



SCG Packaging PCL

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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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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)

1

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

SCGP's short-term plans are developed with our strategic and financial planning to ensure that immediate actions align with SCGP's medium and long-term goals and objectives. Examples of Key action items (for short-term plan) can be found from our Annual plan with the following strategies: Operational Excellence: Short-term plans focus on optimizing current operations, which directly contribute to the strategic goal of operational excellence. Sustainability Initiatives: Immediate actions such as reducing waste, increasing energy efficiency, and promoting sustainable practices are aligned with our long-term sustainability goals. These short-term efforts help build a foundation for achieving our environmental and social responsibility objectives. Cost Management: Implementing cost-saving measures in the short term, such as renegotiating supplier contracts or optimizing resource allocation, helps improve the bottom line. This financial prudence supports SCGP's broader financial strategy of maintaining profitability and ensuring sustainable growth. Mitigating Immediate Risks: Short-term plans include actions to address immediate risks, such as supply chain disruptions, regulatory changes, or market volatility. By managing these risks effectively, SCGP can protect its long-term interests and ensure business continuity. We also plan Capital expenditure and operating cost for the following year.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

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

SCGP's medium-term plans play an important role in aligning with our strategic and financial planning. These plans bridge the gap between short-term operational actions and long-term strategic objectives, ensuring a cohesive and integrated approach to achieving our goals. Every year, we develop a Medium-term plan (MTP) for a period of 5 years. For example, in 2024 we developed an MTP for 2025-2029. Key actions developed in the MTP include: Key KPIs and Metrics: Medium-term plans establish key performance indicators (KPIs) and metrics to monitor progress towards strategic objectives. Resource Allocation: Medium-term planning involves allocating resources, both financial and people, to support the business direction and implementation of strategic initiatives. This ensures that the necessary resources are available to execute projects and drive progress towards long-term goals. Investment Decisions: Medium-term plans guide investment decisions by identifying areas of growth and expansion. These plans help determine the allocation of financial resources to support strategic projects, such as acquiring new technologies, expanding production capacity, or entering new markets. Risk Mitigation: Medium-term plans incorporate risk assessment and mitigation strategies to address potential challenges and uncertainties especially on emerging risks.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

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

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

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

SCGP's long-term plans are fundamental to the organization's strategic and financial planning. These plans provide a vision for the future, guiding the company towards sustained growth, innovation, and competitive advantage. Currently, our long-term plan is linked to our Climate transition goal, achieving Net Zero emission by 2050. Therefore, the long-term plan would focus on Sustainable Growth of SCGP businesses. Key items included in the long-term plan are: Vision and Mission

Alignment: Long-term plans are rooted in SCGP's vision and mission, defining the overarching goals and aspirations of the organization. These plans articulate where the company aims to be in the future, aligning with the strategic vision and providing a clear direction for all initiatives. Innovation and R&D on emerging technologies: Investing in research and development is a key component of long-term planning. These investments drive innovation, enabling SCGP to develop new products, improve existing offerings, and stay ahead of industry trends. SCGP also looks for opportunities into investments for technology that would become commercially available in a longer timeframe such as Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS). These investments are crucial for achieving our sustainability targets and supporting long-term growth.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
- Forests
- 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

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(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:

- 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

- Site-specific

- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- SEDEX LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- WRI Aqueduct Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :**ENCORE**,
- Protected Areas (PAs), Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Land Use Land Cover - ESRI Sentinel Satellite Imagery, Mean Species Abundance (MSA), 100 Priority Basins, Ecoregion - Nature Needs Half, Global Forest Watcher Community**
- IBAT for Business
- WWF Water Risk Filter
- TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

- Materiality assessment
- Other, please specify :For Climate Change, SCGP used The Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) and the Net Zero Emission by 2050 Scenario (NZE) to assess Transition Risks. For Physical Risks SCGP used SSP1-2.6, SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5 to analysis.

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

- Water stress
- Other chronic physical driver, please specify :Extreme heat

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Increased pricing of water
- Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- Changing customer behavior

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)

Technology

- Inability to increase yield of existing production areas
- Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples
- Water utilities at a local level
- Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

SCGP applies an integrated Environmental Risk Management Framework aligned with COSO ERM and ISO 31000, covering climate change, forest, and water-related issues. This framework is embedded across strategic, investment, and operational levels as outlined in SCGP's Risk Management Manual. (1) Identification of Dependencies, Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities: SCGP identifies existing and emerging risks using megatrend analysis, stakeholder engagement, and materiality assessments. Global environmental tools such as IBAT, WRI Aqueduct, and WWF Water Risk Filter support location-specific screening. Environmental dependencies like water reliance or extreme weather exposure are key inputs into risk and opportunity assessments. This process covers SCGP's direct operations, upstream suppliers, and downstream customers, with full value chain coverage and 100% Tier 1 supplier inclusion. (2) Coverage and Scope: Environmental risk assessments are conducted across all operational sites, both in Thailand and internationally. These cover physical assets and activities, evaluating exposure to droughts, floods, water stress, and other site-specific environmental factors that could affect business operations. (3) Methodology and Data Sources: Assessments are performed annually using both qualitative and quantitative methods, covering short-term, medium-term and long-term timeframes. Scenario analysis is based on APS and IEA Net Zero Emissions (NZE) pathways. IBAT, WRI Aqueduct, and WWF Water Risk Filter are used for spatial risk analysis. Where internal data is insufficient, SCGP draws on external sources such as SEDEX and supplier ESG assessments to evaluate forest and water-related vulnerabilities. (4) Integration with Enterprise Risk Management: The environmental risk process is embedded in SCGP's enterprise risk management system. Risks are tracked through Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and reviewed quarterly by the Risk Management and Audit Committees. This supports integration with business continuity planning and ESG strategy execution. (5) Financial and Strategic Risk Criteria: SCGP determines material risks based on likelihood and financial impact. Critical is defined as EBITDA impact $\geq 5\%$, significant as $\geq 3.75\%$, and moderate as $\geq 2.5\%$, minor 1.25%, insignificant $< 1.25\%$. Strategic risks are assessed based on potential BU revenue or asset declines ($\geq 15\%$ or $\geq 25\%$) and stakeholder confidence impact due to ESG misalignment. These thresholds support risk prioritization and investment decisions. (6) Application Example: SCGP identifies climate transition risks such as carbon pricing and energy costs as moderate. In response, it has invested in biomass boilers, solar rooftops, and low-carbon technologies. Water-related risks (e.g., floods or droughts at key sites) are assessed with WRI Aqueduct to guide adaptation plans. (7) Process Coverage and Updates: SCGP confirms full value chain coverage with no exclusions. The process is reviewed annually and was recently improved through greater site-level data granularity and expanded tool integration, enhancing the quality of assessments and supporting better decision-making.

[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

SCGP recognizes that climate, forest, and water-related issues are interconnected and can jointly influence business performance, stakeholder expectations, and long-term environmental outcomes. To reflect this complexity, SCGP integrates its assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities into a unified process under its Environmental Risk Management Framework, aligned with COSO ERM and ISO 31000. This approach enables the company to evaluate synergies and trade-offs holistically, supporting balanced and well-informed decisions. (1) Identification: SCGP identifies environmental dependencies and impacts related to raw material availability (such as water or biomass), site-specific vulnerabilities (e.g., drought, flooding), and policy-related drivers (e.g., carbon tax, EU CBAM). These are examined across direct operations and the upstream supply chain, especially where SCGP relies on natural resources (e.g., water for pulp processing or biomass for energy). (2) Evaluation and Integration: Environmental dependencies and impacts are assessed together using tools such as APS/NZE climate scenarios, WWF Water Risk Filter, and WRI Aqueduct. For example, physical risks (droughts, floods, heatwaves) at seven operation sites in four countries are analyzed concurrently with carbon pricing scenarios. This integration supports cross-impact analysis, where water scarcity and climate stress are jointly evaluated to understand cumulative effects on production, energy use, and delivery timelines. Dependencies and risks are evaluated based on both financial thresholds (EBITDA \geq 2.5–5%) and strategic impacts (e.g., long-term stakeholder trust or asset value shifts). (3) Management, Synergies, and Trade-offs: SCGP manages interlinked risks and opportunities through coordinated strategies. For example, in response to climate and water risks, SCGP has invested in renewable energy (biomass, solar) and integrated water management systems. While increasing biomass energy reduces climate risk exposure (carbon taxes), it increases dependency on forest-based feedstocks. SCGP recognizes this trade-off and mitigates it through sustainable sourcing, circularity programs, and forest stewardship guidelines. In another case, the shift to clean energy technologies to reduce emissions may raise energy costs short term, but enhances resilience and long-term brand value. These examples illustrate how SCGP balances synergies (e.g., between GHG reduction and energy efficiency) with trade-offs (e.g., cost vs. resilience) as part of its strategic risk response. This process is also aligned with international reporting standards. In 2024, SCGP conducted a comprehensive double materiality assessment to identify key environmental issues through both impact and financial materiality lenses, ensuring that interconnections between nature and climate were evaluated within a single integrated framework.

[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 important for biodiversity
- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests
- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

SCGP, as part of SCG's group-wide nature-related risk framework aligned with the TNFD LEAP approach, has identified priority locations across its direct operations, upstream supply chain, and downstream customer interface. This process follows the Locate Evaluate Assess Prepare (LEAP) framework and integrates spatial data, ecosystem indicators, and site-specific risk assessment. To determine priority locations, SCGP participated in a 3 step nature assessment process. (1) Data validation and GIS analysis were used to map each site's proximity to sensitive ecological features using a 5, 10, or 50 km buffer, depending on the nature of operations. (2) Multiple datasets were applied to assess ecological sensitivity. Biodiversity importance was evaluated using Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Protected Areas, Mean Species Abundance (MSA), and sensitive species data via IBAT. Ecosystem integrity was assessed through ecoregion data based on the "Nature Needs Half" classification. Water stress and water quality were evaluated using WRI Aqueduct (Baseline Water Stress) and WWF Water Risk Filter. Ecosystem service provision was assessed using land use/land cover data and community-related indicators, including ethnic group distributions and forest alerts from Global Forest Watcher. (3) A weighted scoring system was applied to determine the sensitivity level of each site, categorized as high, medium, or low based on cumulative scores across all environmental dimensions. Across SCG, 52 sites were assessed through this process, which included 8 SCGP operational sites, 1 key upstream location (supplier),

and 1 downstream customer location. These locations were prioritized based on proximity to natural habitats, exposure to water-stressed basins, and reliance on ecosystem services such as water regulation and biomass provisioning. A site was considered a priority if it met one or more of the following: it is located in or near areas important for biodiversity, it is exposed to water-related risks such as high water stress or flooding, it is situated in ecoregions with high or rapidly declining ecosystem integrity, or it depends on critical ecosystem services essential for business continuity. Sites identified as high-priority were further overlaid with SCGP's nature-related dependencies and impacts, which were assessed using the ENCORE tool. Additionally, WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter was used to generate nature risk scores by location. This integrated approach ensures that the selected locations are not only ecologically sensitive but also strategically significant, enabling SCGP to prioritize mitigation and adaptation efforts where most urgently needed. List or spatial map of priority locations: SCGP's prioritized sites are incorporated within SCG's TNFD-aligned GIS mapping. These include 8 SCGP manufacturing facilities located in Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, and the Philippines; 1 upstream supplier site; and 1 downstream customer interface site.

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

Select from:

Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

2.3 (partial) scg-tnfd-report-2025-en.pdf
[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

Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

(1) Frequency of effect occurring; SCGP assesses risks and opportunities based on historical and expected frequency. An effect is considered “Almost Certain” if it occurred five or more times in the past year or has $\geq 90\%$ likelihood. Other categories “Likely,” “Possible,” “Unlikely,” and “Rare” are defined by number of past occurrences and probability. Both one-time and recurring events are considered substantive if their impact meets defined thresholds. Monitoring frequency supports prioritization of both acute and chronic risks. (2) Time horizon over which the effect occurs; SCGP classifies effects by short-term (0–3 years), medium-term (3–10 years), and long-term (10+ years) horizons. While this informs planning and response, the horizon does not affect whether an effect is considered substantive. For example, a long-term regulatory risk or a short-term supply chain disruption may both be deemed substantive if impact thresholds are met. (3) Likelihood of effect occurring; Likelihood is assessed using five levels: from “Rare” ($\leq 10\%$) to “Almost Certain” ($\geq 90\%$), likely $> 65\%$, possible $> 35\%$, unlikely $> 10\%$, rare $> 0\%$. Definitions incorporate both probability and recurrence. A risk is considered substantive if it has an EBITDA impact $\geq 2.5\%$ and a likelihood of at least 50%, or if it has $\geq 3.75\%$ impact regardless of likelihood. This captures both frequent moderate risks and infrequent but high-impact events. (4) Matrix approach and combined metrics; SCGP uses a matrix combining likelihood and impact to assess risk significance. Impact is rated across financial, safety, legal, reputational, system, and business interruption domains each with criteria from Insignificant to Critical. For example, a financial impact $\geq 5\%$ of planned EBITDA or reputational loss with national media coverage may be rated Critical or Significant. Effects are defined as substantive when their matrix score exceeds internal thresholds. This ensures material ESG impacts are addressed, even when financial consequences are emerging. (5) Review and update frequency; All definitions, metrics, and thresholds are reviewed annually by the Risk Management Committee, in alignment with the ERM cycle and Double Materiality Assessment. Updates reflect regulatory shifts, stakeholder expectations, and ESG developments. The latest revisions enhanced integration of non-financial impacts and ensured consistency across SCGP’s Risk Assessment System.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

