TCFD PROGRESS REPORT 2024

TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE–RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

CHAROEN POKPHAND FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY

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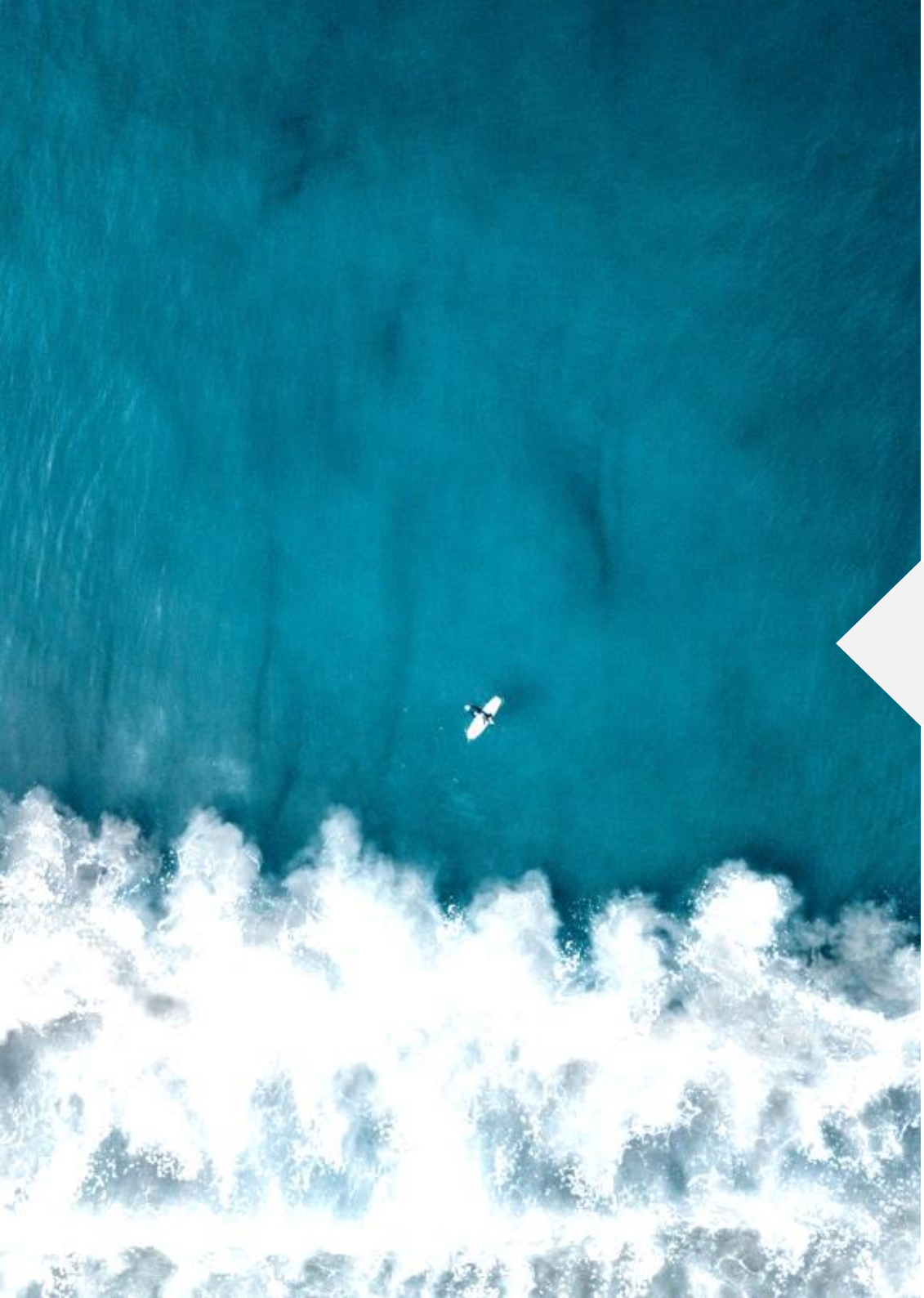


1

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is transforming the global food and agriculture system. Rising temperatures, shifting weather patterns, and increasing pressure on natural resources pose systemic risks—not only to CPF's business, but also to food security, rural livelihoods, and ecosystems around the world.

As a leading agro-industrial and food company, CPF recognizes its responsibility to act. Climate mitigation and adaptation are central to how the Company operates today and how it will grow tomorrow. With this commitment, CPF aims to achieve net zero by 2050 and is the world's first food producer to have both its near-term and long-term targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This reflects its determination to limit global warming to 1.5°C and lead a low-carbon transition across its entire value chain.

The Company is not only addressing climate-related risks to its business but also tackling emissions at the source—partnering with suppliers to reduce emissions and build more climate-resilient systems.

This report outlines how the Company manage climate risks and opportunities to drive sustainable growth and contribute to an inclusive future.

