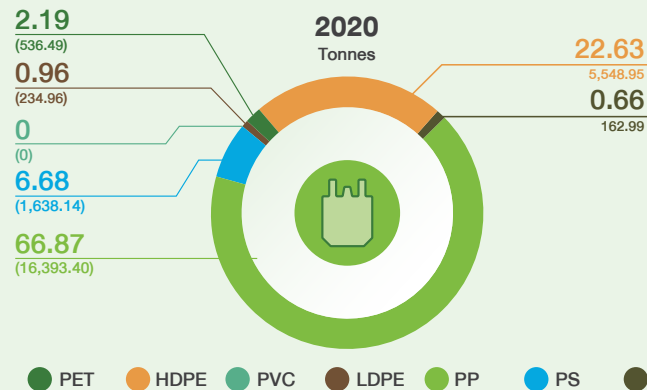


Average Plastic Packaging Consumption (tonnes per store)



Note: the scope covers primary packaging, secondary packaging and plastic used in the Company's operations.

Share of Total Plastic Consumption (tonnes) Classified by Plastic Type



Plastic Packaging Management (tonnes) Classified by Plastic Type

| | | | | | |
|--|------|--------------------|---|------|-------------------|
| Amount of reusable plastic packaging | 2017 | N/A | Amount of compostable plastic packaging | 2017 | N/A |
| | 2018 | N/A | | 2018 | N/A |
| | 2019 | N/A | | 2019 | 0.00012% (0.035) |
| | 2020 | 7.44% (1,807.81) | | 2020 | 0.00012% (0.030) |
| Amount of recyclable plastic packaging | 2017 | 87.52% (19,481.18) | Amount of plastic packaging derived from recycled content | 2017 | N/A |
| | 2018 | 88.13% (21,814.83) | | 2018 | N/A |
| | 2019 | 86.04% (25,920.66) | | 2019 | 0.0045% (1.38) |
| | 2020 | 91.77% (22,496.80) | | 2020 | 12.41% (3,042.17) |

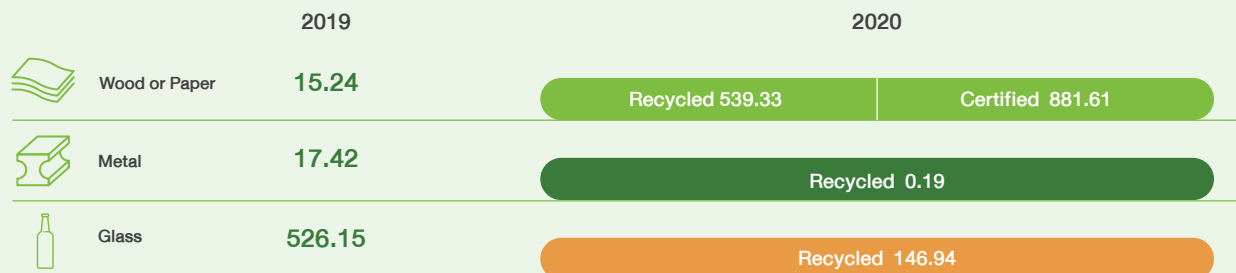
Note: N/A refers to no data or unable to collect data.