(1) Frequency of effect occurring; SCGP assesses risks and opportunities based on historical and expected frequency. An effect is considered “Almost Certain” if it occurred five or more times in the past year or has $\geq 90\%$ likelihood. Other categories “Likely,” “Possible,” “Unlikely,” and “Rare” are defined by number of past occurrences and probability. Both one-time and recurring events are considered substantive if their impact meets defined thresholds. Monitoring frequency supports prioritization of both acute and chronic risks. (2) Time horizon over which the effect occurs; SCGP classifies effects by short-term (0–3 years), medium-term (3–10 years), and long-term (10+ years) horizons. While this informs planning and response, the horizon does not affect whether an effect is considered substantive. For example, a long-term regulatory risk or a short-term supply chain disruption may both be deemed substantive if impact thresholds are met. (3) Likelihood of effect

occurring; Likelihood is assessed using five levels: from “Rare” ($\leq 10\%$) to “Almost Certain” ($\geq 90\%$), likely $> 65\%$, possible $> 35\%$, unlikely $> 10\%$, rare $> 0\%$. Definitions incorporate both probability and recurrence. A risk is considered substantive if it has an EBITDA impact $\geq 2.5\%$ and a likelihood of at least 50%, or if it has $\geq 3.75\%$ impact regardless of likelihood. This captures both frequent moderate risks and infrequent but high-impact events. (4) Matrix approach and combined metrics; SCGP uses a matrix combining likelihood and impact to assess risk significance. Impact is rated across financial, safety, legal, reputational, system, and business interruption domains each with criteria from Insignificant to Critical. For example, a financial impact $\geq 5\%$ of planned EBITDA or reputational loss with national media coverage may be rated Critical or Significant. Effects are defined as substantive when their matrix score exceeds internal thresholds. This ensures material ESG impacts are addressed, even when financial consequences are emerging. (5) Review and update frequency; All definitions, metrics, and thresholds are reviewed annually by the Risk Management Committee, in alignment with the ERM cycle and Double Materiality Assessment. Updates reflect regulatory shifts, stakeholder expectations, and ESG developments. The latest revisions enhanced integration of non-financial impacts and ensured consistency across SCGP’s Risk Assessment System.

[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) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

SCGP adheres to Thailand’s 1994 environmental standards, which classify water into five categories based on quality and intended use. SCGP’s discharged water is Class 3, suitable for agricultural use and treatable for consumption. To ensure compliance, surface water is monitored at three points upstream, at, and downstream of discharge sites to protect surrounding ecosystems. Effluent from production is treated to meet strict standards. Key parameters include pH (5.5–9.0), temperature ($\leq 40^\circ\text{C}$), BOD ($\leq 20\text{ mg/L}$), COD ($\leq 270\text{ mg/L}$), TSS ($\leq 40\text{ mg/L}$), TDS ($\leq 3,000\text{ mg/L}$), Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen ($\leq 10\text{ mg/L}$), and oil and grease ($\leq 5\text{ mg/L}$). Water color ($\leq 350\text{ ADMI}$) is measured at both original pH and pH 7.0. There are currently no specific limits for conductivity, Total Phosphorus, or flow rate. In line with Thai regulations, SCGP conducts online COD monitoring at all relevant sites and performs daily lab testing of selected discharge parameters for both operational control and legal compliance. Results are regularly submitted to local authorities and the Department of Industrial Works. SCGP operates under the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, offering a structured approach to managing water-related risks. Of 58 companies in scope, 47 are certified, representing 81%. Environmental performance is reviewed through risk assessments, permitting, and compliance checks. Each site holds permits specifying discharge limits and reporting requirements. Data is submitted monthly to regulators and annually in SCGP’s sustainability reports. Monitoring combines lab and online systems. Effluent parameters pH, temperature, TSS, BOD, COD, nitrogen, and phosphorus are tested for 100% of discharges. Discharge volume and temperature are tracked

continuously via online flow meters. While unpolluted cooling water is not regulated as wastewater, it is periodically monitored for pH, temperature, and conductivity. Beyond compliance, monitoring reflects environmental health. Plankton species like *Raphidiopsis*, *Oscillatoria*, and *Staurastrum* indicate nutrient-rich conditions, while benthic organisms such as *Chironomus* confirm favorable sediment and water quality. SCGP's efforts protect surface and groundwater, aligning with international standards such as the US EPA. SCGP is also preparing to expand these practices to operations in Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, and other countries, ensuring alignment with local regulations and consistent environmental management across all sites.

[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:

Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

SCGP adheres to Thai regulations on wastewater discharge to ensure environmental protection, following standards set by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, the Ministry of Industry, and the Department of Industrial Works. Our monitoring maintains inorganic pollutant levels below regulatory limits, including Hexavalent Chromium, Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Trivalent Chromium, Copper, Lead, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, and Zinc. Hexavalent Chromium is toxic to aquatic life and poses serious health risks to humans, including cancer. Arsenic exposure can lead to skin lesions and an increased risk of cancer, particularly affecting freshwater ecosystems. Barium can cause respiratory issues in fish and affect muscle function in humans. Cadmium bioaccumulates in aquatic organisms, leading to toxicity in higher trophic levels. Trivalent Chromium poses risks to fish growth and reproduction. Copper toxicity affects freshwater organisms and human health, while Lead can damage neurological functions in both humans and aquatic species. Manganese exposure may lead to neurological issues over time. Mercury bioaccumulates in fish, causing severe health risks for humans and impacting aquatic life. Nickel can lead to allergic reactions, and Selenium affects reproductive health in aquatic organisms. Zinc can impair growth and reproduction. These pollutants are included in hazardous substance lists, highlighting the importance of compliance and monitoring efforts.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Direct operations

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
- Resource recovery
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

SCGP runs an Environmental Performance Assessment Program covering the full wastewater lifecycle from source prevention and treatment upgrades to post-discharge monitoring. Chemical storage is clearly managed to prevent leaks, and waste handling follows strict protocols. In production, SCGP applies the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) to cut water use and pollutant load. Filtration systems recover pulp and water from waste, returning them to production. SCGP also promotes hazardous substance phase-out and provides best practice guidance on product use to reduce downstream impact. Wastewater treatment is enhanced with anaerobic digestion and liquid oxygen feeding to boost efficiency and reduce sludge. Treated water is monitored daily, and if any value exceeds internal thresholds stricter than legal limits re-treatment is applied. SCGP enforces a Supplier Code of Conduct, requiring environmental compliance. Suppliers are audited under ISO 14001 and Thailand's Green Industry standards, focusing on waste, discharge control, and spill prevention. Infrastructure such as pipelines and tanks is regularly inspected, and sector-specific technologies are used to meet discharge requirements. Best-available techniques guide system design and operations. Effectiveness is measured through inspections, audits, daily monitoring, semi-annual reviews, and tracking of biodiversity and sediment conditions near discharge points.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

SCGP adheres to Thai regulations on wastewater discharge, maintaining oil and grease levels below 5 mg/L to protect the environment. Oil and grease can harm aquatic ecosystems by forming a film on water surfaces, reducing oxygen transfer and light penetration, which negatively affects photosynthesis in aquatic vegetation. This leads to diminished biodiversity, impacting fish and invertebrate populations. These pollutants include hydrocarbons that can persist and bioaccumulate, posing health risks to humans who consume contaminated fish.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
- Resource recovery
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

To manage these risks, SCGP prioritizes prevention through proper equipment maintenance and operational controls. We conduct routine inspections to detect potential leaks or spills in pipelines, tanks, and machinery. Storage containers and piping systems are regularly evaluated for integrity, and maintenance protocols are in place to reduce the likelihood of oil entering the water system. In the event of a leak or spill, SCGP follows a structured incident response procedure at each site. Spill response equipment is readily available and maintained near high-risk areas to ensure quick deployment when needed. Each facility operates under a site specific spill response plan, which outlines actions, responsibilities, and escalation procedures. All relevant staff undergo annual training in spill response and chemical handling to ensure readiness and compliance. This preventive and responsive framework enables SCGP to minimize the environmental impacts of oil and grease, protect downstream water quality, and comply with national regulations. Effectiveness is verified through inspections, daily water monitoring, emergency drills, and continuous updates to plant level response plans based on risk assessments and operational feedback.

Row 3

(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

SCGP adheres to Thai regulations on wastewater discharge, maintaining levels of BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand) below 20 mg/L and COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) below 270 mg/L to protect the environment. High levels of BOD and COD can harm aquatic ecosystems by depleting dissolved oxygen in water bodies, which is vital for the survival of fish and other aquatic organisms. This can lead to hypoxia and create dead zones where aquatic life cannot thrive. Additionally, elevated BOD and COD can indicate the presence of organic matter and other pollutants, contributing to the degradation of water quality. These pollutants can persist in the environment and pose health risks to humans through contaminated water sources, highlighting the importance of stringent monitoring and compliance measures to ensure safe and sustainable water management practices.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling

- Resource recovery
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

SCGP measures all wastewater discharges for BOD and COD through daily in-house testing and periodic third-party verification. External labs are selected based on accreditation and technical reliability, with oversight across sampling, analysis, and reporting to ensure data accuracy. Treatment systems whether on-site or with partners use methods such as anaerobic/aerobic biological treatment, chemical dosing, and oxygen enhancement to meet or exceed legal standards. In production, SCGP applies the 3R principle to reduce water use and pollutant load. Filtration systems return usable pulp and water to production, lowering organic input to treatment. BOD and COD are monitored daily against internal thresholds, and abnormal values trigger reprocessing before discharge. Results are reported monthly to authorities and annually in sustainability disclosures. Infrastructure such as tanks and pipelines is regularly inspected to prevent leaks. Each site has an emergency response plan covering spills and system failures, supported by preventive maintenance, equipment readiness, and response drills to minimize risk. SCGP ensures supplier compliance through a Code of Conduct and audits aligned with ISO 14001 and Thailand's Green Industry standard, focusing on wastewater handling and legal obligations. Effectiveness is assessed through monitoring, audits, third-party testing, and review of emergency plans. This ensures proactive control of BOD and COD risks, regulatory compliance.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Pesticides

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

SCGP adheres to Thai regulations on wastewater discharge, maintaining levels of pesticides (Organochlorine Group) below 1 µg/L to protect the environment. High levels of these pesticides can harm aquatic ecosystems by disrupting the reproductive and developmental processes of fish and invertebrates. Organochlorine pesticides are persistent in the environment and can bioaccumulate in the food chain, posing long-term health risks to wildlife and humans, particularly through the consumption of contaminated fish. Monitoring and compliance with these standards are essential to mitigate the impacts of pesticides and ensure safe water quality for both ecosystems and local communities.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
- Resource recovery
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

To minimize these impacts, SCGP promotes the reduction and phase-out of hazardous substances, including persistent pesticides. In parallel, the company provides best practice instructions on product use to downstream users to help prevent improper disposal and unintentional release into water systems. Routine inspections are carried out to ensure the integrity of containers and the safety of storage systems. Effluent is periodically tested to ensure compliance, with internal thresholds set

more strictly than legal requirements. If pesticide residues are found, corrective actions are promptly implemented. SCGP also requires suppliers to comply with chemical management standards, verified through audits aligned with ISO 14001 and Thailand's Green Industry framework. These efforts help maintain water quality and protect biodiversity.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

SCGP adheres to Thai regulations on wastewater discharge, maintaining levels of synthetic organic compounds including formaldehyde and phenol below 1.0 mg/L to protect the environment. High concentrations of these compounds are toxic to aquatic ecosystems, affecting fish and invertebrate health. Formaldehyde exposure can cause respiratory issues and skin irritation in humans, while phenol can lead to neurological damage. Both substances may persist in the environment and bioaccumulate, posing risks to ecosystems and human health. SCGP also monitors AOX (Adsorbable Organic Halides), a group of halogenated organic compounds commonly originating from the pulp and paper bleaching process. AOX can form toxic by products, accumulate in sediments and aquatic organisms, and contribute to bioaccumulation and biomagnification in the food chain. These substances are known to disrupt reproduction and growth in aquatic species and may have long-term ecological consequences.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
- Resource recovery
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

SCGP operates an Environmental Performance Assessment Program covering the full wastewater lifecycle from source prevention to post-discharge monitoring. Chemical storage and waste handling are managed to prevent leaks, and 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) practices reduce pollutant loads. Filtration systems recover usable pulp and water, minimizing synthetic and organic discharge. Formaldehyde and phenol levels are kept below 1.0 mg/L per Thai regulations. These compounds, harmful to ecosystems and human health, are closely monitored. SCGP also tracks AOX (Adsorbable Organic Halides), a group of halogenated compounds from pulp bleaching that can bioaccumulate and disrupt aquatic species. Effluent is treated at SCGP's Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP), which uses anaerobic digestion and liquid oxygen to enhance removal and reduce sludge. AOX is monitored at the ETP inlet, outlet, and nearby river, with third-party testing following ISO 9562:2004. Results confirm effective AOX reduction and low environmental impact. Discharge is monitored daily; exceedances trigger re-treatment. SCGP enforces supplier compliance through audits aligned with ISO 14001 and Thailand's Green Industry Standard. Infrastructure is regularly inspected, and best-available technologies are applied. Effectiveness is evaluated through monitoring, audits, and ecosystem assessments near discharge points.