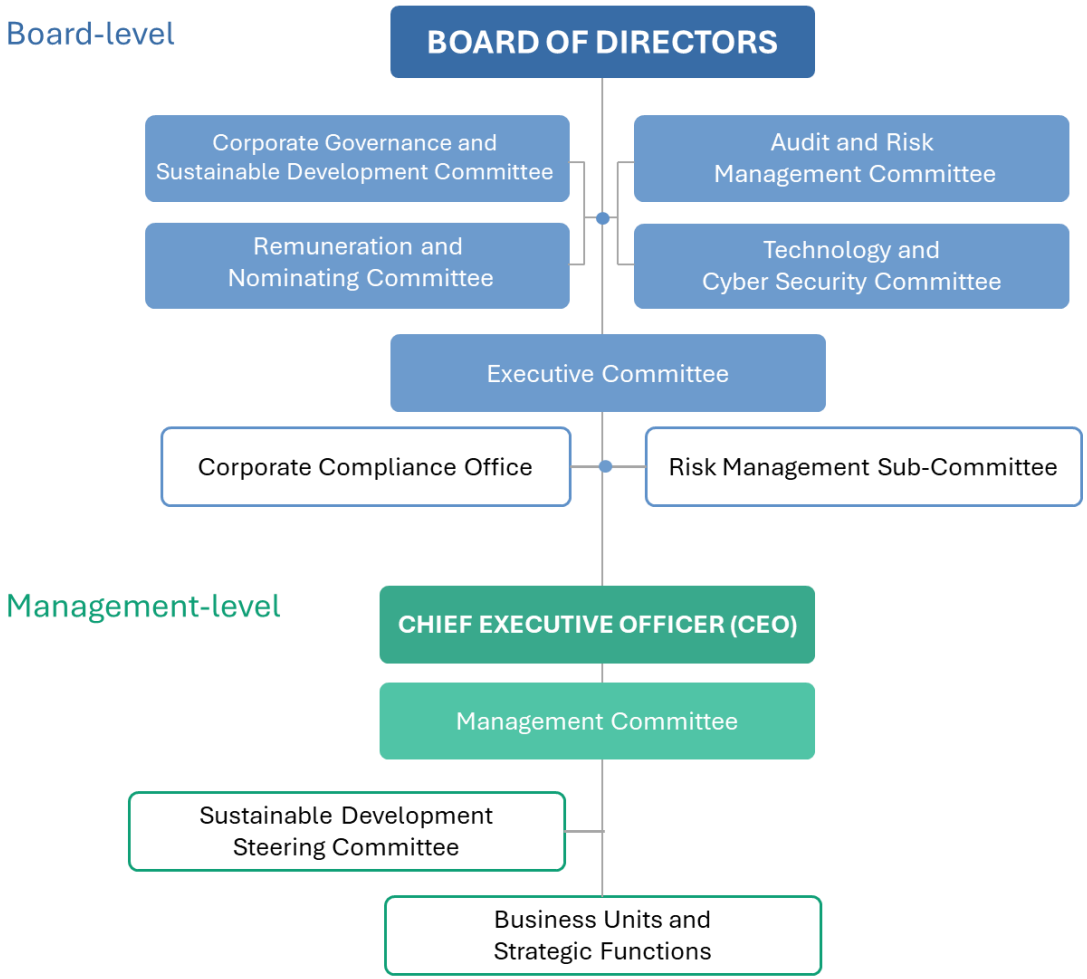
2

GOVERNANCE

Climate governance is a crucial element for the success in climate risks and opportunities management. The management structure also serves as a platform to consistently drive CPF's business towards low carbon transition through collaborations across the organization.

Board-level Oversight

Climate change management of CPF is oversighted by the Board of Directors (BoD) which has the responsibility to determine and approve major policies including risks and opportunity management and supervise effective implementation of the policies. The Board of Directors evaluates risk management system and assesses adequacy and appropriateness of the system on yearly basis. The Board of Directors also supports technology and innovations to enhance competitiveness with responsibilities to the society and the environment and ensures that the management takes these into consideration when reviewing the corporate strategy.



Reporting to the Board of Directors at least once a year, Corporate Governance and Sustainable Development Committee (CG&SD Committee) is responsible for establishing relevant sustainability policies and targets with regular revision, endorsing the sustainability strategy, reviewing the performance progress on action plans against the set targets and providing necessary actions to achieve these targets.

Lastly, Audit and Risk Management Committee is responsible for reviewing the company's management and practices in line with risk management strategy and risk appetite and assessing the efficacy of the company's overall risk management strategy.

To ensure that the board has relevant competencies, board skills matrix is used as criteria to determine qualifications of the board in terms of skills, knowledge, expertise, and experiences in accordance with the CPF's strategies and goals. In 2024, all members in the Board of Directors have competence in corporate governance and sustainability.

Board's key decisions made on climate change in the recent years include the commitment to set net-zero target in line with Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) which has successfully been approved by SBTi in 2023 and investment in Net-Zero Intelligence Platform in collaboration with SAP in 2024 which help monitor GHG emissions in real-time.

