



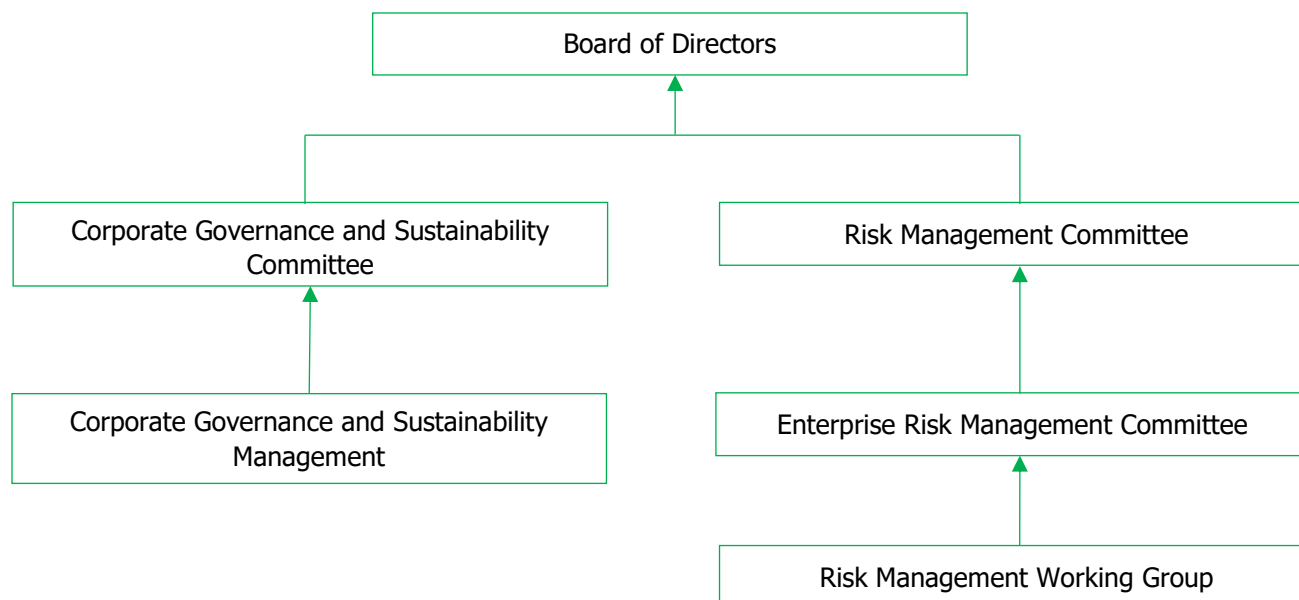
PTG Energy Public Company Limited

Climate-Related Risk Management Report

**Prepared in accordance with the recommendation of Task Force on
Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD)**



1. Climate-Related Risk Management Governance (Governance)



PTG Energy Public Company Limited ("the Company") requires its organization to have corporate climate-related risk management in place as part of overall risk management to achieve sustainability and to ensure risk prevention and adaptation to climate change. In addition, based on the corporate risk management policy implemented to mitigate all risks encountered to an acceptable level and to strengthen confidence of all stakeholders, the Company also seeks new opportunities to thrive its business efficiently amidst the climate fluctuations.

The Company has established a Risk Management Committee comprising members of the Board of Directors and senior executives. The Chairman of the Risk Management Committee plays a key role in overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities at the board level, as well as supervising the Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC) to ensure that risk management is conducted effectively in accordance with established processes. Furthermore, the Company has established a Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee comprising members of the Board of Directors. The Chairman of this Committee is responsible for overseeing the formulation of policies and strategic direction on climate change at the board level, in addition to promoting compliance with relevant climate-related laws and regulations.

The Company regularly reports progress on risk management, climate-related targets, and the implementation of sustainability policies to the Board of Directors, ensuring that its operations remain aligned with climate change mitigation and adaptation approaches.