Row 6

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

SCGP adheres to Thai regulations on wastewater discharge, maintaining levels of other physical pollutants to protect the environment. Specifically, we ensure that color (original pH) is below 350 ADMI and color at pH 7.0 is below 300 ADMI. Additionally, we maintain pH levels within the range of 5.0 to 9.0, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) below 3,000 mg/L, and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) under 40 mg/L. High levels of color in wastewater can indicate the presence of harmful substances, affecting water quality and aquatic ecosystems by limiting light penetration and disrupting photosynthesis in aquatic vegetation. Elevated TDS and TSS can lead to sedimentation, which negatively impacts fish habitats and decreases dissolved oxygen levels. Temperature is also monitored, with limits set at below 40°C to prevent

thermal pollution, which can alter aquatic life cycles and harm sensitive species. Conductivity levels are not specified in the regulations but are essential for assessing water quality and the potential presence of pollutants. Regular monitoring and compliance with these standards are crucial for safeguarding water quality and ensuring the health of ecosystems and communities.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
- Resource recovery
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

SCGP operates an Environmental Performance Assessment Program covering the full wastewater lifecycle from source prevention to post-discharge monitoring. Heat from processes like boiler blowdown is managed using heat exchangers to lower temperature before entering treatment. High pH or high TDS wastewater from pulping is buffered in a spill pond to stabilize conditions before reaching biological treatment, protecting microbial activity. To control effluent color, SCGP uses a chemical coagulation process with Aluminium sulphate ($Al_2(SO_4)_3$), followed by polymer flocculants when needed. This enhances suspended solids removal and improves color reduction to meet discharge standards. Production applies 3R practices to reduce pollutant load, and filtration systems recover pulp and water for reuse. The activated sludge process ensures high efficiency TSS removal. Daily monitoring of treated water is conducted, with re-treatment applied if internal

thresholds stricter than legal limits are exceeded. Upstream, SCGP enforces a Supplier Code of Conduct with audits under ISO 14001 and Thailand's Green Industry standard. Infrastructure such as pipelines and tanks is routinely inspected, and best-available technologies are adopted. Performance is assessed through inspections, lab testing, audits, and monitoring biodiversity and sediment quality near discharge points.

Row 7

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

SCGP adheres to Thai regulations on wastewater discharge, maintaining phosphates at levels not specified in the standards shared to protect the environment. Phosphates can harm aquatic ecosystems by promoting excessive algae growth, leading to algal blooms that reduce oxygen levels in the water. This process, known as eutrophication, negatively affects fish and invertebrate populations by creating dead zones where aquatic life cannot survive. Phosphates can persist in the environment and pose health risks to humans, especially in drinking water, where elevated levels can lead to water quality issues and affect recreational water activities.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
- Resource recovery
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Provision of best practice instructions on product use

- ☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

To control this risk, SCGP monitors Total Phosphorus (as P) as a representative of phosphate levels. Testing is conducted in-house and by certified third-party labs using APHA 2017, 4500-P (B,E) methods. Phosphorus is a key indicator of nutrient-related impacts. Under our Environmental Performance Assessment Program, nutrient loading is calculated based on inlet BOD levels to determine the required dosing of diammonium phosphate (DAP). DAP provides both nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) to maintain the ideal BOD:N:P ratio for microbial efficiency in biological treatment, while preventing excess nutrient discharge. Effluent is regularly tested to confirm phosphorus remains within internal control thresholds. SCGP's treatment systems using anaerobic and aerobic processes maximize phosphorus uptake and treatment efficiency. If results exceed limits, adjustments are made before discharge. Nutrient dosing systems and sludge handling units are routinely checked, and effectiveness is evaluated through lab monitoring, inspections, and ecosystem assessments. This ensures phosphorus is effectively managed to protect ecosystems and support long-term compliance and sustainability goals.

[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	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Forests	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- Increased pricing of water

(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

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Mae Klong

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

For water-related impacts, Siam Kraft Industry Co., Ltd. (Kanchanaburi – Packaging Paper) and Thai Paper Co., Ltd. (Wangsala – Foodservice Packaging / Pulp and Paper Products) are highly dependent on both groundwater and surface water for pulp and paper production. These facilities are located in areas facing increasing water stress and stricter regulatory requirements, making water availability a critical operational risk. The primary financial effect is higher operating costs due to groundwater abstraction fees (THB 3.50 per m³ in areas with public water supply, with a reduced rate of THB 1.05 per m³ for eligible exemptions)

(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:

Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(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

For water-related risks, Siam Kraft Industry Co., Ltd. (Kanchanaburi – Packaging Paper) and Thai Paper Co., Ltd. (Wangsala – Foodservice Packaging / Pulp and Paper Products) are highly dependent on groundwater and surface water. The primary financial effect is increased operating costs if the groundwater abstraction fee rises to THB 3.05 per m³, in addition to the standard fee of THB 3.50 per m³ in areas with piped water supply and the reduced fee of THB 1.05 per m³ for eligible exemptions. Such increases could affect the organization's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows by raising cost of sales and operating expenses, and by tightening cash flows from operating activities. Additional capital expenditures may also be required for water treatment, recycling, and efficiency improvement.

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

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

20000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figures across the selected time horizons were determined by applying a consumption-based approach using actual water withdrawal data. The methodology involves multiplying the facility's annual water consumption of 8,093,173 m³/year by the incremental groundwater abstraction fee (THB 3.50 – THB 1.05 = THB 2.45 per m³). This results in an estimated additional cost of approximately 20 million THB per year (calculated as 8,093,173 × 2.45 ÷ 10⁶).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

106000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capital Expenditure for Water Management

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The key water reduction projects undertaken by SCGP to mitigate water-related risks include: 1. Water Recycling and Reuse SCGP has implemented water recycling and reuse systems across multiple facilities, particularly in high water-consumption sites. These projects aim to reduce freshwater consumption by treating and recycling wastewater for reuse in production processes, thereby lowering dependency on external water sources and mitigating the impact of groundwater fee increases. 2. Water Efficiency Programs The company has set clear goals to improve water efficiency through advanced technologies, operational improvements, and continuous monitoring. These initiatives optimize water use, minimize water losses, and significantly reduce waste, ensuring long-term resilience in water-stressed regions. 3. Capital Expenditure for Water Management SCGP has allocated approximately 106 million THB in capital expenditure for water management projects. This investment covers upgrading treatment facilities, installing water reuse technologies, and enhancing monitoring systems to ensure compliance with regulations and sustainable operations.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk7

(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:

- Direct operations

(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

- Other, please specify :Chi river basin and Bang Pakong river basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

SCGP's pulp and paper operations are highly exposed to basin-level water stress, particularly in regions facing high water scarcity and climate variability. Phoenix Pulp & Paper Public Company Limited (Pulp), located in the Chi River Basin (Latitude: 16.786135, Longitude: 102.793579), is assessed at a high water stress level (Risk Level 3: 40–80%). This presents a significant risk of reduced water availability for pulp production, increasing vulnerability to seasonal droughts and potentially leading to production slowdowns or higher costs for sourcing and treating water. Thai Cane Paper Public Company Limited (Kabinburi, Prachinburi Province), located in the Bang Pakong River Basin (Latitude: 13.946951, Longitude: 101.81502), also faces seasonal drought conditions. Water stress in this basin may disrupt production capacity, raise operating costs, and heighten reliance on groundwater abstraction, which is subject to regulatory fees and increasing restrictions. Both facilities rely heavily on stable water resources, making them highly sensitive to climate variability, basin-level water stress

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Closure of operations

(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:

Low

(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 effect of water stress risk on SCGP's financial position, performance, and cash flows is material. Water stress at facilities such as Phoenix Pulp & Paper Public Company Limited (Chi River Basin) and Thai Cane Paper Public Company Limited (Kabinburi, Bang Pakong River Basin) could result in reduced water availability for production, leading to lower output capacity, operational slowdowns, and increased costs for water sourcing and treatment. Such impacts would likely lead to reduced sales revenues, higher operating costs, and tighter cash flows in the short term. If water stress levels intensify or regulations on groundwater abstraction become stricter, the long-term effect could weaken financial stability, increase operational risks, and put pressure on capital investment requirements for water recycling, efficiency programs, and alternative sourcing measures.

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

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

156000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial effect of water stress is estimated based on the calculation of potential days of production disruption due to limited water availability multiplied by the average revenue per day across affected sites such as Phoenix Pulp & Paper Public Company Limited (Chi River Basin) and Thai Cane Paper Public Company Limited (Kabinburi, Bang Pakong River Basin). This approach reflects the direct link between water scarcity and production slowdowns, capturing the impact on revenue, additional operating costs for alternative water sourcing, and potential cash flow tightening if stress conditions persist or intensify.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

106000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Water stewardship capital expenditure

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Investment in Water Recycling and Reuse SCGP has implemented water recycling and reuse systems across several facilities. These initiatives reduce freshwater consumption by treating and reusing wastewater in production processes, thereby lowering dependency on external water resources and improving long-term resilience to water stress. Production Reallocation Plan To mitigate the financial impact of production disruptions caused by water stress or flooding, SCGP has established a reallocation plan that allows shifting of production between facilities. For example, if Thai Cane Paper Public Company Limited (Thailand) is affected by water shortages or flooding, production can be reallocated to Siam Kraft Industry Co., Ltd. (Thailand) to ensure supply continuity and minimize revenue loss.

[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.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

53000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

53000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

106000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

106 MB: Water Management – water recycling, reuse, and wastewater treatment projects to reduce water stress exposure and the impact of increasing of water fee

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

20000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

53000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Potential The primary financial effect is increased operating costs if the groundwater abstraction fee rises 20 million THB Water Management – water recycling, reuse, and wastewater treatment projects to reduce water stress exposure and the impact of increasing of water fee 106 million THB

(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

Myanmar

Mae Klong

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

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

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

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

SCGP operates pulp and paper facilities in the Mae Klong River Basin, including Siam Kraft Industry Co., Ltd. (Kanchanaburi – Packaging Paper) and Thai Paper Co., Ltd. (Wangsala – Foodservice Packaging / Pulp and Paper Products). Together, these two facilities represent approximately 3% of SCGP's total sites and contribute around 1–10% of the company's total revenue.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

Other, please specify :Chi river basin and Bang Pakong river basin

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

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

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

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

SCGP operates pulp and paper facilities exposed to basin-level water stress, including Phoenix Pulp & Paper Public Company Limited (Chi River Basin) and Thai Cane Paper Public Company Limited (Kabinburi, Prachinburi Bang Pakong River Basin). Together, these two facilities represent around 3% of SCGP's total sites and contribute approximately 1–10% of total revenue.

[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

SCGP has set internal wastewater discharge standards that are stricter than those required by law. We employ a real-time monitoring system connected to the Department of Industrial Works' reporting platform to track wastewater quality. If any irregularities occur, our Environmental Incident Reporting and Investigation Guideline outlines corrective actions, such as using retention ponds and reprocessing wastewater until it complies with standards. We also work closely with local communities to regularly monitor and report potential impacts on the environment, society, or public well-being. Over the past four years, there have been no reported issues. These proactive measures aim to protect all stakeholders and ensure uninterrupted business operations.

[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?

SCGP anticipates increasingly stringent carbon pricing systems, including potential carbon taxes and emissions trading schemes (ETS) across Southeast Asia and in export markets. To ensure compliance and manage long-term regulatory risks, SCGP has implemented a multi-layered strategy combining emissions reduction initiatives, efficiency upgrades, and internal economic mechanisms. A cornerstone of this strategy is the Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) mechanism, introduced in 2020 and currently applied at USD 25/tonCO₂e (2022–2024). ICP levels are determined using a combination of peer benchmarking, anticipated future carbon costs, and Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) analysis. This ensures alignment with international standards and represents the average abatement cost needed to achieve SCGP's 25% GHG reduction target by 2030 (from a 2020 baseline). ICP is fully integrated into financial feasibility assessments by monetizing GHG emissions and embedding them into investment and project evaluation. Projects are screened against both financial performance and carbon abatement potential, ensuring that only initiatives meeting SCGP's internal hurdle rate and decarbonization criteria advance to implementation. For example, biomass co-firing, renewable energy expansion, and high-efficiency machinery investments have been prioritized under this system. SCGP also applies ICP within its Technology Readiness Level (TRL) framework, using it as a decision-making tool to accelerate readiness and deployment of low-carbon projects. Projects requiring a higher ICP than the benchmark are deferred until economic conditions or technology costs improve, ensuring cost-effective compliance. To ensure governance and accountability, the Strategy and Growth (S&G) Department monitors ICP application and conducts annual post-audits of projects. These audits assess both financial returns and verified GHG reductions. If actual results deviate by more than 20% from the approved plan, corrective action is required, and ICP benchmarks may be adjusted accordingly. Results are reported directly to the Board of Directors, embedding carbon cost considerations into corporate oversight. Beyond ICP, SCGP's strategy includes: Efficiency upgrades using best available technologies. Increased renewable energy adoption, including biomass, biogas, and solar. Natural Climate Solutions (NCS) such as forest conservation. Economic mechanisms like promotion of green financing tools (sustainability-linked loans and green loans). Through this integrated approach, SCGP not only complies with current and anticipated regulations but also strengthens long-term competitiveness by internalizing carbon costs, mitigating financial risks, and unlocking opportunities in low-carbon products and sustainable financing.