Management-level Drive

CPF's Management Committee (MC) is responsible for reviewing sustainability issues and sustainability strategic plans, driving the implementation of sustainability strategy, assessing and managing climate risks and opportunities as well as monitoring the climate management performance which are reported to the CG&SD Committee at least once a year.

Moreover, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) established relevant Sustainable Development Steering Committees to oversee the management of sustainability topics. For climate change, this includes Climate Action for Sustainability Committee, Safety Health Environment and Energy Committee (SHE&En MC), and Responsible Sourcing Committee. Constituted of executives from relevant business units and support functions, these committees are tasked with execution, monitoring, and external engagements, supported by the working group under each committee.

Risk Management Sub-Committee, chaired by Chief Financial Officer (CFO), is responsible for reviewing risk impacts and likelihoods, based on criteria stipulated by the Company and setting up the risk management approach with the collaboration with risk owner from each business unit. Risk Management Sub-Committee also follows up on the progress of the risk management measures and status of risk. This ensures that risks and opportunities are considered in financial planning and strategy. The results are reported to the Audit and Risk Management Committee on annual basis.

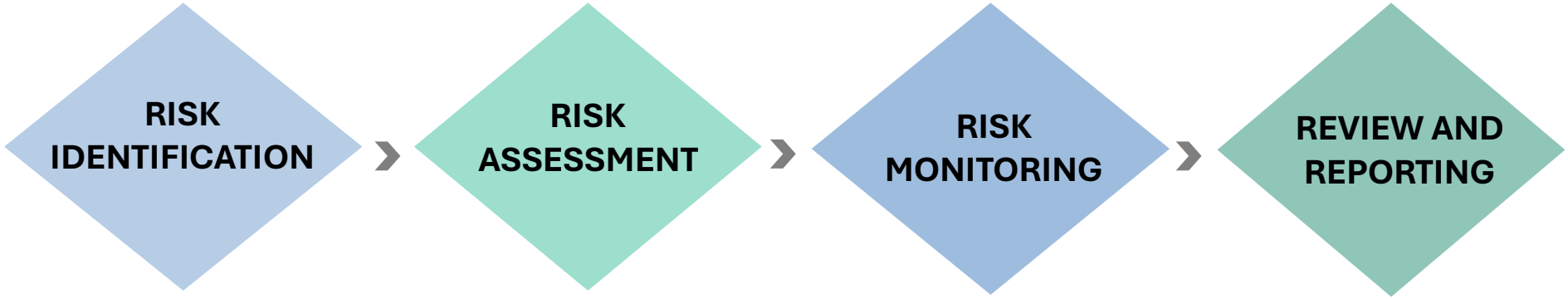
Furthermore, Risk Management Office closely collaborates with the Sustainable Development Steering Committees and their working groups to provide consultation and ensure that the risks and opportunities are properly identified, assessed and addressed through risk management process in alignment with COSO ERM Framework.

Climate change management is one of CPF's sustainability KPIs which are applied to CEO, relevant executives and employees. The KPIs are, for example, emission reduction, water withdrawal as well as sustainability assessment results by external organizations.

3

RISK MANAGEMENT

CPF has integrated climate-related risk management process into our systematic and group-wide risk management approach that conforms with “COSO ERM Framework” – The Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission’s Enterprise Risk Management Framework. This is comprises of four steps as follows:



Research-based and bottom-up approach is employed in climate-related risk and opportunity identification covering the entire value chain. For research-based approach, climate related risks and opportunities are screened through a study on public information of globally recognized organizations, industry reports and peer review. In bottom-up approach, climate related risks and opportunities are derived from the discussion with business units and support functions based on their empirical experiences.

The identified risks and opportunities are then analyzed and assessed for their impacts and likelihood and prioritized according to their risk level. Financial impacts are assessed along with climate scenario analysis. For key risks and opportunities, management measures are identified and implemented based on the management decisions to mitigate, transfer, accept, or control those risks. Key risk indicators are determined to keep track of management results.

Risks and opportunities are monitored according to risk indicators and maintained in line with predefined risk appetite. The monitoring results are communicated to the working teams for timely risk control and performance improvements.

The results of risk management are summarized and reported by Risk Management Office to the Risk management Sub-Committee for reviewing and, ultimately, to Audit and Risk Management Committee. The results are also reviewed by CG&SD Committee and publicly reported in the company's TCFD and Sustainability Reports.

These four steps are performed based on a participatory approach with business units and support functions, facilitated by Risk Management Office under the supervision of Risk Management Sub-Committee which is chaired by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO). This structure allows the integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into business strategy and financial planning.

