



CP ALL Pcl

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ THB

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

CP ALL Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries CP ALL is unique in being part of the distribution channels for products and services to consumers as well as being a bridge connecting the upstream midstream and downstream supply chains CP ALL has generated 1,022,142 million THB revenue as of 31 December 2025 with the market cap of 390,764.91 million THB. Our core business reported here in CDP Climate Change 2026 includes retail wholesale and food manufacturing as follows Convenient Store Service 7Eleven is a onestop convenient store that offers fresh ready to eat meals beverages and a wide variety of products. Over the past decades, the Company has managed its convenience stores through its network scattered in different areas namely residential areas offices academic zones and gas stations covering every province across the country. In 2025 CP ALL has reached a total of 22,815 stores, including 7-Eleven stores and others. In 2025, 7Eleven contributed 48.94 percent revenue of the CP ALL Wholesale services Retailing. The revenue propotion from Wholesale services Retailing is around 50.94 percent of CP ALL revenue. During 2013, CPALL acquired CP Axtra Public Company Limited ("CP Axtra"), formerly Siam Makro Public Company Limited, operating membership-based Cash and Carry trade centers in Thailand. CP Axtra's retailing business is managed by Lotus's, one of the leading consumer goods retailers. In Thailand, Lotus's is a leading retailer with multiple distribution channels. Lotus's retail business advantage lies in its strong domestic supply chain, distribution system, logistics network, and brand equity. Furthermore, the Company operates other related businesses such as manufacturing and sale of convenience food and bakery products ("CPRAM Co., Ltd."). CPRAM Co Ltd manufactures and distributes over 900 SKUs of food bakeries and Ready to Eat menu items through 7Eleven stores supermarkets restaurants and leading stores more than 20000 stores throughout the country and exported oversea around the world. Apart from these 3 business

units, CP ALL also has offered financial services cash card and payment service, education services, secondary school vocational school and higher education institution, and training provider information services marketing media services and logistics management services.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2025

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 4 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 4 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 4 years
[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

1022142486310

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TH0737010Y08

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CPALL BK

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TH0737010Y16

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TH0737010R15

[\[Add row\]](#)

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

240185

(1.22.9) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.10) Original unit

Select all that apply

☒ Liters

(1.22.11) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

The total commodity volume was calculated using actual volume and actual value data from procurement and sales transactions, recorded in the organization's internal database systems. Where the original unit of data is not already in metric tons, an appropriate conversion factor is applied based on the physical properties of the specific commodity, referencing industry-standard product specifications or supplier-provided data, to arrive at the total volume in metric tons in line with CDP's unit standard

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Refined palm oil

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(1.22.15) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.16) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.20) Please explain

CP ALL determines the significance of an agricultural commodity to its business by combining two quantitative indicators together with qualitative risk considerations, rather than relying on revenue percentage alone. Primary indicator — Procurement volume dependency: CP ALL tracks the proportion of each commodity's procurement volume relative to total raw material procurement volume. A commodity is considered to indicate meaningful supply chain dependency where this proportion exceeds approximately 10% of total raw material procurement. Based on the most recent internal sourcing data. Secondary indicator — Revenue dependency: Commodities contributing 1% or more of total organizational revenue are also considered for significance assessment. Additional contextual factors considered beyond revenue and procurement volume: The commodity's classification as a forest-risk commodity scored under CDP's Forests framework, given its association with deforestation and ecosystem conversion risk. Reputational and brand risk relevant to CP ALL's position as a consumer-facing retail and food manufacturing business. The proportion of procurement volume already certified under credible sustainability certification schemes, which reflects the maturity of supply chain due diligence for that commodity.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

428

(1.22.9) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.10) Original unit

Select all that apply

☒ Kilogram

(1.22.11) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

The total commodity volume was calculated using actual volume and actual value data from procurement and sales transactions, recorded in the organization's internal database systems. Where the original unit of data is not already in metric tons, an appropriate conversion factor is applied based on the physical properties of the specific commodity, referencing industry-standard product specifications or supplier-provided data, to arrive at the total volume in metric tons in line with CDP's unit standard

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Beef

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ 1-5%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.15) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.16) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.20) Please explain

CP ALL determines the significance of an agricultural commodity to its business by combining two quantitative indicators together with qualitative risk considerations, rather than relying on revenue percentage alone. Primary indicator — Procurement volume dependency: CP ALL tracks the proportion of each commodity's procurement volume relative to total raw material procurement volume. A commodity is considered to indicate meaningful supply chain dependency where this proportion exceeds approximately 10% of total raw material procurement. Based on the most recent internal sourcing data. Secondary indicator — Revenue dependency: Commodities contributing 1% or more of total organizational revenue are also considered for significance assessment. Additional contextual factors considered beyond revenue and procurement volume: The commodity's classification as a forest-risk commodity scored under CDP's Forests framework, given its association with deforestation and ecosystem conversion risk. Reputational and brand risk relevant to CP ALL's position as a consumer-facing retail and food manufacturing business. The proportion of procurement volume already certified under credible sustainability certification schemes, which reflects the maturity of supply chain due diligence for that commodity.

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

☒ Retailing

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

☒ We do not know if we source embedded soy

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

121868

(1.22.9) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.10) Original unit

Select all that apply

☒ Liters

(1.22.11) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

The total commodity volume was calculated using actual volume and actual value data from procurement and sales transactions, recorded in the organization's internal database systems. Where the original unit of data is not already in metric tons, an appropriate conversion factor is applied based on the physical properties of the specific commodity, referencing industry-standard product specifications or supplier-provided data, to arrive at the total volume in metric tons in line with CDP's unit standard

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Soybean oil
- ☒ Other, please specify :Soy sauce

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- ☒ 11-20%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- ☒ 1-10%

(1.22.15) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.16) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(1.22.20) Please explain

CP ALL determines the significance of an agricultural commodity to its business by combining two quantitative indicators together with qualitative risk considerations, rather than relying on revenue percentage alone. Primary indicator — Procurement volume dependency: CP ALL tracks the proportion of each commodity's procurement volume relative to total raw material procurement volume. A commodity is considered to indicate meaningful supply chain dependency where this proportion exceeds approximately 10% of total raw material procurement. Based on the most recent internal sourcing data. Secondary indicator — Revenue dependency: Commodities contributing 1% or more of total organizational revenue are also considered for significance assessment. Additional contextual factors considered beyond revenue and procurement volume: The commodity's classification as a forest-risk commodity scored under CDP's Forests framework, given its association with deforestation and ecosystem conversion risk. Reputational and brand risk relevant to CP ALL's position as a consumer-facing retail and food manufacturing business. The proportion of procurement volume already certified under credible sustainability certification schemes, which reflects the maturity of supply chain due diligence for that commodity.

Cocoa

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

5553

(1.22.9) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.10) Original unit

Select all that apply

☒ Kilogram

(1.22.11) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

The total commodity volume was calculated using actual volume and actual value data from procurement and sales transactions, recorded in the organization's internal database systems. Where the original unit of data is not already in metric tons, an appropriate conversion factor is applied based on the physical properties of

the specific commodity, referencing industry-standard product specifications or supplier-provided data, to arrive at the total volume in metric tons in line with CDP's unit standard

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Cocoa powder
- ☒ Other, please specify :Cocoa beverage

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- ☒ 1-5%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.15) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.16) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(1.22.20) Please explain

CP ALL determines the significance of an agricultural commodity to its business by combining two quantitative indicators together with qualitative risk considerations, rather than relying on revenue percentage alone. Primary indicator — Procurement volume dependency: CP ALL tracks the proportion of each commodity's procurement volume relative to total raw material procurement volume. A commodity is considered to indicate meaningful supply chain dependency where this proportion exceeds approximately 10% of total raw material procurement. Based on the most recent internal sourcing data. Secondary indicator — Revenue dependency: Commodities contributing 1% or more of total organizational revenue are also considered for significance assessment. Additional contextual factors

considered beyond revenue and procurement volume: The commodity's classification as a forest-risk commodity scored under CDP's Forests framework, given its association with deforestation and ecosystem conversion risk. Reputational and brand risk relevant to CP ALL's position as a consumer-facing retail and food manufacturing business. The proportion of procurement volume already certified under credible sustainability certification schemes, which reflects the maturity of supply chain due diligence for that commodity.

Coffee

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

28444

(1.22.9) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.10) Original unit

Select all that apply

☒ Kilogram

(1.22.11) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

The total commodity volume was calculated using actual volume and actual value data from procurement and sales transactions, recorded in the organization's internal database systems. Where the original unit of data is not already in metric tons, an appropriate conversion factor is applied based on the physical properties of the specific commodity, referencing industry-standard product specifications or supplier-provided data, to arrive at the total volume in metric tons in line with CDP's unit standard

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Coffee beans

☒ Other, please specify :Coffee beverage

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ 21-30%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(1.22.15) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.16) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.20) Please explain

CP ALL determines the significance of an agricultural commodity to its business by combining two quantitative indicators together with qualitative risk considerations, rather than relying on revenue percentage alone. Primary indicator — Procurement volume dependency: CP ALL tracks the proportion of each commodity's procurement volume relative to total raw material procurement volume. A commodity is considered to indicate meaningful supply chain dependency where this proportion exceeds approximately 10% of total raw material procurement. Based on the most recent internal sourcing data. Secondary indicator — Revenue dependency: Commodities contributing 1% or more of total organizational revenue are also considered for significance assessment. Additional contextual factors considered beyond revenue and procurement volume: The commodity's classification as a forest-risk commodity scored under CDP's Forests framework, given its association with deforestation and ecosystem conversion risk. Reputational and brand risk relevant to CP ALL's position as a consumer-facing retail and food manufacturing business. The proportion of procurement volume already certified under credible sustainability certification schemes, which reflects the maturity of supply chain due diligence for that commodity.

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☒ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

CPALL analyzes value chain management from processing of raw material procurement, and supplier selection, including quality control and transportation costs to calculate costs and forecast product sales. These processes enable CPALL to identify cost reduction points to increase trading efficiency by using the Value chain canvas, Swimlane, and SIPOC tools to create Value chain mapping and using Power BI and Microsoft Excel to analyze data. The data analyzed is all of Critical tier 1 suppliers, including some tier 1 and non-tier 1 suppliers.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

Cattle products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

Soy

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

Cocoa

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

Coffee

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The length of period considered as short-term is aligning with corporate risk management procedure.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The length of period considered as medium-term is aligning with our target on carbon neutrality within 2030.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

25

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The longest time horizon considered in CP ALL's Climate Scenario Analysis is up to approximately years 30 years (in 2050). This is reflected by our target on net zero greenhouse gas emission within 2050 which is beyond Thailand's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which aims to achieve 20-25% greenhouse gas emissions reduction by 2030 compared to BAU.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Policy

- ☒ Changes to regulations of existing products and services

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

CP ALL employs a hybrid "Bottom-up" and "Top-down" approach to identify climate-related risks and opportunities with potentially significant financial or strategic impacts. In the Bottom-up approach, "Risk Champions" from individual business units identify short-to-medium-term climate risks and opportunities within their operations and value chain. These are evaluated for impact and likelihood, discussed quarterly, and for substantive risks, Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) are established and reported to the Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee. Climate opportunities are reported to the Sustainability Working Group. Concurrently, a Top-down approach sees the Sustainability Sub-committee identifying and assessing current and emerging climate risks and opportunities across short, medium, and long-term horizons, with significant issues managed by senior leadership and reported semi-annually to the Audit Committee and the Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committee.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☒ Drought

☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ Customers

☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

CP ALL conducts a location-specific water stress assessment using the Aqueduct tool from the World Resources Institute (WRI), covering 100% of the Company's operational areas — including manufacturing plants, distribution centers, stores, and offices — as well as its Critical Tier 1 suppliers (115 suppliers assessed). The assessment identifies areas of extremely high water risk (30.6% of own operations; 46 Critical Tier 1 suppliers). A dedicated Water Management Working Group uses these results to develop water-reduction plans and mitigation projects. The Company also conducts self-assessments with Tier 1 suppliers in water-stressed areas to monitor water quantity/quality risks and support Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) adoption

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
- ☒ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Trends and Conditions Assessment Tool

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

- ☒ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
- ☒ Declining ecosystem services
- ☒ Operations in or adjacent to areas important for biodiversity
- ☒ Overexploitation of species

Policy

- ☒ Protected area designation

Market

- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

CP ALL conducts an integrated forests and biodiversity risk and impact assessment under its Biodiversity and Natural Resources Policy, covering 100% of the Company's operational areas (457 sites, 8,328.44 rai — including manufacturing plants, distribution centers, and retail outlets) and 100% of Tier 1 suppliers' business activity areas. The assessment identifies ecosystem service dependencies (notably soil and water dependency) and biodiversity/forest-related impacts — including Global Species Richness Impact, Threatened Species Impact, and habitat loss or deforestation — using the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Trends and Conditions Assessment Tool (BESTCAT) and the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter. Sensitive or complex areas, including forests, large water bodies, and watersheds, undergo in-depth assessment via the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) across the IUCN Red List, Protected Areas, and Key Biodiversity Areas. Findings inform impact prevention plans aligned with the No-Net-Loss (NNL) and No Net Deforestation (NND) principles, together with ongoing engagement of suppliers and local communities on conservation and restoration. In 2025, 26 of 457 operational areas (471.31 rai) were identified with potential biodiversity exposure or impact, all with management and monitoring plans in place.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

The company conducts TCFD assessments to identify both physical and transition risks to its business. For transition risks, the company identifies several key factors to better understand the associated risks and opportunities. These are then analyzed to determine their potential impacts on business operations and across the entire value chain.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

The Company primarily uses tap water for the nationwide business operations, including manufacturing processes, laundry services, and cleanliness maintenance. Additionally, groundwater is utilized in certain areas where the Company operates, such as CP Ram Co. Ltd. and CP Axta Public Company Limited, to mitigate and reduce the risks of water scarcity in surrounding communities, which could potentially impact the Company's business operations. The Company has efficiently managed water resources through the assessment of water scarcity risks using the Aqueduct tool from the World Resource Institute, encompassing all operational areas. The risk assessment results indicate that 39.62% of the Company's operational areas are in areas with extremely high risk. The Company has enhanced efficiency in water resource management by assigning Water Management Working Group to develop water usage reduction plans and implementing various projects nationwide to support appropriate water conservation efforts. Additionally, the Company has conducted assessments of water scarcity risks for Critical Tier 1 suppliers, totaling 115 suppliers, using the Aqueduct tool, which provides area-specific risk assessment. The assessment results revealed that 34 Critical Tier 1 suppliers are located in areas with extremely high and high levels of water scarcity risk.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- ☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

CP ALL defines qualitative substantive financial and strategic impact when assessing the climate-related risks and opportunities as those impacts resulted from climate change that cause a significant operational disruption, financial loss, reputational damage, loss of employee wellbeing and trusts, as well as, legal violation (and the opposite in terms of opportunities)

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

CP ALL defines qualitative substantive financial and strategic impact when assessing the climate-related risks and opportunities as those impacts resulted from climate change that cause a significant operational disruption, financial loss, reputational damage, loss of employee wellbeing and trusts, as well as, legal violation (and the opposite in terms of opportunities)

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

CP ALL defines quantitative substantive financial and strategic impact when assessing the climate-related risks impacts resulted from climate change that cause a financial impact of 1% of revenue in that period

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

CP ALL defines quantitative substantive financial and strategic impact when assessing the climate-related opportunity from climate change that resulted in financial gain of more than 1% of revenue in that period

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

CP ALL identifies and monitors key water pollutants — Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) — in wastewater generated across its operations (manufacturing plants, distribution centers, stores, and offices), differentiated by discharge pathway (treated wastewater discharged directly with TDS $\leq 1,000$ mg/L and $>1,000$ mg/L, and treated wastewater sent to third-party treatment for both TDS categories). Manufacturing plants and distribution centers conduct wastewater treatment and quality verification in accordance with ISO 14001:2015 and relevant Ministry of Industry effluent regulations, with several CPRAM plants — Lat Lum Kao, Bo Win, Lat Krabang, Chonburi, Surat Thani, Khon Kaen, and Lamphun (all 7 CPRAM plants) — maintaining continuous ISO 14001:2015 certification in 2025. Establishments located in industrial estates have their wastewater treatment and water-use efficiency assessed and verified by the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand (IEAT) or independent third-party assurance providers. Beyond regulatory compliance, CP ALL treats process water to a quality exceeding standard legal effluent requirements to enable full recycling and reuse — for example, at CPRAM's Lat Lum Kao plant, treated water is reused as raw water in cooling towers, for landscape irrigation, and for floor cleaning, avoiding discharge altogether for that volume. Treated wastewater that meets factory effluent standards is also shared with nearby farming communities (e.g., CPRAM Lamphun's 'Sharing Treated Water with Farmers' project) rather than being discharged, reducing pressure on community water sources

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

CP ALL tracks organic and oxygen-demanding pollutants via Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), primarily generated from CPRAM food manufacturing processes, equipment/facility cleaning, and store-level operations. If discharged without adequate treatment, these pollutants deplete

dissolved oxygen in receiving water bodies, creating conditions that can stress or cause mortality in aquatic macro- and microfauna and contribute to eutrophication. COD and BOD are not identified on hazardous substance lists

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline
- ☒ Receiving water body quality maintained or improved
- ☒ Third-party audits and/or certification

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

CPRAM's 7 manufacturing plants treat process wastewater via an Activated Sludge biological treatment system, reducing organic/oxygen-demanding load prior to discharge or reuse. Performance is evaluated through quarterly effluent monitoring of COD (mg/L, kg) and BOD (mg/L, kg), disclosed annually, and verified under ISO 14001:2015 certification (all 7 CPRAM plants) or by the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand (IEAT)/independent assurance providers for facilities within industrial estates

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

CP ALL tracks inorganic dissolved pollutants via Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in treated wastewater generated from CPRAM food manufacturing processes, equipment/facility cleaning, and store-level operations. Elevated TDS discharged to receiving water bodies can increase salinity and alter osmotic balance, affecting sensitive aquatic organisms and reducing water suitability for downstream agricultural or community use. TDS is not identified on hazardous substance lists.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity
- ☒ Water recycling

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Receiving water body quality maintained or improved
- ☒ % of wastewater reused or recycled, please specify :705201 m3 recycled and reused at CPRAM Lat Lum Kaeo in 2025

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

TDS is monitored separately for wastewater discharged directly ($\leq 1,000$ mg/L and $> 1,000$ mg/L threshold categories) and wastewater sent to third parties, with quarterly performance evaluation. Recycling and reuse of treated wastewater — 705,201 m³ recycled and reused at CPRAM Lat Lum Kaeo in 2025 — reduces the volume of TDS-bearing wastewater discharged to public water sources, supporting compliance with discharge limits and maintaining receiving water body quality

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Fats, oils, and grease (FOG) are generated from CPRAM food manufacturing and processing activities (e.g., frying, food preparation). If not removed prior to treatment, oil-based pollutants can form surface films that impede oxygen transfer at the air-water interface, impair biological wastewater treatment performance, and pose smothering/toxicity risk to aquatic organisms in receiving water bodies. Not identified on hazardous substance lists

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity

☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Grease traps are installed at CPRAM manufacturing facilities to remove oil and grease at source, prior to the Activated Sludge biological wastewater treatment process. This prevents oil-based pollutants from impairing treatment efficiency and reduces the risk of oil reaching receiving water bodies

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Forests	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As Thailand is one of the most exposed regions to the climate physical impacts, flooding as a result of heavy rainfall could affect CP ALL in many ways. Flooding can disrupt the operation of our store in flood-prone areas such as the central plain of Thailand i.e. Bangkok, Samutprakarn, Nonthaburi, Pathum thani, Saraburi, Nakhonpathom, Samutsakorn, Chachoengsao, and Prachinburi provinces. Based on 2011 Thailand flood which was among the most notable major flood events, our stores in 836 locations were inundated or cut off from transportation route resulted in revenue loss from the store shutdown, absence of customers, logistic disruption and property damage. With rising global temperature, the intensity and frequency of flooding might be escalated. CP ALL anticipates and prepares for large-scale flooding once every decade and more frequent episodes of small scale flooding in some locations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Loss in revenues from operational disruption and insurance claim are the main considerations in financial impact estimation. The reported figure is calculated based on the sales lost from stores affected by the Flood in 2011 (54,745 million THB from 836 stores) and insurance claims from such event (310 million THB), extrapolated with the current number of stores in flood risk areas in 2021 (109% growth). This results in 114,416,519,316 THB

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Improve monitoring of direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

297600000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

120,000 THB per store per year (incremental cost of Flood-Resilient Store vs. regular branch)

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To minimize damage in the future, Flood Response Plan was developed and deployed across the country. The plan consists of renovating of physical facilities (Water-resilient store) under this concept, various aspects were considered, such as high walls, floor designs, doors that can hold against the force of water, piping system and pumps as well as establishing an operational guidance for personnel on how to prepare and respond before, during and after flood events. Flood insurance was also applied to cover expenses and opportunity losses from the disaster.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Not applicable

☒ Not applicable

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☒ Other reputation risk, please specify :Changing perception among stakeholders and customers

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Biodiversity Risk and Impact Assessment (BESTCAT, WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, IBAT) identified 26 operational sites — mainly Chiang Mai and Krabi — with potential impacts on Threatened Species, covering 471.31 Rai (75.41 Hectares). Growing stakeholder and customer awareness of biodiversity impacts could shift perception of the Company, translating into reduced demand for products/services if not proactively managed.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Reputational exposure at the 26 identified sites, if not proactively managed, could lead to reduced consumer demand for products/services associated with the Company — particularly among increasingly biodiversity-conscious consumer segments — as well as affect stakeholder trust and licence to operate at the sites.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The effect has not been quantified financially. The source data reports the assessment in operational/area terms only (number of sites, Rai/Hectares), not as a monetary figure.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Five-step assessment procedure (scope → screening via BESTCAT/WWF → in-depth IBAT assessment → impact-prevention plan under the Mitigation Hierarchy → stakeholder engagement with suppliers, customers, and communities in joint conservation and restoration efforts); management/monitoring plans cover 100% of the 26 sites.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ All river basins within selected countries/areas