Management of Non-Plastic Packaging

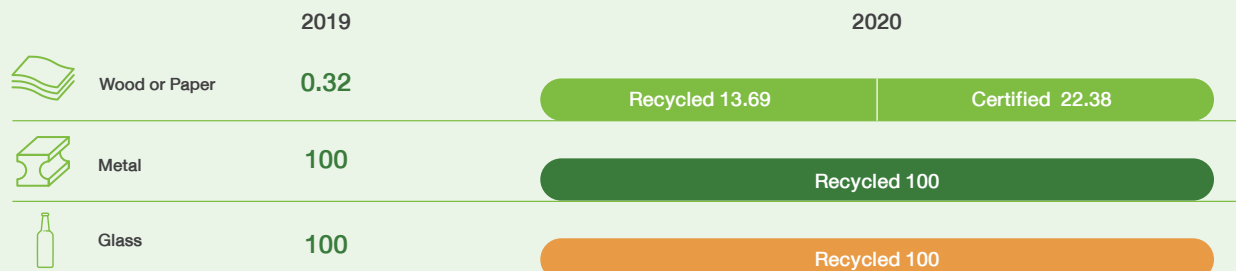
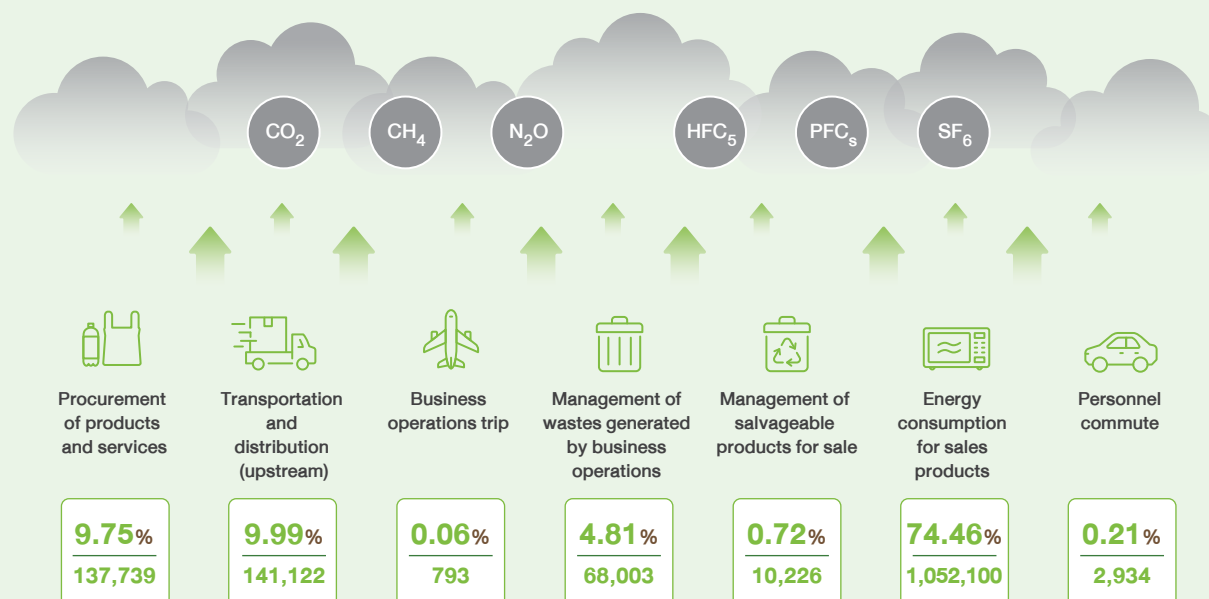
Non-Plastic Packaging Consumption (tonnes) Classified by Plastic Type



Total Weight of Recyclable or Certified Material Packaging (tonnes)







Percentage of Recyclable or Certified Material Packaging (%)

Total Other Indirect GHG Emissions (Scope 3) (tCO₂e) by Category

Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment

The Company focuses on risk assessment and opportunities for climate change risks from specifying risk factors relevant in each business unit's operations through the assessment of the Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committee and following the reporting framework of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), intended to assess the risks according to the policies announced in 2020, which has multiple factors and the preliminary results are as follows.

| Risks and Opportunities | | Impacts to Business |
|---|--|--|
| Current Regulation  | <p>Opportunity to follow the Plastic Waste Management Roadmap, since 2018 – 2030, to drive the reduction of plastic pollution and to aim for the reduction of the consumption of plastic bags and single-use plastic.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the cost of purchasing packaging. • Reputation on plastic waste management and services that promote the reduction of GHG emissions. |
| Emerging Regulation  | <p>Opportunity to trade and exchange GHG emissions, draft the Climate Change Act and regulations pertinent to GHG emissions as currently the exchange and trade of GHGs has not yet been enacted by law in the country.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price structure and operating costs, and the supply chain. • Reputation for services promoting the reduction of GHG gas emissions. |
| Technology  | <p>Risks from changes in technology may affect the adaptability of the organization, as well as risks arising from the consumers' expectations for environmentally friendly products which require the use of new technologies in order to be managed.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expense for technological change or technological improvements, as well as product improvement and products requiring new technology. |
| Legal  | <p>Risks from changes to regulations or emerging regulations which may affect business operations; Opportunities for plastic waste management regulations to be utilized and incorporated into business ethics for partners.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative expenses and alternative materials procurement to change the direction of plastic handling operations. |

| Risks and Opportunities | Impacts to Business |
|---|---|
| Market  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment costs for new product development. • A reputation for services that promote reduction of GHG emissions. |
| Reputation  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambiguity of creating contributions to environmental and climate change policies may negatively affect reputation. |
| Acute Physical Risk  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced revenue resulting from climate change producing an effect by decreasing consumer numbers. • Increased rate of employee absenteeism which may be caused by physical health problems and mental health problems which affects the efficiency of work operations. |
| Chronic Physical Risk  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and quality of products. • Agricultural produce and product raw materials. • Energy management costs and performance. |

