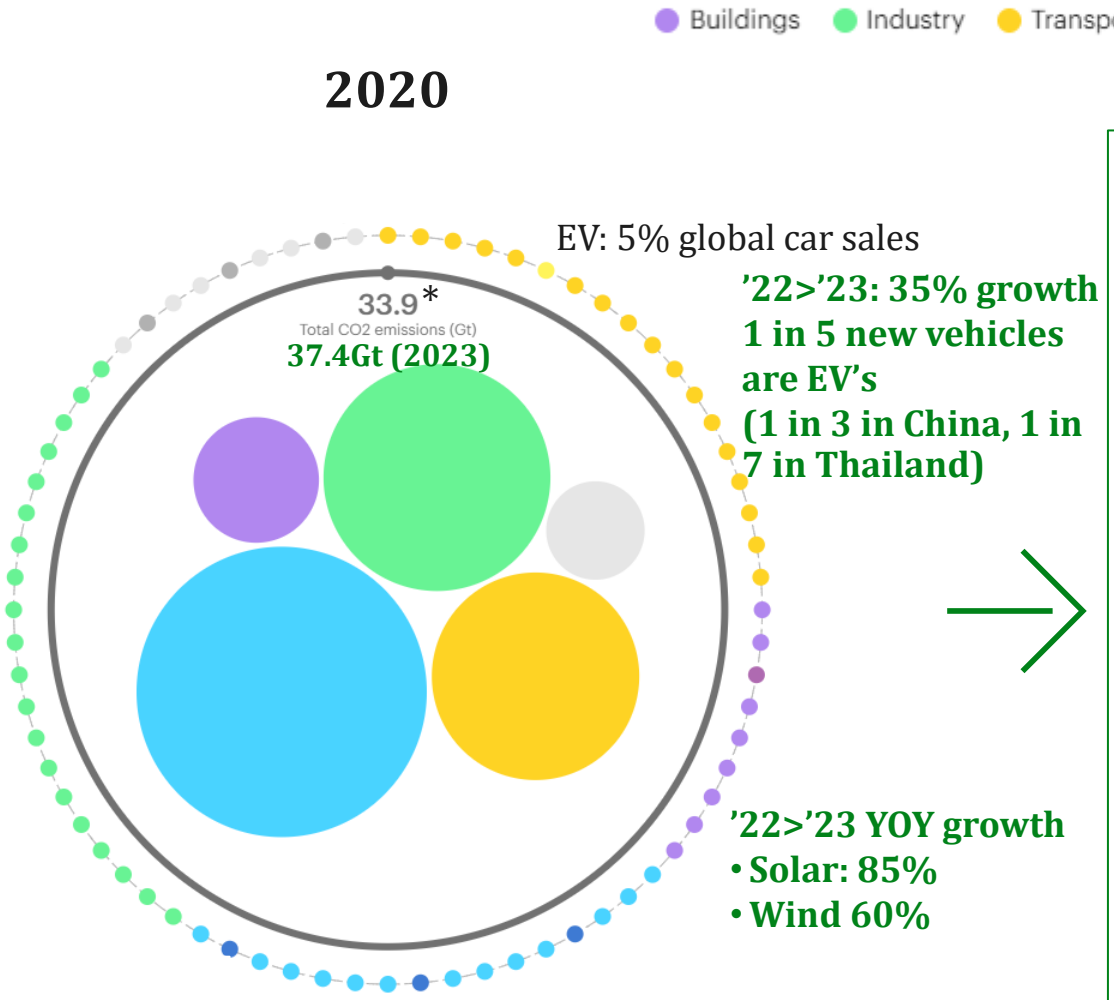
Climate Action
is now a board-level priority, demanding companies develop a robust strategy, allocate capital, and develop new capabilities to succeed

Photo: The Department of Public Relations (prd.go.th)

How will climate actions drive business?