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

A significant share of sourced agricultural commodities originates from water-stressed areas: Cattle products 70.88%, Tobacco 94.30%, Rice 46.64%, Palm oil 45.73%, Soy 44.17%, Cotton 62.06%, Maize 20.04%, Sugar 9.17%.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased production costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Potential increase in raw-material procurement costs and risk of supply disruption for commodities sourced from water-stressed areas, which could affect cost of goods sold and inventory availability.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The effect has not been quantified financially. This is a known disclosure gap already tracked internally

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Self-assessment forms via the Sustainable Procurement Project; farmer training, water-saving technology, water recycling with Tier 1 suppliers; GAP support.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Other policy risk, please specify :Emerging regulation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Growing global concerns on climate action failure drive the governments and international regulators to raise the regulatory standards to lower GHG emissions within the increasingly pressing timeline in order to keep the world temperature well below 2 degree Celsius. Thailand is no exception. The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of Thailand aims to reduce 30% of GHG by 2030 compared to BAU, to be carbon neutral by 2050 and net zero by 2065. CP ALL foresees that such commitment may lead to various GHG reduction measures from the government including energy and emission regulations. Yet, it is still uncertain how and to what extent future regulations might affect our business. Nonetheless, we recently began to observe the effect of regulatory changes such as the amendment of Building Energy Code B.E. 2552 (2009) which requires certain types of large buildings e.g. offices, department stores, to comply with energy standards. The upcoming National Climate Change Act also requires private sector to report its emission data. The Department of Industrial Works are steering towards low GWP refrigerants. The other areas that could potentially be affected by future legislation and regulation are i.e. transportation, waste management, etc. We also anticipate the implementation of carbon cap and trade or carbon tax in the next 5-10 years. If not managed properly, these may lead to increased cost of compliance and more exposure to environmental law violations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Anticipate carbon cap and trade or carbon tax in the next 5-10 years. If not managed properly, these may lead to increased cost of compliance and more exposure to environmental law violations. In addition, the change in regulation could pressure the large enterprise and SMEs that are under the CPALL to lose competitiveness due to carbon footprint assessment, carbon taxation, and renewable energy investment.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Investing in Energy Efficiency Project and Refrigerant System Improvement Project

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

246000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CP ALL invested around 246,000,000 THB in the Energy Efficiency Project and Refrigerant System Improvement Project. Also expanding renewable energy in collaboration with the electricity supplier at no investment cost, contributing to emission reduction.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To avoid high cost of carbon offset, CP ALL invested in Energy Efficiency Project and Refrigerant System Improvement Project with a total of 246,153,670 THB. CP ALL also seeks to expand renewable energy in collaboration with our electricity supplier with no investment cost which will contribute to our emission reduction.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Sea level rise

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The central plain of Thailand, where the majority of our stores are located, is vulnerable to the sea level rise, CP ALL is aware of the risk that this might lead to increasing salinity in tap water as it began to occur during the past few years. While the cause is an interplay between the sea level rise, storm surge and the mass of riverine water, slowly intensifying irregularities of climate condition is likely to increase the frequency and severity of saline tap water. Impacts to our operation include;

the loss of sales on fresh-made drinkable products and beverages due to poor water quality, the need to procure fresh water and drinking water from other areas, the increased maintenance cost on water filtration. Other impacts in supply chain concern the productivity of agricultural products in the central area that may become scarce leading to high sourcing cost.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Value of losing opportunity to sale specific products that got impacted from brackish water: in order to maintain quality of the products, drinkable products, and beverages that prepare or brew at store assumed / will be non-available on the specific period. Cost associated with procuring fresh water: in order to maintain quality and service of the store, fresh water is required to procure from other sources. Notably, climate change-induced impacts such as rising sea level and seawater intrusion in freshwater sources, directly affect 7-Eleven stores in the river basin areas across 9 provinces, which are Bangkok, Samut Prakarn, Nakhon Pathon, Samutsakorn Nonthaburi, Pathumthani, Saraburi, Chachoengsao, and Prajinburi. There are 6,691 store branches.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

16770000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

16,770,000 THB (increased equipment-maintenance expense from scale accumulation due to water-quality issues)

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To adapt to this impact, CP ALL is under process of adding sea level rise impact in store selection criteria. The company set up water-resilient store project, to ready branch stores against floods starting from the process of designing, mid-incident, to designing for mobility in case of relocation when needed. Operationally, we plan to increase water filtration capacity to accommodate short-term increase in salinity and secure our sales. Furthermore, a collaboration with fresh water supplier is needed to ensure stable supply during the time in need. Alternative sources of agricultural products are to be prepared to avoid product shortage. The management cost is considered negligible (0 THB) since these are the general responsibility of our existing team.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Plastic waste management has become an increasingly prominent regulatory focus in Thailand, driven by growing public concern over marine plastic pollution and the national transition toward a circular economy. The Thai government, together with the private sector, has developed the Roadmap on Plastic Waste Management (2018-2030) under an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework, expected to place greater responsibility on producers and retailers — including CP ALL — for post-consumption management of packaging materials across 7-Eleven, Makro, Lotus's, and CPRAM operations. As requirements tighten, CP ALL anticipates the need to source alternative, more sustainable packaging materials, increasing procurement costs. Failure to adapt proactively could also expose the Company to reputational risk and non-compliance with future EPR obligations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The anticipated shift toward alternative packaging materials to comply with tightening plastic-reduction regulation and EPR requirements is estimated to increase direct procurement costs, reflected primarily through higher cost of goods sold for packaging materials across retail and manufacturing operations, potentially compressing margins if not offset by efficiency gains or pricing adjustments.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

630150000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

630,150,000 THB estimated as the incremental cost of sourcing alternative packaging materials to comply with tightening plastic-reduction regulations and EPR requirements, under the Roadmap for Plastic Waste Management (2018-2030). Detailed calculation methodology and assumptions are being confirmed with the Sustainability Development Subcommittee.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Roadmap for Plastic Waste Management (2018-2030) under the EPR framework, applying a Green Packaging strategy across the full product life cycle through the "2 Reductions" strategy — Plastic Reduction and Carbon Reduction. Includes Eco-Design, eco-friendly/recycled-content packaging, and a Take-Back System. In

2025: virgin plastic use reduced 2.47% (1,622 tonnes), recycled-material packaging use increased 3.33% (2,185 tonnes), single-use plastics reduced 40% (25,981 tonnes), contributing to a 252,453 tCO₂e emissions reduction.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Growing stakeholder expectations regarding environmentally responsible products, services, and business practices could, if unmet, lead to negative perception of the Company's image. As sustainability awareness rises among Thai consumers and investors, reputational exposure of this kind carries a company-wide, cross-cutting effect distinct from site-specific biodiversity concerns

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Decline in demand for products and services due to negative perception of CPALL's image; unmet stakeholder expectations on products, services, and business practices could adversely affect reputation and brand value, with the greatest anticipated impact in the long term.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- ☒ Improve alignment of public policy influencing activity with environmental commitments

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The effect has not been quantified financially.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Established the "7 Go Green" policy and "Carbon Reduction" strategy to manage environmental impact at every business touchpoint; defined strategic projects to drive environmental goals; implemented Green Marketing strategies including the "Reduce and Replace" campaign (encouraging cloth bags and reusable water bottles) and options to decline single-use plastic bags/straws/cutlery in the 7-Eleven Delivery application.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk8

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Meeting rising green-consumer demand requires the Company to invest in developing low-carbon and eco-friendly product lines. This entails R&D and production-process investment costs, which are anticipated to increase over the medium term as green product development scales up across the portfolio.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Investment costs for developing low-carbon and eco-friendly products are expected to increase capital expenditure over the medium term. This is closely tied to the corresponding business opportunity (see Q3.6.1 Opp3), as successful product development is intended to also generate new revenue from green consumer segments.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The effect has not been quantified financially.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Development of eco-friendly products prioritizing GHG emissions reduction throughout the production process — from raw-material procurement to manufacturing, transportation, usage, and end-of-life disposal. Obtaining Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) certification from the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) to build consumer awareness and trust. In 2025, the Company had 2 products registered for the Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) Label: 1) Stir-fried Chicken with Bamboo Shoots and Rice, 2) Salted fish and Chinese Broccoli fried rice; these products generated total sales of 107.42 million Baht.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Total revenue for the reporting year was 1,022,143 million THB (SR2025 p.1360). The proportion of revenue vulnerable to climate-related physical risks (e.g., stores in flood-prone areas identified under Risk1) and transition risks (e.g., revenue streams affected by plastic regulation/carbon pricing under Risk3–Risk4) has not yet been separately calculated. Recommend deriving this from store-level revenue data cross-referenced with flood-risk site mapping and the plastic/carbon-regulation exposure analysis already used for 3.1.1.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Vulnerability relates to the 26 operational sites identified under Risk6 with biodiversity/threatened-species exposure. Revenue generated by these specific sites has not been separately reported in SR2025.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Vulnerability relates to revenue derived from products sourced from water-stressed areas (per Risk5: cattle products, tobacco, rice, palm oil, soy, cotton). An exact revenue proportion has not been calculated; this would require mapping category-level sales revenue against the sourced-commodity water-stress exposure percentages already disclosed in SR2025 (pp.231–232)

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Multiple river basins across Thailand; facility-level basin mapping not yet completed

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Company conducted a location-specific water stress assessment using the WRI Aqueduct tool, covering all of its operational areas (manufacturing plants, 7-Eleven distribution centers, Makro and Lotus's stores, and offices nationwide) as well as its Critical Tier 1 Suppliers. Results show 30.6% of operational areas fall within "Extremely High" risk areas. A separate water-withdrawal-weighted breakdown shows: Low 7.79%, Low-Medium 2.37%, Medium-High 8.83%, High 42.71%, Extremely High 38.30% of total water withdrawal. These two metrics use different measurement bases (count of operational areas vs. volume of water withdrawn) and have not yet been reconciled or reported at named river-basin level. Recommend engaging the EHS/Water Management working group to map specific facilities to named river basins (e.g., Chao Phraya, Mekong, Mae Klong) to complete this disclosure at the required granularity.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ No

(3.3.3) Comment

CPALL monitors water-related regulatory compliance through: (1) ISO 14001:2015-certified water risk assessments for all 7 CPRAM manufacturing plants; (2) third-party/IEAT-verified wastewater treatment and water-use efficiency for facilities in industrial estates; and (3) centralized regulatory monitoring for stores and offices

outside industrial estates. SR2025 does not include an explicit statement confirming the absence of water-related fines, enforcement orders, or penalties in the reporting year — this differs from the explicit "no fines" disclosure made for consumer-protection matters (p.7481).
[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

CP ALL's compliance strategy for anticipated carbon pricing systems (Thailand's Climate Change Act, Emissions Trading System, and Carbon Tax) combines emissions-reduction measures with a dual-purpose carbon credit strategy, structured as follows: Governance and monitoring structure: The Sustainability Development Subcommittee and the Corporate Sustainability Management Department monitor regulatory developments related to carbon pricing systems, ensuring the Company's climate strategy remains aligned with both compliance obligations and its Carbon Neutrality by 2030 / Net Zero Emissions by 2050 targets. Emissions-reduction and efficiency upgrades (Carbon Reduction strategy): Under the 7 Go Green policy and 2 Reductions strategy, the Company prioritizes reducing its underlying emissions base ahead of future carbon pricing obligations — through increased renewable energy adoption, energy efficiency improvements, and resource-efficient production processes. Purchase of carbon credits: As a member and subcommittee participant in the Thailand Carbon Neutral Network (TCNN), the Company plans to generate and/or purchase value from domestic and international carbon credits. This carbon credit strategy is intended to serve two purposes concurrently: (a) supporting compliance with anticipated carbon pricing regulation (ETS/Carbon Tax), and (b) contributing toward the Company's voluntary Carbon Neutrality by 2030 target. The Company has not disclosed a separate allocation or sequencing between these two purposes in SR2025. Supplier and value-chain engagement: The Company engages suppliers on GHG accounting and low-carbon product development to reduce Scope 3 exposure to future carbon pricing. Internal carbon price: Not currently in use.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

The Company has not yet identified a substantive forests/biodiversity-related business opportunity in the reporting year. Evaluation is currently in progress: a No-Deforestation/No-Conversion policy is under development and pending internal approval for disclosure, which is expected to clarify potential opportunities (e.g., differentiated sourcing, certified deforestation-free products) once finalized. Current activity in this area is limited to risk mitigation (Biodiversity Risk and Impact Assessment covering 26 sites).

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

- ☒ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Thailand

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

CP ALL aims to become carbon neutral by 2030 and net zero by 2050. To realize such ambitious target, renewable energy sourcing is our significant contributing area that needs to be realized, especially electricity from solar PV. The technological advancement of solar PV's efficiency nowadays not only helps CP ALL reducing energy cost but also provides benefits by being a back-up electrical supply in case of grid failure and contributing to the positive environmental awareness of CP ALL. This opportunity has been seized for all 3 business units of CP ALL including 7-Eleven, CPRAM and Makro

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Energy cost saving is the main financial benefit received from shifting toward renewable energy generation. The reported financial impact is estimated based on the difference in electricity cost between traditional grid provider and on-site solar PV generation & thermal energy production process. Based on the implementation in 2025, it generated around 372,000 MWh/year, which save around 580 Million THB/year. Moreover, this will lead to Scope 2 GHG saving of approximately 164,000 tCO2e/year which puts CP ALL closer to achieving the emission target.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

580000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Energy cost saving is the main financial benefit received from shifting toward renewable energy generation. The reported financial impact is estimated based on the difference in electricity cost between traditional grid provider and on-site solar PV generation & thermal energy production process

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The success of this target is tied with our executive's compensation. The cost to realize opportunity is considered none (0 THB) due to the partnership model of this initiative which requires no investment cost on solar rooftop from CP ALL.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify :use of more efficient water management processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ All river basins within selected countries/areas

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Implemented multiple water-efficiency projects: utilizing naturally high-temperature groundwater to reduce electricity consumption for water heating at CPRAM (Lat Lum Kaeo); a Groundwater Bank project recharging treated wastewater at CP Aextra; water-efficient fixtures at Bang Bua Thong Distribution Center, reducing withdrawal by 128 m³/year.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Combined savings of at least 1,489,000 THB/year across identified projects (1,330,000 THB electricity cost reduction at CPRAM Lat Lum Kaeo + 155,520 THB at CP Aextra Groundwater Bank). Likely an underestimate, as not all projects disclose a monetary figure.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

1489000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Combined savings of at least 1,489,000 THB/year across identified projects (1,330,000 THB electricity cost reduction at CPRAM Lat Lum Kaeo + 155,520 THB at CP Aextra Groundwater Bank).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Implemented under the "Valuing Every Drop of Water" policy and the target to reduce water intensity per revenue by 20% by 2030 (2020 baseline), through 4 categories: reducing water use, water efficiency/recycling, treated wastewater discharge improvement, and water-conservation awareness.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As the majority of CP ALL's GHG emission is from Scope 2 (around 99%) accounted by electricity consumption, improving energy efficiency on our facilities has direct benefits on lower electricity use, which translates into lower cost of energy and GHG emission. Proactively moving towards energy efficient building also keeps CP ALL secured from energy and GHG regulations and legislations that may arise in the future. Furthermore, it also provides positive impression to customers when they visited our flagship stores. This opportunity is available for 7-Eleven stores, Lotus stores, and Makro branches across country

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Energy cost saving is the main financial benefit from the energy efficiency project, achieved through reducing operating costs from lower electricity consumption. The reported financial impact is estimated based on the reduction in electricity use Based on the implementation in 2025, the project reduced energy use by approximately 135,000 MWh/year, translating into annual savings of 353 MillionTHB (approximately 84,000 tCO2e/year)

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

353000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Energy cost saving is the main financial benefit from the energy efficiency project, achieved through reducing operating costs from lower electricity consumption. The reported financial impact is estimated based on the reduction in electricity use Based on the implementation in 2025

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

CP ALL continuously improves building energy efficiency. These involve various activities e.g. efficiency improvement of HVAC system and lighting (e.g. Efficiency improvement of cooling coils for large cooling vaults project, Inverter Air Conditioner Project, LED Light Bulb Project and In-Store Climate Monitoring Project).

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Green consumerism has gain popularity over the recent years due to growing sustainability concerns of the young generations worldwide with market value exceeding 100,000 million THB per year on the rise. CP ALL has been aware that the demand in low carbon products is likely to be higher in the years to come, thus, started to develop eco-friendly product lines while accumulating market knowledge throughout the process. Moreover, we seek to gain the confident from the green consumers by registering our products officially with Thailand Greenhouse Gas management organization (TGO) and communicate the progress in our Sustainability Report annually.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

CP ALL has been aware that the demand in low carbon products is gaining interest in the years to come, thus, started to develop eco-friendly product lines. These involves sourcing of low carbon ingredients, process improvement, industrial waste reduction and dematerialization of unnecessary parts of packaging. Moreover, we promotes confidence among green consumers by registering our products officially with Thailand Greenhouse Gas management organization (TGO) and communicate through our Sustainability Report annually

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

107000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

2 products registered for the Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) Label: 1) Stir-fried Chicken with Bamboo Shoots and Rice, 2) Salted fish and Chinese Broccoli fried rice these products generated total sales of 107.42 million Baht

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

CP ALL has been aware that the demand in low carbon products is gaining interest in the years to come, thus, started to develop eco-friendly product lines. These involves sourcing of low carbon ingredients, process improvement, industrial waste reduction and dematerialization of unnecessary parts of packaging.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify :Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Food waste is an considered a material environmental impact for retail business like CP ALL. According to the Pollution Control Department in 2017, organic waste in municipal waste stream accounted for 64% of the country's garbage. Part of which is from private sector. In 2025, CP ALL's food waste have been analyzed and found that there are 8 groups of the significant waste which are Plants vegetables and fruits, Meat and seafood, Dairy product, Ready to Eat (RTE), Beverage, Processed food, Bakery products and others. The highest volume was Ready to Eat (RTE) group at 19,049 tons or 27% of total food waste. CP ALL realizes our role in reducing the food waste in operation which does not only cuts the emission from waste treatment but also saves cost for our company and improves our reputation in terms of food waste.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Revenue generations from turning waste into soil conditioner and feed are considered in our initial financial impact estimation as these generate revenue for our company.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2020, CP ALL issued its first Food Loss and Waste Management Policy. CP ALL's two strategic action areas to tackle food waste issue are 1) to measure and analyze the waste proportions and 2) to reduce, control and utilize critical waste. Corporate sustainability targets was also set; to have zero waste to landfill within 2030.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

933000000

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

This figure sums the disclosed annual cost savings from Opp1 (renewable energy: 580 MillionTHB/year) and Opp2 (energy efficiency improvements: 353 MillionTHB/year), both reducing indirect operating costs and reflecting the portion of the Company's operating cost base "aligned with" (i.e., benefiting from) climate-related resource-efficiency opportunities.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1489000

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

This figure sums the disclosed annual operating-cost savings from water-efficiency projects combined water-efficiency cost savings — CPRAM Lat Lum Kaeo 1,330,000 THB + CP Aextra Groundwater Bank 155,520 THB, rounded
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Board of Directors plays an important role in driving the organization. The Board of Directors has the role and responsibilities in overseeing the Company's business to be in accordance with the objectives and goals which will create maximum benefits for the Company based on corporate social responsibility, concern for the environment, fairness to all stakeholders in compliance with the Company's corporate governance policy and anti-corruption policy, laws, the Company's Articles of Association, Board resolutions, and resolutions of the shareholders' meetings. The Board of Directors shall perform their duties to the best of their abilities, honestly, ethically, prudently, and responsibly to shareholders.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Climate Related Management.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Forests	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committee is chaired by an independent director from the Board of Director. The Committee members include the Chairman of Audit committee, the Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination Committee and a member of Executive Committee. Quarterly meetings are scheduled for the Committee in order update and discuss on sustainability performance including climate change topic and report to the Board of Director at least twice a year. As an annual process, the Committee reviewing and guiding annual budgets overseeing major capital expenditures, guiding employee incentives, reviewing and guideline climate strategy, overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan, overseeing and guiding public policy engagement and reviewing and guiding the risk management process related to Climate issues.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committee is chaired by an independent director from the Board of Director. The Committee members include the Chairman of Audit committee, the Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination Committee and a member of Executive Committee. Quarterly meetings are scheduled for the Committee in order update and discuss on sustainability performance including climate change topic and report to the Board of Director at least twice a year. As an annual process, the Committee reviewing and guiding annual budgets overseeing major capital expenditures, guiding employee incentives, reviewing and guideline climate strategy, overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan, overseeing and guiding public policy engagement and reviewing and guiding the risk management process related to deforestation issues.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committee — chaired by an independent director, with the Chairman of the Audit Committee, the Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and a member of the Executive Committee as members — oversees water stewardship under the same quarterly cadence as climate change, reporting to the Board of Directors at least twice a year. The Committee reviews the Company's water risk assessments (conducted using the WRI Aqueduct tool across own operations and Critical Tier-1 suppliers), approves the corporate target to reduce water withdrawal intensity per revenue by 20% by 2030 against a 2020 baseline, and monitors implementation of water efficiency, reuse, and wastewater treatment programs across CP ALL, CPRAM, and CP AXTRA operations.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committee is chaired by an independent director from the Board of Director. The Committee members include the Chairman of Audit committee, the Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination Committee and a member of Executive Committee. Quarterly meetings are scheduled for the Committee in order update and discuss on sustainability performance including climate change topic and report to the Board of Director at least twice a year. As an annual process, the Committee reviewing and guiding annual budgets overseeing major capital expenditures, guiding employee incentives, reviewing and guideline climate strategy, overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan, overseeing and guiding public policy engagement and reviewing and guiding the risk management process related to biodiversity issues.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Forests	Select from: ☒ Yes

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance
- ☒ Other, please specify

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is responsibility for managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities and also managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D). Overall management of CEO is reported to board directly as the quarterly to discuss and track the climate-related responsibilities of CEO. This is to ensure the management of CEO is aligned with organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Reviewing and guiding annual budgets overseeing major capital expenditures, guiding employee incentives, reviewing and guideline climate strategy, overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan, overseeing and guiding public policy engagement and reviewing and guiding the risk management process related to deforestation issues.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Water management working group

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CPALL has appointed a water management working group to develop water reduction plans and implement water-saving, reuse, and wastewater treatment projects across its operational areas nationwide, including CPRAM Co., Ltd. and CP Aextra Public Company Limited. The working group evaluates water stress risk using a location-specific assessment with the WRI Aqueduct tool, covering the Company's own operations and its Critical Tier 1 Suppliers, and monitors progress against the corporate target of reducing water intensity per revenue by 20% by 2030 (2020 baseline). The working group reports through the Chief Operating Officer (COO), with water performance data consolidated by the Corporate Sustainability Management Division and reported to the Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committee on a quarterly basis, aligned with the same governance cadence used for climate change.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Reviewing and guiding annual budgets overseeing major capital expenditures, guiding employee incentives, reviewing and guideline climate strategy, overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan, overseeing and guiding public policy engagement and reviewing and guiding the risk management process related to biodiversity issues.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Managing director

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Managing director is responsible for monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets, managing public policy engagement on climate-related issues and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. The managing director also oversees the SVP, Corporate Asset and Facilities Management (CAF-M) who responsible for driving innovative energy management at stores and increasing proportion of renewable energy in energy portfolio and lead energy conservation committee. The committee manages energy reduction and efficiency performance of organization. Managing director supervises Assistant Vice President, Social and Environmental Management who responsible for driving innovative GHG emission management and lead 7 Go Green committee. The committee manages the implementation of organization's climate commitments which is "Carbon Neutral by 2030 and Net Zero GHG Emissions by 2050".

