



SCG Packaging PCL

# 2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

# Contents

## C1. Introduction

### (1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

#### (1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

#### (1.3.3) Description of organization

*SCGP is a leading multinational consumer packaging solutions provider. We offer innovative products & services that enables our broad and diversified product offering and ancillary services such as Fiber Packaging, Performance and Polymer Packaging, Medical Supplies and Labware, Foodservice Products, and Pulp and Paper Products. On top of that, we provide design and printing solutions to enhance customer's brand and serve consumer's demands. SCGP inspires the new way of living to enrich lifestyle of people, society and environment while placing emphasis on environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. [INTEGRATED PACKAGING BUSINESS] SCGP has a comprehensive and diversified portfolio of more than 120,000 SKUs in its Integrated Packaging Business including Corrugated Containers, Retail Display Packaging, Flexible Packaging, Rigid Packaging, Medical Supplies and Labware, as well as Packaging Paper, Grocery Bags and Industrial Bags to serve consumers' diverse demands and high-growth business, such as Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) industry and E-Commerce business. [FIBROUS BUSINESS] Fibrous Business products comprise safe and environmental-friendly foodservice products under Fest brand and Go-Pak brand, which are designed with aesthetics and functionalities suitable for consumer usage as well as various pulp products and printing & writing paper products, which third party printing houses use for producing magazine, textbooks, copy paper, and specialty industrial paper such as paper for label, release liner, furniture products, medical & hygienic paper etc. Besides, SCGP proceeds plantation in accordance with Forest stewardship Council (FSC) certification many areas in Thailand.*  
[Fixed row]

### (1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

#### (1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

#### (1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

**(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years**

Select from:

Yes

**(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for**

Select from:

3 years

**(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for**

Select from:

3 years

**(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for**

Select from:

1 year

[Fixed row]

**(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.**

	<p>Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?</p>
	<p>Select from:</p>

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

**(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?**

**ISIN code - bond**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

Yes

**(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier**

TH0098037C00

**ISIN code - equity**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

Yes

**(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier**

TH0098010Y13

## CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

## Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SCGP

## SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

## LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

## D-U-N-S number

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

No

**Other unique identifier**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

No

[Add row]

**(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?**

**(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?**

Select from:

Yes, for some facilities

**(1.8.2) Comment**

*We will provide geolocation for main operating facilities including 5 locations in Thailand, 2 in Vietnam, 2 in Indonesia, 1 in The Phillipines, 1 in Malaysia, 1 in the Netherlands, and 1 in Spain.*

[Fixed row]

**(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.**

**Row 1**

### **(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

*[THAILAND1] Ban Pong Mill., Ban Pong, Ratchaburi, Thailand*

### **(1.8.1.2) Latitude**

*13.853134*

### **(1.8.1.3) Longitude**

*99.84743*

### **(1.8.1.4) Comment**

*One of the big complexes in Thailand, consisting of companies in INTEGRATED PACKAGING BUSINESS (Siam Kraft Industry) and FIBROUS BUSINESS (Thai Paper and Siam Nippon Paper) and energy business (SCG Paper Energy)*

## **Row 2**

### **(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

*[THAILAND2] Wangsala Complex, Wangsala, Tha Muang, Kanchanaburi, Thailand*

### **(1.8.1.2) Latitude**

*13.947098*

### **(1.8.1.3) Longitude**

*99.71003*

### **(1.8.1.4) Comment**

*Consisting of companies in INTEGRATED PACKAGING BUSINESS (Siam Kraft Industry) and FIBROUS BUSINESS (Thai Paper and Siam Forestry)*



### Row 3

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

*[THAILAND3] Thai Cane Paper (Tha Muang), Wang Khanai, Tha Muang, Kanchanaburi, Thailand*

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.947867

#### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

99.67162

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

*Thai Cane Paper Public Company Ltd. has started its business in producing and distributing of kraft paper (for corrugated box making) in 1987. Its first plant, with the capacity of 100,000 tons/year, is located in Thamuangn, Kanchanaburi Province.*

### Row 4

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

*[THAILAND4] Thai Cane Paper (Kabinburi), Bo Thong, Kabin Buri District, Prachin Buri, Thailand*

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.946951

#### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.81502

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

*The Second plant of Thai Cane Paper, which was built in 1996 with the capacity of 200,000 tons/year, is located in Kabinburi, Prachinburi.*

## **Row 5**

### **(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

*[THAILAND5] Phoenix Pulp and Paper, Kut Nam Sai, Nam Phong, Khon Kaen, Thailand*

### **(1.8.1.2) Latitude**

*16.703188*

### **(1.8.1.3) Longitude**

*102.7492*

### **(1.8.1.4) Comment**

*Phoenix Pulp & Paper Public Company Limited, a subsidiary of SCG Packaging, is one of the largest integrated pulp and paper producers in ASEAN. The company offers a board range of innovative products and services. The company's portfolio includes pulp and paper products, foodservice packaging products, and bio solutions products.*

## **Row 6**

### **(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

*[VIETNAM1] Vina Kraft, Mỹ Phước 3, Thới Hoà, Bến Cát, Bình Dương, Vietnam*

### **(1.8.1.2) Latitude**

*11.097305*

### **(1.8.1.3) Longitude**

*10.65068*

#### **(1.8.1.4) Comment**

*VINA KRAFT PAPER Co., Ltd. (hereinafter called VKPC) was incorporated in January 2007, and commenced commercial operation of the containerboard mill in April, 2009 near Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam which has achieved sustainable economic growth. VKPC is a subsidiary of SCGP. VKPC, which is the biggest containerboard mill in Vietnam, produces linerboard and corrugating medium with one paper machine and has a capacity of 220,000 tons per year.*

#### **Row 7**

#### **(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

*[VIETNAM2] Duytan Plastics, 298 Hồ Học Lãm, An Lạc, Bình Tân, Hồ Chí Minh 70000, Vietnam*

#### **(1.8.1.2) Latitude**

*10.721551*

#### **(1.8.1.3) Longitude**

*106.61202*

#### **(1.8.1.4) Comment**

*Duy Tan is the leading plastic brand in Vietnam. In 2021, Duy Tan becomes a member of SCG Packaging (SCGP) and aims to become the leading rigid plastic packaging and houseware provider in ASEAN. Operating plant in Binh Duong is one of the five plants in Vietnam.*

#### **Row 8**

#### **(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

*[INDONESIA1] PT. Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk, Kalijaya, Cikarang Barat, Bekasi Regency, West Java, Indonesia*

#### **(1.8.1.2) Latitude**

*-6.273079*

### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

107.12116

### (1.8.1.4) Comment

*PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk (FajarPaper) is a leading packaging paper manufacturer in Indonesia with an installed capacity over 1.5 million tons per year combined and a range of products which include Kraft Liner Board (KLB) and Corrugated Medium Paper (CMP) for carton-box packaging and Coated Duplex Board (CDB) for display packaging.*

## Row 9

### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

*[INDONESIA2] PT Dayasa Aria Prima, Jl. Raya Driyorejo No.KM. 25, Dusun Karanglo, Driyorejo, Kec. Driyorejo, Kabupaten Gresik, Jawa Timur, Indonesia*

### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.36809

### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

112.60473

### (1.8.1.4) Comment

*The other main Kraft paper operation facility in Indonesia, located in East Java.*

## Row 10

### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

*[THE PHILLIPINES] United Pulp And Paper Co., Inc, Km. 48 MacArthur Hwy, Calumpit, Bulacan, Philippines*

### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.89907

### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.77386

### (1.8.1.4) Comment

*United Pulp and Paper Co., Inc (UPPC) is the Philippines' leading manufacturer of high-quality industrial grade paper used for corrugated packaging products. UPPC is a subsidiary of SCGP, the leading multinational consumer packaging solutions provider in South East Asia. UPPC's paper mill is located in Calumpit, Bulacan producing testliner board and corrugating medium for domestic and export market. UPPC uses 100% reclaimed paper recovered from its network of baling stations nationwide to produce its products.*

## Row 11

### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

*[MALAYSIA] Interpress Printers Sdn Bhd, Lot 34 & 36, Jalan Modal 23/2, Seksyen 23, Kawasan MIEL, Shah Alam, 40000, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia*

### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

3.047898

### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.52843

### (1.8.1.4) Comment

*IPSB is a leading food paper packaging company recognized by the global QSR industry. Based in Selangor, Malaysia, IPSB 's core products include foldable cartons, formable trays, clamshell boxes, wrapping paper and paper bags. Its main customers are the global QSR chains and its products are exported to many countries, with Japan, Singapore, Thailand and other countries in the Asian region as its main export markets.*

## Row 12

### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

*[THE NETHERLANDS] Peute Recycling BV, Rapenburg 2, 2952 AP Alblasterdam, Netherlands*

#### **(1.8.1.2) Latitude**

*51.850666*

#### **(1.8.1.3) Longitude**

*4.67029*

#### **(1.8.1.4) Comment**

*The Peute Group is an internationally operating company focusing on the recycling of paper and plastics. The company was founded in 1960 and developed from a small local player into one of the biggest independent paper and plastic recyclers of the world. In figures this means a yearly volume of over 1.2 million tons of secondary raw materials, we have over 180 employees and a location covering more than 50.000 m2. The head office and production location are located in Dordrecht, The Netherlands.*

### **Row 13**

#### **(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

*[SPAIN] Deltalab, Pol Ind La Llana, Plaça de la Verneda, 1, 08191 Rubí, Barcelona, Spain*

#### **(1.8.1.2) Latitude**

*41.507331*

#### **(1.8.1.3) Longitude**

*2.03239*

#### **(1.8.1.4) Comment**

*Deltalab is a leading company in design and manufacture of labware. Wherever DELTALAB reaches it does so with commitment to quality, service and ethically driven responsibility at an international level.*

*[Add row]*

**(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?**

## **Production**

### **(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts**

*Select from:*

Value chain (including own land)

## **Processing/ Manufacturing**

### **(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts**

*Select from:*

Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

## **Distribution**

### **(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts**

*Select from:*

Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

## **Consumption**

### **(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts**

*Select from:*

Yes

*[Fixed row]*

**(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.**

**Timber products**

**(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced**

Select from:

Produced

**(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage**

Select all that apply

Production

**(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced**

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

**(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)**

130000

**(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?**

Select from:

No

**(1.22.11) Form of commodity**

Select all that apply

Paper

Primary packaging



- Pulp
- Secondary packaging
- Tertiary packaging

#### (1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- 41-50%

#### (1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- 71-80%

#### (1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- Yes, disclosing

#### (1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

- Yes

#### (1.22.19) Please explain

*SCGP is an integrated packaging solutions provider in the region and fosters quality growth. This was achieved through adopting cautious approaches and pursuing expansion strategy of cooperation with business partners in order to increase sales, enlarge the customer base, and branch into new business and markets, supporting a wider range of customers' demands. SCGP also works closely with customers to develop packaging solutions and innovations, which cater to new demands and trends. Furthermore, SCGP has improved production processes to achieve operational excellence through knowledgeable and skilled personnel and an emphasis on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) framework, resulting in customer and consumer convenience, healthier lifestyles, better societies, and a sustainable environment.*

[Fixed row]

**(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?**

**Cotton**

**(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced**

*Select from:*

No

**Dairy & egg products**

**(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced**

*Select from:*

No

**Fish and seafood from aquaculture**

**(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced**

*Select from:*

No

**Fruit**

**(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced**

*Select from:*

No

**Maize/corn**

**(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced**

Select from:

No

**Nuts**

**(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced**

Select from:

No

**Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)**

**(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced**

Select from:

No

**Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)**

**(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced**

Select from:

No

**Poultry & hog**

**(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced**

Select from:

No

## Rice

**(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced**

Select from:

No

## Sugar

**(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced**

Select from:

No

## Tea

**(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced**

Select from:

No

## Tobacco

**(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced**

Select from:

No

## Vegetable

**(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced**

Select from:

No

## Wheat

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

## Other commodity

### (1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

## (1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

### (1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

### (1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

### (1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 1 suppliers

#### (1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 2 suppliers

#### (1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

- Smallholders not relevant, and not included

#### (1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

SCGP segments suppliers into 4 groups: general tier 1 supplier; critical supplier; high potential sustainability (ESG) risk supplier and critical non-tier supplier. (1)

General Tier 1 Suppliers: refer to manufacturers and distributors of products and services that do business directly to SCGP. (2) High Potential Sustainability (ESG) Risk Supplier (Critical tier 1): refer to manufacturers and distributors that are likely to cause adverse impacts from their improper operations in the social (e.g., human rights, Employee and labor care, environment (e.g. waste management), and governance (e.g., legal compliance) aspects. (3) Critical Supplier (Critical tier 1): refer to manufacturers and distributors of products and services that are significant to SCGP's business operations, such as high purchasing volume, critical components, or non-substitutable products. (4) Critical Non-tier 1 Suppliers (SCGP manages them through General Tier 1 Suppliers' control): refer to manufacturers and distributors of products and services that do not do business directly to SCGP but deal with products services that are important to SCGP's Critical Suppliers. More details on <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/en/governance/supply-chain-stewardship>

[Fixed row]

### **(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?**

#### (1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

#### (1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

*Select all that apply*

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End-of-life management

#### **(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped**

*Select all that apply*

- Preparation for reuse
- Recycling
- Waste to Energy

*[Fixed row]*

## **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 CapEx and operating cost for the following year.*

### **Medium-term**

#### **(2.1.1) From (years)**

2



### (2.1.3) To (years)

7

### (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 2023 we developed an MTP for 2024-2028. 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)

27

### (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
- Biodiversity

**(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**

- IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
- WRI Aqueduct
- WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter
- WWF Water Risk Filter

#### **Enterprise Risk Management**

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

#### **Other**

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**

- Other chronic physical driver, please specify :Extreme heat

#### **Policy**

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

## Market

- 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

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

### (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 has adopted a risk management framework based on COSO ERM and ISO 31000 for our three main areas: strategic risk management, investment project risk management, and operational risk management related with Climate Change, Water management Forest and Biodiversity. The risk management process is incorporated into the Risk Management Manual and is divided into 4 steps: 1. Identify risks and opportunities consist of existing risks and emerging risks that impact the performance of strategy and business objectives. Categorized the risks and determine ESG-related impacts. The company uses multiple approaches, such as megatrend literature study and stakeholder engagement analysis, to identify and express those issues that may threaten the achievement of business objectives. 2.