Roles and Responsibilities in Climate-Related Risk Governance

Governance Structure	Roles and Responsibilities	Meeting Frequency
Board of Directors (BOD)	The Company oversees climate change management as follows: 1. Establish directions, policies, targets, and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) related to climate change. 2. Oversee the management of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Quarterly
Risk Management Committee (RMC)	1. Establish policies and directions for climate-related risk management. 2. Review climate-related risk management reports and ensure that the Company implements appropriate risk management practices, and report the results to the Board of Directors.	Quarterly
Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee (CGC)	1. Establish the organization's climate change policy and strategic direction. 2. Approve targets and oversee GHG emissions reduction performance. 3. Review and ensure the accuracy and transparency of climate-related disclosures. 4. Promote compliance with climate-related laws and regulations. 5. Report climate change performance to the Board of Directors.	Quarterly
Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC)	1. Provide systematic and continuous analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities aligned with current situations to ensure that risk assessments cover all stages of business operations. 2. Establish measures to manage climate-related risks and opportunities. 3. Review climate-related risk management reports and ensure appropriate risk management, including reporting to the Risk Management Committee (RMC).	Quarterly
Corporate Governance and Sustainability Working Group (CGM)	1. Establish directions and targets for climate change management and corporate GHG emissions reduction. 2. Oversee and monitor performance in GHG emissions reduction and energy efficiency. 3. Ensure the accuracy and transparency of climate-related data and disclosures. 4. Promote compliance with relevant laws, standards, and regulations related to energy and GHG emissions.	Quarterly

Governance Structure	Roles and Responsibilities	Meeting Frequency
Risk Management Working Group	1. Coordinate with the Risk Management Department to implement risk management policies and systems for climate-related risks. 2. Ensure that each department complies with risk management procedures by identifying, analyzing, and assessing risk factors and opportunities arising from climate change, in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). 3. Prepare analyses and assessments of climate-related risks, opportunities and impacts under various scenarios, and report to the Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC) and the Risk Management Committee (RMC).	Quarterly

2. Climate Change Management Strategy

2.1 Identification and assessment of physical and transition risks as well as opportunities contributed by climate change.

The Company has identified climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as conducted climate change scenario-based impact analyses according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the International Energy Agency (IEA) and Greenpeace, in order to efficiently respond to impacts imposed by climate change while also formulating proper measures to address such challenges.

The Company has conducted physical risk and transition risk assessment based on three different scenarios as follows:

1. Physical Risk: Representative Concentration Pathways: RCP8.5

The RCP8.5 is a scenario of a greenhouse gas concentration trajectory brought about by activities of the public and private sectors throughout the globe while necessary policies are still absent or remain ineffective to mitigate and limit greenhouse gas emissions. The scenario expects sea level variability of 0.8 meters in certain regions and also anticipates that situations in the days to come will still be the same as those of today (Business as Usual: BAU) given the absences of government policies and private measures to address the climate change while the level of greenhouse gas emission is inevitably high.

2. Transition Risk: 2 Degrees Scenario (ETP 2DS) Analysis of the International Energy Agency (IEA)

The transition to a low carbon society scenario namely ETP 2DS is a postulated sequence of transitions taking place from 2013 to 2050, during which it is expected that, in comparison to the Pre-Industrial Revolution (1990), the possibility for success of limiting global warming to 2 degrees Celsius within 2050 is 50 per cent and the consumption ratio of alternative energy, clean energy and renewable energy will increase globally, resulting in approximately 70 per cent decrease in global energy usage and leading to a reduced quantity of carbon dioxide generated by electricity consumption. In terms of policies, carbon tax will increase from \$35/tCO₂ to \$210/tCO₂. In terms of technology, 47 per cent of urban electricity usage worldwide will be generated by rooftop photovoltaic systems, leading to average electricity consumption of 9 per cent in the urban area. Besides, it has been expected that there will be 100 million electric automobiles used throughout the globe by 2050.