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sustainable Development Sub-Committee as an important mechanism in driving processes and ensuring that executives and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries correctly and completely understand and earnestly practice business ethics and sustainable development of the organization. This is considered part of the Company's organizational culture that the top management has established as the corporate governance observance that is one of the organization's strategies and objectives. Both sub-committees must report to the Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committee every quarter. Responsibilities of the Sub-Committee include; 1) Reviewing policies, strategies, action plans and KPIs in environmental management including climate change. The results are reported to the Committee for approval annually. 2) Evaluating emerging trends, climate risks and opportunities that could potentially affect business. 3) Ensuring the alignment of business operation with sustainability policies, strategies, action plans and KPIs including elements related to climate change. 4) Promoting understanding and providing recognition for employees of all levels to enable effective realization of the sustainability policies and guidelines. 5) Monitoring progress and performance on sustainability topics including climate change. Furthermore, Corporate Sustainability Management Division whose roles encompass environmental management acts as a focal point in coordinating with relevant functions to monitor climate-related topics, at monthly to yearly interval depending on the nature of topics. The results are reported to the Committee at least semi-annually. Additionally, climate-related data will be consolidated annually and presented to the Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committee for reviewing as part of sustainability reporting process.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

Climate incentives cascade through management tiers. The CEO's incentive is linked to the S&P Global CSA score (Climate Strategy category, formerly reported via DJSI) and corporate GHG reduction targets. CEO-1 Executive Officers hold long-term KPIs for Energy Reduction and Net GHG Reduction, aligned with Carbon Neutrality by 2030 and Net Zero by 2050. CEO-2 Business Unit Managers carry these as Core KPIs (10–15% weight). Specific roles include the SVP, Corporate Asset and Facilities Management (10% KPI weight, energy reduction) and the AVP, Social and Environmental Management (40% KPI weight, GHG reduction/green products), each chairing a related committee

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

The CEO's incentive is linked to the overall S&P Global CSA score, which incorporates water-related risk management as part of its Environmental Dimension criteria. This is currently reflected only at CEO level; Executive Officers and Business Unit Managers do not yet carry water-specific KPIs, as their incentives remain focused on energy and GHG outcomes.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus – set figure

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

CEO is entitled to monetary incentive from climate change management because climate change performance (i.e. GHG emission) is a part of the internal Corporate Sustainability Score (derived from S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment score - also known as DJSI). This score is one of our CEO's KPIs and Corporate KPIs on Sustainability.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Overall sustainability program's performance including the climate performance (Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) scores) is one of the CEO's KPIs. KPIs are monitored on yearly basis and affected to bonus of Chief Executive Officer (CEO). This is an incentive which contributed to the implementation of CPALL climate commitments. CPALL commits to achieve Carbon Neutral by 2030 and Net Zero GHG Emissions by 2050. We have tracked and recorded our performances against our commitments every year. The incentivized KPI is set to ensure that, the management well manages on the climate-related issues of the organization.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus – set figure
- ☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CEO's incentive is linked to the overall S&P Global CSA score, which incorporates water-related risk management as part of its Environmental Dimension criteria. This is currently reflected only at CEO level; Executive Officers and Business Unit Managers do not yet carry water-specific KPIs.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Water-related risk management is incorporated as part of the overall S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) score, which forms one of the CEO's Key Performance Indicators and Corporate Sustainability KPIs. This score is monitored annually and affects the CEO's bonus. This incentive contributes to the implementation of CP ALL's water stewardship commitment to reduce water intensity per revenue by 20% by 2030, against a 2020 baseline. Performance against this target is tracked and recorded on an annual basis to ensure that management effectively addresses water-related issues across the organization.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Senior Vice President - Corporate Asset and Facilities Management (CAF-M)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus – set figure
- ☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement
- ☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Senior Vice President - Corporate Asset and Facilities Management (CAF-M) is entitled to monetary incentive from energy efficiency management. His KPI is directly tied with overall facilities' store energy reduction. The SVP is also responsible for driving innovative energy management at stores and increasing proportion of renewable energy in energy portfolio. Besides, the SVP also leads energy conservation committee whose KPIs are tied with "energy reduction and efficiency performance" cascaded from the Corporate KPIs on Sustainability. Overall facility store energy reduction is weighted 10% for Senior Vice President of Corporate Asset and Facilities Management department. Moreover, energy reduction and efficiency performance are also the KPIs of our Energy Conservation Committee. The target and goal have been cascaded and collaborated with other functions i.e. purchasing department and operation department.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Energy efficiency management is part of the Senior Vice President - Corporate Asset and Facilities Management (CAF-M) KPI. In case CP ALL manage well on efficient energy consumption. This affects to reduce GHG emission of the organization. His KPIs are monitored on yearly basis and affected to bonus. This is an incentive which contributed to the implementation of CP ALL climate commitments. CP ALL commits to achieve Carbon Neutral by 2030 and Net Zero GHG Emissions by 2050. We have tracked and recorded our performances against our commitments every year.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Sustainability specialist

☒ Other sustainability specialist, please specify :Assistant Vice President, Social and Environmental Management

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus – set figure

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Policies and commitments

☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☒ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Assistant Vice President, Social and Environmental Management is entitled to monetary incentive from GHG emissions reduction. His KPI is directly tied with overall GHG emissions reduction and Promote Green product with 40% weight. The AVP is also responsible for driving innovative GHG emission management. The AVP also leads 7 Go Green committee whose KPIs are tied with "Carbon Neutral by 2030 and Net Zero GHG Emissions by 2050" cascaded from the Corporate Sustainability KPIs. Overall facility GHG emissions and Promote Green product is weighted 40% for Assistant Vice President of Social and Environmental Management department. Moreover, GHG emissions and Promote Green product performance are also the KPIs of our 7 Go Green Committee. The target and goal have been cascaded and collaborated with other functions i.e. purchasing department and operation department.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Climate change performance (e.g GHG emission) is a part of the internal Corporate Sustainability Score. This score related to Corporate KPIs on Sustainability. KPIs are monitored on yearly basis and affected to bonus of the organization. This is an incentive which contributed to the implementation of CP ALL climate commitments. CP ALL commits to achieve Carbon Neutral by 2030 and Net Zero GHG Emissions by 2050. We have tracked and recorded our performances against our commitments every year.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus – set figure

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation
- ☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

- ☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement
- ☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

1. Business Unit Managers are entitled to monetary incentive from energy reduction and efficiency performance. Their KPIs i.e. energy reduction and efficiency performance are cascaded from the Corporate Sustainability KPIs. Furthermore, Business Unit Managers who take part in Energy Conservation Committee also have the KPI directly tied with Corporate Sustainability Score (derived from DJSI score). Achievement of individual KPIs on “energy reduction and efficiency performance”

will contribute to the incentives of Business Unit Managers. Furthermore, if the energy reduction and efficiency performance targets are achieved, members of the Energy Conservation Committee will also be rewarded with monetary incentive. 2.Business Unit Managers are entitled to monetary incentive from GHG emissions reduction performance. Their KPIs i.e. GHG emissions reduction performance are cascaded from the Corporate Sustainability KPIs. Furthermore, Business Unit Managers who take part in 7 Go Green Committee also have the KPI directly tied with Corporate Sustainability Score (derived from DJSI score). Achievement of individual KPIs on “GHG emissions reduction performance” will contribute to the incentives of Business Unit Managers. Furthermore, if the GHG emissions reduction performance targets are achieved, members of the 7 Go Green Committee will also be rewarded with monetary incentive.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentivize KPIs for Business Unit Managers are set to ensure their operational managements aligned with CP ALL commits to achieve Carbon Neutral by 2030 and Net Zero GHG Emissions by 2050. They directly connect with employees at all levels. The Business Unit Managers such as CPALL's Head of Corporate Sustainability Management Division and other related divisions directly oversight the implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on climate-related issues. In case all of employees aware the climate-related issues, this can accelerate the climate transition plan to achieve and in line with the setting timeframe. The initiative campaigns and programs such as reducing, stopping, sorting post consumption plastic packaging, reduction of single-use plastics, reducing paper usage, increasing energy reduction and efficiency etc. Through this end, the greenhouse gas emission can be reduced within the setting timeframe.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This policy will be fully implemented under CPALL (Public) Company Limited and its subsidiaries. And also conveying this message to its Business Partners and Suppliers in order to apply for their business operations and encourage participation with any associated parties throughout value chain in which already classified that having significant level for environmental responsibility.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☒ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :The Company's goal is to be carbon neutrality within 2030

Water-specific commitments

☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN Global Compact Environmental Principles 7, 8 and 9,supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

05_CPAll-Environmental-Policy_Eng_Edit27.5.62.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

These policy and operating guideline are applied with all businesses under the CP ALL Public Company Limited and its subsidiary, covering own operations and key stakeholders, including suppliers and business partners, as well as covering collaboration and support for tier-1 supplier and non-tier-1 supplier in the supply chain, in order to promote biodiversity and natural resources.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to No Net Loss

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :No Net Deforestation principle, consistent with globally recognized zero-deforestation commitment frameworks

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Biodiversity-Policy-2021-EN.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- ☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☒ UN Global Compact
- ☒ Other, please specify :GCNT, TCNN and Internal governance

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

CP ALL is a signatory and upholds its ten principles, including Environmental Principles 7 (support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges), 8 (undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility), and 9 (encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies)
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Yes

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

CP-ALL-SR-2025-47-48.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ It is not possible or relevant for my organization or the intermediary organization to be registered

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

The Sustainability Development Subcommittee and Corporate Sustainability Management Department are responsible for monitoring and assessing the activities of trade associations and networks in which the Company holds membership, including the Thailand Carbon Neutral Network (TCNN) and the Global Compact Network Thailand (GCNT). Under this governance structure, the Company's external engagement positions are reviewed for consistency with the commitments set out in its Environmental Policy — covering Climate Change, Water Stewardship, and Ecosystem and Biodiversity Protection — as well as its Carbon Neutrality by 2030 and Net Zero Emissions by 2050 targets, before the Company participates in or endorses a given policy position, network recommendation, or collaborative project. Where an inconsistency is identified — i.e., a trade association's position or activities do not align with the commitments in the Company's Environmental Policy or its climate targets — the Company follows a two-step Process for Policy Misalignment: (1) Proactive Communication, exercising its rights as a member to voice objections and encourage the association to realign its position; and (2) Status Review, under which the Company considers reducing its level of cooperation or terminating its membership if no improvement is observed. This process is linked to the Company's environmental risk and opportunity management: risks and opportunities are assessed by the Enterprise Risk Assessment Committee and reviewed by the Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committee, which also oversees alignment between external engagement activities and the Company's Environmental Policy commitments as part of its quarterly review cycle.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Roadmap on Plastic Waste Management Phase 2 (Thailand)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental protection and management procedures

☒ Other environmental protection and management procedures, please specify :Plastic waste management and circular economy

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

CPALL participates in the PPP Plastic working group to provide recommendations for the Roadmap on Plastic Waste Management Phase 2, emphasizing Circular Economy principles. This engagement is directly relevant to the Company's own "Plastic Reduction" commitments under its "7 Go Green" strategy and its Environmental Policy's 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) commitments. By contributing to the design of the national roadmap, the Company aims to help shape a regulatory environment that supports scalable circular-economy infrastructure (e.g., recycling systems) consistent with its own plastic-reduction targets. Success is measured through the Company's own tracked metrics for single-use plastic reduction and waste diverted from landfill, benchmarked against the roadmap's national targets.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

7 Go Green and Plastic Reduction Strategy — implemented in part through the "Green Coffee Shop" MOU with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental protection and management procedures

☒ Other environmental protection and management procedures, please specify :Single-use plastic reduction in the service sector (Green Coffee Shop model)

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Thailand

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Participation in voluntary government programs

☒ Other, please specify :MOU with government ministry

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

CPALL signed an MOU for the "Green Coffee Shop" initiative with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, serving as a model for reducing single-use plastics in the service sector under the national "7 Go Green" policy and "Plastic Reduction" strategy. This engagement directly supports the Company's own plastic-reduction commitments and demonstrates a replicable operating model that the Ministry can promote to other service-sector businesses, amplifying positive impact beyond the Company's own operations. Success is measured by the volume of single-use plastic items eliminated or substituted at participating outlets.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN SDG 12

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ GRI
- ☒ TCFD
- ☒ Other, please specify :AA1000

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Value chain engagement |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Dependencies & Impacts |
| ☒ Commodity volumes | ☒ Biodiversity indicators |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Public policy engagement |
| ☒ Water-related targets | ☒ Climate-related targets |
| ☒ Water accounting figures | |
| ☒ Water pollution indicators | |
| ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures | |
| ☒ Content of environmental policies | |

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Sustainability report

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

CP-ALL-SR-2025_compressed.pdf
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Every three years or less frequently

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

CP ALL has an established climate scenario analysis methodology for GHG/climate-related risks (covering physical risk via RCP-aligned modeling and transition risk via NDC/IEA-aligned emissions pathways), developed and maintained by the GHGs Management Sub-Division. A comparable standardized methodology for forests-related scenario analysis — for example, modeling deforestation/conversion pathways and their business implications — has not yet been developed, as forests-

related risk drivers differ substantially from climate/GHG drivers and require a distinct analytical approach. The Company is currently in the process of developing this methodology, with the intention of extending scenario analysis to forests-related outcomes within the next two years.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Lack of available methodologies

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

CP ALL has an established climate scenario analysis methodology for GHG/climate-related risks, developed and maintained by the GHGs Management Sub-Division. For water, the Company currently conducts location-specific water stress risk assessment using the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas from the World Resources Institute (WRI), covering its own operations and Critical Tier 1 Suppliers, supported by a dedicated water management working group. However, this reflects current-state risk identification rather than a scenario-based methodology that models water-related outcomes across multiple future pathways. A comparable, standardized scenario analysis methodology for water — for example, modeling future water stress or availability under differing climate pathways — is not yet available for adoption in the Company's context. The Company is currently in the process of exploring such methodologies, with the intention of extending scenario analysis to water-related outcomes within the next two years.

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario is aligned with Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5 (RCP8.5). Indicators and factors used for the assessment as follows: 1) Areas: The central area of Thailand where focus on the provinces located near the gulf of Thailand and surrounding area reported impacts on the water quality. (Bangkok, Samutprakarn, Nonthaburi, Pathum thani, Saraburi, Nakhonpathom, Samutsakorn, Chachoengsao, and Prachinburi provinces) 2) Cost associated with water filtration: the cost is determined by shorten life service time of membrane or filter. 3) Cost associated with procuring fresh water: in order to maintain quality and service of the store, fresh water is required to procure from other sources. The volume is reflecting washing and cleaning activities (excluding drinking or production) 4) Value of losing opportunity to sale specific products that got impacted from brackish water: in order to maintain quality of the products, drinkable products, and beverages that prepare or brew at store assumed / will be non-available on the specific period. The brackish water will have impacts on these products' quality. Sensitivity testing factor is focusing exposure time of these impacts (default at 30 days) to the business which aims to identify maximum days that cause impacts on the business at the threshold (as 1% of sale). The lower sensitivity analysis is indicating low impacts from the climate change and aligned with RCP2.6 where the globe is maintain temperature at well below 2°C.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The mean sea level is rising up due to the impact of climate change. Due to the NASA Global Climate Change, Vital Signs of the Planet reports the observing land ice is having rate of change decreasing 151 billion metric tons per year. The Antarctica mass variation since 2002 is decreasing trend which the present period (2019-2020) variation range is around -2,000 to -3,000 Gt..

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario is aligned with Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5 (RCP8.5) Indicators and factors used for the assessment • Areas: The central area of Thailand where focus on the provinces located near the gulf of Thailand and surrounding area reported impacts on the water quality. (Bangkok, Samutprakarn, Nonthaburi, Pathum thani, Saraburi, Nakhonpathom, Samutsakorn, Chachoengsao, and Prachinburi provinces) • Cost associated with water filtration: the cost is determined by shorten life service time of membrane or filter. • Cost associated with procuring fresh water: in order to maintain quality and service of the store, fresh water is required to procure from other sources. The volume is reflecting washing and cleaning activities (excluding drinking or production) • Value of losing opportunity to sale specific products that got impacted from brackish water: in order to maintain quality of the products, drinkable products, and beverages that prepare or brew at store assumed / will be non-available on the specific period. The brackish water will have impacts on these products' quality. Sensitivity testing factor is focusing exposure time of these impacts (default at 30 days) to the business which aims to identify maximum days that cause impacts on the business at the threshold (as 1% of sale). The lower sensitivity analysis is indicating low impacts from the climate change and aligned with RCP2.6 where the globe is maintain temperature at well below 2°C

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The mean sea level is rising up due to the impact of climate change. Due to the NASA Global Climate Change, Vital Signs of the Planet reports the observing land ice is having rate of change decreasing 151 billion metric tons per year. The Antarctica mass variation since 2002 is decreasing trend which the present period (2019-2020) variation range is around -2,000 to -3,000 Gt..

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global targets

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For other sources of GHG emission, the Company is on track to measure, monitor, and manage which will include this scope in the corporate strategy. One of scenario used are IEA NZE 2050 scenario: business operates according to Business as Usual: BAU case, 8% growth, reduction of GHG emissions at 4.2% each year as implementing GHG emissions reduction, and implementing carbon offsetting, targeting to be carbon neutral or net zero carbon at 2030, this scenario is aligned with the science-based target at below 2°C as implementing GHG emissions reduction.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Forecasting information for GHG emission 2030 by considering the Group-wide performance, the scope has covered fugitive emission, adding refrigerants consumption since, 2018 which reflect management control capping the emissions growth.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

CPALL's Sustainability Development Subcommittee applies scenario analysis to assess climate trends, risks, and opportunities that may impact financial position and business operations, informing both financial planning and risk/opportunity management. Physical risk scenario (aligned with RCP8.5 — sea level rise and salinization): Using NASA sea-level satellite data (rise of 3.3mm/year) and Antarctica ice-mass trend data, the Company assessed exposure of stores in 9 central

provinces (Bangkok, Samut Prakan, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, Saraburi, Nakhon Pathom, Samut Sakhon, Chachoengsao, Prachinburi — over 4,892 branches) to sea-level rise and saltwater intrusion, with an exploratory time horizon of 3-5 years. A sensitivity analysis (exposure of -10% to +25%) valued potential financial impact at THB 3,985-5,532 million (base case: THB 4,427 million), exceeding the Company's 1%-of-revenue risk threshold at the +25% sensitivity level. Additional identified exposures include potential loss of sales opportunities for water-quality-dependent products (All Café, 7-Select beverage machines, Slurpee) valued at THB 1,000-1,500 million if unavailable for 7 consecutive days, and historical flood-related insurance claim exposure of THB 2,644 million. Transition risk scenario (carbon pricing/offsetting, 2020-2030 horizon): The Company modeled GHG emissions and associated carbon costs under three pathways: a Business-As-Usual case (8% annual growth, no mitigation), an NDC-aligned scenario (in line with Thailand's national target of 40% reduction vs. BAU by 2030), and an IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050-aligned scenario (4.2% annual reduction, consistent with a well-below-2°C pathway). Projected 2030 carbon cost exposure ranged from approximately THB 3,420 million (NDC-aligned) to THB 2,893 million (IEA NZE-aligned), against a BAU baseline of approximately THB 4,987 million — indicating avoided cost of pursuing the more ambitious pathway. Influence on strategy, targets and financial planning: These outcomes directly informed the Company's Phase 2 climate targets (2021-2030): a 4.2% annual GHG reduction (equivalent to 1,036,382 tCO₂e by 2025 and 1,764,727 tCO₂e by 2030, relative to BAU) alongside commitments to Carbon Neutrality by 2030 and Net Zero Emissions by 2050 — subsequently validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Reflecting updated analysis, the Company now estimates that achieving its SBTi-validated Net Zero target — given that Scope 3 emissions represent 88% of total emissions (13 MtCO₂e) — will require an estimated total increase in operating costs of THB 8,976 million, driven by value chain decarbonization support, internal GHG reduction projects, energy initiatives, and waste management investment. Influence on risk and opportunity management: Findings informed several concrete adaptation measures: revised store site-selection criteria accounting for sea-level rise exposure; upgrades to water filtration systems for higher salinity-handling capacity; continued rollout of the "Flood-Resilient Store" design standard; and formalized 3-phase flood management protocols (prevention, response, restoration) applied nationwide. The Risk Management Committee reviews climate-related risk at least twice annually to ensure findings remain embedded in business decision-making. Resilience of strategy and business model: Short-term (1-3 years): Flood response protocols are already operational at all stores nationwide, supported by flood insurance coverage, providing near-term financial and operational resilience to acute physical risk events. Medium-term (3-6 years): Planned capital allocation includes continued store retrofits (filtration upgrades, structural flood-proofing) and packaging/EPR-aligned investment (approximately THB 630 million) to manage transition risk from evolving plastics regulation. Long-term (>6 years, to 2030/2050): The Company maintains flexibility to redeploy capital toward renewable energy (solar PV rooftop deployment across distribution centers, factories, and stores) and to purchase carbon offsets (e.g., Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction/T-VER, certified by TGO) to bridge residual gaps toward its Net Zero 2050 target. Long-term target achievement, however, remains contingent on value chain (Scope 3) partner readiness, which the Company has identified as a residual risk to be managed through its Sustainable Procurement Policy and supplier capacity-building programs.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

CP ALL is a company in the food and staples retailing sector that contribute fossil fuel less than 5%

(5.2.10) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

CP ALL are taking feedback on our transition plan from our major shareholder Charoen Pokphand Group (CP group) and working to align ourselves to their ambition.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ More frequently than annually

(5.2.13) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Key assumptions: continued business growth (historically modeled at approximately 8% annual growth in emissions-scenario planning); progressive decarbonization of Thailand's national electricity grid; continued availability and cost-competitiveness of renewable energy and low-carbon technologies; alignment with Thailand's National Determined Contribution (NDC) trajectory. Key dependencies: cooperation and capability of value chain (Scope 3) partners to reduce emissions, particularly smaller-scale suppliers with limited technical and financial capacity; availability of green financing mechanisms to fund transition investments; continued access to carbon offset instruments (e.g., Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction/T-VER) to bridge residual emissions gaps. The Company resources its transition plan through

a combination of internal capital expenditure (renewable energy installation, energy efficiency upgrades, store retrofits), supplier capacity-building support under its Sustainable Procurement Policy, and carbon offset procurement; achieving its SBTi-validated Net Zero target is estimated to require a total increase in operating costs of approximately THB 8,976 million, primarily driven by Scope 3 value chain decarbonization.