Assess the severity of each risk by conducting a likelihood and impact assessment by using tools and methods such as APS and NZE scenarios for assess Climate-related risks, use IBAT, WRI and WWF tools for assess Water mangement, Forest and Bioversity related risks. Prioritize the risks based on their severity and select appropriate responses. 3. Implement the risk responses and define the Key Risk Indicators and Key Performance Indicators to anticipate and manage risk levels in line with targets. These indicators can be either leading or lagging. 4. Reviews the performance of the risk response implementations and report to the Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee quarterly. SCGP has identified both risks and opportunities related to those issue of our operation, upstream (supplier) and downstream (customer). And one criteria that have been put into focus is the EBITDA, which assessed by using severity & likelihood (Rare / Unlikely / Possible / Likely / Almost Certain), if any risk falls to; High level (EBITDA impact 5%), Significant level (EBITDA impact 3.75%), Moderate level (EBITDA impact 2.5%). For instance, SCGP assesses the risks associated with climate change which could increase the transition costs and impact EBITDA. One of the key drivers for transitioning to a lower-carbon economy is investing in decarbonization technologies that support low-carbon processes and products, as well as alternative and renewable energy sources such as biomass power plants and solar rooftops. The risks are scored at a moderate level using financial impact criteria. In addition to the financial aspects, the company also sets guideline to assess long-term risks from strategic aspects by using the criteria as: Critical (BU sales or assets, lower by more than 25% over the medium or Nonalignment with ESG practices and 4 core values that dramatically change in stakeholder confidence), Significant (BU sales or assets, lower by more than 15% over the medium-term period or Nonalignment with ESG practices and 4 core values that s significantly change in stakeholder confidence), Moderate ( BU sales or assets, lower by less than 15% over the medium-term period or Nonalignment with ESG practices and 4 core values but does not largely affect stakeholder confidence) For example, SCGP assesses that the risks of natural disasters, droughts and floods, could have severe impacts on business. With operations both in Thailand and oversea, some plants are likely to be exposed to these natural disasters, potentially causing disruptions in operations and delays in delivering products to customers. The risks are scored at a moderate level using strategic impact criteria.

[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 assesses the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through a structured and comprehensive approach. We recognizes the importance of understanding and managing the environmental aspects of its operations to minimize negative impacts and maximize opportunities for sustainable growth. To assess the interconnections, SCGP follows a systematic process that includes the identification, evaluation, and management of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This process involves 3 steps: (1) Identification: SCGP identifies the environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with its operations. This includes considering factors such as resource use, energy consumption, waste generation, emissions, and the potential effects on ecosystems and communities. (2) Evaluation/Assessment: Once identified, SCGP evaluates the significance and potential

consequences of these dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This involves assessing the magnitude, likelihood, and potential severity of each factor, as well as considering the potential benefits or opportunities that may arise. (3) Management/Mitigation: SCGP develops and implements strategies and measures to manage and mitigate the identified environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This includes setting targets and objectives, implementing best practices, and monitoring and reviewing performance to ensure continuous improvement. SCGP also considers external factors such as regulatory requirements, stakeholder expectations, and industry standards in its assessment process. By assessing the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, SCGP aims to enhance its environmental performance, minimize risks, and seize opportunities for sustainable development. For example, Physical Climate risk is assessed by SSP1-2.6, SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5 scenario together with WWF Water Risk Filter and WRI Aqueduct to assess seven operation sites in four countries showing financial impact of 1,185 MB/year in from Drought, Flood, Extreme heat. In order to effectively reduce these impacts, SCGP has implemented integrated water management and employs the Business Continuity Management System (BCMS) plan to ensure operational continuity in serving customers, stakeholders, and surrounding communities during contingencies. Preparatory measures include clearing waterways and canals to facilitate unimpeded water flow, thereby mitigating the risk of flooding in residential areas. Climate risks are assessed based on Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) and Net Zero Emission Scenario (NZE) showing max of financial impact of 6,250 MB (from Carbon Tax, ETS and EU CBAM) during 2025-2030. In order to effectively reduce these impacts, SCGP has increased renewable Energy usage such as biomass, Solar and increased energy efficiency by using best available technologies.

[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 identified priority location using IBAT - Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool and WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter for forest and biodiversity, WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter for water management and for Climate change using 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 with input location (site name, Latitude and Longitude) to analyze risk of each location and financial impact to focus on areas where action is needed most urgently, maximizing the potential for positive impacts.*

### **(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**

*Link for SCGP TCFD report and Biodiversity risk filter 2023.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

*The risks are considered substantive if they could lead to more than 5% decrease in EBITDA over the short-term time horizon (one year as defined in 2.1)*

### 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

*The opportunities are considered substantive if they could lead to more than 5% increase in EBITDA over the short-term time horizon (one year as defined in 2.1)*  
[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 its quality and intended use. SCGP's discharged water falls under Category 3, suitable for agricultural use and treatable for consumption. To ensure compliance, SCGP monitors surface water at three points—upstream, at, and downstream of the discharge site—protecting the surrounding environment. Effluent from production processes is treated to meet strict environmental standards. Key parameters monitored include pH (5.5-9.0), temperature (40C), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD, 20 mg/L), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD, 270 mg/L), Total Suspended Solids (TSS, 40 mg/L), Total Dissolved Solids (TDS, 3,000 mg/L), Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (10 mg/L), and oil and grease (5 mg/L). SCGP also measures water color (350 ADMI) at both the original pH and pH 7.0, while there are no specific limits for conductivity, Total Phosphorus, or flow rate. SCGP complies with international standards, such as those of the US EPA, and conducts environmental assessments every six months. Monitoring has revealed a rich biodiversity of plankton species, including Raphidiopsis, Oscillatoria, and Staurastrum, indicating a nutrient-rich environment. The presence of benthic organisms like Chironomus confirms favorable water and sediment conditions, promoting a balanced ecosystem. SCGP's consistent efforts safeguard surface and groundwater systems and support a sustainable, healthy aquatic environment*  
[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

### (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
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

SCGP has an Environmental Performance Assessment Program to reduce potential environmental impacts, starting from reducing pollution at the source, improving the production process and treatment, and monitoring the results after releasing into nature. It starts with creating a boundary area for storing chemicals and disposing of them properly to prevent spills into the wastewater treatment system and contaminating nature. In terms of the production process, we have improved and increased the efficiency of reducing water usage according to the 3R principle, such as installing a water filtration system to separate waste paper pulp and water, and send them back into the production process to reduce waste generation and decrease the loading of wastewater treatment. In terms of the wastewater treatment system, we have installed a liquid oxygen feeding system and an anaerobic wastewater treatment system to increase treatment efficiency and reduce the amount of sludge that needs to be disposed. We have set the wastewater quality below legal standards to monitor the results daily. If the values are high, we will treat the wastewater again. In addition, SCGP provided supplier code of conduct to serve as a guideline for joint operations. SCGP will audit supplier compliance on our code of conduct and laws by using standards and methods in relevant e.g. ISO9001, ISO14001, ISO45001, ISO46001, ISO22301, ISO17025, and Green Industry standards.

## 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
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

SCGP has an Environmental Performance Assessment Program to reduce potential environmental impacts, starting from reducing pollution at the source, improving the production process and treatment, and monitoring the results after releasing into nature. It starts with creating a boundary area for storing chemicals and disposing of them properly to prevent spills into the wastewater treatment system and contaminating nature. In terms of the production process, we have improved and increased the efficiency of reducing water usage according to the 3R principle, such as installing a water filtration system to separate waste paper pulp and water, and send them back into the production process to reduce waste generation and decrease the loading of wastewater treatment. In terms of the wastewater treatment system, we have installed a liquid oxygen feeding system and an anaerobic wastewater treatment system to increase treatment efficiency and reduce the amount of sludge that needs to be disposed. We have set the wastewater quality below legal standards to monitor the results daily. If the values are high, we will treat the wastewater again. In addition, SCGP provided supplier code of conduct to serve as a guideline for joint operations. SCGP will audit supplier compliance on our code of conduct and laws by using standards and methods in relevant e.g. ISO9001, ISO14001, ISO45001, ISO46001, ISO22301, ISO17025, and Green Industry standards.

## Row 5

### (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
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

*SCGP has an Environmental Performance Assessment Program to reduce potential environmental impacts, starting from reducing pollution at the source, improving the production process and treatment, and monitoring the results after releasing into nature. It starts with creating a boundary area for storing chemicals and disposing of them properly to prevent spills into the wastewater treatment system and contaminating nature. In terms of the production process, we have improved and increased the efficiency of reducing water usage according to the 3R principle, such as installing a water filtration system to separate waste paper pulp and water, and send them back into the production process to reduce waste generation and decrease the loading of wastewater treatment. In terms of the wastewater treatment system, we have installed a liquid oxygen feeding system and an anaerobic wastewater treatment system to increase treatment efficiency and reduce the amount of sludge that needs to be disposed. We have set the wastewater quality below legal standards to monitor the results daily. If the values are high, we will treat the wastewater again. In addition, SCGP provided supplier code of conduct to serve as a guideline for joint operations. SCGP will audit supplier compliance on our code of conduct and laws by using standards and methods in relevant e.g. ISO9001, ISO14001, ISO45001, ISO46001, ISO22301, ISO17025, and Green Industry standards.*

### Row 6

#### (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

### (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
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

SCGP has an Environmental Performance Assessment Program to reduce potential environmental impacts, starting from reducing pollution at the source, improving the production process and treatment, and monitoring the results after releasing into nature. It starts with creating a boundary area for storing chemicals and disposing of them properly to prevent spills into the wastewater treatment system and contaminating nature. In terms of the production process, we have improved and increased the efficiency of reducing water usage according to the 3R principle, such as installing a water filtration system to separate waste paper pulp and water, and send them back into the production process to reduce waste generation and decrease the loading of wastewater treatment. In terms of the wastewater treatment system, we have installed a liquid oxygen feeding system and an anaerobic wastewater treatment system to increase treatment efficiency and reduce the amount of sludge that needs to be disposed. We have set the wastewater quality below legal standards to monitor the results daily. If the values are high, we will treat the wastewater again. In addition, SCGP provided supplier code of conduct to serve as a guideline for joint operations. SCGP will audit supplier compliance on our code of conduct and laws by using standards and methods in relevant e.g. ISO9001, ISO14001, ISO45001, ISO46001, ISO22301, ISO17025, and Green Industry standards.

## Row 7

### (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 other synthetic organic compounds, including formaldehyde below 1.0 mg/L and phenol below 1.0 mg/L, to protect the environment. High concentrations of these compounds can have detrimental effects on aquatic ecosystems, including toxicity to fish and invertebrates. Formaldehyde can cause respiratory issues and skin irritation in humans, while phenol exposure can lead to severe health effects, including damage to the nervous system. Both substances can persist in the environment and accumulate in the food chain, posing risks to wildlife and human health. Strict monitoring and compliance with these standards are essential to ensure water quality and safeguard 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
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

SCGP has an Environmental Performance Assessment Program to reduce potential environmental impacts, starting from reducing pollution at the source, improving the production process and treatment, and monitoring the results after releasing into nature. It starts with creating a boundary area for storing chemicals and disposing of them properly to prevent spills into the wastewater treatment system and contaminating nature. In terms of the production process, we have improved and increased the efficiency of reducing water usage according to the 3R principle, such as installing a water filtration system to separate waste paper pulp and water, and send them back into the production process to reduce waste generation and decrease the loading of wastewater treatment. In terms of the wastewater treatment system, we have installed a liquid oxygen feeding system and an anaerobic wastewater treatment system to increase treatment efficiency and reduce the amount of sludge that needs to be disposed. We have set the wastewater quality below legal standards to monitor the results daily. If the values are high, we will treat the wastewater again. In addition, SCGP provided supplier code of conduct to serve as a guideline for joint operations. SCGP will audit supplier compliance on our code of conduct and laws by using standards and methods in relevant e.g. ISO9001, ISO14001, ISO45001, ISO46001, ISO22301, ISO17025, and Green Industry standards.

### Row 8

### (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 40C 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
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

#### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

*SCGP has an Environmental Performance Assessment Program to reduce potential environmental impacts, starting from reducing pollution at the source, improving the production process and treatment, and monitoring the results after releasing into nature. It starts with creating a boundary area for storing chemicals and disposing of them properly to prevent spills into the wastewater treatment system and contaminating nature. In terms of the production process, we have improved and increased the efficiency of reducing water usage according to the 3R principle, such as installing a water filtration system to separate waste paper pulp and water, and send them back into the production process to reduce waste generation and decrease the loading of wastewater treatment. In terms of the wastewater treatment system, we have installed a liquid oxygen feeding system and an anaerobic wastewater treatment system to increase treatment efficiency and reduce the amount of sludge that needs to be disposed. We have set the wastewater quality below legal standards to monitor the results daily. If the values are high, we will treat the wastewater again. In addition, SCGP provided supplier code of conduct to serve as a guideline for joint operations. SCGP will audit supplier compliance on our code of conduct and laws by using standards and methods in relevant e.g. ISO9001, ISO14001, ISO45001, ISO46001, ISO22301, ISO17025, and Green Industry standards.*

#### Row 9

#### (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
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

SCGP has an Environmental Performance Assessment Program to reduce potential environmental impacts, starting from reducing pollution at the source, improving the production process and treatment, and monitoring the results after releasing into nature. It starts with creating a boundary area for storing chemicals and disposing of them properly to prevent spills into the wastewater treatment system and contaminating nature. In terms of the production process, we have improved and increased the efficiency of reducing water usage according to the 3R principle, such as installing a water filtration system to separate waste paper pulp and water, and send them back into the production process to reduce waste generation and decrease the loading of wastewater treatment. In terms of the wastewater treatment system, we have installed a liquid oxygen feeding system and an anaerobic wastewater treatment system to increase treatment efficiency and reduce the amount of sludge that needs to be disposed. We have set the wastewater quality below legal standards to monitor the results daily. If the values are high, we will treat the wastewater again. In addition, SCGP provided supplier code of conduct to serve as a guideline for joint operations. SCGP will audit supplier compliance on our

*code of conduct and laws by using standards and methods in relevant e.g. ISO9001, ISO14001, ISO45001, ISO46001, ISO22301, ISO17025, and Green Industry standards.*

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

[Fixed row]

**(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks 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.**

#### Climate change

##### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk1

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

### (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

- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Philippines
- Thailand
- Viet Nam

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

One of SCGP's emerging risks identified in relation to changes in international environmental and bilateral agreements is regulatory compliance risk. SCGP has identified both risks and opportunities related to climate change of our operation, upstream (supplier) and downstream (customer): Due to various current issues such as rising temperatures, unpredictable weather, floods, and more, all of which are consequences of climate change, various agencies are urgently pushing for laws and regulations. These regulations require businesses to control greenhouse gas emissions and are used as mandatory criteria for importing goods into different countries. In response to this, SCGP is aware of and has strategies in place to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Policy and regulation topics for climate issue as follow; 1. Implementation of carbon tax 2. Carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) 3. Science-informed emission reduction target in line with at least a "well-below 2 degree Celsius" and increase to "1.5 degree Celsius" Definition of risks are 1. Non-compliance with laws or legal stipulations 2. More stringent trend of laws and regulations related to the environment, especially climate-related issue. Business impacts are 1. Fossil fuel-based electricity and fuel cost increasing 2. Fossil fuel feedstock costs increase 3. Transportation costs increase 4. Carbon emission cost.



### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased compliance 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:

- Medium-high

### (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

*Currently, every country is becoming increasingly aware of climate change crisis. Each nation is seeking ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible. One of the approaches is to implement strict laws and regulations. In Thailand and ASEAN, which are major production bases for SCGP, carbon tax and CBAM (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism) will be enforced between 2025-2030, which may impact SCGP's revenue. Therefore, SCGP is preparing by calculating GHG emissions, analyzing the sources of GHG, and having a roadmap in place to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.*

### (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)

318000000

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

1794000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*For the assessment of medium-term risks in 2027, the financial impact will be evaluated using two scenarios: APS and NZE. The minimum impact will be based on the APS scenario, while the maximum impact will be based on the NZE scenario. APS Scenario: In this scenario, the carbon tax in Thailand is set at 110 THB/ton CO<sub>2</sub>, and regionally at 73 THB/ton CO<sub>2</sub>. For CBAM (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism), we apply carbon prices from the EU, UK, USA, and China, ranging from 392 THB/ton CO<sub>2</sub>e to 5,475 THB/ton CO<sub>2</sub>e. NZE Scenario: Under this scenario, the carbon tax in Thailand and the region is set at 657 THB/ton CO<sub>2</sub>. The same carbon price range is applied for CBAM, with prices from the EU, UK, USA, and China ranging from 392 THB/ton CO<sub>2</sub>e to 5,475 THB/ton CO<sub>2</sub>e.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### **Pricing and credits**

- Implement internal price on carbon

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

373000000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*SCGP use internal carbon pricing mechanism as 25 USD/ton CO<sub>2</sub>e, In 2023 SCGP has invented with low carbon projects such as solar roof and biomass boiler modification as 373 million baht.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*SCGP has response climate crisis as follow; 1. Evaluate climate-related risks (transition risk and physical risk) yearly and set in materiality 2. Set target as Net Zero Emission by 2050 and reduce GHG emissions by 2030 compared with the base year of 2020 3. Set Climate Change and Energy Committee to implement and monitoring energy and GHG emissions performance 4. Invest in GHG emissions reduction technologies and projects 5. Develop to low carbon products 6. Use economic mechanism as Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) as 25 USD/ton CO<sub>2</sub>e 2023 SCGP invested total 373 Million THB in Solar cell and biomass boiler project and reduce 68,597 Ton CO<sub>2</sub>e/year.*

## Forests

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

### (3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Policy

Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

### (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

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*The increase in difficulty in obtaining operations permits would typically fall under the category of Compliance Risks. This is because it relates to adhering to regulatory and legal requirements that govern SCGP's ability to operate within various jurisdictions. The national laws that control and prevent deforestation may limit the flexibility of logging legally for business. If the national laws that control and prevent deforestation are not updated, it can pose challenges in addressing the evolving issues related to deforestation. When it comes to planning, it can indeed be challenging to navigate the complexities of national laws and obtain the*

necessary permissions and permits. This is especially true when using novel technologies or implementing innovative practices which can be less harmful to the environment. However, it is essential for us to engage in effective planning processes to ensure compliance with regulations and promote sustainable practices.

#### **(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk**

Select from:

- Constraint to growth

#### **(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization**

Select all that apply

- The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

#### **(3.1.1.14) Magnitude**

Select from:

- Low

#### **(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year**

*The process of obtaining a logging permit can be time-consuming and impact a company's working capital resulting in a lost opportunity to utilize the wood according to the production and sales plan. The operational delays can be a significant challenge. SCGP effectively manage and mitigate operational delays, ensuring smoother operations and compliance with national laws.*

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

Select from:

- No

#### **(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk**

##### **Policies and plans**

- Other policies or plans, please specify :Modify our business plan to ensure compliance with the law.

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5156000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*The opportunity loss in the case of a sudden change in operating plan due to renewing the license is around 156,000 baht/year. (60 days per year, equivalent to an additional cost of 20 tons x 60 days x 130 baht). Technology failures or obsolete technologies can lead to the potential for financial losses, operational disruptions, and damage to an organization's reputation. A delayed license by 2 months later than planned can result in a lost on sales opportunity of 2,000 tons x 2 months x 1,250 baht, totaling 5,000,000 baht. Furthermore, the working capital risk mentioned refers to the potential for financial losses or operational disruptions that may arise from inadequate cash flow and inventory.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*SCGP has implemented plans to address potential delays in bureaucratic processes that could affect the company's working capital. The business plan has been adjusted to comply with legal requirements and to ensure that the company's overall financial status remains unaffected.*

## 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

- Other, please specify :Chi river basin

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*The increase in water pricing would fall under Operational Risks. This risk affects SCGP's day-to-day operations, as higher water costs could increase production expenses, impact profitability, and potentially disrupt the supply chain, especially if water is a critical resource for manufacturing processes. SCGP has water usage costs for production. Following the Water Resources Act B.E. 2561 (2018), the announced water usage rates in irrigation areas are in accordance with the irrigation law, which sets the irrigation fee at 0.5 baht per cubic meter.*

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct 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

- The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

### **(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year**

*The SCGP acknowledges the expenses. We have been planning for over 5 years and strictly adhere to the law. Therefore, we have planned for expenses for factories located in the Chi Basin, as it is an area under the supervision of the Royal Irrigation Department, which just announced new regulations in 2022. However, in terms of accounting management, we have only incurred an additional expense of 10.5 million baht per year (from estimated expense plan as 12 million baht). Compared to our water reduction plans and management adjustments.*

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

Select from:

Yes

### **(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)**

10500000

### **(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure**

*The announced water usage rates in irrigation areas are in accordance with the irrigation law, which sets the irrigation fee at 0.50 Baht per cubic meter. Regarding the use of water from natural sources, SCGP has assessed its water usage at 18 million cubic meters per year, resulting in a total cost of 9 million baht. The community benefits from over 1.1 million cubic meters of water sharing, valued at more than 550,000 baht per year.*

### **(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**

230000000

### **(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation**

SCGP has made strategic investments to reduce water consumption in the production process. Key water-related projects from the past year include: 1. Upgrading the wastewater treatment plant, 19 MB. 2. Enhancing the efficiency of the pulp washing process, 3 MB. 3. Optimizing return water management within the production cycle, 1MB

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

SCGP's Water Stewardship initiatives focus on responsible water management, aiming to reduce water consumption and improve water quality throughout their operations. The key water reduction projects include: 1. Water Recycling and Reuse: SCGP has implemented water recycling and reuse systems across several facilities. This project aims to reduce freshwater consumption by recycling wastewater and reusing it in production processes, thus reducing the need for new water resources. 2. Water Efficiency Programs: The company has set goals to improve water efficiency, minimizing water usage in production processes through advanced technologies and operational improvements. These initiatives help optimize water use and significantly reduce waste. 3. Zero Discharge Initiatives: Some facilities of SCGP have adopted a zero discharge approach, where wastewater is treated and reused entirely within the plant. This minimizes the environmental impact on local water resources. 4. Collaboration with Communities: SCGP works with local communities to promote water conservation efforts. They engage in projects that improve water management in the surrounding areas, ensuring that their operations do not negatively impact local water availability. 5. Water Quality Monitoring: The company consistently monitors the quality of water discharged from its facilities, ensuring compliance with environmental standards and preventing water pollution. This helps protect the local ecosystems and communities that depend on nearby water sources. These projects reflect SCGP's commitment to sustainable water management, aiming to balance industrial needs with environmental preservation.

## Plastics

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk4

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Reputation

Other reputation risk, please specify :Risks for sale revenue of single use plastic

### (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
- Viet Nam

### **(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk**

*The use of single-use plastics can pose several threats to SCGP's businesses. One of the main threats is the growing concern among consumers about environmental sustainability. Increasing awareness about the negative impact of single-use plastics on the environment, consumers are becoming more conscious of their purchasing decisions. They are actively seeking out businesses that prioritize sustainability and are reducing their use of single-use plastics. As a result, businesses that continue to rely heavily on single-use plastics may face reputational risks. Consumers are more likely to support and trust businesses that demonstrate a commitment to environmental responsibility. On the other hand, businesses that are perceived as contributing to plastic pollution may face backlash and a decline in customer loyalty. Governments and regulatory bodies around the world are implementing stricter regulations and policies to reduce plastic waste. This includes bans or restrictions on certain single-use plastics, as well as the introduction of extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes. Businesses that do not adapt to these regulations may face fines, penalties, or even legal action. Furthermore, the use of single-use plastics can also have financial implications for businesses. As the cost of raw materials and waste management continues to rise, businesses that rely on single-use plastics are facing increasing challenges.*

### **(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk**

Select from:

- Increased direct 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:

- Likely

### **(3.1.1.14) Magnitude**

Select from:

Medium-high

### **(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 main effects is the potential decline in sales and revenue. As consumers become more aware of the environmental risks posed by single-use plastics, they may choose to reduce their consumption or switch to alternative products. This can result in a decrease in demand for single-use plastic products, leading to a decline in sales for businesses that produce them. Moreover, businesses that produce single-use plastics may also face increased costs related to waste disposal. As the negative impact of plastic pollution becomes more evident, there is a growing demand for proper waste management and recycling. Businesses that do not have efficient waste management systems in place may face higher costs for waste disposal or may be required to pay fines for improper disposal practices. Additionally, businesses that produce single-use plastics may face higher insurance costs. With the increasing awareness of the environmental risks associated with single-use plastics, insurance companies may view these businesses as higher risk and may increase their premiums accordingly.*

### **(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk**

#### **Policies and plans**

Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

### **(3.1.1.29) Description of response**

*To mitigate these threats, SCGP considers transitioning towards more sustainable alternatives to single-use plastics. This can involve exploring packaging options that are recyclable, compostable, or made from renewable materials. By proactively addressing these threats and aligning their practices with consumer demands and regulatory requirements, businesses can not only protect their reputation but also contribute to a more sustainable future. This can involve investing in research and development to develop more sustainable packaging options or transitioning towards reusable or biodegradable materials. By adapting to changing consumer preferences and regulatory requirements, businesses can minimize the financial risks associated with the use of single-use plastics and ensure their long-term sustainability.*

## **Climate change**

### **(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier**

Select from:

Risk5

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

### (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

- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Philippines
- Thailand
- Viet Nam

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*The transition to lower-emission technology and products would be categorized under Strategic Risks. The risk arises from potential challenges such as high upfront costs, technological barriers, and market acceptance, which could impact SCGP's competitive position and long-term profitability. Due to the global climate change crisis, which is a significant issue worldwide, nations are seeking ways to address and prevent the resulting impacts. This has led consumers to become more aware of and value low-carbon products. The industrial sector is also preparing to adapt by improving production processes to reduce GHG emissions. For example, this includes switching to low-carbon technology and using recycled raw materials. SCGP considers technology as a key driver and trigger for GHG reduction contribution, which comprises three main areas: 1. Technology for process improvement 2. Technology for product, service and solution improvement 3. Technology for hydrogen and carbon capture and storage. This is so that the risks of technological projects related to low-carbon emission delay may occur and impact to the company's ability to achieve the target and impact to product sale revenue which aligned with customers need (need more low carbon products).*

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Increased cost of capital

### **(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:

Medium

### **(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**

*Currently, various industries are becoming more proactive and setting targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in alignment with the Paris Agreement, laws, and standards. SCGP recognizes the risks associated with this issue as well and has allocated a budget for the continuous development of low-carbon technologies and products. Additionally, SCGP is working to enhance knowledge related to greenhouse gas emissions among suppliers and customers throughout the supply chain.*

### **(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)**

6900000

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

43000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

If SCGP does not comply with CBAM, the minimum impact on revenue will occur from exporting products to the EU, while the maximum impact will arise from exporting to the EU, UK, USA, and China.

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase investment in R&D

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2540000000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2023, SCGP invested total 2,540 million baht in developing low-carbon technologies and products, divided by 1. into 3 main GHG emission reduction projects as follows; - Improve energy efficiency -Increase biomass and biogas usage ratio -Increase solar cell usage It is expected that this budget will be allocated at a minimum of 1,542 million baht annually (373 million bath that mentioned in Risk1 is part of dataset of 1542 million baht in risk). 2.And Research & Development and Innovation Investment as 998 million baht.

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

SCGP has response climate crisis as follow; 1. Evaluate climate-related risks (transition risk and physical risk) yearly and set in double materiality through the ESG committee and the Risk Management Committee. 2. Set target as Net Zero Emission by 2050 and reduce GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 compared with the base year of 2020 3. Set Climate Change and Energy Committee to implement and monitoring energy and GHG emissions performance 4. Invest in GHG emissions reduction technologies and projects 5. Develop to low carbon products through Product Stewardship Committee. 6. Use economic mechanism as Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) as 25 USD/ton CO<sub>2</sub>e

## Forests

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk6

### (3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Policy

Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

### (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

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*One of SCGP's emerging risks identified in relation to changes in international environmental and bilateral agreements is regulatory compliance risk. SCGP exports products to European countries, so it's necessary to study new relevant regulations. One of these regulations is the EUDR, is a recent legislation aimed at combating global deforestation and promoting sustainable practices in the supply chain of products that contribute to deforestation. This regulation is crucial in addressing the environmental and climate-related issues associated with forest loss. At present, enforcement of the EUDR is in its transitional phase. Therefore, SCGP are preparing to ensure that our operations comply with this regulation to avoid losing business opportunities.*

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Change in revenue mix and sources

### **(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:

- Virtually certain

### **(3.1.1.14) Magnitude**

Select from:

- Medium

### **(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**

*If SCGP's products exported to European countries do not comply with the regulations (EUDR), the company will lose the entire volume sent to Europe, resulting in a direct revenue loss of approximately 80 million baht. However, this does not yet include indirect cost as an opportunity loss, which needs to be assessed from the customers of our customers who send products to Europe, and which we are currently unable to quantify in monetary terms. Besides, higher costs associated with reporting and verifying supply chains can impact SCGP.*

### **(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)

80000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*SCGP faces significant risks if its products exported to European countries do not comply with the regulations. The direct revenue loss alone is substantial, amounting to approximately 80 million baht. However, this does not yet include indirect cost as an opportunity loss, which needs to be assessed from the customers of our customers who send products to Europe, and which we are currently unable to quantify in monetary terms.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### **Compliance, monitoring and targets**

- Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3000000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*SCGP allocates an annual budget for the development of our products and services across all processes. Out of this, 3,000,000 Baht as the initial investment cost is allocated specifically for improving the working system of traceability. By leveraging the capabilities of a traceability system, the EUDR can effectively monitor and enforce the regulations related to deforestation and promote sustainable practices in the supply chain.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*The budget will be used to develop the traceability and geo-measuring systems as tools to ensure that SCGP's operations comply with the EUDR (European Union Timber Regulation) regulations. SCGP can ensure the uninterrupted export of its products to European countries, maintain its reputation as a responsible and sustainable company, and avoid potential financial losses associated with non-compliance.*

## **Forests**

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier



Select from:

Risk7

### (3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

**Chronic physical**

Scarcity of land resources

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Thailand

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*The scarcity of land and resources would fall under Operational Risks. This category includes challenges that directly affect SCGP's ability to continue its day-to-day operations. In Thailand, there is currently no land use concession policy that allows the private sector to cultivate trees on land for an extended period of time. This, coupled with the high land prices in the country, means that SCGP heavily relies on timber supply from agriculturists for over 90% of its requirements, with only 10% being sourced from its own land. Additionally, there is a potential for increased competition for land use in the future, where the demand for land may rise for agriculture or infrastructure development purposes. This risk could result in limited availability of land for timber production, leading to resource shortages and higher costs. To mitigate this risk, it is essential for SCGP to develop integrated land-use strategies and collaborate with upstream partners.*

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Other, please specify :Supply chain disruption

### **(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**

*If SCGP cannot optimize land use, then the land is insufficient to meet future needs, procurement costs could rise, impacting financial performance. Efficient land management and investment in resource management will be essential to reduce this risk. While the anticipated risks could lead to higher short-term costs and impact cash flow, SCGP's proactive measures in expanding plantations, securing long-term contracts, and improving inventory management are likely to enhance operational efficiency and financial stability in the long term.*

### **(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)

100000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The annual cost of expanding SCGP's plantation area is around 100 million baht, resulting in the production of 200,000 tons of wood with a value of approximately 180 million baht. Due to this, SCGP does not need to procure expensive wood and can better manage the quantity of wood to serve the factory's needs.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### **Policies and plans**

Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*During the wood procurement process, SCGP usually engages in contracts that have a duration of more than 10 years, as eucalyptus trees are harvested every 5 years. SCGP's objective is to improve collaboration between wood procurement personnel and producers to optimize the supply and demand of wood. This is accomplished by prioritizing the integration of collaboration efforts and implementing effective inventory management techniques. By doing so, SCGP can enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of its wood procurement process. By integrating risk mitigation costs into normal operations, SCGP can effectively manage risks while maintaining financial stability.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*SCGP has implemented three important methods to increase the company's plantations. Firstly, SCGP leases plantation areas for a long-term period by signing contracts with the owners of timber plantations. SCGP invests in planting, caring for the trees, and harvesting the products, which are then sent to the factory. Secondly, SCGP enters into pre-purchase contracts with the owners of timber plantations to ensure that the timber belongs to SCGP. In this case, SCGP supplies workers for logging the timber. Lastly, SCGP has contracts with government agencies such as the Royal Forest Department and Forest Industry Organization to invest in government forest areas. By implementing these methods, SCGP aims to increase its plantation area by 30-50% in the future. This will help reduce the impact of logging from farmers and allow SCGP to work more flexibly. Additionally, SCGP plans to improve warehouse management by implementing an inventory planning system.*

## Water

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk8

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

**Acute physical**

Drought

### (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

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Drought would be categorized under Operational Risks. Droughts can severely impact SCGP's operations by limiting access to critical resources such as water, which is essential for manufacturing processes. This can lead to production slowdowns, increased costs, and disruptions in the supply chain, directly affecting operational efficiency. Key Issues Impacting SCGP Khon Kaen Due to Drought Water Shortage for Operations: The drought in the Phong and Chi Rivers, as well as the low water levels in Ubonrat Dam, directly affect SCGP's Khon Kaen facility by reducing the availability of water necessary for production. As SCGP's operations in*

*Khon Kaen are heavily reliant on water, the shortage can disrupt production schedules, lower efficiency, and increase operational costs due to the need for alternative water sources or treatment systems.*

### **(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**

*SCGP has evaluated the drought crisis using a scenario where water availability is reduced by 10%-50% of the Lower Balance Curve (LBC) capacity. Such water shortages may disrupt production processes and ultimately result in revenue loss.*

### **(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)**

930000000

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

651000000

### **(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure**

*SCGP has assessed the drought crisis by using scenario with water available shortage 10%-50% of Lower Balance Curve (LBC) water available. For the financial impact of this crisis is 93 million baht for 1 day (minimum impact). The impact is expected to last for a maximum of 7 business days, as the company has an alert and response system in place to manage such events, resulting in an estimated loss of 651 million baht (maximum impact).*

### **(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**

23000000

### **(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation**

*SCGP has made strategic investments to reduce water consumption in the production process. Key water-related projects from the past year include: 1. Upgrading the wastewater treatment plant, 19 MB. 2. Enhancing the efficiency of the pulp washing process, 3 MB. 3. Optimizing return water management within the production cycle, 1MB*

### **(3.1.1.29) Description of response**

*SCGP's Water Stewardship initiatives focus on responsible water management, aiming to reduce water consumption and improve water quality throughout their operations. The key water reduction projects include: 1. Water Recycling and Reuse: SCGP has implemented water recycling and reuse systems across several facilities. This project aims to reduce freshwater consumption by recycling wastewater and reusing it in production processes, thus reducing the need for new water resources. 2. Water Efficiency Programs: The company has set goals to improve water efficiency, minimizing water usage in production processes through advanced*

technologies and operational improvements. These initiatives help optimize water use and significantly reduce waste. 3. Zero Discharge Initiatives: Some facilities of SCGP have adopted a zero discharge approach, where wastewater is treated and reused entirely within the plant. This minimizes the environmental impact on local water resources. 4. Collaboration with Communities: SCGP works with local communities to promote water conservation efforts. They engage in projects that improve water management in the surrounding areas, ensuring that their operations do not negatively impact local water availability. 5. Water Quality Monitoring: The company consistently monitors the quality of water discharged from its facilities, ensuring compliance with environmental standards and preventing water pollution. This helps protect the local ecosystems and communities that depend on nearby water sources. These projects reflect SCGP's commitment to sustainable water management, aiming to balance industrial needs with environmental preservation.

## Forests

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk9

### (3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

**Chronic physical**

Seasonal supply variability

### (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

### **(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk**

*Due to Thailand's 4-month rainy season and 4-month rice harvesting period, certain labor sectors are unable to produce wood during specific times of the year. This results in timber procurement being highly seasonal, which in turn leads to higher costs and increased uncertainty.*

### **(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk**

Select from:

- Disruption to workforce management and planning

### **(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**

*Every year, SCGP is required to purchase wood at a higher price than originally planned by sourcing it during the low season, which is the rainy season. This approach is implemented to incentivize workers to return to their respective areas and engage in tree-cutting activities.*

### **(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)**

2500000

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

5000000

#### **(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure**

*Each year, SCGP procures 50,000 tons of wood at a higher price than initially planned by sourcing during the low season (rainy season). This strategy is employed to encourage some workers to return to their areas and cut trees. However, the price of the procured wood does not exceed the normal price by more than 100 baht per ton. When this price difference is calculated with the quantity of wood, it could potentially impact SCGP by 5,000,000 baht. In case the minimum price is 50 baht per ton, this can lead to have an impact by 2,500,000 baht.*

#### **(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk**

##### **Engagement**

Engage with local communities

#### **(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk**

0

#### **(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation**

*Firstly, SCGP conducts a thorough analysis of its labor needs and develop a comprehensive workforce plan. Next, SCGP implements targeted recruitment strategies to attract and retain skilled workers. Another solution is SCGP explores alternative sources of labor, such as outsourcing or partnering with subcontractors. We combine the recruitment campaign with other company campaigns to attract skilled labor in the local communities and others without any additional cost.*

#### **(3.1.1.29) Description of response**

SCGP is in negotiations with their allied lumberyards to form long-term partnerships, which will help them address challenges such as worker shortages or rainy periods. These measures will ensure a continuous and sufficient supply of wood to meet the factory's needs. Overall, SCGP is taking proactive steps to expand their plantations, optimize wood procurement, and effectively manage inventory. By doing so, SCGP can enhance their operations and ensure a steady supply of wood for their factory.

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk10

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Chronic physical

- Heat stress

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Indonesia
- Philippines
- Thailand
- Viet Nam

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Heat stress would fall under Operational Risks. Extreme heat conditions can affect both the workforce and equipment efficiency, leading to decreased productivity, increased health and safety concerns for employees, and potential equipment failures. These disruptions can result in operational inefficiencies, higher costs, and even production halts. SCGP conducts analyses against geographical locations where SCGP, supplier and major clients operate which include SCGP's plants 4 Midstream in Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia, 2 Critical Upstream and Downstream assessment with 3 scenarios are used for evaluating physical risk hazards as SSP1-2.6, SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5. Which are align with Baseline risk likelihood for relevant natural hazards were evaluated based on the review of an online tool (ThinkHazard) developed by the World Bank/Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). The natural hazards are classified based on the following factors. Aqueduct developed by WRI and The Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) by World Bank. The risk driver from extreme heat are as follows: 1. Due to rising temperatures, the agricultural production losses of important agricultural and economic crops project. (Decreased timber production) 2. Causing water scarcity in some areas. 3. Production has decreased due to unfavorable working conditions.

#### **(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk**

Select from:

- Disruption in upstream value chain

#### **(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:

- 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**

SCGP has evaluated the extreme heat crisis using a scenario where rising temperatures by 2.5 - 3.5 Celsius for a period of 30 days per year. Such unable to maintain continuous production due to an unsuitable working environmental and production has decreased due to unfavorable working conditions and ultimately result in financial impact approximate 80 million baht.

### **(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)**

80000000

### **(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure**

we assed with 3 scenarios are used for evaluating physical risk hazards as SSP1-2.6, SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5. Which are align with Baseline risk likelihood for relevant natural hazards were evaluated based on the review of an online tool (ThinkHazard) developed by the World Bank/Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). The natural hazards are classified based on the following factors. Aqueduct developed by WRI and The Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) by World Bank. By the result: Case 1: Temperature increase of 0.5-1.5 degrees Celsius for a period of 30 days per year, there will be no financial impact. Case 2: Temperature increases by 1.5-2.5 degrees Celsius for 30 days per year will have a financial impact of 19 million baht per year. Case 3: Temperature increases by 2.5-3.5 degrees Celsius for 30 days per year will have a financial impact of 80 million baht per year.

### **(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk**

**Infrastructure, technology and spending**

Increase investment in R&D

### **(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk**

5850000

### **(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation**

*An investment of 5.85 million baht is allocated for research and development to enhance the resilience of eucalyptus species to environmental conditions.*

### **(3.1.1.29) Description of response**

*SCGP has been continuously conducting research and development on eucalyptus species to enhance their compatibility with various crops, suitability to different geographical and climatic conditions, and to provide knowledge and support to small-scale farmers who cultivate eucalyptus seedlings before repurchasing them for further processing into pulp and paper at the company's factories. In addition, these trees are being developed into products used in daily life, such as wooden cutlery; clothing produced from wood pulp; water bottles made from wood pulp as an alternative to PET plastic bottles; and roofing materials utilizing wood pulp (wood for construction), including wood pulp as an ingredient in medicine production. Furthermore, there is a trend towards developing other "Bio-based" products, contributing to an ongoing reduction in carbon dioxide emissions.*

*[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.**

### **Climate change**

#### **(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)**

2540000000

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

Select from:

21-30%

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

5850000

### (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

2545850000

### (3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

*For transition risks, the impact is assessed based on the investment required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through major projects such as improving energy efficiency, utilizing biomass and biogas, and installing solar cells. In 2023, SCGP invested total 2,540 million baht in developing low-carbon technologies and products, divided by 1. GHG emission reduction projects It is expected that this budget will be allocated at a minimum of 1,542 million baht annually 2. And Research & Development and Innovation Investment as 998 million baht. For physical risks regarding extreme heat, SCGP invested 5.85 million baht for research and development on eucalyptus species to enhance their compatibility with various crops, suitability to different geographical and climatic conditions to enhance the resilience of eucalyptus species to environmental conditions. The approach employed for calculation % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition and physical risks for this environmental issue by using CAPEX and Investment that was spent towards risks relating divided by total CAPEX and Investment in the reporting year. For Transition risks:  $2,540 \text{ million baht} / 8,948 \text{ million baht} \times 100 = 28\%$  For Physical risks:  $5.8 \text{ million baht} / 8,948 \text{ million baht} \times 100 = 0.06\%$*

## Forests

### (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)

0

### (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)

5000000

### (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

*SCGP procures 50,000 tons of wood annually at a higher price than initially planned by sourcing during the low season (rainy season). This strategy is employed to encourage some workers to return to their areas and cut trees. However, the price of the procured wood does not exceed the normal price by more than 100 baht per ton. When this price difference is calculated with the quantity of wood, it could potentially impact SCGP by 5,000,000 baht. By addressing chronic physical risks and considering the impact of season changes, SCGP provides fair wages, stable employment, and additional incentives to mitigate financial instability and stress. In addition, the total value of the selected financial metric for calculating the % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical/transition risks for this environmental issue is from OPEX of SCGP's fibrous business in the annual report 2023 which is around 22,704 million baht.*

## Water

### (3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

0

### (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)

93000000

### (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

SCGP has assessed the potential financial impact in the event of a water availability shortage of 10-50% of the Lower Balance Curve (LBC) water availability. The company could face financial losses of approximately 93 million baht per day due to the inability to operate the production system. If we anticipate a 7-day operational shutdown, we estimate a revenue loss of approximately 651 million baht, or around 0.5% of SCGP total revenue. However, these expenses did not occur in the past reporting year. To mitigate potential significant impacts, SCGP has invested in reducing water usage. The key water-related projects include the following:  
1. Upgrading the wastewater treatment plant, 19 MB. 2. Enhancing the efficiency of the pulp washing process, 3 MB. 3. Optimizing return water management within the production cycle, 1MB

## 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)

10500000

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

Select from:

1-10%

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

0

### (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

*The SCGP acknowledges the expenses. We have been planning for over 5 years and strictly adhere to the law. Therefore, we have planned for expenses for factories located in the Chi Basin, as it is an area under the supervision of the Royal Irrigation Department, which just announced new regulations in 2022. However, in terms of accounting management, we have only incurred an additional expense of 10.5 million baht per year (from estimated expense plan as 12 million baht). Compared to our water reduction plans and management adjustments.*