3. Transition: Limiting Global Warming to Below 2 Degrees Celsius – Greenpeace Advanced Energy [R]evolution Scenario

The transition to a low carbon society scenario of Greenpeace Advanced Energy [R]evolution is a scenario of transitions taking place from 2012 to 2050, which aim to limit global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius when compared to the Pre-Industrial Revolution (1900) or a complete transition to a decarbonized society within 2050. Renewable energy, biofuel and hydrogen will replace the current form of energy or electricity, and there will also be enactment of carbon tax to control both public and private activities. It is hypothesized that the industrial, household and service sectors will manage to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels and electricity to 16,700 Terawatts and is expected that 14 per cent of the total electricity will be generated by photovoltaic cells by 2030.

2.2 Scope of Risk Assessment

The Company conducts climate-related risk assessments encompassing the entire value chain, from upstream to downstream operations. This holistic approach ensures effective risk management and the establishment of comprehensive mitigation measures and action plans across the organization.

2.3 Risk Time Horizon Definitions

Risk Time Horizon	Definition
Short-term Risk	Risks that may impact the Company within a 1-3 year period.
Medium-term Risk	Risks that may impact the Company within a 3-5 year period.
Long-term Risk	Risks that may impact the Company over a period exceeding 5 years .

2.4 Physical Risk Assessment under the RCP 8.5 Scenario

2.4.1 Natural Disaster Risk (Acute): Short-term risks

Natural disaster risks, such as floods and droughts, may result in business disruption and operational damage. The Company has implemented a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) to mitigate the impacts of such natural disasters, which is reviewed annually. In addition, the Company has measures in place to control hazardous material leakage during disaster events, and conducts annual fire prevention drills and emergency response training for petroleum product transportation accidents. Furthermore, the Company has preparedness measures to support flood-related situations both before and after their occurrence.

Financial Impact Projections: The Company's revenue could decline significantly as more than one of the following segments—service stations, Max Mart convenience stores, and Punthai Café are damaged and require temporary closures in some areas due to natural disasters, which could potentially affect the Company's revenue. Additionally, the Company's management costs could increase due to the need for recovery efforts in affected areas, and insurance premiums could increase as a result of more severe natural disaster events. There could also be a need for compensation payments to employees affected by these natural disasters.

2.4.2 Permanent Climate-Related Risk (Chronic): Long-term risks

Risks associated with rising temperatures may lead to increased operational costs, as higher temperatures can cause equipment malfunctions, particularly in systems involving flammable materials used at service stations and fuel storage facilities, potentially resulting in damage to the Company's assets and stakeholders. To address these risks, the Company conducts regular equipment inspections at service stations and storage facilities, while implementing various initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change. These initiatives include campaigns promoting energy-efficient lighting, energy-saving measures, and the installation of solar rooftop



systems at service stations. For these systems, the Company conducts annual inspections of electrical and control systems and biannual panel cleaning by external contractors, while monitoring performance in real-time through an application. Additionally, the Company has initiated Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and waste-to-energy projects through its subsidiary, Palangngan Pattana 5 Co., Ltd. (PP5). Furthermore, the Company has established preparedness plans and regulations governing flammable materials in compliance with applicable laws to prevent potential incidents, and conducts annual fire prevention drills and emergency response training for petroleum transportation accidents. Standardized safety signage is also installed at high-risk areas, such as fuel dispensers and unloading pits, and is regularly inspected for clarity, with any damaged or deteriorated signage promptly replaced to ensure continuous safety awareness.

Financial Impact Projections: Management costs increase as the business has been impacted by the global warming crisis, which may lead to the loss of petroleum due to evaporation from higher temperatures. Additionally, flammable materials used within service stations or petroleum storage facilities may be damaged, resulting in losses to the Company's assets and adverse impacts on stakeholders living in the proximity in certain areas.