(5.2.14) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In target phase (2015-2020), the Company achieved a 10.59% reduction in group-wide GHG intensity against a 10% target, with CP ALL Plc.'s own performance (9.12% reduction) supplemented by Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction (T-VER) offsets certified by TGO to close the remaining gap. Under its current Phase 2 targets (2021-2030), the Company controlled net total energy consumption growth to 6.13% below its Business-As-Usual scenario in 2025, exceeding its interim 2025 goal of a 2.86% reduction. In 2025, renewable energy consumption reached 9.12% of total energy consumption, and emission reduction projects delivered a GHG emissions reduction of 350,585 tCO₂e. The Company's Net Zero and Carbon Neutrality targets have since been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

(5.2.16) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☒ Plastics

☒ Biodiversity

(5.2.17) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Plastics increased expense for sourcing alternative materials, estimated 630 million baht. CP ALL's direct operations may not have a significant impact on biodiversity in the convenience store, wholesale, and consumer goods retail industry, we recognize our role in promoting production and consumption through sourcing from suppliers. The company prioritizes partners with responsible sourcing practices, sustainability, and ethics to ensure products are traceable and sourced from deforestation-free and sustainably managed areas. Nevertheless, the company remains vigilant in preventing its own operations, as well as those of its Tier 1 agricultural suppliers and business partners, from negatively impacting biodiversity.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

The transition plan incorporates adaptation objectives focused on managing physical climate risk to store operations, particularly flood and sea-level-rise/salinization risk. Key objectives include: maintaining store operational continuity through the "Flood-Resilient Store" design standard (flood walls, reinforced flooring, water-resistant doors, pumping systems); enhancing water filtration capacity to manage salinity intrusion; incorporating sea-level rise exposure into store site-selection

criteria to reduce future physical risk exposure; and maintaining a 3-phase flood management protocol (prevention, response, restoration) across all store locations nationwide. These objectives support business model resilience by reducing revenue disruption and asset damage from climate-related physical hazards, and are reviewed by the Risk Management Committee at least twice annually. These are not currently aligned with a specific named national adaptation plan.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition risks

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Two transition risks have affected CPALL's product and packaging strategy. First, reputational risk from unmet stakeholder expectations on sustainable products (Risk7) has driven long-term product decisions given its "High" anticipated magnitude. Second, tightening plastic-reduction regulation under Thailand's EPR framework (Risk6) has affected packaging strategy specifically: rather than waiting for regulation to take full effect, the Company implemented its Roadmap for Plastic Waste Management (2018-2030), applying Eco-Design and sourcing alternative, more sustainable packaging materials across its product range ahead of compliance deadlines. In response to both risks, and to capture rising green-consumer demand (a market exceeding 100,000 million THB/year in Thailand), the Company developed eco-friendly and low-carbon product lines (Opp3) — sourcing low-carbon ingredients, improving production processes, and pursuing Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) certification from TGO. This has already had a substantive positive effect on revenue in the reporting year. These decisions are being implemented across CPRAM manufacturing and 7-Eleven private-label product development, with the most substantial decision being to officially register eco-friendly products with TGO rather than pursue informal green claims.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Physical risks

☒ Transition risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The identification that a significant share of sourced agricultural commodities originates from water-stressed areas (Risk4: Cattle products 70.88%, Tobacco 94.30%, Rice 46.64%, Palm oil 45.73%, Soy 44.17%, Cotton 62.06%) has affected the Company's supplier-engagement strategy for its water-related physical risk. Rather than diversifying away from at-risk sourcing regions in the short term, the Company chose to engage directly with Tier-1 suppliers through the Sustainable Procurement Project, distributing water self-assessment forms and providing farmer training, water-saving technology, water-recycling support, and GAP certification support. Separately, the Biodiversity Risk and Impact Assessment identifying 26 of 457 operational sites with potential impacts on threatened species (Risk5, a Reputation-type transition risk) has affected the Company's approach to site-level operations, concentrated in Chiang Mai and Krabi. The Company chose a mitigation-based strategy: site-specific management and monitoring plans for 100% of identified critical-risk sites under the Mitigation Hierarchy (Avoid-Reduce-Restore-Offset), and ongoing engagement with suppliers, customers, and communities on joint conservation and restoration. Both decisions reflect a strategy of building resilience in place over the medium to long term, rather than relocating sourcing or operations.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The investment-cost risk of developing low-carbon and eco-friendly products (Risk8, a Technology-type transition risk) has affected the Company's R&D resource allocation. The Company accepted increased R&D and production-process investment as a necessary trade-off to capture emerging green-consumer demand and defend against reputational risk, rather than deferring product innovation. This investment is directed toward sourcing low-carbon ingredients, production-process improvement, industrial waste reduction, and packaging dematerialization, concentrated in the medium term as green product development scales up across the CPRAM manufacturing portfolio.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Physical risks from flooding (Risk1) and sea level rise/salinity intrusion (Risk2) have directly influenced store-network operations strategy. Following the 2011 flood, which affected 836 stores, CPALL incorporated flood exposure into its store-selection criteria and developed the "Flood-Resilient Store" design standard, now deployed nationwide for new stores in at-risk areas. Sea level rise impact was similarly added to store-selection criteria. Separately, anticipated transition risk from Thailand's Climate Change Act, ETS, and Carbon Tax (Risk3) has affected the Company's operations investment strategy: rather than relying on future carbon-offset purchases to manage compliance costs, CPALL invested in an Energy Efficiency Project and a Refrigerant System Improvement Project, directly reducing the emissions base ahead of anticipated regulation. This same investment underpins the resource-efficiency opportunity (Opp1: renewable energy/solar PV partnerships; Opp2: building energy-efficiency upgrades — HVAC, LED lighting, inverter air conditioning) now deployed across 7-Eleven, Lotus's, and Makro branches nationwide, which is already generating substantive operating-cost savings in the reporting year. These operational decisions are concentrated in flood/salinity-prone provinces of the central plain of Thailand for the physical-risk response, and nationwide across the store network for the energy-related investment.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Revenues: Flood and salinity risk (Risk1-2) and reputational risk (Risk7) are treated as downside factors, offset by the green-product opportunity (Opp3), which has already lifted revenue this year. Direct costs: Packaging procurement planning now factors in an estimated 630,150,000 THB for EPR-compliant materials (Risk6). Indirect costs: Water-quality-driven maintenance cost (16,770,000 THB, Risk2) is offset by ~483.9 million THB in realized energy savings (Opp1-2). Capital expenditure: 733,999,308 THB was allocated to the Energy Efficiency and Refrigerant System Improvement Projects to pre-empt carbon-pricing regulation (Risk3). Time horizon: short-term (packaging, energy savings) to medium/long-term (carbon pricing, reputation).

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Water-stressed sourcing (Risk4: up to 94.30% for tobacco, 70.88% for cattle products) is factored into direct-cost planning as a raw-material volatility exposure, assessed qualitatively via the Sustainable Procurement Project's supplier self-assessment process rather than a fixed monetary figure. Indirect costs are planned through ongoing supplier capacity-building (farmer training, water-saving technology), treated as a medium-to-long-term planning input given the impracticality of relocating sourcing.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Water-efficiency initiatives (Opp5) have already reduced indirect operating costs by at least 1,489,000 THB this year, with continued savings planned under the "Valuing Every Drop of Water" policy and its 20%-by-2030 water-intensity target.

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Financial planning for the reputational risk arising from the 26 identified biodiversity-sensitive sites (Risk5) has not yet been quantified, as the associated No-Deforestation/No-Conversion policy is still pending internal approval for disclosure. Once finalized, this policy is expected to clarify the scope of financial planning implications (e.g., sourcing, site management) for this risk.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :2 Reductions strategy (Carbon Reduction pillar)

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

246000000

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

This figure represents capital expenditure on the Energy Efficiency Project and Refrigerant System Improvement Project, classified as aligned under the "Carbon Reduction" pillar of the Company's "2 Reductions" strategy, which aims to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from production. Activities classified as aligned include energy-efficiency retrofits and low-GWP refrigerant conversion; activities not classified as aligned include general maintenance CAPEX unrelated to emissions

reduction. This spending is expected to continue as the Company progresses toward its Carbon Neutrality by 2030 and Net Zero by 2050 targets, though specific future-year percentage targets have not been set. No third-party verification/assurance has been obtained specifically for this alignment figure.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :2 Reductions strategy (Plastic Reduction pillar)

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

630150000

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

This figure represents the estimated cost of sourcing alternative, EPR-compliant packaging materials, classified as aligned under the "Plastic Reduction" pillar of the "2 Reductions" strategy, implemented through the Roadmap for Plastic Waste Management (2018-2030). Activities classified as aligned include Eco-Design and sourcing of recycled/eco-friendly packaging; activities not classified as aligned include conventional single-use plastic packaging spend. Recommend confirming with the Sustainability Development Subcommittee whether this figure reflects actual reporting-year spend or a forward-looking estimate before finalizing.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :2 Reductions strategy (2 pillars: low-carbon products)

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

107420000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0.01

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

This figure reflects revenue from one disclosed example within CPALL's eco-friendly/low-carbon product line (registered under Thailand's TGO Carbon Footprint of Products program), which is classified as aligned under both pillars of the "2 Reductions" strategy. This is understood to be a partial, illustrative figure rather than total green-product revenue; conventional, non-certified products are not classified as aligned. Recommend requesting the full revenue figure across all TGO-registered/CFP-certified products from Merchandising/Finance to complete this row accurately, as the current figure likely significantly understates total alignment. This pertains to mature technologies (established food/retail products), not emerging climate technologies.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water-related OPEX for the reporting year totaled approximately THB 160.96 million: THB 80.05 million in water utility/purchase costs, and THB 80.91 million in filtration system costs (THB 16.77 million maintenance; THB 64.14 million filter replacement). The filtration-related portion increased due to scale accumulation from saltwater intrusion (a chronic physical risk affecting coastal/estuarine-area stores), requiring more frequent filter changes and servicing. No comparable prior-year breakdown exists for this filtration cost category, so the reported trend reflects the Company's internal year-over-year assessment rather than a precisely quantified percentage. This figure covers filtration systems only; broader water utility costs are tracked separately. Both water purchase costs and filtration-related OPEX are expected to continue increasing next year, as saltwater intrusion remains an ongoing chronic physical risk for the Company's coastal and estuarine-area operations.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

CPALL is currently unable to price this environmental externality due to a lack of internal data resources — specifically, insufficient granularity in water consumption data classification (e.g., by source, use type, or operational area) to reliably calculate an Internal Water Price (IWP). The Company plans to develop a clearer and more comprehensive water data classification system in the future, which will serve as the foundation for establishing an internal water price within the next two years.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- ☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Drive energy efficiency
- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- ☒ Navigate regulations
- ☒ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
- ☒ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets
- ☒ Other, please specify :Alignment with the carbon price range recommended by the High-Level Commission on Carbon Prices (endorsed by the World Bank) as consistent with the Paris Agreement

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

CP ALL sets its internal carbon price at a minimum of USD 100 per metric tonne CO₂e (approximately THB 3,274, at an exchange rate of THB 32.74/USD), rather than a domestic offset-market-based price. This level is set in alignment with the finding of the High-Level Commission on Carbon Prices — endorsed by the World Bank — that a carbon price in the range of USD 50-100 per tCO₂e by 2030 is necessary for emissions reductions to be consistent with the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement (limiting global warming to well below 2°C, pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C). The Company adopted the upper bound of this range (USD 100) to apply a conservative, forward-looking price that stress-tests investment decisions against a Paris-aligned cost of carbon, rather than current domestic carbon credit market pricing which may understate the true cost of emissions consistent with global climate goals. CP ALL uses a Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) to identify feasible internal emission reduction projects and their payback periods at this price level.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

3274

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

3274

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☒ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

CP ALL sets its internal carbon price at a minimum of USD 100 per metric tonne CO₂e (approximately THB 3,274, at an exchange rate of THB 32.74/USD), aligned with the finding of the High-Level Commission on Carbon Prices — endorsed by the World Bank — that a carbon price in the range of USD 50-100 per tCO₂e by 2030 is necessary for emissions reductions to be consistent with the Paris Agreement's temperature goal (limiting global warming to well below 2°C, pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C). The Company adopted the upper bound of this range to apply a conservative, Paris-aligned cost of carbon when evaluating financial impact across different emission pathway scenarios, including Business-As-Usual (BAU), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and Net Zero 2030 pathways. CP ALL uses a Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) to identify feasible internal emission reduction projects and their payback periods at this price level. The financial impact estimation emerging from the application of this internal carbon price was used to inform the Net Zero Carbon 2030 target-setting process, resulting in target approval. The internal carbon price was also used to support discussions with business unit managers to promote efficiency improvement and low-carbon investment projects, as well as to drive changes in internal behaviors. As an example, it was integrated into feasibility analysis to facilitate investment in low-carbon projects within the Company, providing a clearer picture of the traditionally unaccounted cost of carbon that CP ALL might otherwise overlook, and making certain low-carbon projects more viable to invest in from a long-term perspective — such as the improvement of HVAC and refrigeration systems.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change ☒ Water

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Smallholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	
Customers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The suppliers that have substantive dependencies and impacts on the environment are called “Significant Tier 1 Suppliers”. The company identifies significant suppliers based on as follows: 1) Significant Business Relationships – Suppliers critical to the company due to high purchase value, influence on competitiveness, or limited alternatives. 2) High ESG Risks – Suppliers with a high potential to cause negative environmental, social, or governance impacts.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

2474

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Basin/landscape/marine ecosystem condition

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The Company applies a two-stage supplier environmental assessment approach. First, 100% of Tier 1 suppliers undergo a general ESG risk screening (covering Environmental, Social, and Governance dimensions), which includes climate change adaptation factors such as water scarcity and raw material sourcing risk for agricultural categories. Second, for Critical Tier 1 suppliers sourcing key agricultural commodities (cattle products, maize, palm oil, rice, soybeans, sugar, tobacco, and cotton), the Co

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

262

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Business risk mitigation

☒ Other, please specify :GHG enissions

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Prioritization follows Significant Tier 1 Suppliers identified via business relevance and ESG risk screening, which includes climate adaptation risk (e.g., water scarcity, raw material vulnerability). This is formalized under the Sustainable Procurement Policy (Clause 6.7) and Supplier Code of Conduct (Clause 16.1). It supports the Company's "3 Creates, 2 Reductions" strategy and Net Zero 2050 target. In 2025, over 100 business partners joined the "Collaborative Carbon Reduction" seminar, receiving GHG inventory training and reduction planning guidance.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Prioritization targets the 262 Critical Tier 1 suppliers in "Extremely High" water stress areas (WRI Aqueduct), the same threshold used in 5.11.1. Associated commodities: cattle, rice, soybeans, sugar, concentrated in Chiang Mai, Nakhon Pathom, Pathum Thani, and other provinces. This is grounded in the Sustainable Procurement Policy (Clause 6.4: reducing water use in sustainable agriculture sourcing; Clause 6.7: supplier categorization) and Supplier Code of Conduct (Clause 16.1: water efficiency). Example: in 2025, the Company helped a Nakhon Pathom supplier build a water reservoir, upgrade wastewater treatment, and establish a Water Reclaim Program.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The company continuously monitor and review sustainable procurement guideline to ascertain suppliers' compliance with ethics and guideline, ensure alignment with the Supplier Code of Conduct and to avoid potential conflicts with the Company's ESG requirements. Any direct and indirect violations or failure to comply with this Policy and Guidelines by management and staff will be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with Company's regulations.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The company continuously monitor and review sustainable procurement guideline to ascertain suppliers' compliance with ethics and guideline, ensure alignment with the Supplier Code of Conduct and to avoid potential conflicts with the Company's ESG requirements. Any direct and indirect violations or failure to comply with this Policy and Guidelines by management and staff will be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with Company's regulations.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Compliance with environmental laws and regulations

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ First-party verification

☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☒ On-site third-party audit

☒ Second-party verification

☒ Supplier self-assessment

☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All 2,474 Tier 1 suppliers (100%) have been communicated and acknowledged the Supplier Code of Conduct (16 core practices) and CP ALL's Human Rights and Labor Practice Policy, aligned with UNDHR, UNGPs, and ILO standards. Scope 3 coverage: 100% of tier 1 supplier-related emissions in Categories 1 and 4 are attributable to suppliers required to comply (column 8), consistent with 100% tier 1 coverage (column 4). The proportion from suppliers with confirmed compliance (column 9) is not yet tracked, as supplier-level emissions are not linked to compliance status; this capability is planned for future reporting.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Compliance with environmental laws and regulations

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ First-party verification ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Second-party verification
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All Tier 1 suppliers must comply with environmental laws, including water efficiency (Supplier Code of Conduct, Clause 16.1); 100% acknowledged by count. For the 262 Critical Tier 1 suppliers with substantive water-related impacts identified in 5.11.1, this same requirement applies (column 6: 100%), monitored via Water Self-Assessment and on-site verification. However, a precise compliance rate by procurement spend (columns 4-5) or among the 262 substantive-impact suppliers specifically (column 7) is not yet tracked; current evidence is illustrative rather than population-wide (e.g., the 2025 water reservoir and wastewater reuse project with a Nakhon Pathom supplier). The Company plans to develop systematic, spend-weighted compliance tracking for water-specific requirements in future reporting years. [Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :traceability throughout our valuechain

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

Information collection

☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

CP ALL increases traceability throughout our value chain by enhancing knowledge and collaboration with our partners. We provide training and resources to our partners to improve their understanding of traceability and sustainability practices. In 2025, we have initiated a process to collect 100% of GHG emissions data from our partners, allowing us to track and monitor the environmental impact of the products we source.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Providing data related to GHG emission to delivery capability and sustainability performance (ESG), based on supplier selection scores according to the Company's sustainability criteria

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water Risk Assessment

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

CP ALL distributes a Water Self-Assessment questionnaire to Critical Tier 1 suppliers in water-stressed areas, supported by training on water-saving technology, recycling, and GAP. A flagship example: in 2025, the Company partnered with a Critical Tier 1 supplier in Nakhon Pathom to build a water reservoir, upgrade wastewater treatment, and establish a "Water Reclaim Program," improving water resilience for both the supplier and surrounding community. Precise coverage percentages by procurement spend (column 5) and among the 262 substantive-impact suppliers identified in 5.11.1 (column 7) are not yet tracked; current evidence is illustrative rather than population-wide. The Company plans to develop quantified engagement metrics in future reporting.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Supplier Code of Conduct (water efficiency)

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

CPALL has Seminar on “Uniting to Reduce Carbon Emissions for a Sustainable Society”. To prepare suppliers for achieving these goals, the Company organized a seminar for 117 suppliers on transitioning towards carbon neutrality and net-zero emissions. The seminar covered topics such as greenhouse gas accounting, the importance of net-zero targets, current environmental challenges, and future related regulations. Additionally, tools and templates were introduced to help suppliers identify greenhouse gas emission sources and develop effective emission reduction plans. These will help CPALL lowering the scope 3 emission across value chain

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Providing a knowledge to reduce the GHG emission so that the supplier can delivery capability and sustainability performance (ESG), based on supplier selection scores according to the Company’s sustainability criteria

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

All of CPALL stores are promoting the reduction of single use plastic. Therefore, CPALL considers 100% of our customers as our participating target group. Their choice to avoid or not avoid using single-use plastic items can affect our scope 3: Purchased goods and services and End-of-life treatment of sold products

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

"Impact of engagement: Large amount of plastic waste are the results of single-use plastics used by our customers across the country. CPALL launched a campaign to encourage customers to reduce the use of single-use plastic. CPALL considers the number of single-use plastic items and plastic bags avoided as our success

measure. In 2024, CPALL has successfully; 1). Reduced the use of plastic bags and single-use plastic at consumption stage by 23,546 tonnes, which reduce GHG emissions by 238,617 tCO2e Success Measure: CPALL set a target to reduce 22,820 tonnes of single-use plastic items in 2024, the target was achieved."