## Forests

### (3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

80000000

### (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)

0

### (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

*If SCGP's products exported to European countries do not meet the regulations (EUDR), the company will face significant risks. The direct financial loss alone is estimated to be around 80 million baht. However, this does not take into account the indirect costs and opportunity losses that may arise. This relates to the risks associated with transitioning to sustainable economy, as organizations adapt to new policies, regulations, and market dynamics aimed at promoting environmental sustainability. In addition, the total value of the selected financial metric for calculating the % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical/transition risks for this environmental issue is from the total revenue of SCGP in 2023 which is around 129,398 million baht. Besides that we will have lost of revenue around 5.2 million baht from the increase difficulty in obtaining operations permits. However, these expenses did not occur in the past reporting year.*

## Forests

### (3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Assets

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

100000000

**(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)**

0

**(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**

*The scarcity of land and resources is classified as an Operational Risk for SCGP, as it directly affects the company's day-to-day operations. In Thailand, the absence of long-term land use policies for private tree cultivation, combined with high land prices, forces SCGP to rely on agriculturists for over 90% of its timber supply, with only 10% sourced from its own land. Future competition for land use, driven by agriculture or infrastructure development, could further limit timber production, leading to resource shortages and increased costs. To mitigate this, SCGP must develop integrated land-use strategies and strengthen collaborations with upstream partners. Out of SCGP's total assets of 198,561 million baht, 100 million baht is tied to land and timber-related investments. However, these expenses did not occur in the past reporting year.*

[Add row]

**(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**

**Zimbabwe**

Other, please specify :Thailand:Chi, Maeklong and Bangpakong 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**

1

**(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 several sites near important river basins, including the Chi River, Maeklong, and Bangpakong River. Among these, Phoenix Pulp and Paper, located by the Chi River, faces water risks, particularly from drought. A potential reduction in production due to water shortages could lead to an estimated revenue loss of 651 million baht, which would represent 0.5% of SCGP's total revenue. SCGP, which operates 65 subsidiaries, takes these risks seriously and has implemented mitigation strategies. Phoenix Pulp and Paper has invested in a water reduction project to reduce its reliance on surface water from the river. Additionally, the company has started investing in alternative water sources, particularly groundwater, to ensure a stable supply in times of drought. These initiatives are part of SCGP's broader water risk management strategy aimed at ensuring continuous operations and mitigating the impact on financial performance.*  
[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 established internal wastewater discharge limits that are more stringent than regulatory standards. We utilize a real-time monitoring system for wastewater quality, integrated with the Department of Industrial Works' reporting system. In cases of non-compliance, our Environmental Incident Reporting and Investigating Guideline provides measures such as retention ponds and recycling wastewater for further treatment until it meets the required standards. We have collaborated with the community to continuously monitor and report any effects or signs of events that could negatively impact the community, society, or environment. Over the past four years, no issues have arisen. These measures are designed to ensure that our operations minimize impacts on all stakeholders and prevent any business disruptions.*

[Fixed row]

### **(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	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <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.**

### Climate change

#### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

*Select from:*

Opp1

#### (3.6.1.2) Commodity

*Select all that apply*

Not applicable

#### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

## Energy source

- Use of renewable energy sources

### (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

- Thailand

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*Opportunity in Renewable Energy presents business potential in utilizing or investing in sustainable energy sources like solar and biomass. SCGP aims to achieve the net zero target by 2050 by increasing the use of renewable energy to replace fossil fuels, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In 2023 We have successfully increased the proportion of renewable energy used to 28.6%. Our project about renewable energy such as: 1.Solar Energy: Since 2018, SCGP has installed a total of 49.5 megawatts peak of solar energy. In 2023, the expansion included installations in Thailand and abroad, adding up to 9.7 megawatts peak. 2.Biogas: Installation of anaerobic wastewater treatment systems in Paper Packaging manufacturing plants in Thailand and the Philippines has been added. This captures methane generated from the decomposition of organic matter in the wastewater treatment process, using it as a substitute for fossil fuels in Power boiler 3.Biomass Fuel: SCGP aims to increase biomass fuel use by exploring and experimenting with new alternative fuels, such as cashew husks. This also includes improvements in boiler systems for greater use of biomass fuel and continuous fuel feeding. The use of biomass energy ratio increased from 8.4% to 12.8%.*

### (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:

Medium-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 prioritizes reducing greenhouse gas emissions through key initiatives such as increasing the use of renewable energy. For example, biomass is used to replace coal, and electricity from solar cells is utilized instead of electricity from government agencies that rely on natural gas. The benefits of these efforts include a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and a decrease in operational costs.*

### **(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)**

600425979

### **(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures**

*By utilizing renewable energy, SCGP has saved a total of 600 million baht in energy costs, as follows: 597 million baht Savings from using biomass as a replacement for coal 3.3 million baht Savings from using solar power instead of purchasing electricity from external sources.*

### **(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity**

280000000

### **(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation**

*The principle for calculating the cost of an opportunity is based on the investment amount required to implement renewable energy projects. It divided to 3 main projects as follow; 1. Biomass/Biogas project 3 million baht 2. Solar cell project 277 million baht The total investment cost 280 million baht*



### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*In 2023, SCGP set a new target to increase its greenhouse gas emission reduction from 20% to 25% by 2030, align with Science Based Target (SBTi). To achieve our goal of reducing GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 compared to the base year of 2020. For SCGP climate strategy as follow; 1. Improve energy efficiency using the best available technologies at the time. 2. Increase the use of renewable energy, such as biomass energy, biogas and solar power. 3. Explore carbon capture and storage technologies. 4. Support climate change mitigation approaches relying on Natural Climate Solution, such as forest conservation and ecosystem restoration. 5. Promote economic mechanisms such as Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) to manage risks and create opportunities in green financing to achieve greenhouse gas emission. Renewable energy usage is significant strategy to reduce GHG emission and meet climate change reduction target.*

## Forests

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

### (3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

#### Resilience

Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

### (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

- Thailand

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

SCGP is committed to the continuous conservation of forests and biodiversity. We have many projects of Restoration and Expansion of Forest Areas. And one of these projects is Eucalyptus plantation. Eucalyptus trees were planted in operational areas outside the boundaries and not adjacent to biodiversity conservation areas, with no impact on the land use of the community, covering a total of 92,099 rais. SCGP pledges to aggressively follow the company's Climate Strategy and Climate-related Performance, which has ambitious targets. SCGP has committed to Net Zero emissions by 2050 and reduce GHG emissions by 2025 by 2030 compared with the base year of 2020, so plantation is one strategy to use for carbon removal in the future. Moreover, operating Siam Forestry (SFT), a subsidiary of SCGP, is not solely focused on producing pulp; it also involves managing the growth of trees, which plays a crucial role in absorbing carbon dioxide (CO2). Additionally SCGP, in partnership with government agencies and local communities, has been consistently planting trees since 2020. This collaborative effort underscores SCGP's commitment to environmental sustainability and community engagement. Creating an internal carbon offset through tree plantation not only helps offset carbon emissions but also contributes to increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change.

### (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

- Long-term

### (3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not (50–100%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

### **(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons**

SCGP drives to mitigate climate change by offsetting carbon footprint through reforestation and forest conservation projects. Offsetting carbon footprint through the supply chain of SCGP is a proactive step that SCGP can take to reduce their environmental impact and contribute to global efforts to sustainability and responsible business practices. According to FSC standard, FSC-certified forestry companies must ensure at least 10 percent of their managed forests are set aside for protection. SCGP has the target to reserve the biodiversity conservation area certified by FSC standard at least 10% of agroforestry area. SCGP leased of neglected forest land with private land deeds to maintain biodiversity and ecosystems. In 2023, an increased conservation areas 896 rais, totaling 4,660 rais, which accounts for 13.7% of the agroforestry forest area. Plans are underway to expand this conservation model to other areas in the future. This can compensate the cost of purchasing carbon credits for our supply chain. The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> absorption from the total areas of 4,660 rais gives around 4,427 tCO<sub>2</sub> according to an estimated absorption rate of 0.95 tCO<sub>2</sub>/rai/year. The average carbon credit cost in the forest sector assembled by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) shows that it was around 289.7 THB/tCO<sub>2</sub> in 2023. The carbon sequestration opportunity for this area would be around 1,282,500 THB.

### **(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?**

Select from:

Yes

### **(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)**

1254000

### **(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)**

68400000

### **(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures**

The estimated forest conservation area in 2030 is projected to be around 24,000 rai. Based on an estimated absorption rate of 0.95 tCO<sub>2</sub>/rai/year, these 24,000 rai have the potential to absorb approximately 22,800 tCO<sub>2</sub>. According to the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO), the average minimum cost of carbon credits in the forest sector for the year 2024 is around 55 THB/tCO<sub>2</sub>. Therefore, the carbon sequestration opportunity for this area would be valued at approximately 1,254,000 THB. However, it is worth noting that the average maximum cost of carbon credits in the forest sector for the year 2024 is around 3,000 THB/tCO<sub>2</sub>. Taking this into account, the carbon sequestration opportunity for this area would be valued at approximately 68,400,000 THB.

### **(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity**

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimation of forest conservation area in 2030 would be around 24,000 rai. The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> absorption from the total areas of 24,000 rai gives around 22,800 tCO<sub>2</sub> according to an estimated absorption rate of 0.95 tCO<sub>2</sub>/rai/year. The average minimum of carbon credit cost in the forest sector assembled by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) shows that the cost is around 55 THB/tCO<sub>2</sub> for the year of 2024. Therefore, The carbon sequestration opportunity for this area would be around 1,254,000 THB. The projected forest conservation area by 2030 is estimated to be around 24,000 rai. Based on an estimated absorption rate of 0.95 tCO<sub>2</sub>/rai/year, these 24,000 rai have the potential to absorb approximately 22,800 tCO<sub>2</sub>. According to the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO), the average maximum cost of carbon credits in the forest sector for the year 2024 is around 3,000 THB/tCO<sub>2</sub>. Therefore, the carbon sequestration opportunity for this area would be valued at approximately 68,400,000 THB. The internal carbon offsetting from our own conservation area will start to break even when the cost of carbon absorption THB/tCO<sub>2</sub> that we do ourselves (estimated around 800 THB/tCO<sub>2</sub>) is cheaper than buying external carbon offsetting. Therefore, the cost to realize this opportunity would be around 18,240,000 THB/year according to the estimated forest conservation area of 24,000 rai in 2030 which could absorb around 22,800 tCO<sub>2</sub> annually.

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In order to achieve net zero GHG emissions, most companies will have to be counterbalanced by carbon sequestration. SCGP has several strategies and opportunities for carbon sequestration through forest management through 2050 as natural climate solutions (NCS) by collaborating with communities and authorities for reforestation and rehabilitation as carbon sink. Siam Forestry (SFT), a subsidiary of SCGP, has gathered data and obtained continuous certification for the carbon sequestration of its economic tree plantations. This certification is conducted by SGS (Thailand) Limited. SCGP chooses to create an internal carbon offset through tree plantation as a proactive measure to reduce their carbon footprint and contribute to climate change mitigation. By implementing this internal offset, organizations can save costs by avoiding the need to purchase external carbon offsetting credits. Carbon offsets can be expensive, especially for large-scale operations. By not purchasing these offsets, organizations can directly save on these costs. Instead of spending money on external carbon offsets, organizations can invest in internal energy efficiency projects, which can lead to long-term reductions in energy consumption and operational costs. Additionally, verified carbon credits can be traded between parties who have achieved emissions reductions and those looking to offset their own emissions. This trading mechanism incentivizes parties to maximize their greenhouse gas reductions and can potentially increase their revenue. Carbon credit scheme operators can benefit not only from sales at the national level but also by participating in international markets that promote the transition to a more sustainable economy. In addition, SCGP plans to offset carbon footprint throughout our supply chain by our conservation area, therefore, SCGP can adopt to minimize its environmental impact and contribute to global sustainability and responsible business practices.

## Water

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

### (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

- Other, please specify :Chi river basin and Maeklong river basin

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*SCGP operates its business with social responsibility. Regarding water management, we have clearly defined one key strategy: "Rehabilitate the water sources' ecosystems and support water to communities and agriculture." Specifically, in terms of water sharing, we have been allocating water to the community and providing treated wastewater for agricultural use for many years.*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) 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

*SCGP's effective water management strengthens its relationship with the community by ensuring a sustainable water supply that supports local agricultural productivity. This approach fosters goodwill, enhances SCGP's reputation, and demonstrates a commitment to responsible resource use. Through community engagement, SCGP builds trust and collaboration with stakeholders, creating intangible benefits such as stronger social capital, community loyalty, and enhanced brand reputation. These intangible benefits contribute to long-term support, potential partnerships, and recognition for sustainability efforts, further embedding SCGP in the community and boosting its overall standing.*

### (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)

0

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*SCGP, sources water from the nearby river and allocates a portion of it to the neighboring communities. This social initiative incurs additional operating costs for the company.*

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

550000

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

SCGP, sources water from the nearby river and allocates a portion of it to the neighboring communities. This social initiative incurs additional operating costs for the company. The community benefits from over 1.1 million cubic meters of water sharing that to increase our operation cost around 550,000 baht per year.

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SCGP's water management strategy: 1. Water-related risk mitigation through integrated water resources management. 2. Increase water usage efficiency in production processes and products. 3. Treat the effluent to meet quality standards, monitor, measure the effluent and its quality, report on the effluent issues, incident investigation, corrective action, and reduce effluent. 4. Bring the recycled water after treatment to be used. 5. Capability building of the person who is involved in water management. 6. Rehabilitate the water sources' ecosystems and support water to communities and agriculture.

## Climate change

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp4

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

#### Capital flow and financing

Access to sustainability linked loans

### (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

Thailand

### (3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Chi , Maeklong and Bangpakong river basin

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*Sustainable Financing offers climate-related opportunities with linkage to Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLL), providing businesses the potential to secure financing at favorable terms, contingent upon meeting predetermined sustainability objectives. SCGP, a leading regional packaging solutions provider aiming to propel sustainable operations, recently sealed long-term support of its first 4-year (2021-2025) Sustainability-Linked Loan (SLL) worth a total of THB 5 billion, with Krungsri. The three sustainability performance targets include; reducing greenhouse gas emissions according to the set target, managing water resources by reducing the use of water from external sources, and increasing sales portion of eco-friendly goods and services with a SCG Green Choice label. Moreover SCGP has signed a Green Loan agreement with Krungsri to fund investment in environmental initiatives. Valued at 3 billion baht over a 5-year term, the loan underscores Krungsri's ESG commitment and represents an important step in fostering collaborative efforts for robust and sustainable development across ASEAN.*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased access to capital

### (3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

### (3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Virtually certain (99–100%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- High



### **(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons**

*SCGP places great importance on its operations and projects for sustainability. Through sustainability-linked loans, SCGP has the opportunity to increase its budget to support projects aimed at reducing GHG emissions, as well as to develop low-carbon technologies and products. With this opportunity, SCGP can increase the number of low-carbon products and has applied for certification for various products to receive the Carbon Reduction Label. This ensures that SCGP continues to develop low-carbon products, which will positively impact its sales revenue both in the present and the future.*

### **(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?**

Select from:

Yes

### **(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)**

74000000000

### **(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)**

13215000000

### **(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures**

*Opportunities related to sustainability-linked loans and green loans are expected to increase the sales revenue from low-carbon products compared to 2023. In 2023, SCGP had combined sales of SCG Green Choice (environmental self-declared label) and green label products totaling 74,000 million baht. SCGP aims to achieve an annual sales revenue growth of approximately 10%. By 2027, the company expects to generate around 180,294 million baht in revenue, with eco products accounting for 62.8% of the total revenue, or approximately 113,215 million baht.*

### **(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity**

1000000

### **(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation**

SCGP partnered with Krungsri to secure a Sustainability-Linked Loan (SLL) aimed at supporting green initiatives and reaffirming its ESG policy. This partnership aligns with SCGP's commitment to reducing carbon emissions and promoting environmental sustainability through favorable loan conditions. SCGP will allocate approximately 1 million baht annually for administrative expenses, based on the cost of one staff member dedicated to liaising with the bank.