(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?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Reduced water usage and consumption

(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

Indonesia

Philippines

Thailand

Viet Nam

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Mae Klong

Other, please specify :Cikarang(Indonesia), Angat (Philippines), Chi and Maeklong (Thailand), Bé (Viet Nam)

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

SCGP's packaging paper operations are highly water-intensive, with major sites such as Siam Kraft Industry Co., Ltd. (Thailand), Vina Kraft Paper Co., Ltd. (Vietnam), PT Dayasa Aria Prima (Indonesia), PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk. (Indonesia), United Pulp and Paper Co., Inc. (Philippines), and Phoenix Pulp & Paper Public Company Limited (Thailand) relying heavily on stable water supply for pulp and paper production. Reduced water usage and consumption is therefore both a strategic necessity and a business opportunity. SCGP has implemented advanced wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse systems at multiple facilities, enabling treated process water to be reintroduced into production cycles. This reduces freshwater withdrawals, lowers water abstraction and treatment costs, and enhances compliance with emerging regulations on water use. Additionally, initiatives such as fiber sludge recovery and internal closed-loop water systems improve efficiency, reduce discharge volumes, and support circular production models.

(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:

Low

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

Using 2024 data, SCGP produced 6,061,000 tons while reducing water-withdrawal intensity from 13.0 to 12.7 m³/ton. The 0.3 m³/ton improvement equals a reduction of 1,818,300 m³ of water (0.3 × 6,061,000). At an assumed water cost of THB 2/m³, this yields an operating cost saving of about 3.64 million THB for the year. This

efficiency gain lowers operating expenses and improves cash flows, while reducing exposure to water-abstraction costs; figures exclude any capex and assume stable prices and normal operating days.

(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)

3640000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect was calculated by comparing water withdrawal intensity levels. Using 2024 production of 6,061,000 tons, the baseline scenario assumed 13.0 m³/ton, while actual performance achieved 12.7 m³/ton. The 0.3 m³/ton reduction equates to 1,818,300 m³ less water consumed. Applying an assumed cost of THB 2/m³, this results in a total saving of approximately 3.64 million THB.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

106000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The financial effect figures are derived from improvements in water use efficiency across SCGP's operations. The calculation is based on the reduction in water withdrawal intensity compared to a baseline assumption, multiplied by total production volumes, and valued using an estimated unit water cost. This approach reflects avoided operating expenses from reduced freshwater use, with assumptions including production output levels and unit water price.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SCGP implements an integrated water management strategy to reduce water usage and consumption across its pulp, paper, and packaging operations. Key initiatives include optimizing water efficiency in production processes, recycling and reusing treated wastewater, and adopting advanced technologies to minimize water discharge. Effluent is treated to meet or exceed regulatory standards, while monitoring systems are in place to investigate incidents and identify opportunities for continuous improvement. In addition, SCGP promotes sustainable water use in surrounding agricultural communities and supports restoration of local water ecosystems, which strengthens community relationships and ensures long-term water security. Employee training programs are conducted to enhance technical expertise in water management, ensuring integration and efficiency at the operational level. This opportunity is prioritized because water availability is critical to

SCGP's core businesses in pulp and paper production. By reducing water withdrawal intensity and improving recycling rates, SCGP not only mitigates water-related risks but also lowers operating costs, enhances compliance, and builds resilience against climate-related water stress.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp8

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

Improved community relations

(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

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Mekong

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

SCGP conducts its business with comprehensive social responsibility and places great importance on sustainable water management. Regarding water management, we have clearly defined one key strategy: "Rehabilitate the water sources' ecosystems and support water to communities and agriculture." This strategy reflects the organization's commitment to maintaining environmental balance and appropriately addressing the water needs of stakeholders in surrounding areas. Specifically, in terms of water sharing, SCGP has implemented continuous measures over many years, including allocating water to communities near our operations and providing treated wastewater for agricultural use. These actions not only help reduce environmental impacts but also support community sustainability and strengthen relationships with stakeholders. They are also part of our broader efforts to promote efficient and responsible use of water resources in alignment with true social responsibility.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Increase direct operating cost

(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:

- Low

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

SCGP's effective and proactive water management plays a crucial role in strengthening its relationships with local communities by ensuring a consistent and sustainable water supply that directly supports agricultural productivity and the well-being of residents in surrounding areas. By taking a responsible and structured approach to water resources, SCGP not only mitigates potential environmental impacts but also demonstrates a strong commitment to sustainable and ethical use of natural resources, which helps build credibility and trust among stakeholders. Through ongoing community engagement and collaboration, SCGP fosters partnerships with local stakeholders, creating opportunities for shared initiatives, knowledge exchange, and collective problem-solving. These efforts generate intangible benefits such as increased social capital, deeper community loyalty, and a more positive perception of the SCGP brand. Over time, these intangible benefits translate into long-term support from the community, enhanced opportunities for collaboration, and broader recognition of SCGP's sustainability efforts. This comprehensive approach helps embed SCGP more firmly within the community, reinforcing its role as a responsible corporate citizen and enhancing its overall reputation, influence, and social impact in the regions where it operates.

(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)

2000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

At SCGP's Khon Kaen plant, we provide water to surrounding communities for both agricultural and domestic use, amounting to approximately 3,000 m³ per day. The total annual cost for this water sharing is estimated at around 2 million THB, which covers fees for water extraction, electricity for pumping and distribution, and treatment expenses.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

All facilities used for operations are integrated into the system that the plant is already required to use.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Strategy: Rehabilitate the Water Sources' Ecosystems and Support Water to Communities and Agriculture SCGP implements effective and proactive water management with a strong focus on building long-lasting and sustainable relationships with local communities. This effort emphasizes ensuring a reliable and sustainable water supply, which plays a crucial role in supporting agricultural productivity and improving the well-being of residents living near our operations. SCGP manages water resources responsibly and systematically, aiming to minimize potential environmental impacts while establishing standards for sustainable and ethical use of water. This approach helps build credibility and trust among stakeholders. In addition, SCGP places great importance on ongoing community engagement to foster collaboration, knowledge exchange, and joint problem-solving. This strategy not only strengthens long-term relationships and cooperation with local communities but also promotes continuous social and environmental support. It enhances SCGP's image as a responsible corporate citizen. The strategy of rehabilitating water source ecosystems and providing water to communities and agriculture is therefore a key component of creating environmental and social value while ensuring sustainable business operations.

(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.

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)

5640000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

3.64 million THB; the financial effect was calculated by comparing water withdrawal intensity levels. Using 2024 production of 6,061,000 tons, the baseline scenario assumed 13.0 m³/ton, while actual performance achieved 12.7 m³/ton. The 0.3 m³/ton reduction equates to 1,818,300 m³ less water consumed. Applying an assumed cost of THB 2/m³, this results in savings of approximately 3.64 million THB, compared to total revenue of 132,784 million THB. The total annual cost for water sharing to community is estimated at around 2 million THB, which covers fees for water extraction, electricity for pumping and distribution, and treatment expenses

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:

More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-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

SCG Packaging recognizes the significance of respecting human rights of every individual, ensuring equitable treatment to all without discrimination, and adhering to ethical business conduct as stipulated in SCG Packaging's Human Rights Policy, which includes respect for diversity and inclusion. To ensure that SCG Packaging's business operation has a diversity and inclusion practice that respects human rights, the Board of Directors has deemed it appropriate to develop the Diversity and Inclusion Policy and Guidelines, applicable to all operations involved in SCG Packaging's products and services as well as all business activities of SCG Packaging

(direct activity), including those of its suppliers/ contractors in the business value chain and joint ventures. This policy is approved by the resolution of the Board of Directors on May 24, 2022, effective from May 24, 2022, onwards.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

20211125-scgp-diversity-and-inclusion-policy-en.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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- 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 mandate

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

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(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 the setting of corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- 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

The Board defines the medium and long-term business goals that promote sustainable value creation to SCGP and benefit all stakeholders. It also tracks ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) responsibility performance, and ensures the Management allocates and manages resources efficiently and effectively. Furthermore, the Board monitors the implementation of the Company's strategies and sets policies to develop and improve operations relating to ESG, water execution, including increased awareness and capability building of employees and stakeholders. The Board of Directors appoints and tasks various committees with water-related responsibilities: Audit Committee, Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee, including Remuneration Committee. The Audit Committee oversees overview of water-related risks and opportunities, including considering the water consumption reduction plans. The Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee oversees overview of water-related direction, metrics, and targets. The Remuneration Committee proposes the remuneration guidelines, payment methods (both monetary and non-monetary), and other benefits for SCGP's executives in accordance with their missions. Additionally, The Board of Directors appoints and tasks various committees with environmental-related responsibilities: - The Audit Committee oversees overview of environmental-related risks and opportunities. The ESG Committee will report to the Audit Committee once a year, with the primary focus on climate change under environmental issues. Reporting on water, forest, and biodiversity will depend on the agenda set for that particular cycle. - The Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee oversees overview of environmental-related direction, metrics, and targets. The ESG Committee will report to The Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee once a year, with the primary focus on climate change under environmental issues. Reporting on water, forest, and biodiversity will depend on the agenda set for that particular cycle. - The Remuneration Committee proposes the remuneration guidelines, payment methods (both monetary and non-monetary), and other benefits for SCGP's executives in accordance with their missions.

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency 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

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)

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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).

Water

(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

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- 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:

- Other, please specify :CEO report to Corporate Governance& Nomination Committee and Audit Committed, both report directly to BOD

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CEO, as the Board's representative, oversees environmental matters including risk management, investment, strategy, operational eco-efficiency, stakeholder engagement, and innovation. CEO also directs water-related efforts—covering impacts, risks, and opportunities—ensuring compliance with corporate policies, setting water targets, evaluating environmental scenarios, developing water-conscious business strategies, managing budgets, and prioritizing sustainable water use. CEO chairs ESG and Risk Management Committees, both of which address water-related issues. Key decisions include: 1.Appointing SCGP's Water Management Committee to set integrated policies on water use and discharge, define targets, assess risks, monitor 2.performance, and propose preventive measures. And

benchmarking performance and evaluating new water-saving technologies. 3. Announcing a water reduction goal in 2021, and in 2024, setting a target to reduce water withdrawal intensity by 10% by 2030 compare with 2022. 4. Approving ongoing water projects and related investments, including a 678 million THB environmental budget in 2024. 5. Encouraging staff involvement in 2024 policy advocacy, including feedback on soil and groundwater contaminated regulations. 6. Annually joining community check dam construction to support watershed and forest conservation.

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

Water

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

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

SCGP has established a policy (per the 2022 Board resolution) whereby Board members are eligible to receive bonuses of up to 0.5% of dividends distributed to shareholders. The company conducts an annual review of performance evaluation criteria for executives and managers, focusing on four key areas: Financial Performance, Customers & Centricity, Cost Management, and ESG Sustainability & People. ESG accounts for 20% of the assessment and encompasses all environmental aspects, including climate, water, and forest initiatives. Water-related KPIs are integrated into roles at all levels and subsidiaries—from COOs, ESG & Sustainability Directors, Engineering Directors, Managers, to operational staff. Water management performance is part of annual appraisals and affects variable pay such as bonuses and promotions. Evaluations consider both general and specific water-related KPIs.

[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).

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations
- Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

- Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations
- Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations

Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues
- Other engagement-related metrics, please specify :Restore ecosystems related to water sources and support water supply for communities and agricultural use.

(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

SCGP has set a water-related target to reduce water withdrawal by 35% by 2025 compared with the 2014 baseline. In 2024, an additional target was introduced: to reduce water withdrawal intensity by 10% by 2030 compared with 2022. Performance is assessed based on overall progress in reducing water use and increasing recycled water. Typically, the corporate executive team has direct responsibility for achieving these targets, covering all SCGP operations both in Thailand and overseas. Water reduction serves as a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for evaluating executive performance. To motivate and encourage commitment to environmental goals, SCGP has linked variable bonuses to environmental performance. These variable bonuses are reviewed annually and are incorporated into the overall ESG performance appraisal for executives, covering not only GHG reduction, water management, and forest management but also other environmental sustainability aspects.

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

The performance metrics of the Chief Operating Officer (COO) are directly linked to SCGP’s key water management KPIs, particularly the target to reduce water withdrawal. To ensure the most efficient and valuable use of water resources, SCGP has adopted the 3Rs principle—Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle—into its production processes. This approach helps minimize water usage, enables the reuse and recycling of water, and supports the restoration of natural water sources. COO plays a critical role in driving this initiative by providing budgetary support and closely monitoring implementation progress. Over the years, SCGP has consistently reduced its water withdrawal, primarily due to improved internal water management—especially the reuse of treated wastewater. These actions are aligned with SCGP’s climate transition plan, which focuses on reducing dependency on external water sources and minimizing the environmental impact from wastewater discharge.

Water

(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 - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations
- Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

- Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations
- Reduction of water pollution incidents
- Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations
- Reduction/elimination of environmental incidents and/or environmental notices (notices of violation)

(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

SCGP has embedded water-related KPIs into the performance assessments of all employees responsible for water management, including Business Unit Directors, ESG & Sustainability Directors, Engineering Directors, managers, and operational staff. These KPIs are directly tied to variable compensation, such as performance-based bonuses and/or career promotions. Performance evaluations consider both general employee KPIs and specific water-related indicators, such as percentage reduction in water withdrawal, percentage of recycled water, and the quality of water discharged. These efforts also align with SCGP's achievement of having no complaints from surrounding communities regarding water issues.