2.5 Transition Risk under the 2 Degrees Scenario (2DS) and Greenpeace Advanced Energy [R]evolution Scenarios

2.5.1 Policy and Legal: Short-term risks

Risks arising from evolving government policies and regulations related to climate change, such as carbon tax policies, the mandatory implementation of EURO 5 standards, regulations issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the draft Climate Change Act, and the Energy 4.0 policy promoting clean energy adoption by 2036, as well as increasing requirements for climate-related disclosures and more ambitious Net Zero commitments, may require the Company to adjust its business strategies to ensure alignment with regulatory requirements. To manage these risks, the Company develops and manages greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data from its operations, including pursuing Carbon Footprint for Organization (CFO) certification from the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO). This data is used to support analysis and strategic adjustments aimed at reducing emissions. The Company also continuously monitors policy and regulatory developments, assesses the potential impacts of carbon tax policies and the draft Climate Change Act, and has established a Carbon Neutrality target by 2030, which has been communicated across the organization to ensure alignment. In addition, the Company has partnered with the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) under the "EleX by EGAT" initiative to expand electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, supporting clean energy adoption in line with government policies. The Company has also invested in new business opportunities aligned with climate-related regulations and is increasing the contribution of its Non-Oil business to overall gross profit.

Financial Impact Projections: The Company may need to adjust its business plans, potentially leading to investment budgets for certain projects that are higher than the initial estimates, in order to ensure business continuity in light of changing policies and laws. Additionally, the Company may face increased management costs due to the Carbon Tax, operational costs from greenhouse gas emissions disclosures as required by government regulations or regulatory bodies, vehicle taxes based on carbon emissions, and increased fuel procurement costs from the implementation of EURO5, estimated at approximately 30 satang per liter. Furthermore, the implementation of carbon tax policies may result in additional tax liabilities if the Company's greenhouse gas emissions exceed the designated thresholds, at a rate of Baht 200 per ton of carbon dioxide (tCO₂e).



2.5.2 Technology: Medium-term risks

Risks caused by investments in technology intended to enhance energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions throughout the Company's supply chain may subject the Company to a substantially higher investment budget for technology procurement and research and development. The Company has conducted research on global trends toward a low-carbon society to allocate budget for technological investment. Additionally, it has identified opportunities to collaborate with business partners for product and service development to achieve cost reduction and effectively respond to such risks. The Company has also initiated several clean technology investment projects, including investments in the Palm Complex power plant (Bio-gas, Bio-mass), the installation of Solar Rooftop at service stations, the waste-to-fuel (RDF) project, waste-to-electricity plants, and the installation of Electric Vehicle (EV) charging stations. Furthermore, the Company has developed an electronic money service system and service providers, offering e-wallet services through the Max Me application, which is an Ecosystem & Communities platform, connecting services through the Max Card, enabling an online-to-offline (O2O) experience. This service supports changing customer behavior and the growing trend of digital transactions and aims to become the leader in the electronic money service system among energy companies, fully addressing the needs of a digital society. Furthermore, the Company is exploring partnerships with experts in clean technology to co-invest in waste management and fuel production from waste, and to enhance the technology of the RDF waste-to-energy projects and Energy Storage systems for higher efficiency.

Financial Impact Projections: This may lead to an increase in the Company's costs, as part of the investment may be allocated to new technology, requiring a higher investment budget, estimated to be around 24% more.

2.5.3 Market: Medium-term risks

Risks arising from changing consumer behavior, including a growing preference for environmentally friendly products and services and the increasing adoption of electric vehicles, which may reduce fuel consumption, are addressed through the Company's strategic business adjustments. To mitigate these risks, the Company has expanded its Electric Vehicle (EV) charging station network and launched "GIGA EV" stations as part of its Non-Oil business expansion. The Company also conducts ongoing impact analyses of EV adoption trends for executive decision-making. Furthermore, the Company has co-invested in the Palm Complex project to produce and distribute biodiesel (B100), which enhances engine combustion efficiency and reduces air pollution, and has initiated Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and waste-to-energy projects through its subsidiary, Palangngan Pattana 5 Co., Ltd. (PP5). In addition, the Company has set clear targets to increase sales and gross profit from its Non-Oil business, including food and beverage operations, expanding the Max Card EV membership base, and investing in electronic financial services (e-Money). The Company also promotes environmental sustainability through its Punthai Coffee shops by encouraging customers to bring reusable cups to reduce plastic waste, offering special discounts as an incentive for environmentally responsible consumption.