Simultaneously, in 2020, the Company stresses the importance of climate change management in the business sector, therefore, knowledge and understanding have been provided to Risk Champions, who are the representatives of each department unit, trained in risk management, and organizes the Company's risk assessment activities for climate change. The risk assessment activities have important issues for Risk Champions to assess the likelihood and severity of the consequences, such as the issue of acute flooding which affects the Company's operations, the issue of acute flooding which affects the procurement of important raw materials, legal issues and government measures to control GHG emissions, legal issues and government measures to reduce single-use plastics consumption, the issues of the negative reputation of the Company from negatively impacting the environment, and the issue of consumer behaviors who have turned to products and services that are environmentally friendly, etc.

7 Go Green Strategy

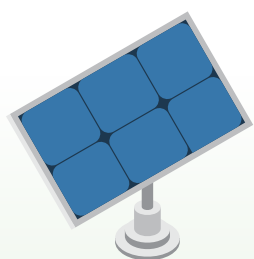
From the Company's commitment to be a part of the action to reduce GHG emissions, including reduce in energy consumption, therefore operates through the 7 Go Green Strategy, a project that aims to create environmental sustainability for the community, society, and nation, focusing on results that reduce GHG emissions, energy consumption reduction, and decrease and discontinue plastic bag consumption throughout all 7-Eleven branches nationwide. All aiming to raise awareness of the value of the environment, encourage behavior change, and increase awareness of environmental conservation in order to develop business operations alongside environmental conservation. With cooperation from the community and society, together, the Company continuously communicates its environmental performance to stakeholders to demonstrate transparency in the Company's environmental efforts which are traceable through the environmental indicator disclosure projects or CDP.





1. Green Store

The Company aims to operate based on environmentally friendly foundations, which emphasizes on efficient energy management and reduce GHG emissions under a variety of projects, in which the notable projects are as follows.



Renewable Energy Project

Electrical energy consumption from renewable energy sources at **19,503 MWh/year**

Reduce GHG emissions by **9,459 tCO₂e**

Reduce electricity expenses by **72 million Baht/year**

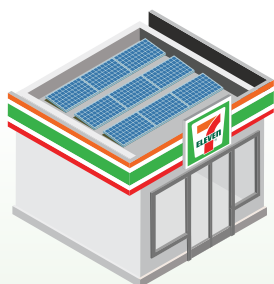
Supplier

Production

Distribution

Product Sales/Services

Customer



Energy Efficiency Project

Electrical energy consumption from renewable energy sources at **42,871 MWh/year**

Reduce GHG emissions by **20,792 tCO₂e**

Reduce electricity expenses by **158 million Baht/year**

Supplier

Production

Distribution

Product Sales/Services

Customer

Scope 1



- Reduce GHG emissions by

1,758 tCO₂e



- Reduce electricity expenses by

1.85 million Baht/year

Scope 2



- Reduce energy consumption in total by

224,547 gigajoule (GJ)



- Reduce GHG emissions by

30,251 tCO₂e



- Reduce electricity expenses by

230 million Baht/year



Refrigerant System Improvement Project

Reduce GHG emissions by **1,758** tCO₂e

Reduce electricity expenses by **1.85** million Baht/year

Supplier Production Distribution **Product Sales/Services** Customer



Electronic Full Receipt / Electronic Full Tax Invoice Project

The Company opened a channel to receive receipts / simplified tax invoices / full tax invoices electronically via the 7-Eleven application. The operations initiative is in place for the continuous development and support of the Company's digital lifestyle, as well as for providing convenience to customers, since the launch of the project on November 26, 2020.