4

STRATEGY

Considering the long-term nature of climate change impacts, CPF defines short, medium and long-term timeframe for risks assessment as 0-10 years, 10-20 years, 20-30 years respectively. CPF sets criteria to differentiate key risks and opportunities that have substantive financial or strategic impact based on financial impact (revenue and cost), operational impact (business disruption), reputational impact, compliance impact, information security impact, as well as health and safety impact. These impacts are considered in combination with likelihood to determine risk level.

The results of climate-related risks and opportunities identification and prioritization are as follows:

TRANSITION RISKS		
	Risk types	**Relevance for CPF**
High priority ⬆	Policy and regulation	Current policy and regulations: • Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), national commitment on carbon neutrality, and net-zero are drivers for low carbon society transition in all countries where CPF operates. Emerging policy and regulations: • Cross-value chain decarbonization is required to lower product carbon footprint and increase competitiveness amid emerging low carbon trade regulations. • Implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms such as emission trading system for food and agriculture sector may increase our operational cost. • Phasing out of high Global Warming Potential (GWP) refrigerants. • Growing regulations on transparency and reporting.
	Technology	• Installation of low carbon technology and implementation of alternative low carbon management practices may increase operational and capital expenditures. • Early write-off of carbon-intensive assets to align with net-zero target. • Cost of renewable energy procurement may be higher than traditional energy sources in some countries/areas.
⬇ Low priority	Legal	• Emerging legislation related to climate change such as GHG emissions, energy, waste and water may increase our exposure to environmental-related litigations.
	Market	• Sustainable sources of raw materials for green products might be limited, causing the cost to be high. This might be a challenge to upscale green product ranges at a competitive price. • Failure to response to market demand on green product which is an emerging market might result in opportunity loss. • Intensive R&D investment is required to maintain the market leader status.
	Reputation	• Failure to achieve our environmental targets may cause the company to lose benefits from green or sustainability-linked loans.[1]

[1] This presents a potential impact on the company's financial positioning, namely, equity and liabilities, as the ESG rating has an influence on investment attractiveness and financial access to ESG funds/loans.

PHYSICAL RISKS		
	Risk types	**Relevance for CPF**
⬆ High priority	Chronic: Rising mean temperature	• Rising mean temperature may increase energy cost on cooling system for livestock, necessitating efficiency improvement and alternative energy sourcing. • Higher rate of epidemic outbreak caused by warmer temperature may affect livestock and aquaculture well-being. Investment in enhanced biosecurity systems might be needed.
	Acute: Riverine flood	• Floods could lead to logistical cut-off. Resilient logistical and operational management in collaboration with suppliers and customers becomes a need. • Adaptation plans would be required such as the implementation of engineering measures against floods and an emergency response plan. • Countries that are vulnerable to flood such as Thailand and Vietnam may receive greater impact.
	Chronic: Water stress[1]	• The lack of water may increase operational costs due to the emergency water procurement and the operation of water treatment system. • Drought may affect upstream agricultural productivity resulting in soaring price of agricultural raw materials. • Increased risk of conflict among water users such as community, farmers, and industry.
	Acute: Tropical cyclone	• Besides increased costs related to asset repair and maintenance, storms may cause temporary logistic disruption and hinder customer access to our products and services, thus, lowering sales revenue. • Tropical cyclones could trigger lightning which increases the risk of business disruption due to power outage.
⬇ Low priority	Chronic: Coastal flood	• Coastal floods may increase asset repair and maintenance costs. • Sea level rise may reduce the arable land available for plantation and farming.
	Acute: Heavy snowstorm	• Besides increased cost in asset repair and maintenance, snowstorms may cause temporary logistic disruption and hinder customer access to our products and services, thus, lowering sales revenue.

[1] Water stress refers to the ratio of total water withdrawals to available water supplies. Higher water stress indicates more competition among users.

OPPORTUNITIES		
⬆ High priority ⬇ Low priority	**Types**	**Relevance for CPF**
	Energy sources	• Use of renewable energy such as solar PV, biogas and biomass can increase energy security and save costs in some areas, besides GHG emission reduction. • Opportunity to sell excess energy to external parties as well as selling Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) from renewable energy sources.
	Resource efficiency	• Increased resource efficiency, i.e. energy use, water consumption and waste reduction, helps reduce costs and increase resilience against climate impacts.
	Products & services	• Becoming a supplier of choice for corporate customers with science-based targets set. • Growing demand for green products, e.g. low carbon footprint, low water footprint, deforestation-free, plant-based, and ethically sourced products can be a new source of revenue generation • Development of new services related to climate-smart agriculture
	Markets	• Increased market access to regions with high product environmental standards or markets with strong preference for low carbon products.
	Resilience	• Increased climate resilience in operations and enhanced supply chain reliability. • Opportunity to exchange knowledge, gain capacity building and foster collaborations throughout our value chain.

Impact Assessment and Scenario Analysis of Key Risks and Opportunities

To deepen the understanding on the impacts of major climate risks and opportunities on company's strategy and financial planning, CPF conducted an in-depth assessment coupled with scenario analysis to evaluate the level of positive and negative financial impact on businesses from three high-priority risks and three major opportunities. The scope of analysis covers activities in all business units and its value chain in Thailand, Vietnam, China as well as Republic of China (Taiwan) which represents 70% of our revenue generation.