Financial Impact Projections: The Company shall consider adjusting its business plan to serve the evolving needs of consumers, which may result in budget excess as a larger budget is required to invest in producing environmentally friendly products to meet consumers' changing preferences. Additionally, this may lead to a reduction in fuel sales revenue by approximately 3.74% of total revenue (Assumption: An estimated 300,000 electric vehicles (EVs) by 2030, according to the Energy Policy and Planning Office (EPPO)).



2.5.4 Reputation: Short-term risks

The risk of stakeholder complaints regarding the Company's operations that may negatively impact the environment or non-compliance with relevant environmental laws could harm the Company's reputation, reduce stakeholder and public support, and ultimately lead to decreased profitability. To mitigate these risks, the Company has established risk management measures and conducts various activities to minimize environmental impacts. For instance, the Company requires public hearings to gather stakeholder feedback prior to the establishment of every service station, and fosters strong relationships with surrounding communities through CSR initiatives such as the PT volunteer camp. The Company has also joined the Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Program (T-VER) to demonstrate its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change. Furthermore, the Company conducts regular oil spill prevention drills and emergency response training for service stations, oil depots, and transportation units. Additionally, the Company has established formal complaint channels for stakeholders and implemented a Social Media Crisis Management process to effectively manage crises in the social media space. Moreover, to ensure strict compliance with environmental laws and regulations, the Company has implemented the following actions:

1. Regularly assessing and reviewing legal compliance.
2. Revising the inspection procedure for stations by adding safety and environmental inspection teams at service stations and establishing regional inspection teams.
3. Assessing and monitoring safety and environmental issues through the Safety PT Service system.
4. Inspecting the environmental quality of service stations.
5. The Company has also obtained ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018 certifications for the Meklong Oil Depot and Khon Kaen Oil Depot, with a plan to obtain ISO certifications for all depots by 2024.
6. Improving and addressing issues of non-compliance with laws and regulations to effectively control the risk of non-compliance, ensuring that if non-compliance occurs, the impact will be at an acceptable level for the Company.
7. Strengthening the selection and inspection process of operational areas to ensure they comply with the law and improving the quality of operational areas.
8. Implementing remedial measures for those affected.

Financial Impact Projections: If the Company does not consider safety and environmental factors in its operations, environmentally conscious consumers withdraw their support, potentially resulting in a decline in revenues, profits, and stock value. Additionally, failure to comply with environmental laws could lead to fines or damage claims from non-compliance with relevant environmental regulations.