Impacts and Benefits



Reduction of total receipts and simplified tax invoices by **4,471,018** items

Reduction of full tax invoices by **53,314** items

Reduced GHG emissions by **30.46** tCO₂e

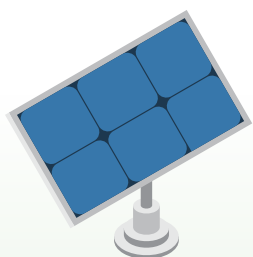
or equivalent with planation of 15-year old teak **85** trees

Supplier Production Distribution **Product Sales/Services** Customer



2. Green Logistic

The Company aims to operate based on environmentally friendly foundations, which emphasizes on efficient energy management encompassing the operations of distribution and logistics which promote the reduction of fuel consumption and reduce GHG emissions under a variety of projects, in which the notable projects are as follows.



Renewable Energy Project

Electrical energy consumption from renewable energy sources at **5,794 MWh/year**

Reduced GHG emissions by **2,810 tCO₂e**

Reduced electricity expenses by **21.44 million Baht/year**

Supplier

Production

Distribution

Product Sales/Services

Customer



Energy Efficiency Project

Electrical energy consumption from renewable energy sources at **3,106 MWh/year**

Reduced GHG emissions by **1,506 tCO₂e**

Reduced electricity expenses by **11.49 million Baht/year**

Supplier

Production

Distribution

Product Sales/Services

Customer

Scope 1



- Reduced energy consumption in total by

490 GJ



- Reduced GHG emissions by

36 tCO₂e



- Reduced electricity expenses by

0.16 million Baht/year

Scope 2



- Reduced energy consumption in total by

32,041 GJ



- Reduced GHG emissions by

4,317 tCO₂e



- Reduced electricity expenses by

32.93 million Baht/year



Electric Vehicle (EV) Project

- Install electrical charging stations for vehicles in total

24 stations

- Initiate pilot project to utilize electric vehicles for transporting goods
- Initiate freight transport vehicle size modification project

– Reduced GHG emissions by **36 tCO₂e**

– Reduced electricity expenses by **0.16 million Baht/year**

Supplier

Production

Distribution

Product Sales/Services

Customer



3. Green Packaging

The Company operates within the policy and guideline on packaging under the aim of minimizing the amount of waste sent to the landfill process through the “Decrease and Discontinue” concept which supports the Government’s plastic waste management plan, which aims for 100% reuse of plastic by 2027. Therefore, the Company developed a policy for sustainable packaging in which the primary objective is to prevent negative impacts on the environment and while considering the sustainable development based on the Circular Economy concept. The considerations are from the packaging design stage to the selection of packaging stage for all processes which takes the Product Life Cycle into account. The part that the Company directly controls considers the benefits received for the safety of consumers and communities, must be in line with market demand, and adds competitive cost. Waste management is carried out appropriately and must provide the highest value, and materials must be sourced from sustainably – managed renewable resources. All in all, the Company’s main goal on Private Brand sustainable packaging management is for 100% of the utilized plastic packaging to have reusable, or recyclable, or compostable material properties by 2025. In achieving these goals, the following three principal measures and four guidelines have been created.



The 1st Measure

To decrease and determine alternatives to plastic at-source through development of eco-friendly packaging.