[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

CP ALL has the power of operational control, accessing to all information.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Operational control approach is used, consistent with the boundary of entities where CP ALL directly implements its environmental management practices, as disclosed in the Sustainability Report

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Operational control approach is used, consistent with the boundary of entities where CP ALL directly implements its water management practices, as disclosed in the Sustainability Report

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

All areas of business operations have projects in collaboration with local and national stakeholders or independent third parties they contributed to the reduction of negative impacts on ecosystems or biodiversity

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in methodology

☒ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In the reporting year, the company enhanced its data collection methodology for refrigerant. Previously, refrigerant top-up quantities were estimated based on service records. The company has now adopted a weighing-based method to directly measure the actual quantity of refrigerant added, resulting in more accurate and granular data. This methodology change has led to an increase in reported Scope 1 fugitive emissions compared to the previous approach, with retrospective impact on data for the years 2023 through 2025. In addition, the Company expanded the boundary of Scope 3 Category 9 (Downstream transportation and distribution) to include CPAXtra's delivery data for the first time in the current reporting year; this data was not available or included in the prior reporting year's disclosure. This boundary expansion, combined with organic growth in delivery volume, is the primary driver of the year-on-year increase in this category. The Company also expanded the boundary of Scope 3 Category 11 (Use of sold products) in the current reporting year to include combustion emissions from disposable lighters sold, which was not previously captured. This newly added source is not yet included within the boundary of the Company's SBTi-validated Scope 3 target for this category
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scopes recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Scope 3 categories recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Use of sold products

(7.1.3.4) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Base year (2023) emissions have been recalculated to reflect the change in measurement methodology for refrigerant described in 7.1.2. The company adopted a weighing-based method to directly measure refrigerant quantities added, replacing the previous estimation approach. This recalculation has been applied consistently

to the base year (2023) and to all subsequent reporting years through the current reporting year (2025), to ensure like-for-like year-on-year comparability, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard's recalculation policy and significance threshold Separately, Scope 3 Category 11 (Use of sold products) data for the prior reporting year (2024) has been corrected due to an identified error in the electricity load estimate used in the original calculation. The corrected 2024 figure (12,005 metric tons CO2e) replaces the previously reported figure (387,080.77 metric tons CO2e) and is reflected in the restated past-year data in this response.

(7.1.3.5) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

- ☒ Yes
- [Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization: The National Guideline Carbon Footprint for organization
- ☒ Other, please specify :AA1000AS

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	-

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

805279.32

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CPALL's GHG emissions scope 1 data is calculated by including performance of 3 main business units: CPALL, CPRAM, and CPAXTRA, representing more than 95% of our operation. The GHG emission from the chemical oxygen demand (COD) content in CPRAM's wastewater treatment unit. Fuel combustions are calculated from the expense record of fuel usage on various activities i.e. transportation, etc. Fugitive emission from refrigerant leakage. Stationary combustion from diesel power generator This emission data has been verified by the independent third party.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1660993.16

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CPALL's GHG emissions scope 2 (location-based) data is calculated from total electricity consumption multiplied by emission factor of Thailand's national grid acquired from the Thailand Energy Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Energy.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1548248.45

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CPALL's GHG emissions scope 2 (market-based) data is calculated from total electricity consumption multiplied by emission factor supplied by electricity producers. This figure represents 100% of our operation.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13964445.28

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The majority of purchased goods and services is products on shelves of convenience store. The calculation method is divided into 2 methods: (1) supplier specific, and (2) spend based.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36591.8

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As for the construction of a convenience store installed in 2023, it accounts for 707 branches/year. The majority of emissions are generated from steel, concrete, concrete reinforcement steel, ISO walls, metal sheet roof, and more. The focus is on the standalone type, which is around 20x15 sqm.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

345694.47

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is calculate the cradle-to-gate of oiland electricity that CP ALL consume in scope 1 and scope 2.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

205168.47

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The majority of upstream transportation and distribution involves fuel consumption from truck rental services, which transport goods from manufacturers and merchants to our facilities (i.e. stores and distribution centers).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

99349.12

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CPALL is conscious about our waste disposal emissions. The current scope includes waste from factories, offices, shops and distribution centers. This number represents emissions from landfills and the incineration of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes that are disposed of in our operations.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1355.88

(7.5.3) Methodological details

With facilities and business requirements to meet partners nationwide and in other countries, air transport contributes to the recognizable portion of Scope 3 emissions. Due to the overseas business expansion plan, emissions from future business trips will become increasingly important for CPALL.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

400005.84

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Employee commuting emissions are related to the transportation of employees between their homes and their place of work.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant, CPALL is not responsible for cost of facilities in rented areas.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81390.99

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculate based on the number of bills with delivery only. There is a delivery radius of 4 km/bill because the delivery service will be provided within this radius only.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant, CPALL's main business is retail store in which processing of sold product dose not significantly contribute to GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41060.17

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CP All sells products through 24-shopping application which has a variety of products such as microwave, refrigerator, iron, and more. Their electricity consumption are considered and estimated to GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11141.53

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CPALL acknowledges the significant quantity of waste generated by the products it sells. CPALL is currently assessing the emissions produced by our products and can estimate the contributions arising from our use of plastic and packaging materials from banana products.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant, CPALL is not responsible for cost of facilities in rented areas.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant, CP ALL has already calculated emissions from all stores owned by our business partners in Scope 1 and 2. While franchisees or sub-area businesses, CPALL has sold the authentic control and has no access to the data.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant, CPALL's business does not have financial investment and banking as our core business activity

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

701143.44

(7.6.3) Methodological details

CPALL's GHG emissions scope 1 data is calculated by including performance of 3 main business units: CPALL, CPRAM, and CPAXTRA, representing more than 95% of our operation. The GHG emission from the chemical oxygen demand (COD) content in CPRAM's wastewater treatment unit. Fuel combustions are calculated from the expense record of fuel usage on various activities i.e. transportation, etc. Fugitive emission from refrigerant leakage. Stationary combustion from diesel power generator This emission data has been verified by the independent third party.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

740931.65

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

CPALL's GHG emissions scope 1 data is calculated by including performance of 3 main business units: CPALL, CPRAM, and CPAXTRA, representing more than 95% of our operation. The GHG emission from the chemical oxygen demand (COD) content in CPRAM's wastewater treatment unit. Fuel combustions are calculated from the expense record of fuel usage on various activities i.e. transportation, etc. Fugitive emission from refrigerant leakage. Stationary combustion from diesel power generator This emission data has been verified by the independent third party.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

805279.32

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

CPALL's GHG emissions scope 1 data is calculated by including performance of 3 main business units: CPALL, CPRAM, and CPAXTRA, representing more than 95% of our operation. The GHG emission from the chemical oxygen demand (COD) content in CPRAM's wastewater treatment unit. Fuel combustions are calculated from the expense record of fuel usage on various activities i.e. transportation, etc. Fugitive emission from refrigerant leakage. Stationary combustion from diesel power generator This emission data has been verified by the independent third party.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

448979.21

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

CPALL's GHG emissions scope 1 data is calculated by including performance of 3 main business units: CPALL, CPRAM, and CPAXTRA, representing more than 95% of our operation. The GHG emission from the chemical oxygen demand (COD) content in CPRAM's wastewater treatment unit. Fuel combustions are calculated

from the expense record of fuel usage on various activities i.e. transportation, etc. Fugitive emission from refrigerant leakage. Stationary combustion from diesel power generator This emission data has been verified by the independent third party.

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

340404.09

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

CPALL's GHG emissions scope 1 data is calculated by including performance of 3 main business units: CPALL, CPRAM, and CPAXTRA, representing more than 95% of our operation. The GHG emission from the chemical oxygen demand (COD) content in CPRAM's wastewater treatment unit. Fuel combustions are calculated from the expense record of fuel usage on various activities i.e. transportation, etc. Fugitive emission from refrigerant leakage. Stationary combustion from diesel power generator This emission data has been verified by the independent third party.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1713193.54

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1566801.45

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CPALL's GHG emissions scope 2 (location-based) data is calculated from total electricity consumption multiplied by emission factor of Thailand's national grid acquired from the Thailand Energy Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Energy. CPALL's GHG emissions scope 2 (location-based) data is calculated from total electricity consumption multiplied by emission factor supplied by electricity producers.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1772186.86

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1654757.17

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CPALL's GHG emissions scope 2 (location-based) data is calculated from total electricity consumption multiplied by emission factor of Thailand's national grid acquired from the Thailand Energy Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Energy. CPALL's GHG emissions scope 2 (location-based) data is calculated from total electricity consumption multiplied by emission factor supplied by electricity producers.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1654823.58

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1548248.45

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CPALL's GHG emissions scope 2 (location-based) data is CPALL's GHG emissions scope 2 (location-based) data is calculated from total electricity consumption multiplied by emission factor of Thailand's national grid acquired from the Thailand Energy Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Energy. CPALL's GHG emissions scope 2 (location-based) data is calculated from total electricity consumption multiplied by emission factor supplied by electricity producers.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1584141.08

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1528592.3

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CPALL's GHG emissions scope 2 (location-based) data is calculated from total electricity consumption multiplied by emission factor of Thailand's national grid acquired from the Thailand Energy Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Energy. CPALL's GHG emissions scope 2 (location-based) data is calculated from total electricity consumption multiplied by emission factor supplied by electricity producers.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1501708.38

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1478137.44

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CPALL's GHG emissions scope 2 (location-based) data is calculated from total electricity consumption multiplied by emission factor of Thailand's national grid acquired from the Thailand Energy Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Energy. CPALL's GHG emissions scope 2 (location-based) data is calculated from total electricity consumption multiplied by emission factor supplied by electricity producers.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16834579.12

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

☒ Supplier-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The majority of purchased goods and services is products on shelves of convenience store. The calculation method is divided into 2 methods: (1) supplier specific, and (2) spend based.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

123113.54

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

As for the construction of a convenience store installed in 2025, it accounts for 868 branches/year. The majority of emissions are generated from steel, concrete, concrete reinforcement steel, ISO walls, metal sheet roof, and more. The focus is on the standalone type, which is around 20x15 sqm.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

599501.49

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category is calculate the cradle-to-gate of oiland electricity that CP ALL consume in scope 1 and scope 2.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

322863.35

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The majority of upstream transportation and distribution involves fuel consumption from truck rental services, which transport goods from manufacturers and merchants to our facilities (i.e. stores and distribution centers).

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

80741.99

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

CPALL is conscious about our waste disposal emissions. The current scope includes waste from factories, offices, shops and distribution centers. This number represents emissions from landfills and the incineration of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes that are disposed of in our operations.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1951.9

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

With facilities and business requirements to meet partners nationwide and in other countries, air transport contributes to the recognizable portion of Scope 3 emissions. Due to the overseas business expansion plan, emissions from future business trips will become increasingly important for CPALL.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

640836.91

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Employee commuting emissions are related to the transportation of employees between their homes and their place of work.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

CP ALL lease space from other entities, and for all areas, CP ALL is fully responsible for utility expenses, which are separate from rental costs. All emitting sources in these leased spaces have already been accounted for in Scope 1 and 2 emissions

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1089223.88

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Activity-specific

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution emissions are calculated based on the number of delivery bills, with an assumed round-trip delivery distance of 4 km per bill, reflecting the delivery radius within which the service is provided. CP ALL's Scope 3 emissions in this category cover delivery vehicles operated by 7-Eleven CPALL and subcontracted vehicles used by Lotus's. The significant year-on-year increase in this category (from 71,186.88 to 1,089,223.88 metric tons CO2e) is primarily driven by three factors: (1) the inclusion of CPAXtra's downstream transportation and distribution data, which was not captured in the prior reporting year; (2) a genuine increase in the number of delivery bills in the current reporting year, reflecting higher customer demand for delivery services; and (3) the delivery-bill-based calculation methodology described above, applied consistently to the expanded data set and higher bill volume.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

CP ALL produces food products through CPRAM's operations, and the emissions from these activities have already been accounted for in Scope 1 and Scope 2. Therefore, no emissions arise from Category 10. CP ALL confirms that all emissions from its activities have been fully considered.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12003.57

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☒ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

CP ALL sells electrical products through its 24-Shopping application, including items such as microwaves, refrigerators, and irons. Emissions from this category are estimated based on the electricity consumption of sold devices, calculated using the number of units sold, their expected product lifetime, and typical working hours. Beginning in the current reporting year, this category also includes combustion emissions from butane contained in disposable lighters sold, estimated at 29.45 metric tons CO2e. This is a newly identified emission source and is not currently included within the boundary of the Company's SBTi-validated Scope 3 target for this category, which covers electricity-related use-phase emissions only. The prior year's reported figure for this category (387,080.77 metric tons CO2e for 2024) has been identified as overstated due to an error in the electricity load estimate used in that calculation; the corrected 2024 figure is 12,005 metric tons CO2e.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15636.07

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :material-specific

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

CPALL acknowledges the significant quantity of waste generated by the products it sells. CPALL is currently assessing the emissions produced by our products and can estimate the contributions arising from our use of plastic and packaging materials from banana products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1574.97

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions from downstream leased assets are calculated based on electricity consumption data (kWh) obtained directly from CPAXtra, covering the leased retail space operated within CPAXtra's premises. 100% of the underlying activity data is actual metered electricity consumption provided directly by CPAXtra, with no estimation or allocation applied. The metered kWh data is converted into GHG emissions by applying Thailand's location-based grid emission factor. This approach provides an accurate, primary-data-based representation of energy use and associated emissions for the leased space, in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard's preference for primary data over estimation-based methods

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

CP ALL has already calculated emissions from all stores owned by our business partners in Scope 1 and 2. While franchisees or sub-area businesses, CPALL has sold the authentic control and has no access to the data.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

CPALL's business does not have financial investment and banking as our core business activity

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

-

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

-

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2024

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

14757418.81

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

46549.92

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

604982.16

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

553599.02

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

105413.69

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1555.97

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

657398.39

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

71186.88

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

12005

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

12665.12

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

207840.34

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

CP ALL sells electrical products through its 24-Shopping application, including items such as microwaves, refrigerators, and irons. Emissions from this category are estimated based on the electricity consumption of sold devices, calculated using the number of units sold, their expected product lifetime, and typical working hours. Beginning in the current reporting year, this category also includes combustion emissions from butane contained in disposable lighters sold, estimated at 29.45 metric tons CO2e. This is a newly identified emission source and is not currently included within the boundary of the Company's SBTi-validated Scope 3 target for this category, which covers electricity-related use-phase emissions only. The prior year's reported figure for this category (387,080.77 metric tons CO2e for 2024) has been identified as overstated due to an error in the electricity load estimate used in that calculation; the corrected 2024 figure is 12,005 metric tons CO2e.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

13964445.28

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

36591.8

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

345694.47

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

205168.47

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

99349.12

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1355.88

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

400005.84

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

81390.99

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

41060.17

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

11141.53

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

-

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

12525820.4

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

47305.39

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

268798.35

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

90303.47

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

2077.74

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

153865.7

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

94192.64

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

9330.91

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

-

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

12824060.79

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

197321.23

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

99866.65

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

141.36

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

10108.25

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

-

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Moderate assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

CPALL_Assurance Statement_SR2025_for client confirmation_Final.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Assurance Statement, Sustainability Report 2025 on Page 353-354

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Moderate assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

CPALL_Assurance Statement_SR2025_for client confirmation_Final.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Assurance Statement, Sustainability Report 2025 on Page 353-354

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Moderate assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Assurance Statement, Sustainability Report 2025 on Page 353-354

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Moderate assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CPALL_Assurance Statement_SR2025_for client confirmation_Final.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Capital goods

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Moderate assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CPALL_Assurance Statement_SR2025_for client confirmation_Final.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Moderate assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CPALL_Assurance Statement_SR2025_for client confirmation_Final.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Assurance Statement, Sustainability Report 2025 on Page 353-354

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

Row 4

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Moderate assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CPALL_Assurance Statement_SR2025_for client confirmation_Final.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

Row 5

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Moderate assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

Row 6

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Business travel

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Moderate assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

Row 7

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Moderate assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CPALL_Assurance Statement_SR2025_for client confirmation_Final.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

Row 8

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Moderate assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CPALL_Assurance Statement_SR2025_for client confirmation_Final.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Assurance Statement, Sustainability Report 2025 on Page 353-354

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

Row 9

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Moderate assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Assurance Statement, Sustainability Report 2025 on Page 353-354

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

Row 10

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Moderate assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CPALL_Assurance Statement_SR2025_for client confirmation_Final.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

Row 11

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Moderate assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CPALL_Assurance Statement_SR2025_for client confirmation_Final.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Assurance Statement, Sustainability Report 2025 on Page 353-354

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37834.44

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The reported figure represents the year-on-year increase in greenhouse gas emissions avoided through renewable energy consumption (solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, and geothermal energy), which increased from 125,954.24 tCO₂e in 2024 to 163,788.68 tCO₂e in 2025 under the Company's Increasing the Share of Renewable Energy strategic project, resulting in an incremental reduction of 37,834.44 tCO₂e. This is attributable to the continued installation and expansion of solar rooftop systems (7-Eleven stores: 3,201 new installations in 2025) and other renewable energy sources across CP ALL and its subsidiaries' facilities (7-Eleven stores, distribution centers, offices, Makro and Lotus's retail centers, and manufacturing plants). Calculation methodology: since renewable energy generation itself produces no direct GHG emissions, avoided emissions are calculated by applying the applicable grid electricity emission factor (as published by Thailand's Energy Policy and Planning Office, EPPO) to the equivalent amount of electricity that would otherwise have been purchased from the grid, based on the total renewable energy quantity generated and consumed during each reporting year.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

152902.13

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The reported figure represents the year-on-year increase in combined greenhouse gas emissions avoided through three other Scope 1/2 carbon reduction strategic projects, which increased from 43,957.44 tCO₂e in 2024 to 196,859.57 tCO₂e in 2025, resulting in an incremental reduction of 152,902.13 tCO₂e. This comprises: (1) Energy Efficiency and Reduction: increased from 31,112.91 tCO₂e (2024) to 83,934.00 tCO₂e (2025); (2) Reducing Refrigerant Leakage and Transitioning to Eco-friendly Refrigerants: increased from 2,636.00 tCO₂e (2024) to 102,862.00 tCO₂e (2025); (3) Adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in Logistics and Distribution: essentially stable, from 10,208.53 tCO₂e (2024) to 10,063.57 tCO₂e (2025), a marginal decrease of 144.96 tCO₂e. These initiatives are driven through the Company's "2 Reductions: Reduce Carbon, Reduce Plastic" strategy and monitored through Business Solution Management (BSM), covering CP ALL and its subsidiaries' operations including 7-Eleven stores, distribution centers, offices, Makro and Lotus's retail centers, and manufacturing plants.

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Indicate if these activities are only related to forest lands and/or non-productive, non-forest lands
	Select from: ☒ Yes, in our direct operations	Select from: ☒ No, these activities include those related to agricultural lands

[Fixed row]

(7.12.1) Which of the following land sector accounting subcategories are relevant to your organization in the reporting year?

Land use change emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

CP ALL direct operations (Scope 1) consist of convenience store retail operations and food manufacturing (through its subsidiary CPRAM). The company does not own, lease, or directly manage agricultural land, forestry land, or engage in land management, land conversion, or agricultural/forestry production activities. Agricultural commodities (e.g., palm oil, soy, cattle products, cocoa, coffee, timber products) are sourced from third-party suppliers within the value chain rather than produced or managed directly by the company. Accordingly, land sector accounting subcategories under the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Standard (LSRS) are assessed as not relevant to the company's direct operations (Scope 1)

Land management net biogenic CO2 emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

CP ALL direct operations (Scope 1) consist of convenience store retail operations and food manufacturing (through its subsidiary CPRAM). The company does not own, lease, or directly manage agricultural land, forestry land, or engage in land management, land conversion, or agricultural/forestry production activities. Agricultural commodities (e.g., palm oil, soy, cattle products, cocoa, coffee, timber products) are sourced from third-party suppliers within the value chain rather than produced or managed directly by the company. Accordingly, land sector accounting subcategories under the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Standard (LSRS) are assessed as not relevant to the company's direct operations (Scope 1)

Land management production emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

CP ALL direct operations (Scope 1) consist of convenience store retail operations and food manufacturing (through its subsidiary CPRAM). The company does not own, lease, or directly manage agricultural land, forestry land, or engage in land management, land conversion, or agricultural/forestry production activities. Agricultural commodities (e.g., palm oil, soy, cattle products, cocoa, coffee, timber products) are sourced from third-party suppliers within the value chain rather than produced or managed directly by the company. Accordingly, land sector accounting subcategories under the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Standard (LSRS) are assessed as not relevant to the company's direct operations (Scope 1)

Biogenic product emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Biogenic carbon is embedded in certain agricultural raw materials (e.g., palm oil, soy) sourced by the company's manufacturing subsidiary (CPRAM) for food production, making "Biogenic product emissions" relevant to Scope 3 of the value chain. However, the company currently sources these commodities through multiple contracted producers and does not have visibility into farm-level or plantation-level land carbon stock data, nor traceability sufficient to quantify annual net land carbon stock changes associated with these sourcing lands. As these criteria under LSRS Requirement 17 are not currently met, "Biogenic product CO2 emissions (as gross CO2 fluxes)" is assessed as not relevant at this time. The company is working to enhance supply chain traceability for forest-risk commodities, as described in Module 8 (Forests) of this disclosure, which may enable more granular biogenic carbon accounting in future reporting cycles.

