



6.4.4 Energy & Utilities

Research indicates that oil and gas operations can adversely impact children directly or indirectly through impacts on their communities and families. For example, poorly managed oil and gas activity can lead to conflict between countries and within communities by exacerbating disputes over access to natural resources. Additionally, issues such as access to land, treatment of children by security forces, in-migration leading to overburdened schools, housing and clinics all have adverse impacts on children. The environmental impact of these operations also must be considered, given that children are generally more vulnerable to environmental hazards than adults, particularly with regard to water and air pollution.

This sector includes companies involved in the generation of electricity, transmission, retailing and distribution. Utilities specifically refers to companies that provide basic public services and amenities, such as water, gas, and electricity. Industries included in this sector are Oil & Gas and Utilities.

The results of the study show that Energy & Utilities is among the sectors with the smallest share of companies (18%) with family friendly policies, meaning a parental leave policy (beyond what is legally required) and/or commitment to work-life balance. On the upside, nearly half of the companies

report on having programmes focused on improving working conditions for parents and caregivers within their own operations and supply chains.

To a greater extent than other sectors, Energy & Utility companies disclose information on significant actual or potential negative impacts on local communities and/or the wider society. There remains a way to go for this sector in terms of identifying children as a separate group of stakeholders. Indeed, information on significant actual or potential negative impacts on children in the communities is not disclosed by these companies.

Energy and utility companies report transparently about identified cases of child labour more frequently than is the case in most other sectors

Half of the companies have a child labour policy in place. Companies report transparently about identified cases of child labour more frequently than is the case in most other sectors, even if this share is still below a fifth (18%). Only 3% of the companies report on driving programmes focused on preventing and/or remediating child labour, indicating room for improvement in this area.

Examples of the main impacts on children's rights:

Impact	Where	Example
Child labour	Operations / supply chain	Child labour in informal sector around supplier and/or beyond tier 1.
Children's health, safety and wellbeing	Operations / supply chain	Land use/acquisition could lead to loss of livelihoods for families, and/or reduce access to social infrastructure (education/ healthcare).
		Environmental impacts from company activities can cause contamination/pollution to which children are especially vulnerable.
Access to parents	Employees	Opportunity to provide and promote flexible work, parental leave, etc.
Children's safety and wellbeing	Employees	Offer childcare for parents to ensure that children are looked after when parents are at work.

Sector statistics

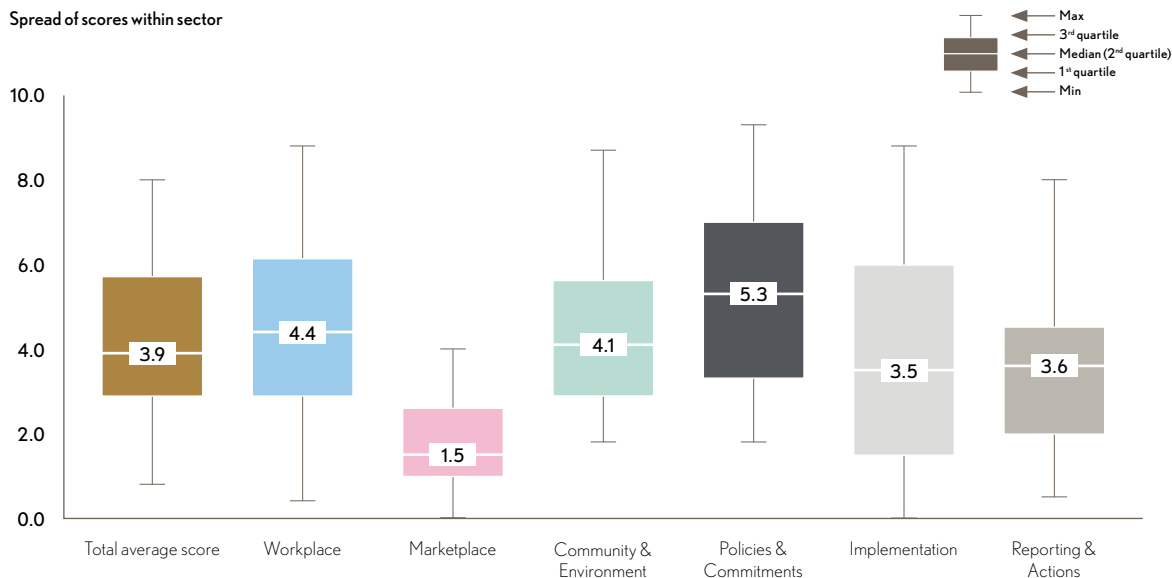
Companies in study	40
Oil & Gas	24
Utilities	16
Average sector revenue	\$4.10B



6.4.4 Energy & Utilities

Sector results

Spread of scores within sector



Top 3 companies with highest score 2020

Company name	Industry	Overall score (max score 10)	Performance group
B. Grimm PCL	Utilities	8.0	Leader
Banpu PCL	Oil & gas	7.7	Leader
Thai Oil PCL	Oil & gas	6.7	Achiever

Top-mover since 2016²⁰

Company name	Industry	Score 2016 (max score 9)	Score 2020 (max score 10)	Change
PTT Public Company Limited	Oil & gas	1	7	+6

²⁰ For the 2016-2020 comparison, we have applied a previous methodology, meaning that these scores are not directly comparable to the 2020 benchmark scores. For more information about conversion and scoring, please see the [Comparing 2016 to 2020 Results Section](#).