The 2nd Measure

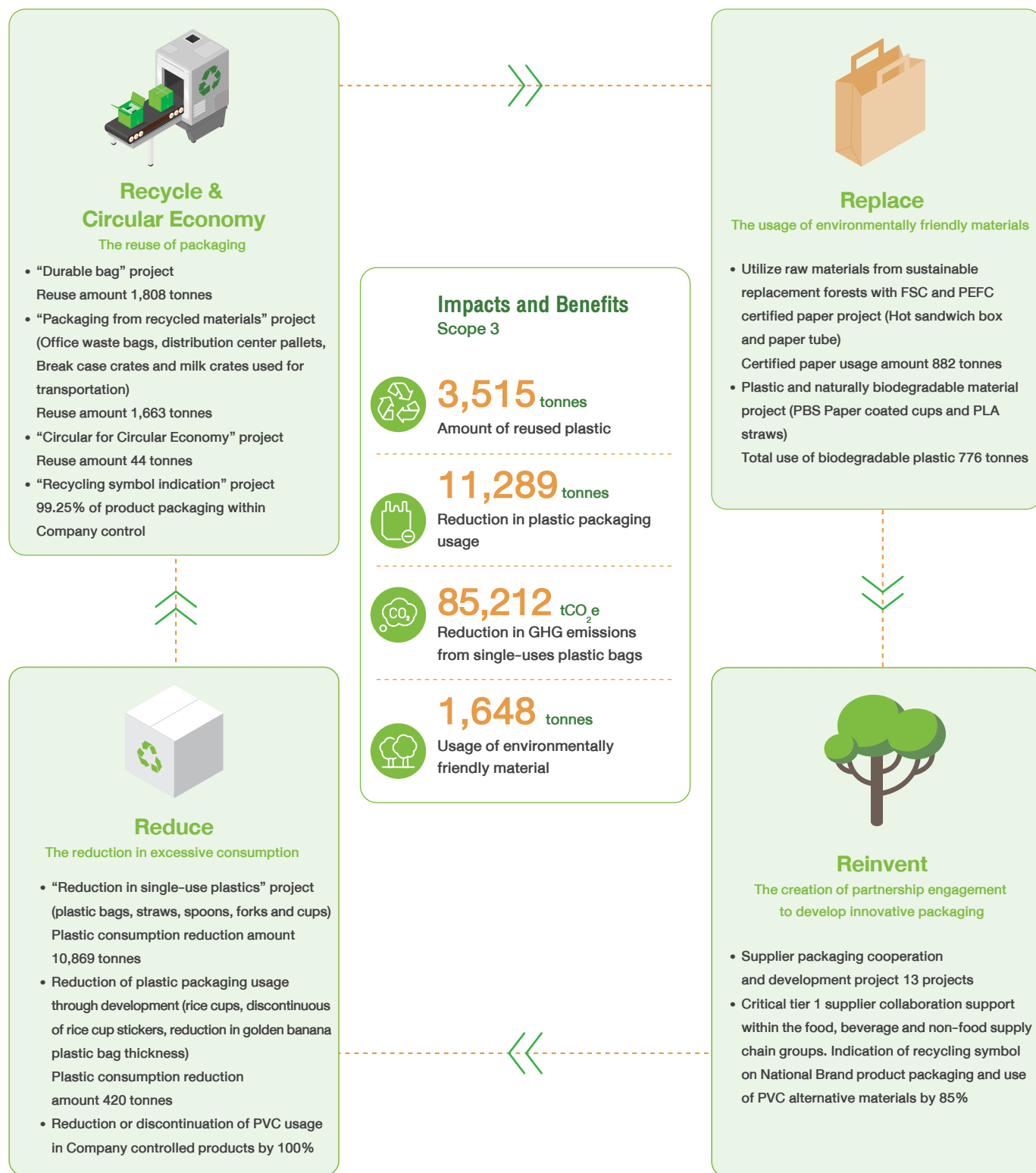
To decrease and discontinue plastic usage during consumption through engaging with consumers to participate in driving the reduction of single-use plastic consumption.



The 3rd Measure

To manage post-consumption plastic waste through consumer support and encouragement to sort waste, packaging reuse and recycling (circular economy).

Green Packaging Management Project





4. Green Living

Continuing of the 'Thais United Against Plastic Bags' Through the 'Reduction and Substitution' Project

The Company follows the policy to reduce the use of plastic bags for the third consecutive year under the project 'Thais united against plastic bags'. The project raises environmental awareness in reducing the use of plastic bags continues with the corporation of customers and partners in response to the government's policy to create a network of private businesses to refrain from using plastic bags, as well as to create the culture and consumer behavior changes in refusing plastic bags. Therefore, the implementation of the plastic bag reduction

campaign requires cooperation from external stakeholders of the organization to operate efficiently. The project resulted in the cash equivalent of more than 238 million Baht in funding to purchase medical equipment for 391 hospitals across the country and donated alcohol gel to fight the COVID-19 in the project #ThaisStayTogether for universities, schools, vulnerable communities, temples, and charities, in total, 408 locations. In 2020, the combined plastic bags reduced was 2,935 million bags in total.