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2023, SCGP set a new target to increase its greenhouse gas emission reduction from 20% to 25% by 2030, align with Science Based Target (SBTi). To achieve our goal of reducing GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 compared to the base year of 2020. For SCGP climate strategy as follow; 1. Improve energy efficiency using the best available technologies at the time. 2. Increase the use of renewable energy, such as biomass energy, biogas and solar power. 3. Explore carbon capture and storage technologies. 4. Support climate change mitigation approaches relying on Natural Climate Solution, such as forest conservation and ecosystem restoration. 5. Promote economic mechanisms such as Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) to manage risks and create opportunities in green financing to achieve greenhouse gas emission. For this strategy lead to increase opportunity to received sustainability linked loans.

## Climate change

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp5

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

#### Capital flow and financing

Access to new financing options

### (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

Thailand

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

SCGP can benefit from Thailand's Board of Investment (BOI) incentives by applying for promotions related to renewable energy projects, energy conservation, or other ESG-aligned initiatives. BOI offers exemptions on corporate income tax, import duties on machinery, and permits for foreign nationals to work in investment-promoted activities. This could help SCGP reduce the costs associated with sustainability projects, making it more cost-effective to achieve ESG goals and attract new financing. The Thailand Board of Investment has measures to promote investment for environmental management, aligning with the BCG (Bio, Circular, Green Economy) Model. SCGP participates in this initiative with three types of projects as follows: 1. Solar Cell - Tax exemption is available for 8 years. 2. Energy efficiency machine - Tax exemption is available for 4 years. 3. Smart plant - Tax exemption is available for 3 years.

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Other, please specify

### (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 has participated in promoting investment for environmental management project with the BOI and has received tax exemptions, which have been converted into investments for green projects, with the duration of the benefits depending on the type of project being implemented.

### (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)**

15253155

### **(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures**

*SCGP has received The maximum amount of corporate income tax for the entity being referred to is 891.86 million baht. By the way, SCGP utilizes only 15.25 million baht of that amount to develop and implement environmental projects (updated information as of 2023). There remains an investment amount of 876.60 million baht according to the duration of each project (3-8 years). SCGP has corporate income tax as 1844 million baht, while we got only 0.83% exemption tax.*

### **(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity**

1000000

### **(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation**

*SCGP will allocate approximately 1 million baht annually for administrative expenses, based on the cost of one staff member dedicated to liaising with the BOI.*

### **(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity**

*In 2023, SCGP set a new target to increase its greenhouse gas emission reduction from 20% to 25% by 2030, align with Science Based Target (SBTi). To achieve our goal of reducing GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 compared to the base year of 2020. For SCGP climate strategy as follow; 1. Improve energy efficiency using the best available technologies at the time. 2. Increase the use of renewable energy, such as biomass energy, biogas and solar power. 3. Explore carbon capture and storage technologies. 4. Support climate change mitigation approaches relying on Natural Climate Solution, such as forest conservation and ecosystem restoration. 5. Promote economic mechanisms such as Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) to manage risks and create opportunities in green financing to achieve greenhouse gas emission. For these strategy can support to reduce GHG emissions which aligned with the BOI criteria to promote investment for environmental management. [Add row]*

## **(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.**

### **Climate change**

#### **(3.6.2.1) Financial metric**

Select from:

Revenue

**(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)**

7400000000

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

Select from:

51-60%

**(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures**

*Revenue from SCGP Environmentally Friendly Products & Services from SCG Green Choice and Green label products at 74 million baht as 57% of total SCGP revenue (129,398 million baht)*

## **Forests**

**(3.6.2.1) Financial metric**

Select from:

Revenue

**(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)**

6840000

**(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**

*Creating an internal carbon offset through tree plantation is a proactive approach that many organizations adopt to mitigate their carbon footprint and contribute to climate change mitigation efforts. These verified carbon credits generated from carbon sequestration can then be traded on various carbon markets, such as the voluntary market or compliance markets established under international agreements. Carbon credit scheme operators can benefit not only from sales at the national level but also by trading on international markets designed to promote the shift toward a more sustainable economy. Buyers, such as companies or governments, purchase these credits to offset their own emissions and meet their sustainability goals. The revenue generated from the sale of carbon credits can be used to support and finance further carbon reduction projects. SCGP's estimated forest conservation area of 24,000 rai by 2030 could absorb around 22,800 tCO2 annually. With the maximum carbon credit price set at 3,000 THB per tCO2 in 2024, the maximum potential value of carbon sequestration opportunity for selling in the market would be around 68,400,000 THB financially. In addition, the total value of the selected financial metric for calculating the % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical/transition risks for this environmental issue is from the total revenue of SCGP in 2023 which is around 129,398 million baht.*

## **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)**

2356000

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

Select from:

1-10%

### **(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures**

*SCGP's business operations require substantial water usage in the production process. To promote sustainability, the company has initiated several measures to reduce water consumption, such as water recycling projects and ongoing efforts to decrease water withdrawal. In 2023, SCGP successfully reduced water withdrawal by 1.1 million cubic meters or 2.35 million baht equal 1.6% of total water consumption cost.*

## Climate change

### (3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

### (3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

891860000

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

Select from:

1-10%

### (3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*Investment from the BOI in the promoting investment for environmental management project for project development and tax exemptions.  
[Add row]*

## 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)

*Diversity-and-inclusion-policy.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.

**Climate change**

#### **(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 every board meeting (standing agenda item)

#### **(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated**

*Select all that apply*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 decarbonization performance across SCGP. The Board sets policies to develop and improve operations relating to ESG, climate execution, process transition to net zero, low carbon products, services and solutions, and carbon removal, including increased awareness and capability building of employees and stakeholders. CEO as the Board of Directors representative, CEO has been appointed to assess and manage all environmental-related issues e.g. risk management, investment portfolio, strategy, operational eco-efficiency, stakeholder engagement, and innovation. CEO serves as a chairman of other Committees responsible more specifically on environmental-related issues which are the ESG Committee. 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, including considering the GHG emissions reduction plans. 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.

## Forests

### (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 the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

#### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*SCGP Board-level committee plays a crucial role in driving sustainability and responsible decision-making at SCGP. They are responsible for reviewing and approving the company's sustainability vision, mission, and business strategy while considering their impact on the environment and society. The Board delegates specific areas of responsibility to a number of committees. The ESG committee, chaired by a board director, is responsible for all forestry-related topics. This includes forests-related risks and opportunities, setting objectives and main goals for sustainable forestry, adhering to forests-related global standards, implementing sourcing policies, and monitoring progress and compliance. For example, in 2022, The board considered targets to be appropriate and sustainable such as No gross deforestation, Net Positive Impact balance and No Net Loss (NNL), including actively monitored the progress of the FSC Certification. 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.*

## 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 the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

#### (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.*

## **Biodiversity**

### **(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 the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

#### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*SCGP Board-level committee plays a crucial role in driving sustainability and responsible decision-making at SCGP. They are responsible for reviewing and approving the company's sustainability vision, mission, and business strategy while considering their impact on the environment and society. The Board delegates specific areas of responsibility to a number of committees. The ESG committee, chaired by a board director, is responsible for all forestry-related and biodiversity topics.*

[Fixed row]

## (4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

### Climate change

#### (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)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

#### (4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

## Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

## Forests

### (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

## 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).

##### Climate change

##### (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 value chain 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**

*SCGP has realized that climate-related issues are very crucial since they may affect corporate decision-making, business transformation as well as innovation portfolio. CEO as the Board of Directors representative, CEO has been appointed to assess and manage all environmental-related issues e.g. risk management,*

investment portfolio, strategy, operational eco-efficiency, stakeholder engagement, and innovation. CEO serves as a chairman of other Committees responsible more specifically on climate-related issues which are the ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Committee and Risk Management Committee. - ESG Committee decision makes for ESG policies, strategies, target setting, and monitoring, including Climate-related issues and related material issues, Energy management, and Natural Climate Solutions. - The Risk Management Committee (RMC) defines and considers, and approves climate strategies to assess climate-related risks and opportunities, reviews risk appetite statements, risk profiles and monitors the performance of risk management, applies scenario analysis, introduces Business Continuity Management (BCM) to prevent any business limitation and friction. His responsibility for the management of climate-related issues has also been incorporated in his annual performance appraisal. Climate-related decisions made by the CEO 1. In 2020, announced climate ambition to Net zero in 2050 2. In 2021, the approved target of SCGP greenhouse gas reduction is at least 20% by 2030 compared with the base year 2020 in terms of absolute approach. 3. In 2023, set a new target to increase its greenhouse gas emission reduction from 20% to 25% by 2030, align with Science Based Target (SBTi). 4. Approved Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) of 2022-2024 at 25 USD/ton CO<sub>2</sub>e for new investment GHG emission reduction projects. 5. Approved energy and climate-related investments based on SCGP's delegation of authority. 6. Review climate-related risks & opportunities.

## Forests

### (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

#### Policies, commitments, and targets

- 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 of Directors representative, CEO has been appointed to assess and manage all environmental-related issues e.g. risk management, investment portfolio, strategy, operational eco-efficiency, stakeholder engagement, and innovation. CEO serves as a chairman of other Committees responsible more specifically on forest-related issues which are the ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Committee and Risk Management Committee Forest-related decisions made by the CEO: 1.2023 Announced targets that were deemed appropriate and sustainable, such as no gross deforestation, a net positive impact balance, and no net loss (NNL). 2. 2023 Approved forest-related investment project. 3. 2024 Approved to establish the Nature Positive Committee. 4. Review risk & opportunity.*

## 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 of Directors representative, CEO has been appointed to assess and manage all environmental-related issues e.g. risk management, investment portfolio, strategy, operational eco-efficiency, stakeholder engagement, and innovation. CEO serves as a chairman of other Committees responsible more specifically on water-related issues which are the ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Committee and Risk Management Committee. Water-related decisions made by the CEO: 1. 2021 Announced water reduction target. 2. 2023 Approved water reduction project and water-related investments. 3. Review risk & opportunity*

## **Biodiversity**

### **(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 of Directors representative, CEO has been appointed to assess and manage all environmental-related issues e.g. target, risk management, investment portfolio, strategy, operational eco-efficiency, stakeholder engagement, and innovation. CEO serves as a chairman of other Committees responsible more specifically on biodiversity-related issues which are the ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Committee and Risk Management Committee The CEO has made an announcement regarding targets that have been considered suitable and capable of being maintained in the long term such as no gross deforestation, net positive impact (NPI) and no net loss (NNL). In 2024, CEO approved to establish the Nature Positive Committee to ensure the efficient and sustainable management of the company's natural resources. This committee has been assigned the responsibility of implementing systems and practices at both the business and corporate levels. Their objective is to create strategies and a roadmap that promote nature positivity and align with guidelines for addressing climate change. This includes initiatives such as forest restoration, preservation for carbon dioxide absorption (Natural Climate Solution - NCS), and biodiversity management. Additionally, the Nature Positive Committee assesses the reliance on and impact of these resources in order to effectively manage risks and identify business opportunities across the entire value chain. Their efforts aim to ensure sustainable practices and maximize the benefits of nature conservation within the organization*

## Biodiversity

#### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

##### Other

- Other, please specify : Business Unit Manager

#### (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:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

#### **(4.3.1.6) Please explain**

*The duty of the Business Unit Manager in relation to biodiversity is to oversee and manage the implementation of biodiversity conservation practices. The Business Unit Manager is taking the role as a chairperson of the Nature Positive Committee. This includes developing and implementing strategies to protect and enhance biodiversity, ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and standards, and promoting awareness and understanding of biodiversity issues among employees and stakeholders. It includes initiatives such as forest restoration, preservation for carbon dioxide absorption (Natural Climate Solution - NCS), and biodiversity management. This includes understanding both the dependency on natural resources and the impacts of their use to ensure sustainable and responsible management practices. Moreover, the business unit manager helps to arrange a team to support in evaluating its sustainability performance against recognized standards such as the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), S&P Global, Ecovadis, and others. It involves in taking the responsibility of tracking, monitoring, and collecting data related to the organization's activities. The data collected is then used to report on the progress and outcomes of the organization's operations to the environmental dimension team on a regular basis.*

[Add row]



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

### **Climate change**

#### **(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**

10

#### **(4.5.3) Please explain**

*SCGP has established a practice (from Board resolution in 2022) that the Board of Directors will receive a bonus not exceeding 0.5 percent of the dividends distributed to shareholders. Meanwhile we have established criteria for evaluating the performance of executives and management, which includes finance performance and business growth, ESG and people development. Of this, 10% is allocated to ESG (environment-related issues: Climate change and water) SCGP has integrated climate-related KPIs into all climate change-responsible employees and covered all subsidiaries, from the executive level; CEO, COOs, ESG & Sustainability director, Engineering director, managers, and operational level. The incentives for climate-related issues are a part of the annual performance appraisal, which is in terms of variable pay, which can be variable bonuses and/ or promotions. The performance is measured against employees' KPIs and those cascaded climate-change-related KPIs.*

### **Forests**

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

Select from:

No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

#### **(4.5.3) Please explain**

*Currently, SCGP management takes responsibility on Forest. SCGP is committed to the continuous conservation of forests and biodiversity. The Nature Positive Committee oversees and monitors sustainable forest management according to Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standards and has increased the forest area to*

comply with Thailand's T-VER standards, aiming for a "Net Positive Impact: NPI". So, the corporate target is biodiversity conservation area certified by FSC standard at least 10% of agroforestry area. SCGP has integrated forest and biodiversity-related KPIs into all responsible employees and covered all subsidiaries. The performance is measured against employees' KPIs and those forest and biodiversity-related KPIs (but not for C-suite and board-level)

## 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

10

### (4.5.3) Please explain

SCGP has established a practice (from Board resolution in 2022) that the Board of Directors will receive a bonus not exceeding 0.5 percent of the dividends distributed to shareholders. Meanwhile we have established criteria for evaluating the performance of executives and management, which includes finance performance and business growth, ESG and people development. Of this, 10% is allocated to ESG (environment-related issues: Climate change and water) SCGP has integrated water-related KPIs into all water-responsible employees and covered all subsidiaries, from the executive level; COOs, ESG & Sustainability director, Engineering director, managers, and operational level. The incentives for water-related issues are a part of the annual performance appraisal, which is in terms of variable pay, which can be variable bonuses and/ or promotions. The performance is measured against employees' KPIs and those 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).**

## Climate change

### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Corporate executive team

## (4.5.1.2) Incentives

*Select all that apply*

- Bonus - % of salary
- Other, please specify :As mentioned earlier, Climate-related KPI is a part of the annual performance appraisal.