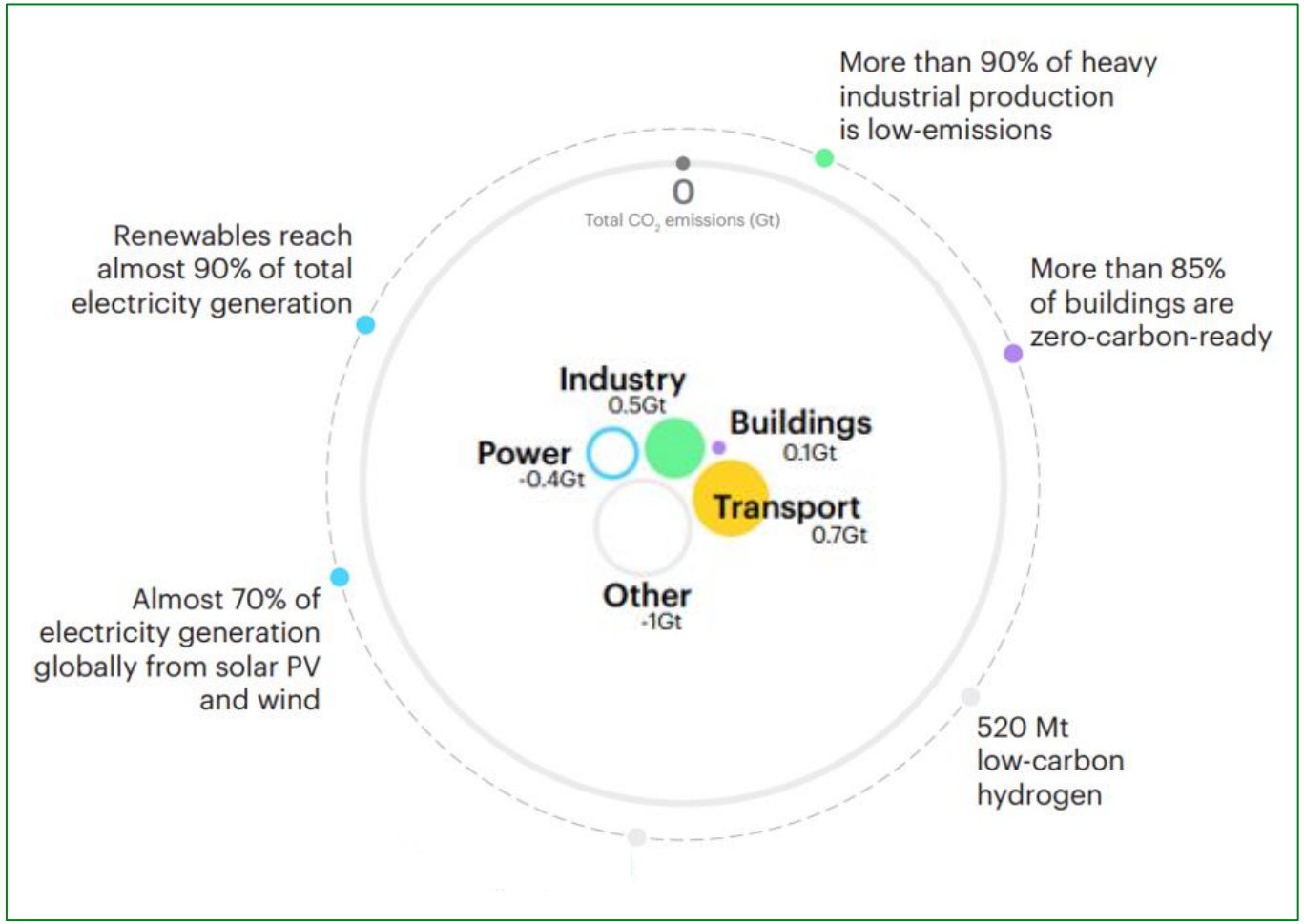
EV: 5% global car sales

'22>'23: 35% growth
1 in 5 new vehicles are EV's
(1 in 3 in China, 1 in 7 in Thailand)

'22>'23 YOY growth
- **Solar: 85%**
- **Wind 60%**

Electricity Generation: 60% fossil fuel, ~10% solar, wind

* CO2 emitted from fossil fuel, include land use = 38Gt **(40.9Gt 2023)**



Source: Adapted from Net Zero by 2050 (IEA 2021), **Updated – IEA Clean Energy Market Monitor (March 2024)**

3 key types of decarbonisation levers

Reduce, Replace, Remove

Reduce

Material & Process Efficiency
Less material usage & energy consumption

Recycling / Circularity
Less virgin material production

Replace

Renewable Power
Solar, Wind, Hydro, Geo-thermal etc

Renewable Heat
Heat from renewable sources (e.g. biomass power)

Fuel switch
Transport: switch to green fuels, batteries, hydrogen

New Processes
New production processes (e.g. H2-DRI for steel)