2.6 Impacts from Climate Change Risks

Risks	Categories (TCFD)	Financial Impacts	Time Horizon (Short/Medium/Long)
Natural Disaster Risks	Physical Risk (Acute)	- Revenue: Total revenue may decline due to business interruptions or temporary closures. - OPEX: Operating expenses may increase due to site restoration costs, insurance premiums, and employee compensation.	Short-term
Permanent Climate-Related Risks	Physical Risk (Chronic)	- OPEX: Operating expenses may increase due to higher management costs, potentially impacting the Company's assets.	Long-term
Compliance Risks Arising from Changes in Government Policies and Regulations	Transition Risk (Policy & Legal)	- CAPEX: Business plans may need to be adjusted to comply with applicable laws, which may result in capital expenditures exceeding the approved budget. - OPEX: Operating expenses may increase due to compliance with applicable regulations. If carbon tax policies are implemented and the Company's greenhouse gas emissions exceed the specified threshold, the Company will be subject to additional carbon tax at a rate of 200 Baht per tonne of carbon dioxide.	Short-term
Investment Risks in New Technologies for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Transition Risk (Technology)	- CAPEX: Investment in new technologies to address climate change may increase overall costs, potentially resulting in capital expenditure approximately 24% higher.	Medium-term
Consumer Behavior Change Risks	Transition Risk (Market)	- CAPEX: Investments in environmentally friendly initiatives to align with evolving consumer expectations may exceed the approved budget. - Revenue: Oil sales revenue may decrease by approximately 3.74% of total revenue.	Medium-term
Environmental Reputational Risks	Transition Risk (Reputation)	- Revenue: Environmentally conscious consumers may become dissatisfied and choose not to support the Group's products and services, potentially leading to a decline in revenue, profit, and share value. - OPEX: Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations may result in fines and penalties.	Short-term

Notes: **Revenue:** Refers to the total income generated from the Company's business operations.
OPEX (Operating Expenditure): Refers to the ongoing costs and expenses incurred during the Company's normal day-to-day business operations.
CAPEX (Capital Expenditure): Refers to the funds used by the Company to acquire, upgrade, or maintain physical assets and long-term investments.

2.7 Assessment of Opportunities from Climate Change

Categories	Climate-Related Opportunities	Financial Impact Projections
Resource Efficiency	- Reduce electricity usage at offices, warehouses and service stations. - Alternative energy usage, e. g. , solar PV installations at service stations.	- 10% reduction in electricity expenses (OPEX: cost savings in operational management)
Energy Source	- Use and invest in clean energy technologies.	- Long-term cost reduction (OPEX: Green Loan interest rate reduced by approximately 1.5%)
Product & Service	- Design and develop environmentally-friendly products and services in response to changes in consumers' needs and behaviours.	- Development of new products or innovations to enhance competitiveness (CAPEX)
Market	- Penetrate green product and service markets to expand the environmentally conscious group of customers. - Enhance satisfaction of environmentally conscious customers.	- Government funding support for environmental investments (OPEX)
Resilience	- Participate in green initiatives such as voluntary greenhouse gas mitigation programme based on Thailand's applicable standards (T-VER) - Incorporate government's clean energy policies in business operations.	- Increased revenue from environmentally friendly products (Revenue: EV Charger electricity sales at 7.15 baht per unit)

3. Climate-Related Risk Management

3.1 Climate-related risk management process

The Company has conducted climate-related risk assessments in alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and managed climate-related risks to ensure alignment with corporate risk management. The procedures are as illustrated in **Figure 1**.