## (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

### Targets

- Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

### Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan
- Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services
- Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Promote economic mechanisms such as Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) to manage risks and create opportunities in green financing to achieve greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

### Emission reduction

- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

### Resource use and efficiency

- Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification
- Energy efficiency improvement
- Reduction in total energy consumption
- Other resource use and efficiency-related metrics, please specify : Increase the use of renewable energy, such as biomass energy, biogas and solar power

### Policies and commitments

- Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

### Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

- Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

#### (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 committed to reducing GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 compared with the base year 2020. Normally, the Corporate executive team including CEO, is responsible for the GHG Reduction target for all operations of SCGP (both in Thailand and overseas). The monetary incentive of Corporate executive team (as a variable bonus which is considered annually) is linked to the GHG reduction performance. This variable bonus is considered annually together with the annual ESG performances.

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

These performance metrics of the Corporate Executive Team, including CEO, are linked to support key KPIs on Climate Change: 25% GHG reduction target by 2030 (vs base year 2020) and achieve Net Zero by 2050. The annual GHG reduction targets are monitored closely to ensure SCGP's pathway to Net Zero emission. The KPIs cascade down from the highest management level (CEO) to the employee level. Incentives of executives and employees will be based on the overall performance against the target. To ensure fairness in compensation management, as well as the accuracy free of prejudice and reasonably consistent across the different business units, the Board and the Remuneration Committee, assess the performance of the CEO and top executives based on the Company's operating results, implementation of the Board's policies, and the overall socio-economic circumstances. The Remuneration Committee will then consider the appropriate remuneration for the CEO and top executives of SCGP and propose such an amount to the Board for approval. In 2022, the Board of Directors, by the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, has approved the revision of evaluation criteria and predefined metrics and weightings for the short-term and long-term performance assessment of the CEO and top executives to be in alignment with SCGP's strategy and goals.

## 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 set water related-target to reduce water withdrawal by 35% by 2025 compared with the base year 2014. Normally, COO is responsible for the Water Reduction target for all SCGP operations both in Thailand and overseas. The monetary incentive of the [Business Unit Manager] (as a variable bonus which is considered

annually) is linked to the water withdrawal reduction performance. This variable bonus is considered annually together with the annual ESG performances. SCGP has integrated water-related KPIs into all water-responsible employees such as the executive level; COOs, ESG & Sustainability director, Engineering director, managers, and operational level. The incentives for water-related issues are a part of the annual performance appraisal, which is in terms of variable pay, which can be variable bonuses and/ or promotions. The performance is measured against employees' KPIs and those water-related KPIs. Such KPIs are % of water withdrawal reduction, % of recycled water.

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

These performance metrics of the COO, are linked to support key KPIs on Water withdrawal: 35% Water withdrawal reduction target by 2025(vs base year 2014). The annual Water withdrawal reduction target is monitored closely to ensure SCGP's pathway to minimize water consumption and impact to environment since water is an essential resource for SCGP's business operations. Regarding the use of water resources with the most value and most significant benefit, SCGP has applied the 3R principle to improve the production process to reduce water withdrawal, reuse, and recycle water in the production process, including the restoration of the natural water resources.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <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
- Downstream 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 deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify

### 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 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 2023 SCGP, have been certified 97% 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". 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)

[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 directly with policy makers

##### **(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

#### **(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement**

*Commitment -Position statement.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 collaboratively with all sectors including governments, businesses, and society, aligning with our environmental commitments and transition plan. Climate Change: SCGP engages with sectors sharing the same vision and strategy to reduce GHG emissions in line with the Paris Agreement, aiming for Net Zero GHG emissions. Key external engagements include: TCNN: SCGP joins TCNN as a Climate Action Initiator and Climate Action Leading Organization member. SCGP has declared its intention to reduce GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 and to achieve Net Zero by 2050. Our targets and plans also align with the Paris Agreement and Thailand's commitment, including collaborating on projects and developing a carbon offset market. UNGC & GCNT: SCGP supports the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact in human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption. We commit to integrating these principles into our strategy, culture, and daily operations, driving policies to enhance societal goals like the UN SDGs, and addressing climate change issues. Water Management: In accordance with the Water Resources Act B.E. 2561, effective from January 27, 2019, SCGP representatives, selected by the Federation of Thai Industries, join the Water User Organization. This helps achieve objectives in water resource management and livelihoods under the National Water Resources Board's supervision. SCGP and its partners are involved in managing five major river basins: Mae Klong, East Coast, Bang Pakong, Chi, and Tha Chin. Our mission includes water usage, development, management, maintenance, restoration, and conservation, ensuring a balanced and sustainable approach that reflects all sectors' participation. Forest Conservation: SCGP's commitment to biodiversity conservation and sustainable business practices is evident through compliance with international standards and support for*

initiatives like UNGC. According to the FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for the Kingdom of Thailand, SCGP adheres to applicable laws, regulations, and internationally ratified treaties, conventions, and agreements in Thailand. These include the Forest Plantation Act, Forest Act, National Land Policy Committee Act, Community Forest Act, and National Park Act. SCGP's long-standing partnership with the Forest Industry Organization (FIO) underscores its dedication to sustainable forestry practices.

[Fixed row]

#### **(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?**

##### **Row 1**

#### **(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

*Climate Change Act: Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE) under ministry of natural resources and environment has drafted the Thailand Climate Change Act which will support to Thailand NDC and Paris Agreement. The draft Act will be a mechanism used to drive Thailand's actions on climate change, such as creating a national climate change master plan: ETS, Carbon tax system, Carbon credits, etc., and to achieve Net Zero goal by 2065.*

#### **(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to**

Select all that apply

Climate change

#### **(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment**

##### **Environmental impacts and pressures**

Emissions – CO2

Emissions – methane

Emissions – other GHGs

Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify :Transportation, Waste management, Green finance mechanism

#### **(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation**

Select from:

- National

#### (4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Thailand

#### (4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with minor exceptions

#### (4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

SCGP supports major parts of the Climate Change Act. However, we have proposed our comments on the draft of the Act with the following details: 1) Infrastructure: The government should support foundation or infrastructure for small industries or SMEs, such as providing knowledge and understanding, supporting data collection systems, reporting, data verification and monitoring system of GHG. Government must establish clear scopes and definitions for the use of carbon pricing mechanisms to avoid duplication in carbon management systems, such as between the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and carbon taxes. Additionally, entrepreneurs should be able to access greenhouse gas emission data of each company. 2) Financial: The government and Financial sector should focus on supporting funds/incentives for projects related to climate change mitigation as a top priority. This can be done through low-interest loans or investment support. Supported activities should align with Thailand Taxonomy to ensure eligibility and transparency of those projects. 3) Penalties: The penalties under the Act are too lenient, mainly targeting individuals who have committed minor offenses despite their good intentions. It is necessary to establish more severe penalties that will prevent people from violating the Climate Change Act. For example, if someone fails to report information or intentionally provides false information, there should be substantial penalties, such as 10 times the value of the carbon tax they are required to pay. Furthermore, these penalties should have retroactive effects, similar to the general tax system. 4) Timeline: We recommended Government to speed up the activities in the Climate Change Act. For example, (1) To start reporting GHG emissions within 1 year (2) Implement carbon tax within 2-3 years (Especially for industries with high greenhouse gas emissions, such as the energy and transportation sectors) and (3) Emission Trading System (ETS) should be established within 4 years after the enforcement of the Climate Change Act.

#### (4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Discussion in public forums
- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

- Submitting written proposals/inquiries

**(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)**

0

**(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement**

*Relevance of the Climate Change Act to SCGP's Environmental Commitments and Transition Plan: The Climate Change Act is a pivotal piece of legislation that aligns closely with SCGP's environmental commitments and transition plan. This Act sets the legal framework for Thailand's climate policies, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and mitigate the impacts of climate change. For SCGP, the Climate Change Act is highly relevant as it provides a structured approach to achieve SCGP's sustainability goals and Net Zero emissions target by 2050 by the following: 1.Alignment with National Goals: The Climate Change Act reflects Thailand's national commitments under the Paris Agreement. By engaging with this legislation, SCGP ensures that our environmental strategies and policy are aligned with national and international climate objectives. 2.Policy Advocacy: SCGP's active participation in consultations and meetings with policymakers allows us to advocate for industry-specific considerations. This ensures that the legislation is both practical and effective, facilitating smoother implementation within the pulp and paper industry. 3.Strategic Planning: The provisions of the Climate Change Act inform SCGP's transition plan, guiding the company in setting actionable targets and timelines for reducing GHG emissions. This ensures that SCGP's efforts are not only ambitious but also achievable within the regulatory framework. Measuring the Success of SCGP's Engagement: 1.GHG Emissions Reduction: SCGP tracks our emissions data meticulously, comparing it against the targets set in our transition plan. 2.Progress Reports: Annual sustainability reports are published to provide transparency and accountability of our ESG performances. These reports detail SCGP's progress toward its environmental commitments, highlighting both achievements and areas for improvement. 3.Innovation and Implementation: The successful implementation of new technologies and practices that contribute to emissions reduction and sustainability is another critical measure. SCGP evaluates the impact of these innovations on its overall environmental performance.*

**(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals**

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

## Row 2

### (4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

*Water Resources Act B.E. 2561: The Water Resources Act B.E. 2561, created by the Thai government under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, set the legal framework for the sustainable management and conservation of water resources in Thailand. It aims to ensure the equitable and efficient use of water, protect ecosystems, and manage water-related disasters.*

### (4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Water

### (4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

#### Environmental impacts and pressures

Water availability

### (4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

### (4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

Thailand

### (4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation



Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

#### **(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation**

Select all that apply

- Discussion in public forums

#### **(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)**

0

#### **(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement**

*In accordance to the Water Resources Act B.E. 2561, effective from January 27, 2019. SCGP representatives selected by the Federation of Thai Industries has joined the Water User Organization to help achieve setting objectives of water resource management and people's livelihoods under the supervision of the National Water Resources Board. SCGP and business partners are involved in the five major river basins, namely the Mae Klong River Basin, East Coast Basin, Bang Pakong River Basin, Chi River Basin, and Tha Chin River Basin with the mission to comprises the water usage, development, management, maintenance, restoration, and conservation of water resources in the same direction, covering all dimensions to balance, sustain, and genuinely reflect all sectors' participation processes. Furthermore, SCGP assesses water-related risks and future changes on regulations, quantity to prepare for water situation on all factory sites. MEASURING SUCCESS In the past, SCGP has successfully managed its water usage, with no production shutdown due to water-related issues and no complaints from surrounding communities concerning water allocation.*

#### **(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals**

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

#### **(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation**

Select all that apply

- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

### Row 3

#### (4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Forest Act: According to The FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for the Kingdom of Thailand, SCGP follow the list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements, in Thailand and in FSC-STD-60-004 (International Generic Indicators).

#### (4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Forests

#### (4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

##### Environmental protection and management procedures

- Forest management plans
- Forest private reserves
- Restoration/ rehabilitation
- Resilience and adaptive capacity of forests

#### (4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- National

#### (4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Thailand

#### (4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

#### (4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Discussion in public forums

#### (4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

#### (4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

*For Thailand, SCGP adheres to the relevant laws, regulations, and internationally recognized treaties, conventions, and agreements that have been ratified by the country. For example, National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559 / Forest plantation act, B.E. 2535 (No. 2) B.E. 2558 / Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562 / National Land Policy Committee Act, B.E. 2562 (2019) / Community Forest Act B.E. 2562 (2019) / Land Lease for Agriculture Act, B.E. 2524 (1981) / National Park Act B.E. 2562 (2019) / National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559. SCGP has robust policies regarding its commitment to FSC forest management. This indicates that the forest is being managed in a manner that protects biological diversity, benefits local communities and workers, and ensures its economic sustainability. SCGP collaborates closely with both customers and suppliers to offer environmentally friendly products that cater to their specific target audiences. SCGP enthusiastically embraced various initiatives aimed at reducing environmental impacts, including obtaining FSC certification, which is a crucial aspect. SCGP can measure the success of its engagement with FSC and identify areas for improvement. Continuous evaluation and improvement will help SCGP further enhance its sustainability practices and contribute to a more sustainable future. Additionally, as per the FSC Forest Stewardship Standard.*

#### (4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Forest Stewardship Council Global Strategy

#### Row 4

#### (4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

*Thailand Taxonomy: The Bank of Thailand (BOT) and the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET), as representatives of the Working Group on Sustainable Finance, has developed the Thailand Taxonomy, which is a set of standards for classifying economic activities based on their environmental impacts. The Taxonomy working group consists of representatives from government agencies, businesses, and the financial sector, with the aim of establishing a standardized framework for assessing environment impacts.*

#### (4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

#### (4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

##### Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

- Subsidies for low-carbon, non-renewable energy projects
- Subsidies for renewable energy projects
- Subsidies on infrastructure
- Subsidies on products or services
- Sustainable finance

#### (4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

#### (4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

Thailand

#### (4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with minor exceptions

#### (4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

*SCGP supports major parts of the Thailand Taxonomy. However, we have proposed our comments on the phase2 of Thailand Taxonomy with the following details: 1) Container & Packaging business (including both paper and plastic products) has not yet been specified in this phase of Thailand Taxonomy. Currently, SCGP's main sources of energy used to produce steam and electricity include coal, natural gas, biomass, plastic waste and black liquor. If we refer to the energy business in Taxonomy Phase 1, only the use of FSC-certified biomass is considered a green activity. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly give definitions of green activities for paper production business, paper packaging business, and the packaging business (both paper and plastic) to ensure that our activities are qualified as green activities. 2) Forestry Plantation: The use of chemical fertilizers and organic fertilizers should be determined in appropriate and clear proportions. In practically, mixture of organic and chemical fertilizers should be optimized and used in proper portion for a better efficiency. 3) Forestry criteria methodological approach: The definitions and criteria for categorizing forests should be clearly specified e.g. Clarifying whether planting economic trees (such as Eucalyptus trees) belong to "Sustainable forest management" or "Forestry plantation" category, since the requirement or criteria to qualify as green projects are different in each category.*