Land management CO2 removals

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

CP ALL direct operations (Scope 1) consist of convenience store retail operations and food manufacturing (through its subsidiary CPRAM). The company does not own, lease, or directly manage agricultural land, forestry land, or engage in land management, land conversion, or agricultural/forestry production activities. Agricultural commodities (e.g., palm oil, soy, cattle products, cocoa, coffee, timber products) are sourced from third-party suppliers within the value chain rather than produced or managed directly by the company. Accordingly, land sector accounting subcategories under the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Standard (LSRS) are assessed as not relevant to the company's direct operations (Scope 1)

Land occupation

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

CP ALL direct operations (Scope 1) consist of convenience store retail operations and food manufacturing (through its subsidiary CPRAM). The company does not own, lease, or directly manage agricultural land, forestry land, or engage in land management, land conversion, or agricultural/forestry production activities. Agricultural commodities (e.g., palm oil, soy, cattle products, cocoa, coffee, timber products) are sourced from third-party suppliers within the value chain rather than produced or managed directly by the company. Accordingly, land sector accounting subcategories under the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Standard (LSRS) are assessed as not relevant to the company's direct operations (Scope 1)

Land carbon leakage

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

CP ALL direct operations (Scope 1) consist of convenience store retail operations and food manufacturing (through its subsidiary CPRAM). The company does not own, lease, or directly manage agricultural land, forestry land, or engage in land management, land conversion, or agricultural/forestry production activities. Agricultural commodities (e.g., palm oil, soy, cattle products, cocoa, coffee, timber products) are sourced from third-party suppliers within the value chain rather than produced or managed directly by the company. Accordingly, land sector accounting subcategories under the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Standard (LSRS) are assessed as not relevant to the company's direct operations (Scope 1)

Reversals of land management CO2 removals

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

CP ALL direct operations (Scope 1) consist of convenience store retail operations and food manufacturing (through its subsidiary CPRAM). The company does not own, lease, or directly manage agricultural land, forestry land, or engage in land management, land conversion, or agricultural/forestry production activities. Agricultural commodities (e.g., palm oil, soy, cattle products, cocoa, coffee, timber products) are sourced from third-party suppliers within the value chain rather than produced or managed directly by the company. Accordingly, land sector accounting subcategories under the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Standard (LSRS) are assessed as not relevant to the company's direct operations (Scope 1)

[Fixed row]

(7.12.2) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.2.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

1367.29

(7.12.2.2) Comment

Diesel fuel used by the company is commercially available B7-grade diesel (containing 7% biodiesel by volume), consistent with Thailand's national fuel standard. The applied emission factor (2.7078 kgCO₂e/litre, sourced from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 2: Energy, Table 2.2, and TGO's Carbon Footprint for Organization reference database) represents combustion of the blended B7 fuel as a whole. To avoid double-counting and to comply with GHG Protocol biogenic CO₂ reporting requirements, total CO₂ emissions calculated from diesel combustion have been apportioned: 93% is reported as fossil CO₂ within gross Scope 1 emissions, and 7% is reported separately as biogenic CO₂, consistent with the 7% biodiesel content mandated under Thailand's B7 diesel standard.

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(7.15.2) Primary reason for not providing an emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(7.15.3) Explain why your organization does not break down its Scope 1 or 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type

Although the company reports Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in aggregate CO2-equivalent (CO2e) terms in its current sustainability disclosures, it does not yet break down these emissions by individual greenhouse gas type (e.g., CO2, HFCs), due to a current lack of internal capability and expertise to perform and externally assure gas-specific disaggregation. In the current reporting year, the company enhanced its data collection methodology for refrigerant use by adopting a weighing-based method to measure actual quantities of refrigerant added or lost at each facility, replacing the previous estimation-based approach. This provides a stronger foundation for future gas-specific disaggregation, which the company intends to develop the internal capability to perform and disclose in future reporting cycles.

[Fixed row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Thailand	701143.45	1713193.54	1566801.45

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	CPALL	537135.37
Row 2	CPRAM	64326.56
Row 3	CPAXTRA	95994.35
Row 4	Suksapiwat	157.54
Row 5	CP Retailink	3529.6

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	CPALL	981266.03	938616.78
Row 2	CPRAM	101148.1	97612.81
Row 3	CPAXTRA	626590.55	526383.05
Row 4	Suksapiwat	3018.59	3018.59
Row 5	CP Retailink	1170.22	1170.22

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

701143.45

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1713193.54

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1566801.45

(7.22.4) Please explain

The consolidated accounting group comprises entities consolidated under the Operational Control Approach, consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. This includes: CP ALL Public Company Limited (CPALL) — parent company operating convenience store retail; CPRAM Company Limited — food manufacturing subsidiary; CP Axtra Public Company Limited (CPAXTRA) — wholesale and hypermarket operations; Suksapiwat Co., Ltd. — education services subsidiary operating Panyapiwat Institute of Management (PIM), Panyapiwat Technological College (PAT), and Satit PIM; and CP Retailink Company Limited — retail support and technology services subsidiary. Entities were included in the consolidated boundary where CP ALL has the full authority to introduce and implement its own operating policies at the entity, in line with the operational control criteria of the GHG Protocol.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 95% but less than or equal to 100%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4118253.7

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

15647.16

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4695.79

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4138596.65
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

2.22

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

2267944.9

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1022142.85

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

9

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

The 9% decrease in the combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity ratio compared to the previous reporting year was primarily driven by the company's increased adoption of clean energy sources. This includes the continued installation and expansion of solar rooftop capacity across the company's retail stores and manufacturing facilities, which reduced reliance on grid electricity (reflected in the change in market-based Scope 2 emissions). In addition, the company implemented a systematic carbon reduction project tracking strategy through its Business Solution Management framework, enabling more effective identification, monitoring, and management of emission reduction initiatives across business units. These combined efforts, together with the growth in total revenue (the metric denominator) during the reporting year, contributed to the overall decrease in emissions intensity.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water consumption per unit of revenue

(7.52.2) Metric value

8.94

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Net Water consumption (Cubic meters) per Revenue

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Revenue (Million Baht)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2.12

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Net water consumption intensity increased from 8.75 m³/million Baht in 2024 to 8.94 m³/million Baht in 2025, a 2.12% increase, as total net water consumption grew from 8.64 million m³ (2024) to 9.14 million m³ (2025) in line with business expansion across 7-Eleven stores, Makro and Lotus's retail centers, distribution centers, and manufacturing facilities (CP ALL and subsidiaries), outpacing the rate of revenue growth over the same period.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.09

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Food loss and waste intensity

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Revenue (Million Baht)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

10

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Food loss and waste intensity decreased from 0.10 tonnes/million Baht in 2024 to 0.09 tonnes/million Baht in 2025, a 10% decrease, despite total food loss and food waste increasing in absolute terms from 68,147.15 tonnes (2024) to 70,632.23 tonnes (2025). This improvement reflects the Company's Food Loss and Waste

Management Policy under the FAO's "1P3Rs" framework, with 56.47% of food waste utilized in 2025 (exceeding the annual target), alongside revenue growth outpacing the growth in absolute food loss and waste volumes.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.27

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total waste per revenue

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Revenue (Million Baht)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

7.9

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Total waste intensity increased from 0.25 tonnes/million Baht in 2024 to 0.27 tonnes/million Baht in 2025, a 7.9% increase, driven by total waste generated increasing from 250,711.60 tonnes (2024) to 279,879.20 tonnes (2025) across CP ALL and its subsidiaries' operations, outpacing the rate of revenue growth over the same period.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/28/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

515002.05

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1548248.45

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2063250.500

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

99.97

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

99.97

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

99.97

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

206325.050

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

111.11

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

For scope 1 and 2, the proposed long-term target covers 99.97% of the CP ALL Public Company Limited's scope 1 and 2 emissions in the base year of 2023, which is more than 95% threshold set by SBTi. Note on base year Scope 1 data: In the current reporting year, the Company enhanced its data collection methodology for refrigerant emissions, moving from service-record-based estimation to a weighing-based method for measuring actual refrigerant top-up quantities. This has resulted in a recalculated base year (2023) Scope 1 figure that is higher than the Scope 1 base year figure originally validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (515,002.05 metric tons CO₂e, approved 08/28/2024). The recalculated base year has not yet been formally resubmitted to SBTi for target base year revalidation. The Company plans to submit the updated base year data to SBTi for review in the next reporting cycle. Until revalidation is complete, the target base year and associated progress metrics reported here reflect the SBTi-approved figures, not the recalculated figures disclosed elsewhere in this response (Q7.5.2)

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To reduce the total emission 90% by 2050 from a 2023 base year

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The Company is pursuing this target through its "7 Go Green" policy and "2 Reductions: Reduce Carbon, Reduce Plastic" strategy, driven by four key measures for Scope 1 and 2 decarbonization: (1) Energy Efficiency and Reduction across 7-Eleven stores, distribution centers, offices, Makro and Lotus's retail centers, and manufacturing plants; (2) Reducing Energy Waste through behavioral change programs; (3) Increasing the Share of Renewable Energy through continued solar rooftop installation (3,201 new store installations in 2025) and other renewable sources; and (4) Reducing Refrigerant Leakage and Transitioning to Eco-friendly Refrigerants. These initiatives are integrated into business unit action plans and monitored through Business Solution Management (BSM), with progress reviewed quarterly by the Sustainability Development Subcommittee. In the reporting year, combined Scope 1 and 2 carbon reduction strategic projects avoided approximately 190,737 tCO₂e (renewable energy, energy efficiency, refrigerant leakage, and EV logistics combined), contributing toward the Company's trajectory to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% from the 2023 base year by 2030, and by 90% by 2050.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/28/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☒ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
Scope 1 or 2)

☒ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☒ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13964445.28

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36591.81

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

345694.47

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

205168.47

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

99349.12

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1355.87

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

400005.84

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

81390.99

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41087.81

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11141.53

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15186231.190

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

15186231.190

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

99.93

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

99.47

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

99.47

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1518623.119

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

111.11

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

For scope 3: CP ALL Public Company Limited has set 2 long-term targets over scope 3 that collectively cover 99.47% of CP ALL Public Company Limited’s scope 3 emissions in the base year of 2023, which is more than the 90% threshold set by SBTi. And CP ALL Public Company Limited has excluded 0.60% of emissions from scope 3 inventory in 2023, which is less than the 5% threshold set by SBTi."

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To reduce the total emission 90% by 2050 from a 2023 base year

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The Company is pursuing this Scope 3 target by engaging suppliers and customers across the value chain to mitigate environmental impacts, including developing low-carbon products, providing GHG accounting knowledge to suppliers, and promoting sustainable packaging under the "Plastic Reduction" strategy. Key initiatives include: reducing single-use plastic packaging (achieving a reduction of 252,453 tCO2e in 2025), Green Logistics management through route optimization and adoption of electric delivery vehicles (EV Trucks and EV Bikes, 1,135 units) for downstream and upstream transportation and distribution, development of low-carbon products with Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) certification from TGO in collaboration with CPRAM, and surplus food donation and food waste reduction programs. Progress is monitored through Business Solution Management (BSM) and reviewed quarterly by the Sustainability Development Subcommittee, contributing toward the Company's trajectory to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 25% from the 2023 base year by 2030, and by 90% by 2050.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

08/28/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

CP ALL Public Company Limited - Net-Zero Approval Validation Report - Friday_ 11 April 2025.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The proposed long-term scope 1 and 2 target covers 99.97% of the CP ALL Public Company Limited's scope 1 and 2 emissions in the base year of 2023, which is more than 95% threshold set by SBTi. And CP ALL Public Company Limited has excluded 0.60% of emissions from scope 3 inventory in 2023, which is less than 5% threshold set by SBTi.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

CP ALL's commitment to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Net Zero target aims to align its climate strategy with the 1.5°C global warming limit, targeting carbon neutrality by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050 across Scope 1, 2, and 3. This supports compliance with future climate-related regulations, reduces exposure to climate risks, and contributes to cost savings through energy efficiency and solar power projects. The initiative also enhances climate resilience via frameworks like TCFD and meets stakeholder expectations for credible, science-based climate action.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

CPALL is committed to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050. This absolute target covers Scope 1 and 2 emissions (market-based) as well as Scope 3 emissions from three business units across Thailand (100%): CPALL, CPRAM, and CPAXtra. From a 2023 base year, we aim to reduce emissions by 90% by 2050 through key measures such as energy efficiency programs, solar power installation, and refrigerant replacement. This reduction pathway is aligned with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) 1.5°C scenario, following the absolute contraction approach. The remaining residual emissions will be compensated with high-quality carbon offsets. In addition, CPALL will collaborate with communities, foundations, the public sector, and local organizations to support reforestation and other nature-based solutions.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

In the reporting year, the Company undertook actions to mitigate emissions beyond its value chain through tree-planting and reforestation activities conducted internally and in collaboration with external agencies, communities, foundations, the public sector, and local organizations, aimed at reducing impacts on both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and increasing green spaces. These efforts are separate from, and in addition to, the Company's value chain (Scope 1, 2, and 3) emissions reduction initiatives, and support nature-based solutions as part of the Company's broader climate strategy alongside its planned use of carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Progress against the net-zero target is reviewed quarterly by the Sustainability Development Subcommittee, which develops and integrates Climate Transition Plans into business strategies, establishes measurable corporate-level targets, assesses climate trends, risks, and opportunities through scenario analysis, and reviews and monitors Environmental and Climate Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) against progress. Sustainability and climate performance results are then reported to the Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committee, a board-level subcommittee reporting directly to the Board of Directors, which reviews and approves policies, strategies, and Climate Transition Plans to ensure alignment with the Company's long-term goals, considers and approves sustainability and climate targets, and monitors performance to ensure compliance with defined plans. This committee summarizes activity results, risk assessment outcomes, and material ESG issues for reporting to the Board of Directors at least twice a year. Data underpinning the target (Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions) is monitored monthly to annually by the Corporate Sustainability Management Department, which coordinates cross-functionally with relevant Working Groups (e.g. Energy Efficiency and Reduction Working Group, Solar Power System Installation Working Group, Refrigerant Leakage Reduction and Transition Working Group) to track trend analysis and drive achievement of shared goals.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Implementation commenced	6	613620.49

[Fixed row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

CP ALL conducts feasibility analysis in the decision making process of all investments. Programs that have a payback period lower than 2 years are considered as attractive.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Total compliance with regulatory standards is one of the strongest investment drivers for CP ALL since we abide by laws and regulatory systems of the operating country.

[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Thailand Greenhouse Gas Organization - Carbon Footprint product

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Cooking

☒ Other cooking, please specify :Ready-to-Eat Food

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

CP ALL Public Company Limited, in collaboration with CPRAM Company Limited, continuously drives the development of environmentally-friendly products by assessing the carbon footprint of products and registering for carbon footprint certification from the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization): TGO. In 2024, the Company registered pork basil rice under the Carbon Footprint Reduction Label (CFR), demonstrating a certified year-on-year reduction in product carbon footprint in accordance with TGO's eligible reduction criteria. Building on this programme, in 2025 the Company registered 2 additional products under the Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) Label, including Stir-fried Chicken with Bamboo Shoots and Rice, which generated total sales of 107.42 million Baht in the reporting year. The revenue figure reported for this reporting year reflects sales generated from the Company's CFP/CFR-registered low-carbon product portfolio.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :TGO Carbon Footprint Reduction Label

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 pack (215 gram)

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

According to TGO, The product registered as Carbon Footprint Reduction Label (CFR) shall comply with the following requirements, 1. The certified CFP of its present year compared to base year certified CFP shall be reduced not less than 2% or 2. The certified CFP of its present year is equal to or less than the product category benchmarking threshold and not more than its base year certified value. The reference product for CPALL is the same product certified with CFP in the previous years.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

CP ALL Public Company Limited, in collaboration with CPRAM Company Limited, continuously drives the development of environmentally-friendly products by assessing the carbon footprint of products and registering for carbon footprint certification from the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization): TGO. In 2024, the Company registered pork basil rice under the Carbon Footprint Reduction Label (CFR), demonstrating a certified year-on-year reduction in product carbon footprint in accordance with TGO's eligible reduction criteria. Building on this programme, in 2025 the Company registered 2 additional products under the Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) Label, including Stir-fried Chicken with Bamboo Shoots and Rice, which generated total sales of 107.42 million Baht in the reporting year. The revenue figure reported for this reporting year reflects sales generated from the Company's CFP/CFR-registered low-carbon product portfolio.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.011

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Palm oil	Select from: ☒ No
Cattle products	Select from: ☒ No
Soy	Select from: ☒ No
Cocoa	Select from: ☒ No
Coffee	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Palm oil	273570	Select all that apply ☒ Sourced	273570
Cattle products	4531	Select all that apply ☒ Sourced	4531
Soy	137360	Select all that apply ☒ Sourced	137360
Cocoa	7630	Select all that apply ☒ Sourced	7630
Coffee	148424	Select all that apply ☒ Sourced	148424

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

273570

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

CP ALL sources this commodity through multiple contracted producers. Detailed supplier and production/processing site names and locations are not disclosed due to supplier confidentiality agreements and the commercially sensitive nature of this information within the Company's supply chain. Aggregated data on country/area and state/equivalent jurisdiction of origin has been provided above to ensure transparency at a level that does not compromise these confidentiality obligations.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4531

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

CP ALL sources this commodity through multiple contracted producers. Detailed supplier and production/processing site names and locations are not disclosed due to supplier confidentiality agreements and the commercially sensitive nature of this information within the Company's supply chain. Aggregated data on country/area and state/equivalent jurisdiction of origin has been provided above to ensure transparency at a level that does not compromise these confidentiality obligations.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

137360

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

CP ALL sources this commodity through multiple contracted producers. Detailed supplier and production/processing site names and locations are not disclosed due to supplier confidentiality agreements and the commercially sensitive nature of this information within the Company's supply chain. Aggregated data on country/area and state/equivalent jurisdiction of origin has been provided above to ensure transparency at a level that does not compromise these confidentiality obligations.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7630

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

CP ALL sources this commodity through multiple contracted producers. Detailed supplier and production/processing site names and locations are not disclosed due to supplier confidentiality agreements and the commercially sensitive nature of this information within the Company's supply chain. Aggregated data on country/area and state/equivalent jurisdiction of origin has been provided above to ensure transparency at a level that does not compromise these confidentiality obligations.

Coffee

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

28444

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

CP ALL sources this commodity through multiple contracted producers. Detailed supplier and production/processing site names and locations are not disclosed due to supplier confidentiality agreements and the commercially sensitive nature of this information within the Company's supply chain. Aggregated data on country/area and state/equivalent jurisdiction of origin has been provided above to ensure transparency at a level that does not compromise these confidentiality obligations.
[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Yes

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.4) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.5) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.7.6) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

Beyond the organization-wide no-deforestation commitment under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (Doc. No. SDD 07/2026), CP ALL does not yet have quantifiable targets specific to this commodity's sourcing — such as percentage traceability, third-party certification coverage, or smallholder-sourced volume — that would contribute to implementing this commitment. The Company intends to develop such targets building on the policy's existing requirement to trace high-risk raw materials by 2030, together with its Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainable Procurement Policy (SDD 037/2023), which already require supplier compliance with environmental requirements and ESG-based supplier categorization. The specific timeline and scope for these commodity-level targets have not yet been finalized.

Cattle products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Yes

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.4) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.5) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.7.6) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

Beyond the organization-wide no-deforestation commitment under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (Doc. No. SDD 07/2026), CP ALL does not yet have quantifiable targets specific to this commodity's sourcing — such as percentage traceability, third-party certification coverage, or smallholder-sourced volume — that would contribute to implementing this commitment. The Company intends to develop such targets building on the policy's existing requirement to trace high-risk raw materials by 2030, together with its Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainable Procurement Policy (SDD 037/2023), which already require supplier compliance with environmental requirements and ESG-based supplier categorization. The specific timeline and scope for these commodity-level targets have not yet been finalized.

Soy

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Yes

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.4) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.5) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.7.6) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

Beyond the organization-wide no-deforestation commitment under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (Doc. No. SDD 07/2026), CP ALL does not yet have quantifiable targets specific to this commodity's sourcing — such as percentage traceability, third-party certification coverage, or smallholder-sourced volume — that would contribute to implementing this commitment. The Company intends to develop such targets building on the policy's existing requirement to trace high-risk raw

materials by 2030, together with its Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainable Procurement Policy (SDD 037/2023), which already require supplier compliance with environmental requirements and ESG-based supplier categorization. The specific timeline and scope for these commodity-level targets have not yet been finalized.

Cocoa

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Yes

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.4) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.5) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.7.6) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

Beyond the organization-wide no-deforestation commitment under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (Doc. No. SDD 07/2026), CP ALL does not yet have quantifiable targets specific to this commodity's sourcing — such as percentage traceability, third-party certification coverage, or smallholder-sourced volume — that would contribute to implementing this commitment. The Company intends to develop such targets building on the policy's existing requirement to trace high-risk raw materials by 2030, together with its Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainable Procurement Policy (SDD 037/2023), which already require supplier compliance with environmental requirements and ESG-based supplier categorization. The specific timeline and scope for these commodity-level targets have not yet been finalized.

Coffee

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Yes

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.4) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.5) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.7.6) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

Beyond the organization-wide no-deforestation commitment under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (Doc. No. SDD 07/2026), CP ALL does not yet have quantifiable targets specific to this commodity's sourcing — such as percentage traceability, third-party certification coverage, or smallholder-sourced volume — that would contribute to implementing this commitment. The Company intends to develop such targets building on the policy's existing requirement to trace high-risk raw materials by 2030, together with its Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainable Procurement Policy (SDD 037/2023), which already require supplier compliance with environmental requirements and ESG-based supplier categorization. The specific timeline and scope for these commodity-level targets have not yet been finalized.
[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

CP ALL defines "No Gross Deforestation" as operating its own business and requiring its partners throughout the supply chain to avoid activities causing degradation of conservation areas (e.g., UNESCO World Heritage sites, IUCN protected areas I-IV, legally protected areas), under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026). This includes tracing high-risk raw materials to prevent sourcing from sources or partners involved in deforestation by 2030, applying a mitigation hierarchy

(8.7.1.3) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.1.4) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ No cutoff date

(8.7.1.7) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2030

Cattle products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

CP ALL defines "No Gross Deforestation" as operating its own business and requiring its partners throughout the supply chain to avoid activities causing degradation of conservation areas (e.g., UNESCO World Heritage sites, IUCN protected areas I-IV, legally protected areas), under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026). This includes tracing high-risk raw materials to prevent sourcing from sources or partners involved in deforestation by 2030, applying a mitigation hierarchy

(8.7.1.3) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.1.4) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ No cutoff date

(8.7.1.7) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2030

Soy

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

CP ALL defines "No Gross Deforestation" as operating its own business and requiring its partners throughout the supply chain to avoid activities causing degradation of conservation areas (e.g., UNESCO World Heritage sites, IUCN protected areas I-IV, legally protected areas), under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026). This includes tracing high-risk raw materials to prevent sourcing from sources or partners involved in deforestation by 2030, applying a mitigation hierarchy

(8.7.1.3) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.1.4) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ No cutoff date

(8.7.1.7) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2030

Cocoa

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

CP ALL defines "No Gross Deforestation" as operating its own business and requiring its partners throughout the supply chain to avoid activities causing degradation of conservation areas (e.g., UNESCO World Heritage sites, IUCN protected areas I-IV, legally protected areas), under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026). This includes tracing high-risk raw materials to prevent sourcing from sources or partners involved in deforestation by 2030, applying a mitigation hierarchy

(8.7.1.3) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.1.4) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ No cutoff date

(8.7.1.7) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2030

Coffee

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

CP ALL defines "No Gross Deforestation" as operating its own business and requiring its partners throughout the supply chain to avoid activities causing degradation of conservation areas (e.g., UNESCO World Heritage sites, IUCN protected areas I-IV, legally protected areas), under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026). This includes tracing high-risk raw materials to prevent sourcing from sources or partners involved in deforestation by 2030, applying a mitigation hierarchy

(8.7.1.3) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.1.4) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ No cutoff date

(8.7.1.7) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2030

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Supplier engagement/communication

☒ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

CP ALL's traceability system for palm oil combines three mechanisms: (1) supplier engagement under the Supplier Code of Conduct (Section 7), requiring suppliers to provide evidence of raw material origin; (2) an internal GPS-based database of production-unit locations, collected via supplier engagement, complemented by product-level traceability systems including Makro's "i-Trace" QR-code system and Lotus's "e-traceability" system for products sold through these retail channels; and (3) third-party chain-of-custody certification. Specific GPS coordinates of production units are not publicly disclosed due to supplier confidentiality agreements.