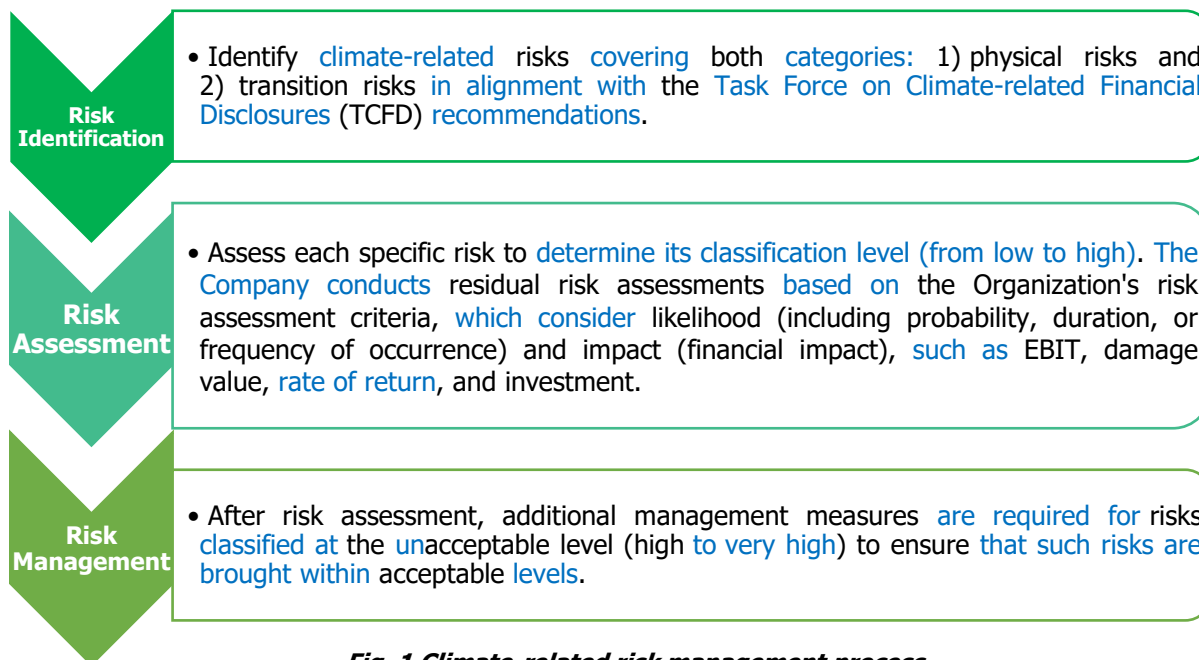
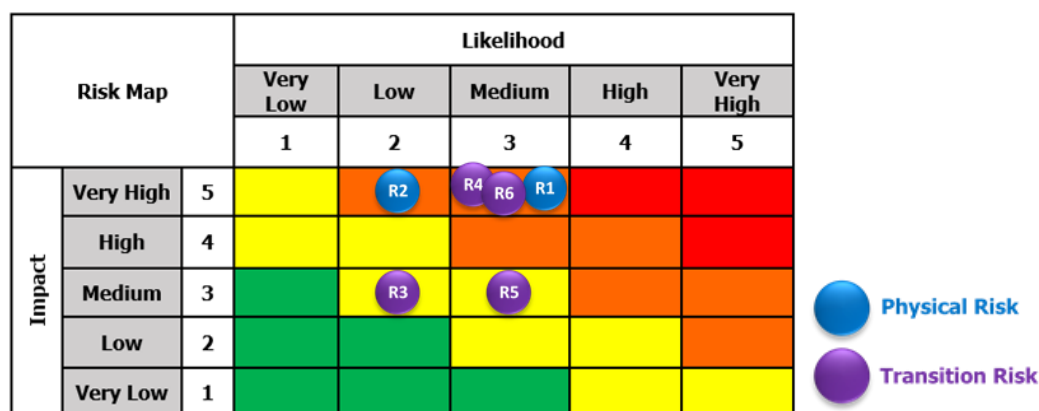


Fig. 1 Climate-related risk management process

3.2 Climate-related Risk Map



Physical Risk

R1: Natural Disaster Risk (Acute)

R2: Permanent Climate-Related Risk (Chronic)

Transition Risk

R3: Policy and Legal

R4: Technology

R5: Market

R6: Reputation

3.3 Climate-related risk and impact mitigation measures

The Company has established measures to manage and mitigate climate-related risks, ensuring that risks do not exceed acceptable levels. Key initiatives have been implemented as follows:

1. Solar Rooftop installation project at service stations



The Company has implemented a solar rooftop installation project at service stations nationwide, which has been a pilot initiative since 2020. As of the reporting date, solar systems have been installed at 147 stations, generating a total of 3,709,000 kWh. This has resulted in a reduction of 1,625 tCO₂e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) in greenhouse gas emissions, equivalent to planting 180,000 trees. The Company expects to expand the installation to 1,200 stations by 2027, with a projected total electricity generation of 17,000,000 kWh. Furthermore, for 2025, the Company has set a target to reduce electricity consumption by 10% compared to the 2023 baseline. This initiative will further reduce greenhouse gas emissions and serve as a strategic response to physical risks associated with rising global temperatures.