Together in 2020, the Company continues its "Reduction and Substitution" project to promote the reduction in usage of single-use plastics, which includes spoons, forks, straws, and cups, which is collectively the second most common litter found in the sea (information from the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources). In 2020, the Company has set the target to reduce single usage plastic consumption to 1,000 million pieces. By conducting campaigns and promotions through various projects such as the Bring the Glass...Get Special Price project, Stop Giving Spoons and Forks, Please project, ALL Café No Cup projects nationwide, and the project of replacing plastics with environmentally friendly materials.

Impacts and Benefits



Reduction of plastic bag consumption

1,935 million bags



Reduction of single-use plastic consumption

1,029 million pieces



Reduction of plastic bag and single-use plastics usage

10,869 tonnes



Reduction of GHG emissions

85,212 tCO₂e

Supplier

Production

Distribution

Product Sales/Services

Customer

Low Carbon City

CP ALL Plc., in collaboration with the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) and the United Nations Development Plan of Thailand (UNDP Thailand), ran campaigns to reduce plastic bag consumption and to continuously improve energy efficiency through sustainable management. The project was expanded to cover 5 provinces to promote urban development for the environment for the community and society, as well as to address the plastic waste problem, and as well as to focus on reducing GHG emissions.

Supplier

Production

Distribution

Product Sales/Services

Customer

Environment Enhancement and Safety with Supply Chain Partners Project

The Company arranged to meet with service partners from 7 companies to promote environmental enhancement and safety with partners throughout the supply chain to exchange knowledge with partners about the environment and safety within the factory, as well as visiting green industry operations and building good relationships with partners through opening opportunities for knowledge exchange with outside agencies to achieve integration and sustainable practices, including compliance with environmental laws and other related regulations which affect the Bang Bua Thong distribution center while emphasizing the use of raw materials and natural resources for the purpose of efficient energy consumption and to reduce the amount of waste, prevent the problem of pollution which may impact the environment, community, and society.



Supplier

Production

Distribution

Product Sales/Services

Customer

Development and Sourcing of Products for the Environment

The Company promotes the creation of various innovative products that are environmentally-friendly by assessing the carbon footprint of the product and requesting the product carbon footprint registration from the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization): (TGO). In 2020, the Company registered to be certified with the Carbon Footprint Product Label for 5 products and proceeded with the Carbon Footprint Reduction Label for 2 products.



Supplier

Production

Distribution

Product Sales/Services

Customer

Sustainability Performance Data 2020 : Environment

| GRI Standard | Required Data | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 302-1 (e) | Total energy consumption | GJ | 7,543,731.28 | 8,390,153.22 | 9,149,268.02 | 9,359,865.15 |
| | Total non-renewable energy | GJ | 273,582.89 | 501,239.88 | 544,162.86 | 556,226.90 |
| | Stationary combustion | GJ | 273,582.89 | 370,720.89 | 414,339.03 | 424,515.91 |
| | • Fuel oil | GJ | 161,001.74 | 23,384.76 | 0 | 0 |
| | • Diesel | GJ | 4,086.98 | 1,644.70 | 7,980.44 | 5,714.41 |
| | • Liquified petroleum gas | GJ | 69,182.62 | 292,398.72 | 348,141.34 | 355,268.85 |
| | • Natural gas | GJ | 39,311.55 | 53,292.70 | 58,217.25 | 63,532.65 |
| | Mobile combustion | GJ | N/A | 130,519.00 | 129,823.82 | 131,710.99 |
| | • Diesel | GJ | N/A | 115,852.21 | 114,460.20 | 117,073.99 |
| | • Gasoline | GJ | N/A | 14,666.67 | 15,363.62 | 14,636.19 |
| | • Natural Gas Vehicles | GJ | N/A | 0.12 | 0.0032 | 0.82 |
| 302-1 (b) | Total renewable energy | GJ | 2,759.40 | 15,482.29 | 15,102.14 | 16,195.78 |
| | • Solar cell | GJ | 2,759.40 | 2,759.40 | 2,798.50 | 1,796.64 |
| | • Geothermal | GJ | N/A | 12,722.89 | 12,303.64 | 14,399.14 |
| 302-1 (c) | Total electricity purchased externally | GJ | 7,267,388.99 | 7,873,431.05 | 8,590,003.02 | 8,787,442.48 |
| | • National electricity grid | GJ | 7,267,165.11 | 7,872,737.87 | 8,578,506.85 | 8,699,470.97 |
| | • Solar Cell | GJ | 223.88 | 693.18 | 11,496.18 | 87,971.51 |
| 302-3 (a) | Energy intensity per revenue unit | GJ per million Baht of revenue | 15.41 | 15.89 | 16.02 | 17.12 |
| 303-3 (a) | Total water withdrawal | Million m ³ | 9.06 | 8.67 | 9.35 | 9.54 |
| | • Groundwater | Million m ³ | 1.04 | 1.27 | 1.35 | 1.46 |
| | • Third-Party Water | Million m ³ | 8.02 | 7.40 | 8.00 | 8.08 |
| | - Surface municipal water | Million m ³ | N/A | N/A | N/A | 7.95 |
| | - Groundwater municipal water | Million m ³ | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.13 |
| 303-3 (b) | Total water withdrawal from water stress area | Million m ³ | N/A | N/A | 3.67 | 4.85 |
| | • Groundwater | Million m ³ | N/A | N/A | 1.29 | 1.31 |
| | • Third-Party Water | Million m ³ | N/A | N/A | 2.38 | 3.54 |
| | - Surface municipal water | Million m ³ | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3.47 |
| | - Groundwater municipal water | Million m ³ | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.07 |
| 303-3 (b) | Total freshwater withdrawal | Million m ³ | N/A | N/A | 9.35 | 9.54 |
| | • Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids) | Million m ³ | N/A | N/A | 9.35 | 9.54 |
| | • Reused and recycled water | Million m ³ | 0.19 | 0.93 | 0.51 | 0.75 |
| | Water withdrawal intensity per revenue unit | m ³ per million Baht | 18.52 | 16.43 | 16.38 | 17.46 |