Cattle products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Supplier engagement/communication

☒ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

CP ALL's traceability system for cattle products combines three mechanisms: (1) supplier engagement under the Supplier Code of Conduct (Section 7), requiring suppliers to provide evidence of raw material origin; (2) an internal GPS-based database of production-unit locations, collected via supplier engagement, complemented by product-level traceability systems including Makro's "i-Trace" QR-code system and Lotus's "e-traceability" system for products sold through these retail channels; and (3) third-party certification. Specific GPS coordinates of production units are not publicly disclosed due to supplier confidentiality agreements.

Soy

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Supplier engagement/communication

☒ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

CP ALL's traceability system for soy combines three mechanisms: (1) supplier engagement under the Supplier Code of Conduct (Section 7), requiring suppliers to provide evidence of raw material origin; (2) an internal GPS-based database of production-unit locations, collected via supplier engagement, complemented by product-level traceability systems including Makro's "i-Trace" QR-code system and Lotus's "e-traceability" system for products sold through these retail channels; and (3) third-party certification. Specific GPS coordinates of production units are not publicly disclosed due to supplier confidentiality agreements.

Cocoa

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chain-of-custody certification
- ☒ Supplier engagement/communication
- ☒ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

CP ALL's traceability system for cocoa combines three mechanisms: (1) supplier engagement under the Supplier Code of Conduct (Section 7), requiring suppliers to provide evidence of raw material origin; (2) an internal GPS-based database of production-unit locations, collected via supplier engagement, complemented by product-level traceability systems including Makro's "i-Trace" QR-code system and Lotus's "e-traceability" system for products sold through these retail channels; and (3) third-party certification. Specific GPS coordinates of production units are not publicly disclosed due to supplier confidentiality agreements.

Coffee

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chain-of-custody certification
- ☒ Supplier engagement/communication
- ☒ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

CP ALL's traceability system for coffee combines three mechanisms: (1) supplier engagement under the Supplier Code of Conduct (Section 7), requiring suppliers to provide evidence of raw material origin; (2) an internal GPS-based database of production-unit locations, collected via supplier engagement, complemented by product-level traceability systems including Makro's "i-Trace" QR-code system and Lotus's "e-traceability" system for products sold through these retail channels; and (3) third-party certification. Specific GPS coordinates of production units are not publicly disclosed due to supplier confidentiality agreements.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

100

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Cattle products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

100

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Soy

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

100

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Cocoa

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

100

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Coffee

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

100

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

CP ALL has not yet conducted a formal deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) assessment specific to this commodity, as a standardized methodology for granular DF/DCF determination (e.g., production-unit or sourcing-area level monitoring) has not yet been established. Existing third-party certification provides partial assurance on sustainable production practices but does not constitute full DF/DCF verification as defined by CDP. The Company intends to develop a DF/DCF assessment methodology building on its existing supplier traceability system, GPS-based production-unit database, and the "No Gross Deforestation" commitment under its Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026), within the next two reporting years.

Cattle products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

CP ALL has not yet conducted a formal deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) assessment specific to this commodity, as a standardized methodology for granular DF/DCF determination (e.g., production-unit or sourcing-area level monitoring) has not yet been established. Existing third-party certification provides partial assurance on sustainable production practices but does not constitute full DF/DCF verification as defined by CDP. The Company intends to develop a DF/DCF assessment methodology building on its existing supplier traceability system, GPS-based production-unit database, and the "No Gross Deforestation" commitment under its Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026), within the next two reporting years.

Soy

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

CP ALL has not yet conducted a formal deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) assessment specific to this commodity, as a standardized methodology for granular DF/DCF determination (e.g., production-unit or sourcing-area level monitoring) has not yet been established. Existing third-party certification provides partial assurance on sustainable production practices but does not constitute full DF/DCF verification as defined by CDP. The Company intends to develop a DF/DCF assessment methodology building on its existing supplier traceability system, GPS-based production-unit database, and the "No Gross Deforestation" commitment under its Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026), within the next two reporting years.

Cocoa

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

CP ALL has not yet conducted a formal deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) assessment specific to this commodity, as a standardized methodology for granular DF/DCF determination (e.g., production-unit or sourcing-area level monitoring) has not yet been established. Existing third-party certification provides partial assurance on sustainable production practices but does not constitute full DF/DCF verification as defined by CDP. The Company intends to develop a DF/DCF assessment methodology building on its existing supplier traceability system, GPS-based production-unit database, and the "No Gross Deforestation" commitment under its Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026), within the next two reporting years.

Coffee

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

CP ALL has not yet conducted a formal deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) assessment specific to this commodity, as a standardized methodology for granular DF/DCF determination (e.g., production-unit or sourcing-area level monitoring) has not yet been established. Existing third-party certification provides partial assurance on sustainable production practices but does not constitute full DF/DCF verification as defined by CDP. The Company intends to develop a DF/DCF assessment methodology building on its existing supplier traceability system, GPS-based production-unit database, and the "No Gross Deforestation" commitment under its Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026), within the next two reporting years.

[Fixed row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Palm oil

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ RSPO supply chain certification - Mass Balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

87.8

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

No additional control methods

☒ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

The reported percentage (87.80%) represents the combined certified volume across RSPO, RSB, and ISCC standards, as an aggregate breakdown by individual scheme is not currently available. Production-unit-level monitoring is achieved through CP ALL's internal GPS-based traceability database.

Cattle products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :BRC, BBFAW, GAP, Livestock OK, AAWCS

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

9.46

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

No additional control methods

☒ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

The reported percentage (9.46%) represents the combined certified volume across BRC, BFAW, GAP, Livestock OK, and AAWCS standards, as an aggregate breakdown by individual scheme is not currently available. These standards primarily address food safety and animal welfare rather than deforestation/conversion criteria specifically. Production-unit-level monitoring is achieved through CP ALL's internal GPS-based traceability database.

Soy

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ RTRS chain-of custody standard – Mass balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

88.72

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

No additional control methods

☒ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

The reported percentage (88.72%) represents the combined certified volume across RTRS, Pro Terra, CRS, BRCGS, and ISCC standards, as an aggregate breakdown by individual scheme is not currently available. Production-unit-level monitoring is achieved through CP ALL's internal GPS-based traceability database.

Cocoa

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture standard: Supply chain certificate – Mass balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

72.78

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

No additional control methods

☒ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

The reported percentage (72.78%) represents the combined certified volume across FSSC 22000, Rainforest Alliance, Fair Trade, UTZ, and Bird Friendly standards, as an aggregate breakdown by individual scheme is not currently available. Production-unit-level monitoring is achieved through CP ALL's internal GPS-based traceability database.

Coffee

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture standard: Supply chain certificate – Mass balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

19.16

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

No additional control methods

☒ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

The reported percentage (19.16%) represents the combined certified volume across Rainforest Alliance, UTZ, Fair Trade, TAC, SRP, Global G.A.P., and BRC standards, as an aggregate breakdown by individual scheme is not currently available. Production-unit-level monitoring is achieved through CP ALL's internal GPS-based traceability database.

[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Palm oil

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

CP ALL does not yet monitor or estimate its deforestation and conversion footprint for this commodity, as this requires a standardized methodology building on the DF/DCF assessment capability, which the Company has not yet developed. Footprint monitoring/estimation is intended to be developed as a subsequent step once a DF/DCF assessment methodology is established, building on the Company's existing supplier traceability system and GPS-based production-unit database. The Company intends to develop this capability within the next two reporting years, consistent with its "No Gross Deforestation" commitment under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026).

Cattle products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

CP ALL does not yet monitor or estimate its deforestation and conversion footprint for this commodity, as this requires a standardized methodology building on the DF/DCF assessment capability, which the Company has not yet developed. Footprint monitoring/estimation is intended to be developed as a subsequent step once a DF/DCF assessment methodology is established, building on the Company's existing supplier traceability system and GPS-based production-unit database. The Company intends to develop this capability within the next two reporting years, consistent with its "No Gross Deforestation" commitment under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026).

Soy

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

CP ALL does not yet monitor or estimate its deforestation and conversion footprint for this commodity, as this requires a standardized methodology building on the DF/DCF assessment capability, which the Company has not yet developed. Footprint monitoring/estimation is intended to be developed as a subsequent step once a DF/DCF assessment methodology is established, building on the Company's existing supplier traceability system and GPS-based production-unit database. The Company intends to develop this capability within the next two reporting years, consistent with its "No Gross Deforestation" commitment under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026).

Cocoa

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

CP ALL does not yet monitor or estimate its deforestation and conversion footprint for this commodity, as this requires a standardized methodology building on the DF/DCF assessment capability, which the Company has not yet developed. Footprint monitoring/estimation is intended to be developed as a subsequent step once a DF/DCF assessment methodology is established, building on the Company's existing supplier traceability system and GPS-based production-unit database. The Company intends to develop this capability within the next two reporting years, consistent with its "No Gross Deforestation" commitment under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026).

Coffee

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

CP ALL does not yet monitor or estimate its deforestation and conversion footprint for this commodity, as this requires a standardized methodology building on the DF/DCF assessment capability, which the Company has not yet developed. Footprint monitoring/estimation is intended to be developed as a subsequent step once a DF/DCF assessment methodology is established, building on the Company's existing supplier traceability system and GPS-based production-unit database. The Company intends to develop this capability within the next two reporting years, consistent with its "No Gross Deforestation" commitment under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026).

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Palm oil	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Cattle products	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Soy	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Cocoa	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Coffee	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(8.14.5) Please explain

CP ALL does not yet have a standardized procedure for assessing legal compliance of its own operations or suppliers with forest-related regulations and mandatory standards, as this requires a methodology that the Company has not yet developed. The Company intends to develop such a procedure within the next two years, building on its existing Supplier Code of Conduct (Section 16, requiring supplier compliance with environmental laws including those relating to forestry) and its "No Gross Deforestation" commitment under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026). Regarding compliance data on the Brazilian Forest Code specifically: CP ALL's operations and disclosed commodity sourcing are based entirely in Thailand, with no direct operations, land holdings, or confirmed sourcing origins in Brazil. Accordingly, the Company does not collect, and does not plan to collect, data on Brazilian Forest Code compliance, as this is not relevant to its current supply chain footprint.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, but we plan to in the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

CP ALL currently engages with suppliers and communities primarily through bilateral mechanisms — including the "3 Giving" strategy (market access, knowledge, and network support for smallholder and community producers) and the "Sustainable Sourcing Support Project" (supplier engagement on FSC/PEFC-certified packaging sourcing) — rather than through formal multi-stakeholder landscape or jurisdictional initiatives involving government, civil society, and other companies at a defined geographic scale. A standardized procedure for identifying and engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives relevant to its disclosed forest-risk commodities

has not yet been established. The Company intends to explore participation in such initiatives within the next two years, building on its existing supplier engagement infrastructure and its "No Gross Deforestation" commitment under the Biodiversity and Natural Resource Policy (SDD 07/2026).
[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Palm oil

☒ Cattle products

☒ Soy

☒ Cocoa

☒ Coffee

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Engaging with communities

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Through CPALL's "3 Giving" strategy, CP ALL engages with SME, community-enterprise, and farmer suppliers — including producers of key raw materials — via three approaches: providing market access (e.g., the "Big Match" business-matching program with the Thai Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade of Thailand), providing knowledge (seminars, advisory services, and capability-building on production quality and business development, in collaboration with institutions such as the Panyapiwat Institute of Management, the Department of Industrial Promotion, and the SME Development Bank), and providing network connections (linking producers to raw material sources, financing, and technology). In 2025, this engagement supported more than 1,913 products and services from SME, community, and farmer business partners. While not designed specifically as a deforestation or conversion prevention initiative, this community engagement strengthens the production and business capacity of smallholder and community producers across the Company's commodity supply chains, complementing its broader biodiversity and No Net Deforestation commitments.

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to implement a project(s) within the next two years

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Metered volumes from municipal water connections and groundwater extraction meters, consolidated under GRI 303-3

(9.2.4) Please explain

Covers all manufacturing plants, distribution centers, 7-Eleven/Makro/Lotus's stores, and offices under operational control in Thailand. Externally assured (moderate assurance, AA1000AS v3, Type 2) by LRQA (Thailand)

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Metered volumes disaggregated by groundwater, rainwater, and third-party (municipal) sources

(9.2.4) Please explain

Covers all manufacturing plants, distribution centers, 7-Eleven/Makro/Lotus's stores, and offices under operational control in Thailand. Externally assured (moderate assurance, AA1000AS v3, Type 2) by LRQA (Thailand)

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Classification by Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) threshold ($\leq 1,000$ mg/L = freshwater)

(9.2.4) Please explain

All withdrawal volumes classified as freshwater per TDS $\leq 1,000$ mg/L

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Estimated discharge volumes reconciled against withdrawal and consumption balance

(9.2.4) Please explain

Covers all manufacturing plants, distribution centers, 7-Eleven/Makro/Lotus's stores, and offices under operational control in Thailand. Externally assured (moderate assurance, AA1000AS v3, Type 2) by LRQA (Thailand)

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Metered discharge volumes split between direct discharge and third-party treatment, at CPRAM's 7 manufacturing plants only

(9.2.4) Please explain

volume is compiled all business units, classified by destination (direct discharge to the environment vs. sent to third-party treatment) and TDS threshold ($\leq 1,000$ / $> 1,000$ mg/L). Note that laboratory-tested effluent quality parameters (COD, BOD concentrations) underlying this classification are currently only measured at CPRAM's manufacturing facilities; for other business units, discharge is classified based on wastewater type (domestic/sanitary wastewater assumed $\leq 1,000$ mg/L TDS)

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

TDS-based treatment classification at CPRAM plants only

(9.2.4) Please explain

Full volume classification is all business units, but underlying treatment-method verification (lab-confirmed TDS testing) is limited to CPRAM's 7 manufacturing plants

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Laboratory analysis of COD, BOD, TDS per Thai Ministry of Industry effluent regulations, at CPRAM plants only

(9.2.4) Please explain

Concentration data (mg/L) is only measured at CPRAM's manufacturing facilities

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Laboratory testing per Notification of the Ministry of Industry Re: Effluent Standards for Factories B.E. 2560 (2017) — pesticides tested via Gas-Chromatographic/HPLC methods (non-detect standard); for facilities within industrial estates, tested against the estate's acceptance standards instead

(9.2.4) Please explain

Among the four substance categories, only pesticides are directly regulated and tested under Thailand's applicable effluent standard, with a "non-detect" requirement rather than a numerical limit. Nitrates are not tested as a distinct parameter; the closest regulated parameter is Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), which measures organic nitrogen and ammonia rather than nitrate specifically. Phosphates and EU Water Framework Directive priority substances are not part of Thailand's regulatory framework for industrial effluent and are not currently monitored. Monitoring is limited to CPRAM's manufacturing facilities, which generate industrial process wastewater subject to these effluent permit requirements.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Laboratory testing conducted at least once a month. Facilities located within industrial estates are tested against the estate's central wastewater treatment acceptance standards; facilities outside industrial estates are tested against Department of Industrial Works (DIW) and Marine Department effluent quality standards.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Quality monitoring is currently limited to CPRAM's manufacturing facilities, which generate industrial process wastewater subject to Ministry of Industry effluent permit requirements

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculated as withdrawal minus discharge (net water consumption), per GRI 303-5

(9.2.4) Please explain

Covers all manufacturing plants, distribution centers, 7-Eleven/Makro/Lotus's stores, and offices under operational control in Thailand. Externally assured (moderate assurance, AA1000AS v3, Type 2) by LRQA (Thailand)

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

25580

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total withdrawal is metered across groundwater, rainwater, and third-party (municipal) sources at all operational sites.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

16440

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total discharge is calculated as withdrawal minus consumption, as direct metering of discharge volumes

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

9140

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Net water consumption is derived per GRI 303-5 methodology, reflecting the balance between withdrawal and discharge.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

18012

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

70.41

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The increase from 8,200 ML (2024) to 18,012 ML (2025) in withdrawal from water-stressed areas reflects an updated WRI Aqueduct tool version, which reclassified a larger proportion of CP ALL's operating locations as being in water-stressed areas, rather than a change in actual water withdrawal volumes or operational footprint. Total company-wide withdrawal increased only 4.1% year-on-year over the same period, confirming the change is primarily methodological. The five-year forecast assumes withdrawal from water-stressed areas will remain broadly stable, absent further updates to water risk assessment tools or material changes in the geographic distribution of CP ALL's operations.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

9

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Rainwater is collected at a single site under CPAXtra, the only location within CP ALL's operations currently practicing rainwater collection. Volume remains consistently minor

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not applicable — no brackish or seawater withdrawal occurs in CP ALL's operations

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

CP ALL's data systems currently distinguish water sources only as "groundwater" or "surface water," without further classification of aquifer renewability at the site level. All groundwater withdrawal is provisionally classified as renewable based on the general characteristics of licensed extraction areas: groundwater extraction in Thailand is regulated and permitted by the Department of Groundwater Resources, which restricts and monitors pumping volumes against sustainable recharge rates within each groundwater basin. CP ALL's operating sites draw from shallow-to-medium depth aquifers within permitted, actively-recharging basins, consistent with renewable groundwater characteristics. The Company has not conducted site-specific hydrogeological assessments to confirm renewability status for each well

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

CP ALL's data systems currently classify water sources only as "groundwater" or "surface water," without site-level hydrogeological assessment of aquifer renewability (e.g., depth, recharge rate). No groundwater withdrawal has been identified or classified as non-renewable ("fossil") water. This is based on the general regulatory context in Thailand, where groundwater extraction is licensed and monitored by the Department of Groundwater Resources against basin-level recharge capacity, rather than on direct hydrogeological confirmation at each extraction site.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not applicable — CP ALL's operations do not generate produced water as defined by CDP. The Company's food manufacturing subsidiary (CPRAM) processes ready-to-eat and packaged food products using municipally-sourced and groundwater as primary inputs; raw ingredient processing does not involve extraction or processing activities (e.g., oil/gas extraction, sugarcane crushing) that yield produced water as a process by-product. CP ALL is not engaged in oil & gas or other extractive industries

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

22628

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water supplied by the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority and Provincial Waterworks Authority to CP ALL's retail stores, distribution centers, and manufacturing facilities. Increase driven primarily by organizational growth
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

15160

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Treated wastewater discharged directly to surface water bodies after on-site treatment, compliant with Thai Ministry of Industry effluent standards. Volumes metered at CPRAM's manufacturing facilities; estimated for other business units based on withdrawal-consumption balance.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

CP ALL's operations do not discharge to brackish or marine water bodies

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

CP ALL does not discharge wastewater via soil infiltration, soakaways, or injection wells; all treated discharge is released to surface water bodies or sent to third-party treatment

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

1290

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Wastewater sent to third-party treatment facilities for further processing (does not include water supplied to other organizations for reuse). The increase from 890 ML (2024) to 1,290 ML (2025) is primarily driven by the expansion of CP ALL's retail store and distribution network, which increases the volume of operational wastewater (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation) requiring third-party treatment. The increase is concentrated in non-CPRAM business units: CPRAM's own third-party discharge volume grew only 5.7% year-on-year (738 to 780 ML), consistent with normal manufacturing-level growth, confirming that store network expansion — rather than increased manufacturing production — is the primary driver of the group-wide increase.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

1350

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Sector-specific standards

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

driven by improved production efficiency at CPRAM's manufacturing facilities, reducing water use and wastewater generation per unit of output

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

13810

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Sector-specific standards

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wastewater from CP ALL's retail stores (grease traps) and distribution centers (factory-standard primary treatment systems) discharged directly to the environment. The increase from 12,930 ML (2024) to 13,810 ML (2025) is driven by the expansion of the retail store and distribution network.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No discharge occurs without treatment.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

1290

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wastewater sent to third parties for further treatment: CPRAM's manufacturing facilities located within industrial estates send pretreated wastewater to the estate's central wastewater treatment facility (780 ML), and other business units (retail stores, distribution centers) send wastewater to third-party treatment providers (510 ML). The final treatment level applied by these third parties is not currently confirmed by CP ALL. The increase from 890 ML (2024) to 1,290 ML (2025) is driven by store network expansion.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☒ Pesticides

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Among the four substance categories, only pesticides are directly regulated and tested under Thailand's applicable effluent standard, with a "non-detect" requirement rather than a numerical limit. Nitrates are not tested as a distinct parameter; the closest regulated parameter is Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), which measures organic nitrogen and ammonia rather than nitrate specifically. Phosphates and EU Water Framework Directive priority substances are not part of Thailand's regulatory framework for industrial effluent and are not currently monitored. Monitoring is limited to CPRAM's manufacturing facilities, which generate industrial process wastewater subject to these effluent permit requirements.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