2. EleX by EGAT EV charging stations installation project



The Company is proactively developing business plans to mitigate risks associated with declining fuel consumption as consumers increasingly transition to electric vehicles (EVs). The Company leverages its competitive strength of having over 1,600 service stations nationwide and has partnered with the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) to install "EleX by EGAT" EV charging stations. As of the end of December 2025, 208 stations have been installed and are in operation, providing comprehensive coverage across all regions of Thailand. Furthermore, to accommodate the expected increase in EV adoption, the Company plans to expand the charging network to 712 stations by 2027. This strategic expansion ensures the Company's preparedness for the future mobility landscape and supports the transition towards cleaner energy.



3. Other Projects

▪ Mangrove Planting Project for Carbon Credits

The Company has participated in the Mangrove Afforestation for Carbon Credits project and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) and the Thailand Mangrove Alliance. This strategic partnership aims to foster collaboration across all sectors for the sustainable conservation and restoration of mangrove resources.

The project is projected to sequester approximately 2,500 tCO₂e (tons of carbon dioxide equivalent). This initiative directly supports the national goal of achieving Net Zero Emissions, while simultaneously promoting the expansion of green spaces, enhancing biodiversity, and supporting local livelihoods within coastal communities. Through these efforts, the Company contributes to the long-term sustainability of both the environment and society.

▪ The Development and Support of Sustainable Arabica Coffee and Other Economic Crops Project

The Company has signed a partnership agreement with the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage, the Royal Forest Department, and the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) to jointly develop forest areas and support the sustainable cultivation of Arabica coffee and other economic crops. This project aims to support farmers in shifting from traditional agricultural practices to coffee cultivation, offering environmental benefits by converting deforested land into coffee plantations, which helps protect against wildfires, reduces PM2.5 dust and smoke, and absorbs and sequesters carbon through natural methods. The Company has set a goal to support coffee cultivation on 32,000 rai (5,120 hectares) by 2028.

4. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Report

GHG Emissions	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1)	1,582	55,771	50,718	55,159	57,653
Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 2)	1,064	31,806	38,307	37,833	33,737
Other Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 3)	13,799,057	20,289,891	15,286,932	15,431,998	14,880,533
Total	13,801,703	20,377,468	15,375,957	15,524,990	14,971,923

Unit: Thousand Tons of CO₂ Equivalent

Note: 1. The scope for 2021 includes the headquarters and the oil storage facilities.

2. The scope for 2022 to 2025 includes the headquarters, oil storage facilities, transportation, and stations.



5. Targets of Climate Risk Reduction (Target)

The Company recognizes the crucial role of supporting global sustainability goals and creating added value for all stakeholders. As part of this commitment, the company has set a key target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2030 for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

To achieve this goal, PTG has established a comprehensive strategy based on three key approaches:

- 1) Reduce:** The Company is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions at the source by adopting environmentally friendly operational practices. This includes reducing energy consumption in offices and promoting the use of renewable energy across various locations. Additionally, the company supports resource efficiency by minimizing paper and plastic usage and enhancing waste management through recycling programs. PTG also fosters a corporate culture that prioritizes sustainability, raising environmental awareness among all employees.
- 2) Reforest:** The Company actively supports afforestation and ecosystem restoration through ongoing initiatives. The company emphasizes collaboration with government agencies, private sectors, and local communities to ensure long-term sustainability. Conservation of natural resources is a key focus, with initiatives aimed at restoring forest ecosystems and preserving environmental integrity. PTG also seeks to cultivate environmental awareness within society, promoting sustainable development that balances economic growth with nature conservation.
- 3) Readjust Portfolio:** The Company is committed to adjusting its business portfolio in alignment with the energy transition, seizing new opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Renewable energy has been designated as one of the company's eight core businesses for future investment. This strategic shift aims to support sustainable growth while creating long-term value.



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