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

The performance metrics of Business Unit Managers are aligned with the company's key water management KPIs, particularly the water withdrawal reduction target. Similar to COO, Business Unit Managers play a critical role in driving the achievement of corporate water targets. Progress is regularly monitored through the Water Management Committee. Their responsibilities include planning to reduce external water use by increasing internal reuse, improving the quality of treated wastewater to exceed regulatory standards so it can be reused, and ensuring that excess treated water discharged externally does not impact the environment or surrounding communities. These efforts contribute directly to SCGP's climate transition plan, particularly the goal of reducing reliance on external water sources.

(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

SCGP has integrated forest-related Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) into the performance assessments of all employees responsible for forest management, including Business Unit Directors, Engineering Directors, managers, and operational staff. These KPIs are directly linked to variable compensation, such as performance-based bonuses and/or promotions. Performance evaluations consider both general employee KPIs and forest-specific indicators.

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

Business Unit Managers' performance is measured against the company's forest management goals. Like the COO, they are essential for meeting SCGP's forest and biodiversity targets, with progress tracked by the Nature Positive committee. Their duties involve ensuring deforestation- and forest conversion- free practices based on FSC standards, which supports SCGP's nature positive strategy, focusing on achieving a "Net Positive Impact" (NPI) and "No Net Loss" (NNL).
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from:

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
- Forests
- Water
- 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

SCGP's Environment and Climate policy applies to all production operations, business facilities, business partner in value chain and joint venture: from designing, procuring, manufacturing of products, services and solutions, distribution and logistics, and managing of our wastes and end of used products. This policy also applies to suppliers, contractors and service providers (tier 1 and non-tier 1); other key business partners such as associate companies (non-managed operations), joint venture partners, outsourcing partners, new project, modification project, due diligence of mergers and partnership of SCGP both domestic and abroad

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

Forests-specific commitments

- Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach
- Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain
- Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify
- Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify :Target date 2017
- Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :Target date 2017

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

(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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

scgp-environment-and-climate-policy-en.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

SCGP has developed the Supplier Code of Conduct in order to develop correct understanding among suppliers of SCGP and to serve as a mutual business standard to be adopted. For the Environment principle, SCGP suppliers shall take into account environmental impact, environmental conservation, and adaptability to climate

change, as well as sustainable use of natural resources, energy, and water in their business operations through eco-efficiency and circular economy activities, reduction of air pollution emissions, reduction of generation of wastewater and waste, hazardous or otherwise, conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, with a determination to create a net positive impact and extend such efforts to their suppliers and service providers both directly and indirectly, consistent with the 3R concept, comprising Reduce, Reuse/Recycle, and Replenish. - SCGP suppliers shall cooperate in efforts to follow up on, update, provide, and disclose data on GHG emissions in accordance with the expectations of the organization, SCGP, and relevant stakeholders. - SCGP suppliers shall encourage and support policies, goals, plans, and activities that promote participation in reduction of environmental impacts and GHG emissions. - SCGP suppliers shall foster knowledge and awareness of environment and climate management among their employees, customers, business partners, and stakeholders

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

(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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

scgp-supplier-code-of-conduct-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

- UN Global Compact
- WBCSD Forests Solutions Group
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

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

FSC: SCGP is committed to the continuous conservation of forests and biodiversity. The FSC™ Management Committee oversees and monitors sustainable forest management according to Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC™) standards. In 2024 SCGP, have been certified 98% Sustainable Forestry Management (FSCTM - Forest Stewardship Council). WBCSD: Joining as a member of WBCSD's Forest Solutions Group (FSG) and provides environmental and social information support to create guidelines related to forest products and deforestation. TCFD: SCGP adheres to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework to analyze risks and opportunities arising from climate change and have set a target to achieve Net-Zero emissions by 2050. UNGC: SCGP participated in the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) since mid of 2022, supporting the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact in the areas of human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption, Committing to making those principles part of our strategy, culture, and day-to-day operations and, collaborating, driving any policies or declaration to enhance societal goals, such as UN SDGs, including the intention to address the issue of Preventing and solving problems caused by climate change, Reduce external water use, preserve natural water sources, and prevent deforestation, among others. SCGP participated in the seminar on the topic "Partnership for Human Capital 5.0 – Towards Sustainable Intelligence" with UNGCNT, to develop human capital and adapt to the challenges and sustainable global trends. SBTi: Target set and committed for GHG emission reduction based on scientifically accepted and internationally recognized standards and aligning with the goals of the Paris Agreement. The initiative seeks to establish targets and find ways to reduce the impact of climate change. In 2023, SCGP set a new target to increase its greenhouse gas emission reduction at 25% (vs based year 2020) by 2030 to align with Science Based Target (SBTi) TNFD: In 2025, SCGP became part of the initial adoption of the TNFD framework to assess nature-related aspects, together with our parent company, SCG. The assessment includes significant impacts and dependencies related to climate, air emissions, water, waste, forest, and biodiversity. SCGP's Taskforce on Nature related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) report has been publicly disclosed since May 2025. This report can be downloaded in SCGP's website.

[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

Select all that apply

Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(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

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

COP UNGC for 4.11.pdf

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

Select from:

Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

1.Thailand Carbon Neutral Network (TCNN) Membership 2.United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) Participant 3.Global Compact Network Thailand (GCNT) Membership 4.Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification 5.Federation of Thai Industries (FTI) Membership 6.National Water Resources Board Representative

(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

SCGP works with government, industry, and society to drive its environmental commitments and transition efforts. *Climate Change:* SCGP partners with like-minded sectors to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with the Paris Agreement, targeting Net Zero emissions. Key external collaborations include: TCNN: SCGP is a Climate Action Initiator and a member of the Climate Action Leading Organization, committing to reduce GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 and achieve Net Zero by 2050. Our targets and plans align with the Paris Agreement and Thailand's national commitments, including cooperation on projects and the development of a carbon offset market. UNGC & GCNT: SCGP supports the United Nations Global Compact's 10 Principles covering human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption. We are committed to integrating these principles into our strategy, culture, and daily operations, promoting social goals such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and addressing climate change. *Water Management:* Under the Water Resources Act B.E. 2561, which came into effect on January 27, 2019, SCGP representatives—appointed by the Federation of Thai Industries—participate in the Water User Organization to support water resource management and strengthen community livelihoods under the oversight of the National Water Resources Board. Together with our partners, SCGP helps manage five major river basins: Mae Klong, East Coast, Bang Pakong, Chi, and Tha Chin. Our responsibilities cover water utilization, development, management, maintenance, restoration, and conservation, ensuring a balanced and sustainable approach with the participation of all sectors. *Forest Conservation:* SCGP demonstrates its dedication to biodiversity and sustainability by following international standards and supporting initiatives like the UNGC. SCGP adheres to Thailand's FSC Forest Stewardship Standard, complying with laws like the Forest Plantation Act, National Land Policy Committee Act and many acts as well as international treaties. Our ongoing partnership with the Forest Industry Organization (FIO) highlights our commitment to sustainable forestry practices. SCGP collaborates with the Department of Lands and works with the Royal Forest Department to distribute Eucalyptus seedlings for forest restoration. They also partner with the Forestry Research Center and Kasetsart University for biodiversity assessment and the Forest Resource Management Office for conservation projects.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :The Federation of Thai Industries

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

SCGP has actively contributed to the consultation process for the Draft Climate Change Act, B.E.(under public hearing), issued by the Department of Climate Change and Environment (Thailand). Feedback was provided through the Federation of Thai Industries (FTI), where SCGP serves as a committee representative. As part of its ongoing regulatory engagement, SCGP submitted detailed comments on the draft legislation, addressing both its potential positive and negative impacts. The company has consistently participated in all relevant stakeholder consultations and regulatory meetings to date, reflecting its commitment to collaborative, transparent, and policy-aligned climate action.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

206510

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

SCGP provides funding in the form of annual membership fees and sponsorships for various activities upon requests from the aforementioned organizations. The primary objective of this support is to enable the organizations we are members of and sponsor to act as a voice to issuers in advancing national policies, laws, and regulations related to climate change, ensuring that these are aligned with international standards and best practices. Through this engagement, SCGP is committed to aligning its business strategies and operational activities with the continuously evolving regulatory frameworks, while also contributing to national-level efforts to address climate change.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :Pulp & Paper Industrial Association (Thailand)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

SCGP actively engaged in the consultation process for Ministerial Regulation under Chapter 4 of the Water Resources Act B.E. 2561 (2018), Office of the National Water Resources (Thailand). The consultation was conducted through Thai Pulp and Paper Industry Association, under the Federation of Thai Industries, where SCGP is a member and currently holds the position of Chairman of the Club. SCGP provided feedback on the regulation regarding water utilization under Type 2 water (medium-scale water use, e.g., commercial farming, resorts) and Type 3 water (high-volume water use that may impact water resources, such as in manufacturing, electricity generation, or public utilities) categories as classified by the Water Resources Act B.E. 2561 (2018), and has consistently participated in all related stakeholder meetings and technical discussions. This engagement reflects SCGP’s commitment to responsible environmental stewardship, active participation in regulatory development, and collaboration with industry peers to support transparent, science-based environmental standards and policies.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

125190

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

SCGP provides funding in the form of annual membership fees and sponsorships for various activities upon requests from the aforementioned organizations. The primary objective of this support is to enable the organizations we are members of and sponsor to act as a voice to policymakers and relevant authorities (issuers) in advancing national policies, laws, and regulations related to water resources. This support is designed to ensure that these policies and regulations are aligned with international standards and best practices and can be effectively implemented in practice, enabling businesses and organizations to manage water resources efficiently, safely, and sustainably. Through this engagement, SCGP can ensure that its business strategies and operational activities remain aligned with continuously evolving regulatory requirements, while also contributing to national efforts to manage water resources sustainably.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :Pulp & Paper Industrial Association (Thailand)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Forests

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

SCGP has provided feedback on the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), issued by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU, through Thai Pulp and Paper Industries Association under the Federation of Thai Industries, where SCGP is a member and currently serves as Chairman of the association. The company submitted input on both the potential positive and negative impacts of the regulation, along with policy recommendations aimed at enhancing compliance readiness and accelerating implementation. SCGP has also actively participated in all relevant stakeholder discussions and regulatory meetings related to the EUDR.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

125190

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

SCGP provides funding in the form of annual membership fees and sponsorships for various activities upon requests from the aforementioned organizations. The primary objective of this support is to enable the organizations we are members of and sponsor to act as a voice to policymakers and relevant authorities (issuers) in advancing national policies, laws, and regulations related to environmental matters and other requirements relevant to the Pulp & Paper business sector. Given that the EUDR has a direct impact on SCGP's operations, the company considers it essential to thoroughly study and actively participate in policy development to ensure that its strategies and operational activities are aligned with applicable requirements and standards. Such engagement allows SCGP to effectively manage risks while also supporting sustainable practices at the industry level.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :Pulp & Paper Industrial Association (Thailand)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) legislation, currently under development in Thailand, is being drafted by the Pollution Control Department and reviewed by the relevant committees. Its primary objective is to enforce recycling regulations and the Sustainable Packaging Management Act. SCGP has provided feedback on this legislation through Thai Pulp and Paper Industries Association under the Federation of Thai Industries, where the company is a member and currently serves as Chairman. SCGP has shared insights on both the potential positive and negative impacts of the regulation, along with policy recommendations to strengthen compliance readiness and expedite implementation. In addition, the company actively participates in stakeholder consultations and all regulatory meetings related to the EPR.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

125190

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

SCGP supports various organizations through annual membership fees and activity sponsorships, with the primary aim of strengthening their role as representatives in voicing opinions and driving national policies, laws, and regulations related to environmental issues and requirements in the pulp and paper sector. Although EPR indirectly affects SCGP's operations in both paper and plastic packaging industries, the company places importance on conducting comprehensive studies and proactively engaging in policy development. This ensures that its strategies and operations are aligned with applicable requirements and standards. Such engagement also enables SCGP to effectively manage risks while promoting environmentally sustainable practices across the industry.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :EPR

[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 communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Water

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Water pollution indicators
- Content of environmental policies
- Deforestation and conversion footprint
- Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Biodiversity indicators
- Public policy engagement
- Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

These matters are addressed in Sustainability report, as referenced on page as follow: Governance on page 3-8 Strategy and risk management on page 69-78 Metrics and target on page 81-112

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

sd-report-2024-en_FINAL.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

To enhance transparency in corporate environmental reporting, SCGP has integrated non-financial metrics and data into its mainstream financial reports. This integration enables stakeholders and data users to clearly understand how SCGP communicates its environmental strategies, greenhouse gas emissions, water and resource dependencies, biodiversity considerations, as well as related impacts, risks, and opportunities, and through which channels these communications are made. The company's environmental disclosures are aligned with international reporting standards and frameworks, including TCFD, GRI, and SASB, ensuring that

the information provided is credible, comprehensive, and comparable. By incorporating environmental data into financial reporting, SCGP enables investors and stakeholders to assess the company's environmental performance, understand its sustainability commitments, and evaluate potential risks and opportunities that may impact business operations. This integrated reporting approach not only enhances transparency but also supports informed and responsible decision-making, reflecting SCGP's commitment to conducting business sustainably and responsibly across all operations and its value chain.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities | |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

These matters are addressed In TCFD, as referenced on page as follow: Governance on page 7-12 Strategy on page 14-23 Risk management on page 31-41 Metrics and target 44-47 GHG scope 1,2,3 on page 49 Responsibility climate lobbying on page 50