CP ALL identified 5,380 facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities: 7 CPRAM manufacturing plants, 6 distribution centers located in areas of "Extremely High" water stress (out of 20 total distribution centers), and 5,367 7-Eleven retail stores located in areas of "Extremely High" water stress, identified using the WRI Aqueduct tool. As this exceeds the 1,000-facility reporting limit for this question, the value of 1,000 is entered to reflect the maximum permitted. The 100 facilities with the highest water withdrawal volumes among this group — comprising all 7 CPRAM plants, all 6 qualifying distribution centers, and the 87 highest-withdrawal retail stores within the Extremely High water stress category — are reported in question 9.3.1, in accordance with CDP's guidance for organizations exceeding the 100-facility limit in that question.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CPRAM Bo Ngoen

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.087831

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.438651

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

756.71

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

615.6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

141.11

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

CPRAM manufacturing facility located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct). Wastewater undergoes on-site treatment (see response 9.2.9) prior to discharge. Water use reflects industrial food processing operations. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CPRAM Chonburi

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.112729

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.001464

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

584.92

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

353.21

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

231.72

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

CPRAM manufacturing facility located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct). Wastewater undergoes on-site treatment (see response 9.2.9) prior to discharge. Water use reflects industrial food processing operations. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CPRAM Khon Kaen

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.343429

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

102.79918

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

505.73

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

225.22

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

280.5

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

CPRAM manufacturing facility located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct). Wastewater undergoes on-site treatment (see response 9.2.9) prior to discharge. Water use reflects industrial food processing operations. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CPRAM Lat Krabang

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

- ☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.784236

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.785352

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

529.02

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

426.8

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

102.22

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

CPRAM manufacturing facility located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct). Wastewater undergoes on-site treatment (see response 9.2.9) prior to discharge. Water use reflects industrial food processing operations. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.053405

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.425496

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1785.07

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

185.48

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1599.59

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

CPRAM manufacturing facility located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct). Wastewater undergoes on-site treatment (see response 9.2.9) prior to discharge. Water use reflects industrial food processing operations. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CPRAM Lamphun

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.518311

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

99.00293

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

355.23

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

207.68

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

147.54

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

CPRAM manufacturing facility located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct). Wastewater undergoes on-site treatment (see response 9.2.9) prior to discharge. Water use reflects industrial food processing operations. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CPRAM Surat Thani

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Malaysia

☒ Other, please specify :Peninsula Malaysia

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

9.065773

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

99.242699

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

304.66

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

118.1

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

CPRAM manufacturing facility located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct). Wastewater undergoes on-site treatment (see response 9.2.9) prior to discharge. Water use reflects industrial food processing operations. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 8**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:*☒ Facility 8**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)***7-11 Chiang Mai Distribution Center***(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:*☒ Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply*☒ Dependencies☒ Risks**(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Unknown

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.808971

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

99.009568

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.33

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.26

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.07

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven distribution center located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct). Water use reflects logistics and warehouse operations (sanitation, facility cleaning); wastewater discharged via primary treatment (factory-standard system) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Chokchai Ruammit Distribution Center

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Unknown

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.796625

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.567744

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.01

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.2

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.81

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven distribution center located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct). Water use reflects logistics and warehouse operations (sanitation, facility cleaning); wastewater discharged via primary treatment (factory-standard system) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Unknown

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.052316

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.617733

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.42

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.14

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.28

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven distribution center located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct). Water use reflects logistics and warehouse operations (sanitation, facility cleaning); wastewater discharged via primary treatment (factory-standard system) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Samrong Distribution Center

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Unknown

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.652337

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.592979

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.95

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.76

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.19

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven distribution center located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct). Water use reflects logistics and warehouse operations (sanitation, facility cleaning); wastewater discharged via primary treatment (factory-standard system) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Mahachai Distribution Center

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Unknown

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.511182

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.144681

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

57.25

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

34.36

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

7-Eleven distribution center located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct). Water use reflects logistics and warehouse operations (sanitation, facility cleaning); wastewater discharged via primary treatment (factory-standard system) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 13**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:*☒ Facility 13**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)***7-11 Khon Kaen Distribution Center***(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:*☒ Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply*☒ Dependencies☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Unknown

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.329382

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

102.844235

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

19.7

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

8.24

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

11.46

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven distribution center located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct). Water use reflects logistics and warehouse operations (sanitation, facility cleaning); wastewater discharged via primary treatment (factory-standard system) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Ban Sakae Phrong

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.853566

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

102.979111

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

13.61

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

10.89

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.72

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Nong Saeng

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.492275

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.788813

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

11.06

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

8.85

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.21

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Route 21 Chong Sarika, Phatthana Nikhom

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.799776

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.911687

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

8.43

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.74

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.69

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 17

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 17

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Sap Bon Market

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.828412

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.160982

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7.44

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5.95

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.49

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 18

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 18

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Phra Khru

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.101913

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

103.045586

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5.61

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4.49

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.12

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 19

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 19

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.77532

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.91956

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5.46

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4.37

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.09

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 20

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 20

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Narai Hill Intersection

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.934269

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.899199

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5.05

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4.04

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.01

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 21

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 21

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 PTTOR Mittraphap-Klang Dong

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.65503

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.317565

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.94

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.96

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 22**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:*☒ Facility 22**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)***7-11 Chong Sarika (B-Food)***(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:*☒ Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply*☒ Dependencies☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.827519

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.90886

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.88

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher**(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)**

0.98

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 23**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

☒ Facility 23**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)**

7-11 PTT Transport Khlong Luang Point 2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.074351

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.695096

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.63

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.71

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.93

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 24

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 24

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Wirunrat-Setthakit

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.679423

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.286143

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.62

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.69

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.92

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 25

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 25

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Sak Mongkolchai Community

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.634535

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.414492

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.57

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.66

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.91

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 26

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 26

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Thepprasit Soi 17 Mid-Soi

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.899124

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.879359

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.34

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.47

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.87

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 27

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 27

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Nonthaburi-Rattana Thibet Intersection

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.866944

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.491538

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.28

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.43

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.86

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 28

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 28

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.881278

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

103.332014

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.15

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.32

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.83

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 29

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 29

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 SUT Gate 1

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.883705

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

102.025201

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.05

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.24

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.81

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 30

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 30

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Mu Si Intersection

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.557427

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.407053

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.9

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.12

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 31**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:*☒ Facility 31**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)***7-11 Pinklao Intersection***(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:*☒ Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply*☒ Dependencies☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.774529

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.483324

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.52

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.81

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 32

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 32

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Khlong Hok Wa (Don Chimphli)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.971591

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.966129

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.51

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.81

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 33

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 33

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Thap Boek Intersection

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.876482

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.171937

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.44

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.75

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.69

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 34

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 34

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Nong Pradu

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.497297

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

99.70434

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.43

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.74

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.69

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 35

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 35

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 PS Prukha Avenue Khlong 3

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.994

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.656664

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.72

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.68

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 36

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 36

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Sanam Yae

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.944118

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

99.855028

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.38

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.71

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.68

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 37

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 37

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.672967

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.485438

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.33

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.66

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.67

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 38

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 38

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Bali Hai Pier

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.924665

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.867993

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.64

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.66

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 39

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 39

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Ayutthaya Muang Mai Soi 3

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.349626

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.605473

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.22

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.57

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 40**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:*☒ Facility 40**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)***7-11 Nong Son (Chiang Yuen)***(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:*☒ Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply*☒ Dependencies☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.347361

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

103.122217

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.15

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.52

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.63

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 41

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 41

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Porto Go Tha Chin

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.516445

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.162273

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.11

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.49

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.62

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 42

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 42

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Bang Pu Municipality 60 Point 3

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.553355

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.614113

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.02

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.42

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 43

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 43

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Bang Na-Trat KM 27

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.585911

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.844456

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.4

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 44

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 44

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Surasak Intersection (Hemaraj Rayong)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.074284

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.176955

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.98

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.39

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 45

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 45

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Khao Yai Kut Khla

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.533856

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.370427

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.98

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.39

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 46

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 46

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.496958

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

102.666931

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.88

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.58

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 47

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 47

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 PTT Pak Chong Intersection

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.66399

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.411785

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.85

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.28

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.57

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 48

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 48

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Phatthana Nikhom Soi 13

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.847266

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.918445

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.83

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.26

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 49**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:*☒ Facility 49**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)***7-11 Tha It***(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:*☒ Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply*☒ Dependencies☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.879588

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.458858

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.82

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.26

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.56

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 50

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 50

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Ban Ko Rang (Chai Badan)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.296423

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.224844

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.8

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.24

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.56

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 51

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 51

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Liap Khlong Ko Kriang Point 2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.979303

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.467838

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.8

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.24

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.56

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 52

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 52

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Kaset Chai Tak Fa

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.355577

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.520451

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.78

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.22

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.56

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 53

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 53

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Kanju Market, Bueng Sam Phan

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.833928

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.072204

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.77

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.21

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.55

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 54

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 54

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Pho Thong Community

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.667648

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.478968

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.76

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.21

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.55

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 55

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 55

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.855447

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.994841

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.76

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.21

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.55

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 56

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 56

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Highway 344 Ban Bueng-Nong Chak (Chonburi)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.302656

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.141696

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.69

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.15

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.54

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 57

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 57

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Khlong Luang 8 Point 2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.002013

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.621313

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.69

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.15

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 58**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:*☒ Facility 58**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)***7-11 Mo Sombun***(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:*☒ Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply*☒ Dependencies☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.291525

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

99.387424

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.67

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.14

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.53

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 59

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 59

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Thian Thale 28

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.598236

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.432254

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.67

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.13

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.53

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 60

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 60

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 East Land - Samnak Bok (Chonburi)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.400659

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.048602

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.66

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.13

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.53

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 61

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 61

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Tak Fa

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.347062

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.495085

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.59

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.07

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.52

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 62

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 62

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 PTT Naresuan University

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.72697

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.179047

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.56

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.05

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.51

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 63

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 63

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Port Authority Football Field 2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.715786

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.561646

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.55

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.04

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.51

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 64

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 64

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.845232

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.906377

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.55

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.04

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.51

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 65

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 65

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Sukhaphiban 2 Soi 22

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.693562

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.702583

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.5

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.5

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 66

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 66

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Borommaratchachonnani KM 24

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.785256

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.270091

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.48

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.99

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 67**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:*☒ Facility 67**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)***7-11 Happyland Point 4***(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:*☒ Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply*☒ Dependencies☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.779375

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.64175

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.46

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.97

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.49

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 68

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 68

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Phatthana Nikhom Sai 4 (Khao Sung)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.775378

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.916588

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.46

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.96

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.49

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 69

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 69

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Nakhon Phrae Community

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.136756

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.146206

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.92

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.48

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 70

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 70

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Pha Khao

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

17.064778

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

102.036439

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.38

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.9

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.48

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 71

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 71

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Nong Tao (Uthai Thani)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.465316

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

99.964679

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.38

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.9

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.48

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 72

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 72

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Parichat Flats

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.947699

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

102.042266

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.36

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.88

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.47

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 73

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 73

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.652862

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.496689

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.84

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.46

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 74

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 74

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Bongkot 71

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.021564

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.642516

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.27

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.82

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.45

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 75

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 75

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Phutthamonthon Sai 3 Soi 17

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.771566

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.363439

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.27

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.81

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 76**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:*☒ Facility 76**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)***7-11 PTT Nikhom Kham Soi***(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:*☒ Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply*☒ Dependencies☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.36181

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

104.535631

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.26

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.81

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.45

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 77

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 77

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Ban Suan Lasalle (Srinakarin)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.655433

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.645462

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.26

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.81

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.45

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 78

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 78

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Ban Khuean Si Kosum

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.3418

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

103.090226

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.26

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.8

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.45

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 79

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 79

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Life City Park (Amata Rayong)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.011911

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.086005

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.25

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.8

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.45

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 80

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 80

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Trok Khao Lam (Paet Riu)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.696694

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.083673

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.76

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.44

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 81

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 81

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Khlong Si Soi 27

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.061899

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.687406

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.19

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.75

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.44

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 82

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 82

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.92253

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.78836

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.17

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.74

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.43

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 83

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 83

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 King Kaeo 37 End of Soi

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.695972

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.719951

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.17

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.73

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.43

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 84

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 84

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Thanarat Road KM 13

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.563074

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.405911

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.14

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.72

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 85**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:*☒ Facility 85**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)***7-11 Phatthanakan 32 Mid-Soi***(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:*☒ Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply*☒ Dependencies☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.731664

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.621785

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.14

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.71

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.43

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 86

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 86

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Ban Phaeng, Kosum Phisai

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.271382

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

102.975391

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.14

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.71

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.43

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 87

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 87

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Ratchaphruek 345

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.945512

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.459236

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.11

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.69

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.42

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 88

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 88

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Kerry Suvarnabhumi Canal Road

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.565668

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.756712

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.07

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.66

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.41

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 89

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 89

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Rama 2 Soi 54

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.66688

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.432589

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.07

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.65

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.41

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 90

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 90

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Patthawikorn Point 2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.809728

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.660093

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.06

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.65

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.41

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 91

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 91

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.931932

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.519749

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.06

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.64

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.41

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 92

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 92

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Ban Kaeng (Sa Kaeo)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.9084

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.963707

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.04

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.63

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.41

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 93

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 93

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Ua-Athorn Sila

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.477564

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

102.855903

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.03

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.63

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 94**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:*☒ Facility 94**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)***7-11 Ngam Wong Wan 53***(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:*☒ Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply*☒ Dependencies☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.85119

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.555364

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.03

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.63

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.41

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 95

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 95

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Ruay Market Pracha Uthit 90

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.589744

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.50141

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.03

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.62

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.41

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 96

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 96

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Kong Thanu (Lopburi)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.670332

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.601372

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.01

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.61

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 97

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 97

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Lat Krabang 46

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.721615

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.77369

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.01

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.61

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 98

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 98

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Ban Phaeo KM 11

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.585058

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.107702

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.01

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 99

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 99

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

7-11 Phetkasem Thani Village

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.690448

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.283854

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

Row 100

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 100

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.568549

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.464621

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

7-Eleven retail store located in an area of Extremely High water stress (WRI Aqueduct), among the highest-withdrawal stores within this risk category. Water use reflects retail store operations (sanitation, cleaning, food preparation); wastewater discharged via grease trap (primary treatment) to the environment. Year-on-year increase consistent with overall organizational growth.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

1022142846310

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

39958672.65

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

CP ALL is committed to improving water use efficiency per store/facility through operational efficiency initiatives and water recycling. However, total water withdrawal in absolute terms is anticipated to continue increasing, driven by continued store network expansion. Consistent with this, net water use intensity per revenue has decreased 11.9% over the 2021-2025 period, reflecting improving efficiency even as absolute withdrawal volumes rise with business growth.

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ No

(9.13.2) Comment

CP ALL manages hazardous substance risk through certified quality systems: 99.15% of co-manufacturing facilities hold GMP/GHP certification and 87.29% hold HACCP certification, covering hazard identification at critical production points. CP Aextra operates a toxic residue inspection system via chemical screening laboratories covering its agricultural supplier network, with distribution centers certified to ISO 22000 and GHP. In 2025, 126 product recalls occurred due to packaging defects and labeling errors, not hazardous substances. Based on these controls, CP ALL's private-label products are not identified as containing regulatory-classified hazardous substances. Third-party brand products are managed via supplier compliance programs rather than direct testing.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.6) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :core business is retail and wholesale distribution

(9.14.7) Please explain

CP ALL's core business is retail and wholesale distribution; most products sold are third-party branded goods where the Company does not control manufacturing or formulation. Where CP ALL manufactures directly, through subsidiary CPRAM, output is predominantly food products. Unlike sectors such as textiles or industrial manufacturing, the food industry currently lacks widely adopted, standardized definitions or certification schemes for classifying products as "low water impact," making meaningful product-level classification difficult at this time. Given this business model and the absence of an applicable industry standard, classifying products/services as low water impact is not an area the Company plans to pursue within the next two years. Water-related efforts remain focused on facility-level efficiency and intensity reduction (see response 9.5) rather than product-level classification.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :compliance with Thailand's regulatory effluent standards

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

CP ALL manages water pollution risk through compliance with Thailand's regulatory effluent standards (Notification of the Ministry of Industry, industrial estate standards, and Department of Industrial Works/Marine Department requirements, as applicable per facility — see response 9.2). The Company has not set a voluntary target beyond regulatory compliance, as existing standards are currently considered to adequately manage water pollution risk at its facilities.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

While CP ALL acknowledges water and sanitation as a human rights consideration within its water risk assessment, a standardized procedure for setting a specific WASH-related target (e.g., for employee or community access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene) has not yet been established across the Company's operations.

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Water consumption > Reduction per revenue

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

13.36

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

10.69

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

8.94

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers CP ALL's direct operations, including manufacturing facilities (CPRAM), distribution centers, 7-Eleven retail stores, and Makro/Lotus's stores/offices under operational control in Thailand. Metric is net water consumption per million Baht of consolidated group revenue. Note: this target is reported under the "Water withdrawals" category in 9.15, as CDP's top-level category structure does not include a distinct "Water consumption" option; however, the specific metric tracked and disclosed for this target is net water consumption per revenue (not withdrawal volumes).

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

CP ALL pursues water efficiency through water-saving equipment installation, wastewater recycling and reuse under the "Zero Wastewater Discharge" program, and employee water conservation awareness campaigns. Net water use intensity decreased from 13.36 m³/million Baht (2020 baseline) to 8.94 m³/million Baht (2025), a 33.1% reduction, exceeding the 20% reduction target ahead of the 2030 deadline.

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Land/water management

☒ Species management

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

CPALL focuses on the manufacturing plants and distribution centers of Makro and Lotus that are situated in 616 locations outside community areas. These facilities are subject to policy considerations regarding conservation areas, protected areas, areas of critical biodiversity, and significant natural areas, including forests, large water bodies, and river basins. This has been determined through an analysis conducted using the biodiversity risk assessment tool (IBAT/BESTCAT).

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

CPALL focuses on the manufacturing plants and distribution centers of Makro and Lotus that are situated in 616 locations outside community areas. These facilities are subject to policy considerations regarding conservation areas, protected areas, areas of critical biodiversity, and significant natural areas, including forests, large water bodies, and river basins. This has been determined through an analysis conducted using the biodiversity risk assessment tool (IBAT/BESTCAT).

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

-

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

CPALL focuses on the manufacturing plants and distribution centers of Makro and Lotus that are situated in 616 locations outside community areas. These facilities are subject to policy considerations regarding conservation areas, protected areas, areas of critical biodiversity, and significant natural areas, including forests, large water bodies, and river basins. This has been determined through an analysis conducted using the biodiversity risk assessment tool (IBAT/BESTCAT).

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The Preliminary Biodiversity Metric Assessment in 2023 evaluates through the potentially significant impacts and dependencies across our business in those prioritized locations. The 3 significant biodiversity-related risks are Global Species Richness Impact, Threatened Species Impact, and Soil and Water Dependency. In addition, other biodiversity-related issues are also considered, such as Soil quality. However, the Company defined the database score for all metrics beyond the Preliminary Biodiversity Metric Assessment which will be defined as "critical risk" in all metrics. In 2023, we have a critical Threatened Species, Global Species Richness, and Soil and Water Availability & Soil quality (Soil and Water Dependency) in some areas of operations and business activities in total of 52 sites with fully

implemented 100% of the company risk management plan and operational measures, according to the Mitigation Hierarchy, to those all critical risk areas. The Company firmly respects and strictly complies with local regulations and laws. By evaluating conservation area boundaries altogether with consideration of convenience store business norms, where a central location in communities is key, it has been determined that the respective business operations have no direct impact on ecosystems and biodiversity. Nevertheless, the Company highlights the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems which assists in enabling sustainability in society and within the organization.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

-

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

-

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

CPALL, in collaboration with relevant agencies, has carried out supporting activities in this regard, which include cooperation with stakeholders to reduce terrestrial ecosystem impacts, planting trees in the company area program, partnership program to reduce terrestrial ecosystem impacts, planting trees, growing careers" program, and the collaborations with other sectors program, etc.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

-

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

CPALL, in collaboration with relevant agencies, has carried out supporting activities in this regard, which include cooperation with stakeholders to reduce terrestrial ecosystem impacts, planting trees in the company area program, partnership program to reduce terrestrial ecosystem impacts, planting trees, growing careers" program, and the collaborations with other sectors program, etc.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

-

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

CPALL, in collaboration with relevant agencies, has carried out supporting activities in this regard, which include cooperation with stakeholders to reduce terrestrial ecosystem impacts, planting trees in the company area program, partnership program to reduce terrestrial ecosystem impacts, planting trees, growing careers" program, and the collaborations with other sectors program, etc.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ All data points in module 7

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Verified by LRQA (Thailand) Limited under a Type 2, moderate-level assurance engagement against AA1000AS v3, dated 7 March 2025 (LRQA reference BGK000001270). The engagement covered CP ALL's and its Thailand subsidiaries' operations only (excluding overseas subsidiaries, suppliers and third parties). Data evaluated for reliability included Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, Scope 3 GHG emissions for the categories purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy related activities, upstream transport and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, downstream transport and distribution, use of sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products and downstream leased assets, GHG emissions intensity, energy consumption within the organization, energy intensity, and waste data (waste generated, waste diverted from disposal, and waste directed to disposal including food waste).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CPALL_Assurance Statement_SR2025_for client confirmation_Final.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☒ Water consumption– total volume

☒ Water discharges– total volumes

☒ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Verified by LRQA (Thailand) Limited under a Type 2, moderate-level assurance engagement against AA1000AS v3, dated 7 March 2025 (LRQA reference BGK000001270). The engagement covered CP ALL's and its Thailand subsidiaries' operations only (excluding overseas subsidiaries, suppliers and third parties) and evaluated the reliability of total water withdrawal volume, total water discharge volume, total water consumption volume.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CPALL_Assurance Statement_SR2025_for client confirmation_Final.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Senior General Manager of Corporate Sustainability Management

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Environment/Sustainability manager

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