Well-recognized climate scenarios analyzed include the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s RCP2.6 and RCP8.5[2] for physical risks, and International Energy Agency (IEA)'s Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) for transition risks. Qualitative and quantitative results are used to inform our business strategy, financial planning and risk management.

[2] Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) is a greenhouse gas concentration trajectory adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The four RCPs includes RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6, and RCP8.5. The higher number represents higher GHG concentrations in the atmosphere.

CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS

Chronic Physical Risk: Rising Mean Temperature

Rising mean temperature can slow down the growth of livestock and affect raw material plantation. Although most of our farms are equipped with ventilation systems to maintain optimal temperature, this could increase energy consumption. It could also increase the risk of epidemic outbreaks which affect production across the value chain.

Area of business impact

✓ **Upstream**	✓ **Operation**	Downstream

Impact Timeframe

Short-term	✓ **Medium-term**	✓ **Long-term**

Impacts on financial planning

- Indirect cost: Increased energy cost
- Direct cost: Increased animal production cost
- Revenue: Sales opportunity loss

Financial impact level

Short-term		Medium-term		Long-term	
RCP 2.6	RCP 8.5	RCP 2.6	RCP 8.5	RCP 2.6	RCP 8.5
Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium

Management measures

- Promote the use of energy-efficient ventilation & air-conditioning systems and green designs.
- Use electricity from renewable sources.
- Maintain high standards on biosecurity.

Acute Physical Risk: Riverine flood

Besides asset damage, riverine flood could disrupt the inbound and outbound logistic of the operations. Flood may lead to agricultural raw material production loss resulting in local supply shortage which demands souring from alternative locations.

Area of business impact

✓ **Upstream**	✓ **Operation**	✓ **Downstream**

Impact Timeframe

✓ **Short-term**	✓ **Medium-term**	✓ **Long-term**

Impacts on financial planning

- Asset: Asset damage
- Capital Expenditure: Increased cost on floodproof infrastructure

Financial impact level

Short-term		Medium-term		Long-term	
RCP 2.6	RCP 8.5	RCP 2.6	RCP 8.5	RCP 2.6	RCP 8.5
Medium	Medium	High	High	High	High

Management measures

- Avoid flood-prone areas in operational site selection.
- Implement engineering measures to minimize physical impact on assets.
- Develop a robust site-specific Business Continuity Plan (BCP).
- Optimize operational management, such as improving system redundancy in production, logistics, and raw material sourcing throughout the value chain.
- Obtain appropriate insurance coverage.

Transition Risk: Policy and Regulations

As a result of increasingly stringent climate policy and regulations, carbon pricing mechanisms (e.g. carbon tax, emission trading system, carbon border adjustment mechanism) may be applied in the future resulting in increased operating cost for business. The degree of impact is expected to correlate with the amount of GHG emissions. Emergence of zero-deforestation regulations may also lead to increased cost of raw materials due to high demand of certified products.

Area of business impact

✓ **Upstream**	✓ **Operation**	Downstream

Impact timeframe

Short-term	✓ **Medium-term**	✓ **Long-term**

Impacts on financial planning

- Indirect cost: Increased cost for GHG intensive energy sources
- Direct cost: Increased exporting cost from carbon tax

Financial impact level

Short-term		Medium-term		Long-term	
STEPS	NZE	STEPS	NZE	STEPS	NZE
Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium

Management measures

- Establish a Net-Zero SBT Transition Strategy in accordance with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and implement GHG reduction measures in own operations and across the value chain.
- Assess product carbon footprints and continuously improve environmental performance.
- Foster sustainable supply chain management to promote the use of low-carbon raw materials.

CLIMATE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity: Energy Sources

The cost of renewable energy is declining due to technological advancement, CPF can benefit from using renewable energy such as solar energy, biomass and biogas. The latter is derived from the manure of livestock. The use of low GHG intensive energy is essential to achieve CPF's net-zero commitment. CPF might also be able to sell excess renewable energy to external parties such as electricity, hydrogen and biogas.

Area of business impact

✓ **Upstream**	✓ **Operation**	Downstream

Impact timeframe

✓ **Short-term**	✓ **Medium- term**	✓ **Long-term**

Impacts on financial planning:

- Indirect cost: Decreased energy cost
- Revenue: New revenue source from selling excess renewable energy

Financial impact level

Low

Management measures

- Expand renewable energy usage such as solar PV and biogas
- Fuel switching to less carbon intensive fuels such as biomass and biogas
- Monitor technological development and regulatory changes to seize the opportunity in cost saving and revenue generation from renewable energy

Opportunity: Resource efficiency

Efficient use of resources such as energy, water, operational waste reduction, and packaging optimization are key intervention areas that could yield economic benefits besides GHG reduction, both for the company and suppliers. Innovation to promote food waste reduction also helps reduce climate impact among customers.