| GRI Standard | Required Data | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 305-2 (a) | Total GHG emissions | tCO ₂ e | 1,066,918.55 | 1,137,849.23 | 1,229,764.63 | 1,188,079.57 |
| 305-1 (a) | Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions | tCO ₂ e | 9,008.51 | 13,051.12 | 13,343.50 | 10,593.86 |
| 305-1 (c) | • Methane from wastewater treatment | tCO ₂ e | 914.04 | 3,253.40 | 3,724.42 | 819.66 |
| | • Mobile combustion | tCO ₂ e | 8,094.47 | 9,797.72 | 9,021.92 | 9,253.95 |
| | • Biogenic combustion | tCO ₂ e | N/A | N/A | 579.15 | 520.25 |
| 305-2 (a) | Total GHG emissions | tCO ₂ e | 1,057,910.04 | 1,124,798.10 | 1,216,421.13 | 1,177,485.71 |
| | • Electricity purchased | tCO ₂ e | 1,057,910.04 | 1,124,798.10 | 1,216,421.13 | 1,177,485.71 |
| | GHG reduction from alternative energy usage | tCO ₂ e | N/A | 744.48 | 2,491.45 | 12,269.05 |
| 305-4 (a) | Direct and indirect (Scope 1 and Scope 2) per revenue unit | tCO ₂ e per million Baht | 2.18 | 2.16 | 2.15 | 2.17 |
| 305-3 (a) | Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions | tCO ₂ e | N/A | N/A | 1,274,754.60 | 1,412,920.47 |
| | • Purchase goods and service (plastic packaging) | tCO ₂ e | N/A | N/A | 231,528.50 | 137,739.12 |
| | • Upstream transportation and distribution | tCO ₂ e | N/A | N/A | 90,128.25 | 141,122.76 |
| | • Waste generated in operations | tCO ₂ e | N/A | N/A | 192,510.20 | 68,003.90 |
| | • Business travel (by planes) | tCO ₂ e | N/A | N/A | 2,588.75 | 793.62 |
| | • Employee commuting (personal vehicles) | tCO ₂ e | N/A | N/A | 2,934.80 | 2,934.80 |
| | • Processing of sold products (electronic equipment) | tCO ₂ e | N/A | N/A | 741,535.40 | 1,052,100.15 |
| | • End-of-life treatment of sold products (plastic packaging) | tCO ₂ e | N/A | N/A | 13,528.70 | 10,226.12 |
| | GHG reduction from decreased consumption of single use plastic bag | tCO ₂ e | 0 | 4,945.97 | 33,332.36 | 85,212.55 |