Remove

Nature-based solutions
Avoiding deforestation, more sustainable agriculture

Carbon capture
CCUS, DAC

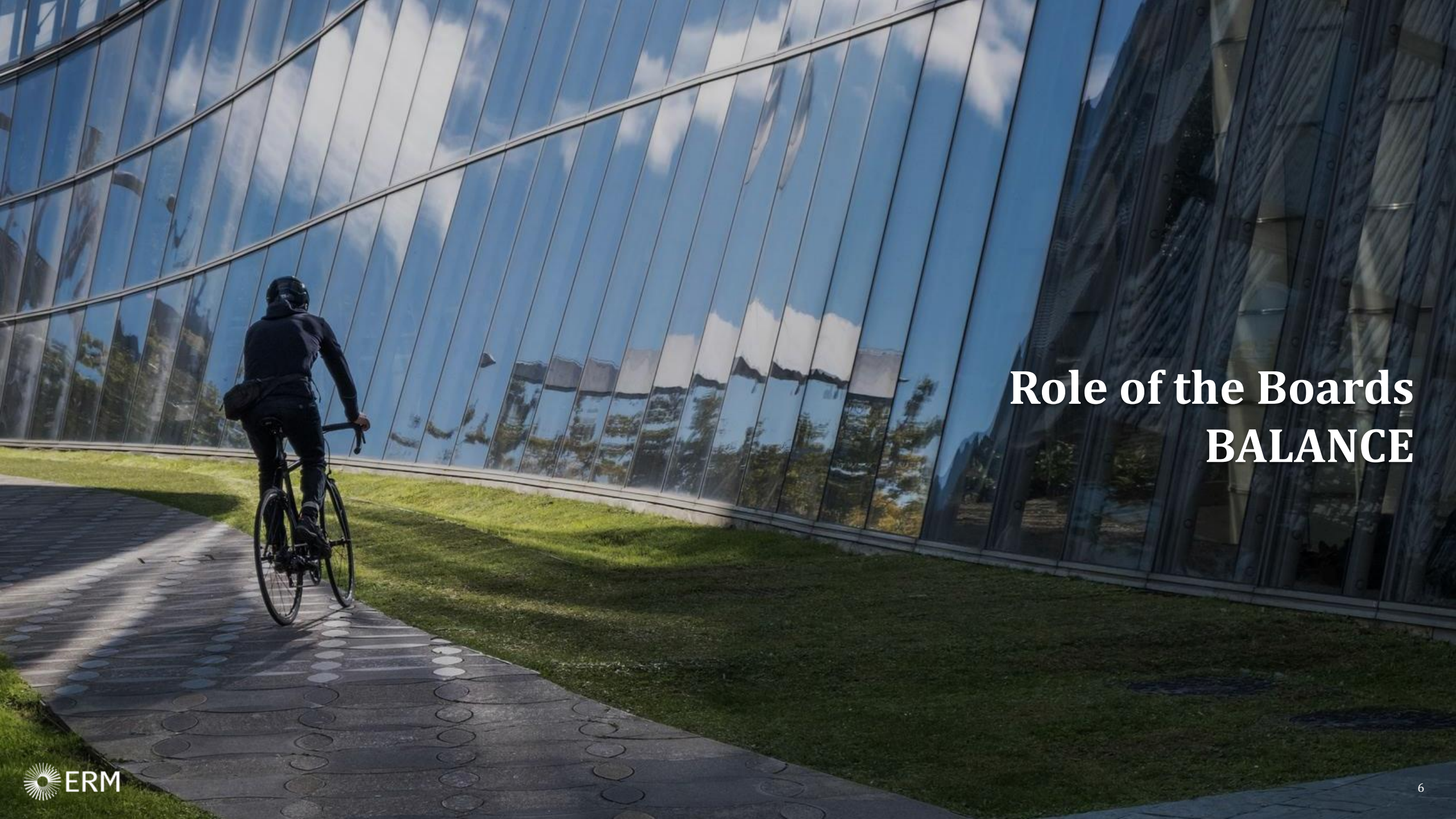
	Material & Process Efficiency	Recycling / Circularity	Renewable Power	Renewable Heat	Fuel switch	New Processes	Nature-based solutions	Carbon capture
Average Cost	<$10/t CO2e	<$10/t CO2e	<$10/t CO2e	$10-100/t CO2e	~$100/t CO2e	$10-100/t CO2e	$10-100/t CO2e	>$100/t CO2e
Maturity	Ready Now				Ready 5-10 years			

Source: Adapted from World Economic Forum & BCG "Net Zero Challenge: The Supply Chain Opportunity" Report (Jan 2021)

DRI – Direct Reduced Ironmaking; DAC – Direct Air Capture

Risk Assessment and Scenario Analysis

Overview of General Risk Assessment Process



Role of the Boards
BALANCE