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

tcf-report-2025.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

SCGP implements TCFD reporting to provide transparency on climate change and water management. Governance: SCGP has a robust governance framework where senior executives and the Board oversee climate-related policies and monitor performance. Strategy: Climate considerations are integrated into business strategy, including production planning, supply chain management, clean technology investments, water management, resource efficiency, and biodiversity, creating both economic and environmental value. Risk Management: SCGP systematically assesses climate and environmental risks, covering plants in water- and climate-sensitive areas, and implements measures to reduce water usage, recycle, and prevent business disruptions. Metrics & Targets: Clear environmental metrics and targets are set, covering GHG emissions, water usage, and resource management. GHG Scope 1, 2, 3: The company reports key emissions across Scope 1, 2, and Scope 3, linked to plant operations, energy use, and supply chain. Responsibility / Climate Lobbying: SCGP engages with policymakers and relevant authorities to support climate policies and regulations aligned with international standards. This integrated approach ensures transparency, informs stakeholders, and supports SCGP's commitment to sustainable and responsible business practices.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Public policy engagement
- Water pollution indicators
- Content of environmental policies
- Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

These matters are addressed in Annual report, as referenced on page as follow: Governance on page 118-214 Strategy and risk management on page 69-81 Metrics and target on page 6-7

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

SCGP AR EN 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Stock Exchange of Thailand(SET) requires listed companies to prepare an Annual Report as a key channel for communicating important information about the company's financial performance and operations in a transparent and comprehensive manner to investors and stakeholders. Beyond reporting financial results and business performance indicators, the Annual Report also serves as a tool to communicate the company's short- and long-term strategies, operational direction, as well as policies and risk management approaches. In terms of sustainability reporting, the Annual Report covers the company's social, environmental, and governance (ESG) responsibilities. Specifically, the environmental section reports on resource management, minimizing environmental impacts, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and efficient use of energy, water, and materials, along with other sustainability measures implemented to support sustainable business operations. Such reporting enables investors and stakeholders to assess the company's efforts to balance business growth with environmental stewardship, while ensuring full compliance with legal requirements and the regulations of SET

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Risks & Opportunities
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Biodiversity indicators
- Water pollution indicators
- Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

These matters are addressed in TNFD, as referenced on page as follow: Governance on page 5-10 Strategy and risk management on page 15-27 Metrics and target on page 36-38

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.8) Comment

To facilitate the effective implementation of Net Positive Impact (NPI), No Net Loss (NNL), and Deforestation- and Forest Conversion-Free (DCF) practices across all company operations, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, SCGP adheres to the guidelines established by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). The key highlights of the TNFD recommendations address nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities across business operations and value chains. SCGP aligns with global frameworks to ensure consistency with existing standards such as the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). SCGP uses the LEAP approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare) designed to help companies identify, manage and report on their nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities. In terms of governance and social aspects related to nature: 1) The Board's Oversight and Management: SCGP's sustainability governance is integrated into its core business strategy through the Committee. 2) Human rights: SCGP respects stakeholder rights and values their opinions, fostering an understanding of sustainability practices. 3) Community engagement approach: SCGP conducts annual community satisfaction surveys that assess impact and inform future engagement strategies. SCGP's TNFD report can be downloaded from SCGP's website.

[Add row]

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:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct Monitoring with Flow Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water is a crucial raw material for SCGP's industrial production. We make continuous efforts to reduce water consumption and minimize the withdrawal of external water sources. For this reason, water withdrawal volume is one of the key performance indicators we use to monitor usage and identify further opportunities for reduction. SCGP follows the 3Rs principle — Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle — in its operations. For water withdrawal volume at all operation sites, measurements are taken in real time using flow meters, which are regularly calibrated according to schedule. Water withdrawal and other water-related data are recorded in the

company's reporting system called "SHEKPI", with categorization by water source and the activities where the water is used. Water withdrawal data is reported monthly to plant managers and summarized quarterly for SCGP's Water Management Committee to support effective ongoing water management.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct Monitoring with Flow Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

At every operation site, SCGP reports water withdrawals – volumes by source, with clear categorization of water sources in accordance with GRI guidelines. These sources include surface water, groundwater, seawater, and water purchased from external providers (municipal water). In addition, the AQUEDUCT tool is used to assess water stress areas to ensure alignment with the water sources used at each operation site and to inform prioritization for water management planning and the identification of alternative water sources. SCGP uses this information to identify priority areas for action, set and refine water management targets, and engage in collaboration with local water management authorities in the regions where our sites are located.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

SCGP conducts water quality monitoring through its in-house laboratory, which serves as a guideline for daily operations. Parameters monitored include TDS, TSS, hardness, pH, and others. For sites that use water supplied by external providers, data from the supplier is used, and the water quality must comply with the standards specified in the contract.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At SCGP, water withdrawal quality involves evaluating the condition of water from different sources by measuring Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) using standardized techniques. Water is classified into two categories based on TDS levels: Freshwater, which has TDS of 1,000 milligrams per liter or less, and Other Water, which exceeds this threshold. This classification ensures that the water used in production, utility systems, and other operations is appropriate for its purpose. SCGP's approach to monitoring aligns with the UN Environment's Global Environment Monitoring System for Freshwater (GEMS/Water), which aims to build a long-term global database on water quality. By doing so, SCGP contributes to global sustainability goals, optimizes water usage, and ensures compliance with regulations. Key parameters such as pH, TDS, turbidity, and specific contaminants are regularly measured to uphold both operational performance and environmental responsibility.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring is conducted using flow meters, with real-time measurement to generate reports submitted to the government's data collection system for operation sites where the volume of wastewater discharge complies with legal requirements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All operation site of SCGP tracks the volume of water discharges according to their discharge locations and closely monitors pollutant levels to ensure proper oversight.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct Monitoring with Flow Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

At every operation site, SCGP reports water discharges, with clear categorization by discharge sources, in accordance with GRI guidelines. All SCGP operation sites manage water discharges by monitoring the volume released to each destination and thoroughly tracking pollutant levels, especially for discharges into freshwater bodies. The company operates effluent treatment systems to treat wastewater before it is released, in order to protect the environment and comply with legal requirements. SCGP also prepares and submits discharge reports to the relevant government authorities to ensure full compliance with both local and international regulations. This practice supports responsible water management, reduces environmental impact, and reinforces the company's commitment to sustainable operations.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct Monitoring with Flow Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

All SCGP operation sites manage wastewater discharges by monitoring both the volume and quality of water released to each destination. Before being discharged into the environment, wastewater undergoes a treatment process, which may include secondary and tertiary treatment systems depending on the regulatory requirements and control levels at each site. Each stage of the treatment process is carefully monitored to ensure that pollutants are effectively removed. By evaluating the performance at each stage, SCGP can ensure that the final discharged water meets the required environmental standards.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

SCGP Quality Monitoring is conducted through Online Monitoring, In-house Laboratory for Daily Guideline Operation and 3rd Party Certified Laboratory for Reporting. Parameters monitored include BOD, COD, SS, pH, Oil&Grease, and others. AOX will be measured in Pulp&Paper factories

(9.2.4) Please explain

SCGP monitors the quality of discharged water by using standard effluent parameters to accurately track pollutants based on discharge destinations. A key part of this process is the operation of the effluent treatment plant, where wastewater is treated prior to release. Each stage of the treatment process is carefully assessed to ensure effective pollutant removal, helping to protect the environment. Water quality is monitored through real-time online systems—such as COD measurements linked to the Department of Industrial Works—and daily in-house lab testing to ensure adherence to regulatory limits. SCGP also submits discharge data to relevant authorities to comply with both local and international standards. This thorough monitoring strategy reduces environmental impact, enhances water management, and supports the company's broader goals for sustainability and regulatory compliance.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

SCGP Quality Monitoring is conducted through In-house Laboratory for Daily Guideline Operation, and 3rd Party Certified Laboratory for Reporting. SCGP measures nitrogen in the form of TKN and phosphorus in the form of T-P, in accordance with government regulatory requirements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Although SCGP's manufacturing processes do not generate nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) and the levels of these pollutants in the wastewater are very low, we remain aware of the potential impacts on water bodies. Therefore, we monitor both nitrogen and phosphorus in the form of TKN and Total-P in accordance with the required standards.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

SCGP Quality Monitoring is conducted through Online Monitoring, In-house Laboratory for Daily Guideline Operation, and 3rd Party Certified Laboratory for Reporting for monthly

(9.2.4) Please explain

SCGP monitors the quality of water discharges—including temperature—through a comprehensive system designed to ensure environmental protection and regulatory compliance. This includes real-time monitoring systems, daily in-house lab testing for operational control, and assessments by certified third-party laboratories for official reporting. This layered monitoring approach ensures that all discharge parameters meet required standards and support sustainable water management efforts.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Total water consumption is calculated monthly from water withdrawal volumes minus water discharges

(9.2.4) Please explain

Total water consumption is calculated monthly from water withdrawal volumes minus water discharges at all our operational sites. The data is reported monthly to plant managers and quarterly to the SCGP Management Committee. All water-related data is verified by a third party and is included in the annual Sustainability Development (SD) Report.

[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/year)

76900

(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:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In the past year, SCGP's total water withdrawals increased compared to 2023, mainly due to an expansion in production capacity of nearly 10% across both existing operational sites and newly acquired business units(2023 is 5,526 Thousand tons, 2024 is 6,061 Thousand tons) However, total water usage rose by only 7%, reflecting the effectiveness of our water efficiency measures. This result aligns with SCGP's strategic target to reduce water withdrawal intensity by 10% by 2030, using 2022 as the baseline year. To achieve this goal, SCGP remains committed to adopting advanced innovations and technologies, implementing the 3R principles—Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle—integrating water efficiency into investment planning, and closely monitoring and managing water-related risks. These ongoing efforts form part of our proactive roadmap to ensure that SCGP's water management is sustainable across all operations over the next five years.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

60700

(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:

- Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2024, SCGP's water discharges increased by only 0.5% (and has continued to decrease from previous years) while total water usage rose by 7% due to increased production capacity across both existing facilities and newly acquired operations. The company places great importance on ensuring that all wastewater is treated to meet regulatory standards through the use of advanced treatment systems. Beyond compliance, SCGP remains committed to continuously reducing discharge volumes by reusing treated water from its Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) in various processes, such as gardening and cooling systems. One key initiative is the implementation of a closed-loop water system for cooling gear motors, which efficiently recirculates water within the process and significantly reduces the need for discharge. Additionally, improvements in water recycling within the paper production process further reduce the volume of water that requires treatment and release. These efforts reflect SCGP's strong commitment to minimizing wastewater discharge and maximizing internal water reuse wherever possible, demonstrating our dedication to reducing water discharges sustainably over the next five years.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

16200

(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:

- Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Over the years, despite SCGP's continuous business expansion, our proportion of water consumption has decreased relative to the increase in production capacity. This achievement is the result of multiple measures, including improving production processes to enhance internal water reuse, upgrading wastewater treatment systems to enable greater recycling, and reducing both the use of fresh water and the discharge of wastewater into the environment. With our 2030 target to reduce water withdrawal intensity by 10%, SCGP remains fully committed to comprehensive and continuous water management, including strategic planning for the adoption of new technologies and investment initiatives. These ongoing efforts aim to ensure sustainable stewardship of water resources across all operations well into the future.

[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)

49800

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- 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:

- Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

64.76

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

- WRI Aqueduct
- WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

In 2024, SCGP enhanced its use of the Aqueduct tool by adopting the latest version to assess water stress areas. The tool is currently available and last updated in August 2023. It is updated roughly every 4-5 years. The latest iteration of Aqueduct, Aqueduct 4.0, includes more granular data, higher resolution, new indicators, improved tool function and access to underlying hydrological models. This makes 2024 the first year we formally report our operations located in areas identified as water-stressed. Although such areas were not highlighted in previous reports, SCGP has always maintained systematic water management in all sites. This includes monitoring official data from government agencies, actively participating as a member of local water user committees, and collaborating with stakeholders to ensure shared water governance and timely updates on local conditions. These efforts help us operate sustainably without adversely impacting nearby communities. Identifying water stress areas enables us to implement more targeted water management strategies, especially when planning future investments, adopting new technologies, and innovating to reduce water-related risks both now and in the years ahead.