Area of business impact

✓ **Upstream**	✓ **Operation**	✓ **Downstream**

Impact timeframe

✓ **Short-term**	✓ **Medium-term**	✓ **Long-term**

Impacts on financial planning:

- Indirect cost: Decreased operating costs on energy and water
- Direct cost: Decreased material cost such as packaging and raw materials

Financial impact level

Low

Management measures

- Efficiency improvement through smart technology e.g. automation, AI technology and Internet of Things (IoT)
- Integration of circularity in resource utilization across the value chain.
- Packaging optimization
- Food loss and waste reduction program

Opportunity: Products and Services

In line with the low carbon society transition, the shift in consumer preferences to low carbon products and emerging interest in plant-based products are perceived as an opportunity for revenue generation.

Area of business impact

✓ **Upstream**	✓ **Operation**	✓ **Downstream**

Impact timeframe

✓ **Short-term**	✓ **Medium-term**	✓ **Long-term**

Impacts on financial planning:

- Revenue: Increased revenue generation from green products
- Direct cost: Potential exemption of product carbon footprint tax

Financial impact level

Medium

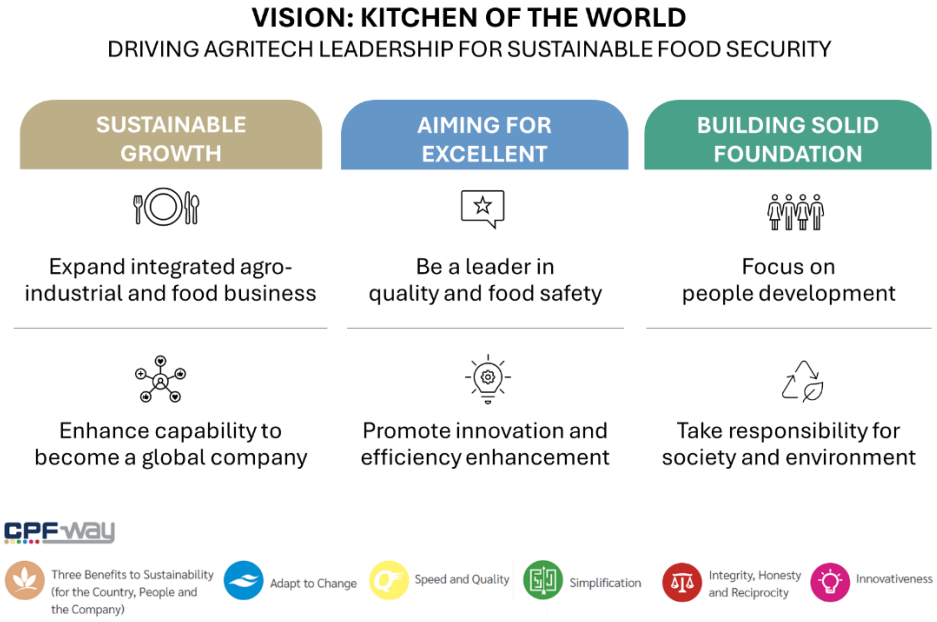
Management measures

- Expansion of the range of green products including low carbon products with recognized labels
- Improvement in supply chain traceability and transparency
- Upstream engagement to improve supply volume and reliability of sustainable/low carbon raw materials
- Downstream awareness promotion

Net-Zero Strategy

CPF's climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into the formulation of the Company's strategic direction under the strategic goal *'Take Responsibility for Society and the Environment,'* which forms part of the *'Building a Solid Foundation'* pillar.

CPF's Corporate Strategic Direction



In addition, the Company has developed a Sustainability Strategy to support the achievement of this strategic goal, with '*Climate Action*' identified as one of seven key focus areas. As part of this effort, CPF has also established **the Sustainability Journey: *Passion Towards Net Zero* roadmap**, outlining its commitments and both near- and long-term targets, supported by a comprehensive action plan spanning the short, medium, and long term. This commitment aims to build resilience against climate risks and enhance the competitiveness of CPF and its supply chain partners in the transition to a low-carbon economy, while contributing to the global effort to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C.

The Company has a commitment to achieve Net-Zero greenhouse gas emissions across its value chain by 2050. It is the world's first food producer to have both its near-term and long-term targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). These targets are aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C, in alignment with the Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) standard, which is a specific target for the agriculture and food sector.