| GRI Standard | Required Data | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------|--|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 306-3 (a) | Total waste generated | Tonnes | 74,181.51 | 135,440.47 | 174,461.64 | 126,402.29 |
| 306-4 (a) | Total waste diverted from disposal | Tonnes | 31,830.22 | 88,692.43 | 126,259.35 | 78,472.83 |
| 306-4 (b) | Hazardous waste | Tonnes | 2.25 | 1.94 | 18.35 | 59.40 |
| | • Reused | Tonnes | 2.25 | 1.94 | 17.89 | 45.83 |
| | • Energy recovery (used for mixed fuel) | Tonnes | N/A | N/A | 0.46 | 13.57 |
| 306-4 (c) | Non-hazardous waste | Tonnes | 31,827.97 | 88,690.49 | 126,241.00 | 78,352.30 |
| | • Reused | Tonnes | N/A | N/A | N/A | 61.13 |
| | • Recycling | Tonnes | 26,712.96 | 82,586.89 | 119,780.06 | 70,008.31 |
| | • Composting | Tonnes | 5,115.01 | 6,103.60 | 6,460.94 | 6,613.28 |
| | • Energy recovery (used for mixed fuel) | Tonnes | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1,730.71 |
| 306-5 (a) | Total waste directed to disposal | Tonnes | 42,351.29 | 46,748.03 | 48,202.29 | 47,929.46 |
| 306-5 (b) | Hazardous waste | Tonnes | 26.77 | 29.00 | 25.84 | 9.78 |
| | • Incineration | Tonnes | 23.76 | 26.54 | 20.20 | 4.33 |
| | • Landfilled | Tonnes | 3.01 | 2.45 | 5.64 | 5.45 |
| 306-5 (c) | Non-hazardous waste | Tonnes | 42,324.52 | 46,719.04 | 48,176.45 | 47,919.68 |
| | • Incineration | Tonnes | 1,651.77 | 1,955.43 | 1,778.93 | 0 |
| | • Landfilled | Tonnes | 40,672.75 | 44,763.61 | 46,397.52 | 47,919.68 |
| | Percentage of total waste diverted from disposal per total waste generated | Percentage | 43 | 65 | 72 | 62 |

Note :

- N/A = Not Available
- Sustainability performance 2020 reporting is made in accordance to the reporting framework of GRI Standard 2016 (2018 and 2020 edition).
- Energy consumption in Joules is the multiple of fuel volume and the conversion factor of each fuel type (referencing the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency : DEDE).
- Total energy consumption within the organization is the sum of all consumed non-renewable energy, renewable energy and electricity purchased externally.
- Energy intensity is total energy consumption per revenue unit, equivalent to total energy used per million Baht revenue.
- Total water withdrawal is equivalent to groundwater withdrawal, plus with water from 3rd water supply, i.e. Metropolitan waterworks authority, provincial waterworks authority, and landlords.
- Total water withdrawal from water stressed areas, as analyzed by Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (Aqueduct Global Maps 3.0) from World Resources Institute (WRI).
- GHG emissions is calculated from activities emitting GHG multiplies with GHG emissions coefficient, in reference to Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization). It is reported as carbon dioxide equivalent, according to GHG Protocol for scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions.
- Total direct GHG emissions covers GHG emissions from wastewater system, mobile combustion, biofuel combustion (excluding stationary combustion and refrigerant leakage).
- Indirect GHG emissions from energy consumption is equivalent to GHG emissions from electricity purchased externally multiplies by GHG coefficient, Energy Policy and Planning Office (EPPO).
- Other GHGs cover goods and service purchase (plastic packaging), logistics and distribution upstream, management of wastewater from operations, business travel (by planes), employees commute (private personnel), processing of sold products (electronic equipment), end-of-life treatment of sold products (plastic packaging).
- GHG reduced from renewable energy usage, covering solar-generated and geothermal electricity.
- GHG emissions reduced from plastic packaging usage, calculated from decreased usage of plastic bag at 7-Eleven multiplies by GHG emissions coefficient.
- GHG emissions per revenue is equivalent to the ratio of direct and indirect GHG emissions per energy consumption per million Baht revenue.
- Amount of hazardous and non-hazardous waste is reported according to the framework of GRI Standard 2020 edition. In 2019 – 2020, there is an additional scope of goods and asset write-off of CP ALL Plc., hence, the same scopes were added by recalculation numbers of 2017–2018.