[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/year)

35954

(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:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2024, nearly 50% of SCGP's total water use came from freshwater withdrawals, representing a 5.6% increase from the previous year due to higher production output and ongoing business expansion. Despite this growth, the proportion of freshwater use remains lower than the rate of production increase, underscoring SCGP's strong commitment to continuously improving water efficiency and reducing water consumption within its operations. Example of site is Phoenix Pulp&Paper located in Khon Khan province, Thailand

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No usage of this type of water

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

35980

(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:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater-renewable usage was 7.8% higher than the previous reporting year because SCGP has developed various innovative products at sites that rely on groundwater, which require more water to enhance product quality. Example of site is Siam Kraft located in Ratchaburi province, Thailand

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No usage of this type of water

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No usage of this type of water

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4980

(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:

Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water sourced from third-party providers increased by 21% compared to the previous reporting year. This is primarily because SCGP expanded its reporting scope in 2024 to include fiber and rigid packaging companies. Additionally, most of these operational sites are located within industrial estates that provide centralized water supply services. Example of site is Prepack-Sin located in Samuthsakorn province, Thailand

[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/year)

60400

(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:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, SCGP's wastewater discharge increased by only 0.5%, continuing a downward trend from previous years, while total water consumption rose by 7% due to increased production capacity at both existing facilities and newly acquired operations(2023 is 5,526 Thousand tons, 2024 is 6,061Thousand tons). Nearly 100% of SCGP's treated wastewater is discharged into freshwater sources. Therefore, the company places great emphasis on ensuring that all wastewater is properly treated to comply with regulatory standards by utilizing advanced treatment technologies. Beyond compliance, SCGP is committed to achieving water treatment standards that exceed legal requirements.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

No Discharge to this type of water

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

No Discharge to this type of water

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

700

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In certain operation facilities, we provide treated discharge water to local communities for agricultural purposes. The discharged water fully complies with applicable standards and regulations, making it safe and suitable for use in farming. Local communities have expressed satisfaction with the quality of the water. In 2024, however, the volume supplied decreased by 158% compared to the previous reporting year, primarily because key facilities, including Siam Kraft Industry Ratchaburi and Phoenix Pulp & Paper, did not supply water to farmers.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

35218525

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

51-60

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The packaging paper business has been continuously expanding its production capacity each year in line with market growth, which has resulted in an overall increase in water consumption and wastewater discharge compared to the previous year. Wastewater from this industrial segment accounts for more than 50% of the group's total wastewater. Therefore, we carefully implement tertiary treatment systems to ensure that discharged water meets environmental standards, does not harm the environment, and can be safely reused. However, when analyzed in terms of water intensity—measured as cubic meters of water per unit of production—the group's mills achieved an 8% reduction compared to last year. This improvement was largely driven by strategic enhancements in wastewater management, including upgrades to treatment systems that ensure higher-quality treated water. These measures allow a greater proportion of water to be reused in the production process, reducing the need to draw additional water from external sources. Such initiatives not only improve operational efficiency but also reflect the company's commitment to sustainable water management and responsible resource use amidst ongoing production growth. Example of sites are Vina Kraft(Vietnam), Fajar(Indonesia), Siam Kraft(Thailand)

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

25182214

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Although the Pulp & Paper and packaging paper businesses have continued to expand their production capacity each year in line with market growth, the adoption of various advanced technologies has helped mitigate the impact on water resources. Measures such as reusing water within the paper production process and upgrading wastewater treatment systems to enable higher levels of water recycling have contributed to a significant reduction in wastewater discharge. As a result, despite higher overall production, the total volume of wastewater released has decreased compared to the previous year, demonstrating the effectiveness of these water management initiatives in promoting more sustainable operations. Example of sites are Thai Cane Paper(Thailand), Dayasa(Indonesia), Thai container(Thailand)

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

SCGP employs a comprehensive wastewater treatment approach that prioritizes advanced secondary and tertiary processes to ensure adherence to environmental regulations. While primary treatment, involving sedimentation and flotation to remove large particles, oils, and suspended solids, is a part of the overall system, SCGP does not rely solely on it at any of its facilities. Secondary treatment utilizes anaerobic digesters to reduce Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) by breaking down organic materials and producing biogas for energy, followed by aerobic treatment where microorganisms further decompose organic matter with the aid of oxygen. Tertiary treatment employs sophisticated methods like coagulation, sedimentation, and activated carbon adsorption to eliminate dissolved substances, including nitrogen and phosphorus. In certain instances, SCGP discharges untreated wastewater to third-party treatment facilities within industrial estates such as the Eastern Seaboard Industrial Estate (Thailand) – IE, where comprehensive primary and secondary treatments are performed. Furthermore, SCGP utilizes natural systems, such as lagoons and Project Green, for stormwater treatment, demonstrating a commitment to sustainable and efficient water management practices.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

SCGP employs a comprehensive wastewater treatment approach that prioritizes advanced secondary and tertiary processes to ensure adherence to environmental regulations. While primary treatment, involving sedimentation and flotation to remove large particles, oils, and suspended solids, is a part of the overall system, SCGP does not rely solely on it at any of its facilities. Secondary treatment utilizes anaerobic digesters to reduce Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) by breaking down organic materials and producing biogas for energy, followed by aerobic treatment where microorganisms further decompose organic matter with the aid of oxygen. Tertiary treatment employs sophisticated methods like coagulation, sedimentation, and activated carbon adsorption to eliminate dissolved substances, including nitrogen and phosphorus. In certain instances, SCGP discharges untreated wastewater to third-party treatment facilities within industrial estates such as the Eastern Seaboard Industrial Estate (Thailand) – IE, where comprehensive primary and secondary treatments are performed. Furthermore, SCGP utilizes natural systems, such as lagoons and Project Green, for stormwater treatment, demonstrating a commitment to sustainable and efficient water management practices.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

188223

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

SCGP has expanded into the paper packaging segment, and in 2024, one additional overseas mill was reported. Most of these mills operate within industrial estates, where wastewater is discharged to the estate's central treatment system. Although the wastewater is sent for centralized treatment, all of our mills perform primary treatment before sending it for further processing. The wastewater generated from these mills accounts for only 1–2% of the total wastewater within the group. Example of site is Prepack-Sin(Thailand)

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

SCGP provides treated water from its wastewater treatment systems to communities surrounding its mills, allowing it to be used for agricultural purposes. This initiative is offered upon request from local farmers and is part of the company's commitment to supporting sustainable water management and promoting resource efficiency. By making treated water available for irrigation and other agricultural activities, SCGP helps reduce the demand for freshwater in the local area, while fostering positive relationships with neighboring communities and contributing to the overall sustainability of its operations.

[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)

92.6

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

Nitrates

Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Thai regulations do not prescribe specific limits for phosphate in wastewater. Nevertheless, SCGP proactively monitors phosphorus in the form of Total Phosphorus (as P). Across both tertiary and secondary treatment facilities, the company maintains levels below 0.5 mg/L, which is considered very low. By converting phosphorus into phosphate (PO_4^{3-}) using the standard conversion ratio of 1 gram of phosphorus to 3.066 grams of phosphate, in 2024 SCGP estimates its discharge at around 92.6 metric tons of phosphate. This figure is derived from a total treated flow volume of 60,400 megaliters—comprising 35,218 megaliters from tertiary treatment and 25,182 megaliters from secondary treatment. SCGP also complies with national regulations on wastewater discharge by maintaining Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) levels below 10 mg/L, which is an important measure to safeguard natural water bodies. In practice, monitoring results show that TKN levels from both treatment

processes consistently remain below 3 mg/L, significantly lower than the regulatory limit. In 2024, based on a total wastewater volume of 60,400 megaliters, this corresponds to a TKN loading of 182.1 metric tons. At present, SCGP monitors only TKN and does not report nitrate concentrations. Therefore, the reported figures represent a combined loading of 92.6 metric tons of phosphate and 181.2 metric tons of TKN.

[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 water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

5

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

SCGP's five facilities play a critical role in the company's operations, accounting for approximately 26% of total production capacity. These facilities are classified as upstream production plants, responsible for producing essential raw materials such as fibrous materials and packaging paper. These outputs are then supplied both to SCGP's own downstream plants and to external customers, making these facilities strategically important in the company's value chain. Beyond their significance in production volume, these six facilities are also strategically important in terms of water use, together consuming more than 37% of SCGP's total water usage. This highlights the company's substantial reliance on water resources in these locations. According to the Aqueduct assessment, all six sites are located in water-stressed areas, with some classified as extremely high risk. This situation underscores the need for SCGP to prioritize water management initiatives and investment planning at these sites to strengthen operational resilience. By focusing its efforts and adopting a proactive management approach, SCGP can mitigate water-related risks, ensure business continuity, and prevent operational disruptions that could negatively impact revenue and long-term competitiveness.

Upstream value chain

(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 water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.4) Please explain

*SCGP is evaluating physical risks at its upstream plants to minimize water-related risks and implement mitigation plans that include water reduction projects.
[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)

PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk.

(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
- Opportunities

(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

Indonesia

- Other, please specify :Cikarang River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-6.27304

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

107.12113

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

14797.91

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

14786.21

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

11.7

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6753.08

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

6753.08

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

8044.84

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

SCGP collects environmental data on a central platform called SHEKPI. Each month, operation sites input their data into this platform to review monthly, quarterly, and annual summaries, as well as to evaluate performance against set targets. If performance does not align with the plan, corrective actions can then be taken. Water-related data is obtained from actual measurements conducted at intervals specified by the company, using reliable meters that are regularly calibrated. Comparison with the previous reporting year: 3% higher water withdrawal 19% lower water discharge 34% higher water consumption 35% lower recycle water in processes Our water usage has increased each year in line with business expansion. However, we have set targets to reduce water intensity (m³/ton of production), with specific reduction plans assigned to every plant that emphasize increasing the portion of treated water and recycled water in process. In addition, we have established a long-term goal of achieving a 10% reduction in water withdrawal intensity by 2030.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Thai Cane Paper PCL (Prachinburi)

(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
- Opportunities

(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 :Bangpakong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.946745

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.815002

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2572.24

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

2572.24

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2279.76

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

2279.76

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

292.48

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

SCGP collects environmental data on a central platform called SHEKPI. Each month, operation sites input their data into this platform to review monthly, quarterly, and annual summaries, as well as to evaluate performance against set targets. If performance does not align with the plan, corrective actions can then be taken. Water-related data is obtained from actual measurements conducted at intervals specified by the company, using reliable meters that are regularly calibrated. Comparison with the previous reporting year 2% higher water withdrawal 29% lower water discharge 6% higher water consumption 22% higher recycle water in processes Our water usage has increased each year in line with business expansion. However, we have set targets to reduce water intensity (m³/ton of production), with specific reduction plans assigned to every plant that emphasize increasing reuse and recycle water as well as chemical trial to reduce water consumption. In addition, we have established a long-term goal of achieving a 10% reduction in water withdrawal intensity by 2030.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

PHOENIX PULP & PAPER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(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

Opportunities

(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 :Chi

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.702969

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

102.749142

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

13675.95

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

13675.95

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

12508.56

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

12508.56

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1167.39

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

SCGP collects environmental data on a central platform called SHEKPI. Each month, operation sites input their data into this platform to review monthly, quarterly, and annual summaries, as well as to evaluate performance against set targets. If performance does not align with the plan, corrective actions can then be taken. Water-related data is obtained from actual measurements conducted at intervals specified by the company, using reliable meters that are regularly calibrated. Comparison with the previous reporting year 9% higher water withdrawal 6% higher water discharge 9% higher water consumption 31% higher recycle water in processes Our water usage has increased each year in line with business expansion. However, we have set targets to reduce water intensity (m³/ton of production), with specific reduction plans assigned to every plant that emphasize increasing reuse and recycle water in process. In addition, we have established a long-term goal of achieving a 10% reduction in water withdrawal intensity by 2030.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CHOK YUEN YONG INDUSTRY COMPANY LIMITED

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(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 :Mun

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2360.13

(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)

2159.22

(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)

200.91

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water data is measured using standardized instruments that are regularly calibrated, and the data is accurately recorded. Comparison with the previous reporting year 37% higher water withdrawal 42% higher water discharge As production lines expand, there are many trials as well as process development. However, they are optimized to operate with reduced water consumption from increased recycle water in process.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Thai Containers Group Co.,Ltd. (Navanakorn)

(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
- Opportunities

(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

14.12141

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.59469

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

43.82

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

43.82

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

18.53

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

18.53

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

25.29

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

SCGP collects environmental data on a central platform called SHEKPI. Each month, operation sites input their data into this platform to review monthly, quarterly, and annual summaries, as well as to evaluate performance against set targets. If performance does not align with the plan, corrective actions can then be taken. Water-related data is obtained from actual measurements conducted at intervals specified by the company, using reliable meters that are regularly calibrated. Comparison with the previous reporting year: 9% higher water withdrawal 8% lower water discharge 28% higher water consumption Our water usage has increased each year in line with business expansion. However, we have set targets to reduce water intensity (m^3/ton of production), with specific reduction plans assigned to

every plant that emphasize increasing the use of treated water and recycled water in process. In addition, we have established a long-term goal of achieving a 10% reduction in water withdrawal intensity by 2030.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Thai Containers Group Co.,Ltd. (Saraburi)

(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
- Opportunities

(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 :Pasak

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.58403

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.97394

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

27.09

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

27.09

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

10.8

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

10.8

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

16.29

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

SCGP collects environmental data on a central platform called SHEKPI. Each month, operation sites input their data into this platform to review monthly, quarterly, and annual summaries, as well as to evaluate performance against set targets. If performance does not align with the plan, corrective actions can then be taken. Water-related data is obtained from actual measurements conducted at intervals specified by the company, using reliable meters that are regularly calibrated. Comparison with the previous reporting year: 34% higher water withdrawal 50% lower water discharge 26% higher water consumption 44% lower recycle water in processes Our water usage has increased each year in line with business expansion. However, we have set targets to reduce water intensity (m³/ton of production), with specific reduction plans assigned to every plant that emphasize increasing the use of treated water and recycled water in process. In addition, we have established a long-term goal of achieving a 10% reduction in water withdrawal intensity by 2030.