> "
> ***CPF is the first food processing company in the world with near- and long-term FLAG SBT validated by the SBTi.***
> "

CPF NET-ZERO STRATEGIES DRIVEN BY

4

INTELLIGENCES

Sourcing
- Traceability for Sustainability
- Zero Deforestation Sourcing

Operations
- Renewable Energy (Biomass, Biogas and Solar Energy)
- Electric Vehicle

Data
- Sustainability at One Click

Intelligent Operations
- Smart Production
- Smart Building

Communication
- Employees
- Customers and Consumers
- Business Partners
- Network and Alliances

IN ACHIEVING GHG EMISSIONS REDUCTION TARGETS BY 2030

FUTURE TECHNOLOGIES

TECHNOLOGY

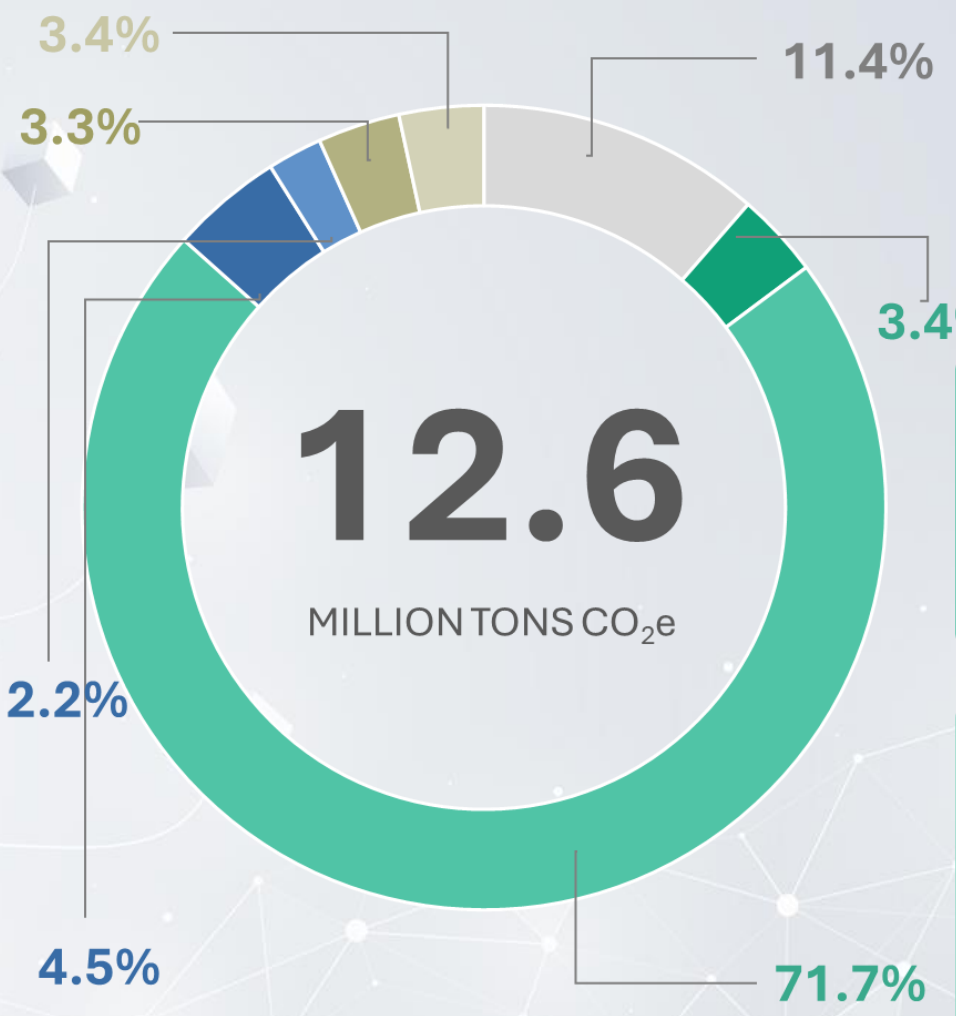
- Smart factory and building
- Implementation of automation, AI, and IoT

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

- Environmentally friendly feed
- Sustainable packaging

WASTE

- Zero waste to landfill
- Zero food waste



RENEWABLE ENERGY

- Biomass
- Biogas
- Solar

FUEL AND REFRIGERANTS

- Transition to cleaner fuels
- Environmentally friendly refrigerants

SUPPLY CHIAN

- Zero deforestation sourcing
- No additional land use change
- Improving logistics efficiency
- Collaborating with suppliers

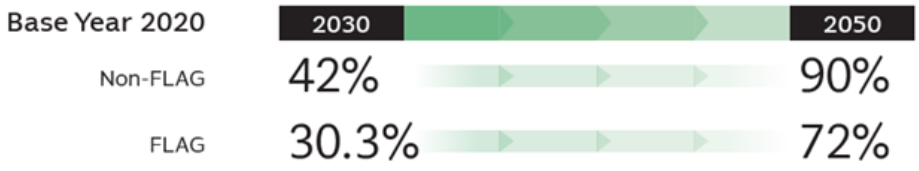
5

METRICS AND PERFORMANCE

Tracking progress against climate change targets enables CPF to effectively and timely adjust their operations to achieve the net-zero target, reduce potential risks, and seize opportunities that enhance company's competitiveness.

CPF has set targets that address climate-related risks and opportunities as follows.

GHG Reduction Target against Base Year 2020



BY 2030	2024 Performance
Supply Chain	
100% of key raw materials are traceable	43%
Support all tier-1 suppliers identified to have high water impact to have water management plans in place	In progress
Energy	
100% coal-free global operations	10 of 14 countries coal-free, including Thailand, Vietnam, Republic of China (Taiwan), United States, Cambodia, Malaysia, Laos, United Kingdom, Belgium, and Sri Lanka.
100% biogas system on own farms in Thailand and Vietnam	100% for Thailand Operations In progress of data collection for Vietnam Operations
Waste	
Zero food waste from operations to landfill	16,265 tons (Thailand operations)
Zero industrial and agro-industrial waste to landfill and incineration	40,968 tons (All operational countries except China and Russia operations)
Product Development	
100% of plastic packaging for food products to be recyclable or reusable or compostable	82% (Thailand, Vietnam, Russia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Türkiye, Laos, and Belgium operations)
40% of the revenue shall derive from green products by 2030 (Thailand Operations)	56%

BY 2025	2024 Performance
100% of key raw materials from deforestation-free areas	43%
100 MW Solar PV (Thailand Operations)	70%
25% of direct and indirect GHG emissions per production unit reduced compared to the 2015 base year (Thailand Operations)	27%
30% of water withdrawal per production unit reduced compared to the 2015 base year (Thailand Operations)	82%

Highlighted 2024 Initiatives

Internal Carbon Pricing

CPF has announced the implementation of Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP), following guidelines from the World Bank's State and Trends of Carbon Pricing report. This internal carbon pricing mechanism serves as a crucial tool that enables the organization to assess and manage greenhouse gas emission costs, mitigate risks from future environmental regulatory changes, plan emission reduction strategies and inform decision-making in investments, procurement, and research and development. CPF has established internal carbon price at 20 USD/tonCO_2e for Thailand operations and 10-100 USD/tonCO_2e for international operations.

SAP Net-Zero Sustainability Platform

CPF is leading the industry by successfully implementing all four modules of the SAP Net-Zero Sustainability Platform including SAP's Environmental Management (EM), Sustainability Footprint Management (SFM), Sustainability Control Tower (SCT), and Sustainability Analytic Cloud (SAC). This allows automatic information flow into the system, cutting down on human errors and providing accurate sustainability insights across the value chain. Partnering with SAP, CPF can assure our customers that our data will comply with forthcoming carbon regulations in various markets, including the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (EU CBAM) and US SEC climate risk disclosures.

Towards Deforestation-free Supply Chain

CPF, through Bangkok Produce Merchandising (BKP), has partnered with Louis Dreyfus Company and Bunge to ensure a deforestation-free soy supply chain by 2025.

In 2024, our Thailand operations imported soybean meal from Brazil through Bunge, a global leader in agricultural ingredients. Involving five vessels, totaling over 360,000 tons, the soy can be traced back to the port, the primary processing facility, and the cultivation plot, using blockchain technology and satellite imagery – to ensure its deforestation-free status.

Furthermore, CPF has achieve 100% animal feed corn traceability in Thailand since 2016 through our traceability system where satellite imagery and GPS technology are utilized to ensure deforestation-free and stubble-burning free status. This initiative not only contributes to the 100% deforestation-free supply chain target by 2025 but also reduces our carbon footprint as part of our Net-Zero 2050 ambition.

SME Excellence (SMEx)

The SME Excellence (SMEx) program enhances the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by fostering environment-friendly and sustainable business practices in Thailand. CPF leveraged its engineering expertise to develop supplier capabilities through training and CPF's site visit to learn about novel production processes, technologies and innovation in four areas: efficiency improvement, energy and environmental management; GHG reduction; and food loss reduction and cost optimization.

In 2024, 27 suppliers participated in the program, initiating a total of 30 projects that reduced GHG emissions by over 109.6 tons of CO_2e annually and decreased food loss by more than 27.7 tons per year. This is one of several programs under the "Partner to Grow... Sustainable Growth Together" Project.

Ecosystem Restoration and Biodiversity Protection

CPF is aspired to create shared value for our business, plant and communities through ecosystem restoration and biodiversity protection which provide climate-related benefits such as carbon sequestration and enhanced resilience against physical risks in the local areas. Thus, CPF established flagship terrestrial and mangrove forestation projects, namely, Conserve Ecosystem Project (CPF Rak Ni-Ves) and Grow-Share-Protect Mangrove Forestation Project in collaboration with local communities and external partners across our strategic areas. CPF also invests in expanding green areas in operations.

With our 2030 target to increase 3,200-hectares area of conservation, protection, and restoration of mangrove forests and watershed forests in strategic areas and green areas in operations, we have achieved 3,189 hectares (99% progress) in 2024. A part of these has also been registered for carbon credit under Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Program (T-VER).

As of 2024, CPF has planted 7,856,621 trees globally both inside and outside of its operations.

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