[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

The assurance of SCGP's SD Report 2024 was carried out by SGS in line with internationally recognized standards at a Limited Assurance level, following ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410. The scope of the assurance covered not only the evaluation of the quality, accuracy, and reliability of the disclosed performance data, but also the assessment of its compliance with key reporting frameworks, namely GRI Standards 2021, the WBCSD/WRI GHG Protocol, SASB, and IFRS The evaluation focused on key water-related performance indicators, including: 1. Water withdrawal and recycled water (million cubic meters) 2. Water discharge (million cubic meters) 3. Water discharge by quality (BOD, COD, and TSS in tons) 4. Intensity of water withdrawal reduction (%) Public at 2024 SD Report page 205-107 as link below <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2024-en.pdf>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance of SCGP's SD Report 2024 was carried out by SGS in line with internationally recognized standards at a Limited Assurance level, following ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410. The scope of the assurance covered not only the evaluation of the quality, accuracy, and reliability of the disclosed performance data, but also the assessment of its compliance with key reporting frameworks, namely GRI Standards 2021, the WBCSD/WRI GHG Protocol, SASB, and IFRS The evaluation focused on key water-related performance indicators, including: 1. Water withdrawal and recycled water (million cubic meters) 2. Water discharge (million cubic meters) 3. Water discharge by quality (BOD, COD, and TSS in tons) 4. Intensity of water withdrawal reduction (%) Public at 2024 SD Report page 205-107 as link below <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2024-en.pdf>

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance of SCGP's SD Report 2024 was carried out by SGS in line with internationally recognized standards at a Limited Assurance level, following ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410. The scope of the assurance covered not only the evaluation of the quality, accuracy, and reliability of the disclosed performance data, but also the assessment of its compliance with key reporting frameworks, namely GRI Standards 2021, the WBCSD/WRI GHG Protocol, SASB, and IFRS. The evaluation focused on key water-related performance indicators, including: 1. Water withdrawal and recycled water (million cubic meters) 2. Water discharge (million cubic meters) 3. Water discharge by quality (BOD, COD, and TSS in tons) 4. Intensity of water withdrawal reduction (%) Public at 2024 SD Report page 205-107 as link below <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2024-en.pdf>

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance of SCGP's SD Report 2024 was carried out by SGS in line with internationally recognized standards at a Limited Assurance level, following ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410. The scope of the assurance covered not only the evaluation of the quality, accuracy, and reliability of the disclosed performance data, but also the assessment of its compliance with key reporting frameworks, namely GRI Standards 2021, the WBCSD/WRI GHG Protocol, SASB, and IFRS. The evaluation focused on key water-related performance indicators, including: 1. Water withdrawal and recycled water (million cubic meters) 2. Water discharge (million cubic meters) 3. Water discharge by quality (BOD, COD, and TSS in tons) 4. Intensity of water withdrawal reduction (%) Public at 2024 SD Report page 205-107 as link below <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2024-en.pdf>

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance of SCGP's SD Report 2024 was carried out by SGS in line with internationally recognized standards at a Limited Assurance level, following ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410. The scope of the assurance covered not only the evaluation of the quality, accuracy, and reliability of the disclosed performance data, but also the assessment of its compliance with key reporting frameworks, namely GRI Standards 2021, the WBCSD/WRI GHG Protocol, SASB, and IFRS. The evaluation focused on key water-related performance indicators, including: 1. Water withdrawal and recycled water (million cubic meters) 2. Water discharge (million cubic meters)

3. Water discharge by quality (BOD, COD, and TSS in tons) 4. Intensity of water withdrawal reduction (%) Public at 2024 SD Report page 205-107 as link below <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2024-en.pdf>

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance of SCGP's SD Report 2024 was carried out by SGS in line with internationally recognized standards at a Limited Assurance level, following ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410. The scope of the assurance covered not only the evaluation of the quality, accuracy, and reliability of the disclosed performance data, but also the assessment of its compliance with key reporting frameworks, namely GRI Standards 2021, the WBCSD/WRI GHG Protocol, SASB, and IFRS. The evaluation focused on key water-related performance indicators, including: 1. Water withdrawal and recycled water (million cubic meters) 2. Water discharge (million cubic meters) 3. Water discharge by quality (BOD, COD, and TSS in tons) 4. Intensity of water withdrawal reduction (%) Public at 2024 SD Report page 205-107 as link below <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2024-en.pdf>

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance of SCGP's SD Report 2024 was carried out by SGS in line with internationally recognized standards at a Limited Assurance level, following ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410. The scope of the assurance covered not only the evaluation of the quality, accuracy, and reliability of the disclosed performance data, but also the assessment of its compliance with key reporting frameworks, namely GRI Standards 2021, the WBCSD/WRI GHG Protocol, SASB, and IFRS. The evaluation focused on key water-related performance indicators, including: 1. Water withdrawal and recycled water (million cubic meters) 2. Water discharge (million cubic meters) 3. Water discharge by quality (BOD, COD, and TSS in tons) 4. Intensity of water withdrawal reduction (%) Public at 2024 SD Report page 205-107 as link below <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2024-en.pdf>

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance of SCGP's SD Report 2024 was carried out by SGS in line with internationally recognized standards at a Limited Assurance level, following ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410. The scope of the assurance covered not only the evaluation of the quality, accuracy, and reliability of the disclosed performance data, but also the assessment of its compliance with key reporting frameworks, namely GRI Standards 2021, the WBCSD/WRI GHG Protocol, SASB, and IFRS. The evaluation focused on key water-related performance indicators, including: 1. Water withdrawal and recycled water (million cubic meters) 2. Water discharge (million cubic meters) 3. Water discharge by quality (BOD, COD, and TSS in tons) 4. Intensity of water withdrawal reduction (%) Public at 2024 SD Report page 205-107 as link below <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2024-en.pdf>
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

No, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

132783687000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1726705.94

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

In 2024, SCGP's water efficiency, measured as revenue per ton of water used, was 1,726,706 THB, down from 1,807,639 THB in 2023. Although water intensity per unit of production improved, lower product prices and intensified market competition reduced revenue per water withdrawn. This highlights external economic impacts, while SCGP continues implementing the 3Rs principle to improve water use efficiency and achieve its 10% water intensity reduction target by 2030.
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Integrated Packaging Business (Packaging Paper)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

9.6

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production

(9.12.5) Comment

Calculated on product group by calculating total water withdrawal (36.27 million cubic meter) divided by total production (3.79 million ton)

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

Integrated Packaging Business (Consumer and Performance Packaging)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

2.1

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production

(9.12.5) Comment

Calculated on product group by calculating total water withdrawal (0.30 million cubic meter) divided by total production (0.14 million ton)

Row 3

(9.12.1) Product name

Fibrous Business

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

25.2

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production

(9.12.5) Comment

Calculated on product group by calculating total water withdrawal (21.17 million cubic meter) divided by total production (0.84 million ton)

Row 4

(9.12.1) Product name

Recycling Business

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production

(9.12.5) Comment

Recycling business data will be disclosed through sustainability report 2025.

Row 5

(9.12.1) Product name

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.72

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production

(9.12.5) Comment

*Calculated on product group by calculating total water withdrawal (0.72 million cubic meter) divided by total production (1 million ton)
[Add 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

At SCGP, we ensure our products are free from hazardous substances through thorough risk assessments, supplier evaluations, and compliance with international safety standards. Our chemicals management policy identifies key materials such as starch, ink, plastic film, and strength improvement agents, which are used in over 50% of our production processes. These materials are not classified as chemicals of concern. To achieve this, we employ: Supplier Risk Management: We collaborate with suppliers to ensure all materials meet regulatory safety standards and contain no hazardous substances. Regulatory Compliance and Monitoring:

SCGP adheres to regulations like REACH and RoHS, ensuring our products meet strict standards for hazardous materials. Product Stewardship: We implement product stewardship throughout the lifecycle, ensuring safe chemical management. Our efforts to reduce hazardous substances reflect our commitment to delivering safe, sustainable products.

[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:

Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

SCGP has shown continuous commitment and efforts to reduce water consumption across all production processes. This is reflected in the steadily decreasing water intensity year by year. For example, the Siam Kraft plant in Kanchanaburi, which produces kraft paper, uses only 3.9 m³ per ton of product, maximizing water efficiency. In terms of environmental management, SCGP strictly follows ISO 14001 standards and maintains wastewater quality above regulatory requirements to ensure that discharged water does not impact public water sources. Moreover, the company emphasizes reusing and recycling water to the fullest extent according to the 3Rs – Reduce, Reuse, Recycle principle. These practices support the continuous production of low water impact products, contributing to water resource conservation, reduced water pollution, and improved production efficiency, thereby enhancing the overall sustainability of the value chain.

(9.14.4) Please explain

SCGP places the highest priority on comprehensive water management, including reducing water consumption and treating wastewater to standards exceeding regulatory requirements. The 3Rs — Reduce, Reuse, Recycle principle is applied consistently across all operations to maximize water efficiency and minimize environmental impact. Recycle uses high-efficiency wastewater treatment systems to minimize environmental impact and enable safe reuse. SCGP sets targets to achieve water quality 20% above regulatory standards. The company also applies the Circular Economy principle, using recycled paper instead of virgin pulp and designing processes to reduce raw material use. Together, these efforts reduce water consumption while maintaining efficiency. SCGP aims for a 10% water intensity reduction by 2030, achieving 3.1% in 2024, and continues improving to enhance the sustainability and water efficiency of its low water impact products across the value chain.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	SCGP is considering related targets that is more challenging on water consumption and recycle.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Business activity

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in withdrawals per business unit

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2014

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2014

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

60990

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

99320

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Underway**(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

42

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

 Sustainable Development Goal 6**(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***All SCGP Subsidiaries without exclusions***(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

To meet our goal of decreasing water withdrawal by 35% by 2025, relative to a 2014 baseline business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, SCGP is undertaking strategic initiatives. These efforts involve investing in innovative technologies and equipment to lower water consumption, as well as scaling up water reuse and recycling programs throughout our facilities. By the close of 2024, SCGP had successfully achieved a 27.3% reduction in water withdrawal, keeping on track to reach our target. The total water withdrawal for 2024 was 99,320 megaliters, which is higher than the base year figure of 60,990 megaliters, primarily due to mergers and acquisitions in 2022 and 2023. However, examining water intensity—megaliters per ton of production—reveals a significant improvement. In 2014, the water intensity was 21 m3 per ton, but by 2024, it had decreased to 12.7 m3 per ton, demonstrating our commitment to enhancing water efficiency despite increased production volumes.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

SCGP emphasizes water management through a holistic strategy based on the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle), strategic initiatives, and advanced technologies. The company's objectives include mitigating water-related risks, conserving resources, and encouraging sustainable water usage within its operations and neighboring communities. By implementing water-efficient technologies and continuously improving processes, SCGP has made substantial advancements in lowering total water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption. SCGP employs digital tools like WRI Aqueduct and satellite imagery to monitor water risks, in

cooperation with external partners. A central initiative is the comprehensive utilization of the Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP), where treated wastewater is repurposed, decreasing the demand for fresh water and reducing wastewater discharge. Water-saving innovations, such as SCGP's patented Spiral Tac and APM Water Ring, prevent leakage at pump seals. Additional projects, including humid exhaust air collection and condenser return systems, optimize water reuse, significantly diminishing water withdrawals across SCGP's facilities.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Business activity

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

Other water pollution, please specify :No Violation cases on related regulation criteria on Suspended Solid, BOD and COD

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2014

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2014

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All SCGP Subsidiaries without exclusions

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

SCGP maintains internal controls for Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) that are 20% more stringent than regulatory limits. For instance, in Thailand, the Ministry of Industry's 2017 regulation sets the TSS limit at 40 mg/L, but SCGP maintains it at 30 mg/L. The BOD limit is 20 mg/L, but SCGP controls it at 16 mg/L, and for COD, the regulation allows 270 mg/L, while SCGP controls it at 110 mg/L. SCGP achieves this through close monitoring of the wastewater treatment process, including primary, secondary, and tertiary stages, along with sludge removal. In the secondary stage, an anaerobic treatment plant process is used to effectively remove BOD and COD, while generating biogas as an alternative energy source. Furthermore, real-time COD monitoring is linked to the Department of Industrial Works (DIW). Both an in-house lab and third-party certified laboratories ensure consistent compliance with all regulatory requirements.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Our records indicate that SCGP have had no violations, fines, or environmental liabilities in recent years, highlighting our strong dedication to regulatory adherence. SCGP closely monitors three critical parameters—Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)—using internal standards that exceed legal requirements by 20%. Consistent with GRI Standard 2-27, this strategy enables us to consistently meet environmental standards, effectively managing water-related dependencies, impacts, and risks. Wastewater treatment is monitored at each phase, including the anaerobic process during the secondary stage, which enhances BOD and COD removal while producing biogas for energy. Real-time COD monitoring is connected to the Department of Industrial Works (DIW), ensuring complete compliance.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Business activity

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

13.11

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

11.8

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

11.69

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

108

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All SCGP Subsidiaries without exclusions

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To align with business expansion and international expectations, SCGP set an additional target in 2024 to reduce water withdrawal intensity by 10% by 2030 compared to the 2022 baseline. In 2022, SCGP's water withdrawal intensity was 13.11 m³/ton product, with the target to bring this down to 11.8 m³/ton by 2030. In 2024, the water withdrawal intensity was recorded at 12.7 m³/ton, reflecting a 3.1% reduction compared to 2022.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

To achieve its set targets, SCGP has developed both short-term and long-term water management plans. These plans include regular reviews of production forecasts, water usage plans, and water reduction initiatives, as well as budget planning for investments in technologies that support water-saving goals. To maximize efficiency, SCGP prioritizes sites with high water consumption and strong potential for water reduction as the first areas of focus.

[Add row]