#### (4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Discussion in public forums

Submitting written proposals/inquiries

#### (4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

#### (4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

*The Thailand Taxonomy aligns with global environmental agreements and policies (e.g. EU Taxonomy, CBI Taxonomy, ASEAN Taxonomy etc.), SCGP's participation in the Thailand Taxonomy demonstrates our commitment to sustainable development and environmental responsibility. This alignment allows SCGP to access funding sources that support sustainable initiatives and business transformation towards environmental sustainability with clarity, transparency and also contribute to international efforts in addressing environmental challenges. We will measure the success of engagement by seeing how the development of the Thailand Taxonomy go. We would like to see specific details for Packaging and Container industry.*

#### (4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

#### (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 mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

#### (4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- GRI
- TCFD
- Other, please specify :SASB

#### (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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <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"/> Water accounting figures          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies |

#### (4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

SR Page 9-10: Target and Performance of Environmental issues Page 31-34 Figures & indicators of Environmental issues Page 25 Biodiversity indicators Page 18,24,28-29 (PDF 19,25,29-30) Value chain engagement Page 12-13: Risks & Opportunities Page 17 Strategies Page 59 Link to policy (<https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/en/policy-sd-report/policy>) Page 17

#### (4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

*sd-report-2023-en.pdf*

#### (4.12.1.8) Comment

*The board of director overviews environmental-related policies, strategies, risks & opportunities, targets and performances. SCGP has set sustainability structure which is comprised of Risk Management committee (RMC) and ESG committee. For The RMC is monitor risk and opportunities of each ESG issues with ESG committee. Each committee will set environmental-related strategy and monitor performance.*

### 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



- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities

Other, please specify :**Climate lobbying, Assurance strategy**

#### **(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference**

*Governance: page 8-14 Strategy: page 15-31 Risk management: page 32-43 Metrics & targets: page 44-49 Assurance statement: page 50 Climate lobbying: 51-56 For more information pls visit our website as link to TCFD report 2024 (<https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/documents/climate-resilience/tcf-report-2024.pdf>)*

#### **(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication**

*tcf-report-2024.pdf*

#### **(4.12.1.8) Comment**

*SCGP has climate and water-related data assurance by third party yearly and publish in Sustainability Report and TCFD Report.  
[Add row]*

## **C5. Business strategy**

**(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?**

### **Climate change**

#### **(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis**

*Select from:*

Yes

#### **(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis**

*Select from:*

Annually

### **Forests**

#### **(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis**

*Select from:*

Yes

#### **(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis**

*Select from:*

Annually

### **Water**

#### **(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis**

Select from:

Yes

## (5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

## (5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

### Climate change

#### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

##### Climate transition scenarios

IEA APS

#### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

#### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

#### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Policy

Acute physical

- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology

- Chronic physical

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

#### Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital
- Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Green financing (Green loan, Sustainability-linked loan SLL)

#### Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact
- Impact of nature footprint on reputation

### **Regulators, legal and policy regimes**

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

### **Relevant technology and science**

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- ☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

### **Macro and microeconomy**

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

## **(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario**

*SCGP conduct climate-related scenario analysis based on the World Energy Outlook 2022. The Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) takes account of all climate commitments made by governments including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement and promoting sustainable economic growth. Under this scenario, global average temperatures will reach 1.7C above pre-industrial levels by 2100. Assumptions: 1.Implementation Timeline: The scenario assumes that Thailand will begin implementing carbon taxes in 2026 and that the EU CBAM will be in full place by 2030. This is based on current policy discussions and publications by the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) and the International Energy Agency (IEA). 2.Carbon Price Trajectory: It is assumed that carbon prices will increase gradually over time and are different in each region. For Thailand, the price is expected to start at USD 5/ton CO2 in 2026, rise to USD 18/ton CO2 by 2030 and rise to USD 160/ton CO2 by 2050. For the EU CBAM, the price is expected to be USD 135/ton CO2 in 2030 and rise to USD 200/ton CO2 by 2050. 3.Policy Consistency: The scenario assumes that both Thailand and the EU will determinedly follow their planned carbon pricing mechanisms without significant policy reversals or delays. Uncertainties: 1.Policy Changes: There is uncertainty regarding future changes in government policies which could affect the implementation and stringency of carbon pricing mechanisms. 2.Economic Factors: Economic conditions such as inflation, recession, or growth rates could impact the feasibility and effectiveness of carbon pricing. 3.Technological Advancements: The rate of technological advancements in renewable energy and carbon capture could alter the effectiveness of the carbon pricing mechanisms. Constraints 1.Economic Impact: High carbon prices could have significant economic impacts, particularly on industries that heavily rely on fossil fuels. This could lead to resistance from the affected industries and stakeholders. 2.Public Acceptance: Public acceptance and support for carbon taxes are crucial. There could be social and political resistance to higher carbon prices, especially if they lead to increased costs for consumers. 3.Technological Limitations: The current state of technology may limit the speed and extent to which emissions can be reduced, especially in sectors that are hard to decarbonize.*

## **(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario**

1. *Alignment with Global Standards:* The scenarios align with globally recognized frameworks, ensuring that SCGP's strategies are consistent with international best practices. 2. *Strategic Planning and Risk Management:* The scenarios help SCGP anticipate future regulatory and market changes, allowing the company to proactively manage climate-related transition risks. 3. *Regulatory Compliance:* By incorporating these scenarios, SCGP ensures that its strategies are in line with national and international regulatory frameworks. 4. *Financial Impact Assessment:* The scenarios provide projections of carbon prices, allowing SCGP to assess the financial impact of climate-related risks and make informed decisions. 5. *Stakeholder Communication:* Using reputable scenarios enhances SCGP's ability to communicate its climate strategy and risk management approach to stakeholders, building trust and credibility. 6. *Technological and Market Adaptation:* The scenarios consider technological advancements and market trends, enabling SCGP to adapt its business model and explore opportunities in renewable energy and sustainable practices.

## Forests

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

#### Forests scenarios

Customized publicly available forests scenario, please specify :COSO framework, iBAT assessment, FSC management system

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

Reputation

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2030

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

Number of ecosystems impacted

#### Stakeholder and customer demands

Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

#### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

Global regulation

Global targets

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*SCGP has assessed on scenario analysis related to business strategy for promoting sustainable forest management and addressing deforestation due to FSC's global strategy and nature positive goal. SCGP sets targets and operates in line with no gross deforestation throughout the supply chain. We are actively pursuing a nature-positive objective. / Assumption: Nature-positive refers to an objective and strategy aimed at stopping and reversing the degradation of nature by the year 2030, with the ultimate goal of achieving complete restoration of natural environments by 2050. / Uncertainties: "Nature" can mean in various elements that lack biodiversity but still possess natural elements. This can be ambiguous. The term "positive" is even more vague. Although it suggests an optimistic perspective, it is actually more about the outcome of a mathematical calculation involving the subtraction and addition of "nature," supposedly resulting in a positive balance. / Constraint: Collaborating all stakeholders is important. To achieve the objective of nature-positive, it is crucial to invest more in data collection, organization, management, and decision-making tools. This can be accomplished through co-creation and collaboration among governments, investors, companies, scientists, and conservation practitioners. The finance sector has the potential to play a significant role in driving change, as demonstrated by initiatives like the Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures. However, it is necessary to comprehend the real-world obstacles to progress and the practical challenges faced by companies in which investments are made. These factors require the utilization of workforces and financial resources.*

### **(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario**

*Forests-related risks are incorporated into SCGP's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework in alignment with the COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) and ISO 31000 (Risk Management Framework) to efficiently mitigate the probability and/or consequences of potential risks. SCGP ensures its operations align with environmental and social standards through FSC certification. Risk assessment which is an integral part of the FSC certification process and involves evaluating potential risks associated with forest management practices. In addition, SCGP follows a structured risk management process. This process consists of 4 key steps: 1) risk identification 2) risk assessment 3) risk treatment 4) risk monitoring and review. SCGP continuously monitors the effectiveness of the risk management measures implemented and reviews the overall risk landscape and impacts on nature. The reports are subsequently submitted to the audit committee on a quarterly basis. We have implemented five tools recommended by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) since 2022. These tools include the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), the Biodiversity Risk Filter, Protected Planet, Global Forest Watch, and Aqueduct. Through the use of these tools, we have been able to map our organizational sites and assess their impact on biodiversity and natural resources. In 2024, SCGP established the Nature Positive Committee to ensure the efficient and sustainable management of SCGP's natural resources. This committee is responsible for implementing systems and practices at both the business and company levels. The objective is to develop strategies and a Nature Positive Roadmap aligned with the guidelines for addressing climate change through forest restoration, forest preservation for carbon dioxide absorption (Natural Climate Solution - NCS), and biodiversity management. Additionally, the Nature Positive Committee assesses the dependency on and impact of these resources to effectively manage risks and analyze business opportunities throughout the value chain. Integrating nature-positive principles into business strategy not only contributes to global environmental goals but also provides tangible benefits to businesses in terms of risk management, compliance, reputation, innovation, investment, market positioning, and long-term sustainability.*

## **Water**

### **(5.1.1.1) Scenario used**

#### **Water scenarios**

- WRI Aqueduct

### **(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario**

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

### **(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage**

Select from:

- Organization-wide



### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

#### Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer attention to impact

#### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

SCGP has developed and disclosed the management of water issues including Dependency-related and impact-related water risks considered in physical risk assessment throughout our supply chain in accordance with the guidelines of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). For scenario analysis, SCGP conducts against geographical locations where SCGP, suppliers and clients has operated, including Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia, with aligning with assessment tools and reliable historic data such as ThinkHazard, The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and The Climate

*Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP). In summary, we have 3 scenarios: 1) SSP1-2.6 stays below 2 C that implies net zero emission after 2050. 2) SSP3-7.0 is a medium-to-high reference scenario resulting from no additional climate policies. It has particularly high non-CO2 emission, including high aerosol emission. 3) SSP5-8.5 is a high reference with no additional climate policies. Emission levels as high as SSP5-8.5 are not obtained by Integrated Assessment Models (IAMs) under any of the SSPs other than the fossil fueled SSP5 socioeconomic development pathway. For impacts from scenarios with country profile and the coordination for the production of global & regional climate model compilations, we summarize into 3 risks: flooding, drought, and extreme heat. More details on Page 24-28: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/documents/climate-resilience/tcf-report-2024.pdf>*

### **(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario**

*SCGP conducts water related risks assessment using internationally accepted tools such as WRI AQUEDUCT / Satellite imagery of GISTDA - Geo-Informatics and the Early Warning System (EWS) connecting Application Programming Interface (API) with the Power BI to monitor, assess and create water situation dashboard. Constructing the preparedness plan for response any water crisis and water-related risks. (e.g. water scarcity, drought, flood). Records and predictions are from reliable resources such as WRI Aqueduct and local meteorological department. After assessment, SCGP has identified water-related risks, including flooding, drought, and extreme heat, due to our location's tendency to experience rising temperatures. This is driven by agricultural and industrial growth, as well as import and export transportation. Additionally, we face annual challenges such as monsoons, typhoons, El Niño, and La Niña, which can result in either excessive or insufficient water supply and have a continuous impact on humidity levels in the air.*

## **Climate change**

### **(5.1.1.1) Scenario used**

#### **Climate transition scenarios**

IEA NZE 2050

### **(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario**

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

### **(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage**

Select from:

Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

#### Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital
- Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Green financing (Green loan, Sustainability-linked loan SLL)

### **Stakeholder and customer demands**

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact
- Impact of nature footprint on reputation

### **Regulators, legal and policy regimes**

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

### **Relevant technology and science**

- Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- Data regime (from closed to open)

### **Macro and microeconomy**

- Domestic growth
- Globalizing markets

## **(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario**

*SCGP conducted climate-related scenario analysis based on the World Energy Outlook 2022. Both Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) and the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) have been modeled in scenario analysis. “NZE” has a 50% chance of constraining climate global warming at 1.5C by reaching net zero emissions by 2050 and is based on the WEO Net Zero by 2050 scenario. Assumptions: 1.Implementation Timeline: The scenario assumes that Thailand will begin implementing carbon taxes in 2026 and that the EU CBAM will be in place by 2030. This is based on current policy discussions and publications by the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) and the International Energy Agency (IEA). 2.Carbon Price Trajectory: It is assumed that carbon prices will increase gradually over time and are different in each region. For Thailand, the price is expected to start at USD 18/ton CO2 in 2026, rise to USD 45/ton CO2 in 2030 and rise to USD 200/ton CO2 by 2050. For the EU CBAM, the price is expected to be USD 140/ton CO2 in 2030 and rise to USD 250/ton CO2 by 2050. 3.Policy Consistency: The scenario assumes that both Thailand and the EU will follow through with their planned carbon pricing mechanisms without significant policy reversals or delays. Uncertainties: 1.Policy Changes: There is uncertainty regarding future changes in government policies, which could affect the implementation and stringency of carbon pricing mechanisms. 2.Economic Factors: Economic conditions such as inflation, recession, or growth rates could impact the feasibility and effectiveness of carbon pricing. 3.Technological Advancements: The rate of technological advancements in renewable energy and carbon capture could alter the effectiveness of the carbon pricing mechanisms. Constraints 1.Economic Impact: High carbon prices could have significant economic impacts, particularly on industries that are heavily reliant on fossil fuels. This could lead to resistance from affected industries and stakeholders. 2.Public Acceptance: Public acceptance and support for carbon taxes are crucial. There could be social and political resistance to higher carbon prices, especially if they lead to increased costs for consumers.*

3. *Technological Limitations: The current state of technology may limit the speed and extent to which emissions can be reduced, especially in sectors that are hard to decarbonize.*

#### **(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario**

*NZE would ensure that SCGP will achieve Net Zero target by 2050 with the proper GHG reduction projects. The reasons why SCGP selected this scenario are the following: 1. Alignment with Global Standards: The scenarios align with globally recognized frameworks, ensuring that SCGP's strategies are consistent with international best practices. 2. Strategic Planning and Risk Management: The scenarios help SCGP anticipate future regulatory and market changes, allowing the company to proactively manage climate-related transition risks. 3. Regulatory Compliance: By incorporating these scenarios, SCGP ensures that its strategies are in line with national and international regulatory frameworks. 4. Financial Impact Assessment: The scenarios provide projections of carbon prices, allowing SCGP to assess the financial impact of climate-related risks and make informed decisions. 5. Stakeholder Communication: Using reputable scenarios enhances SCGP's ability to communicate its climate strategy and risk management approach to stakeholders, building trust and credibility. 6. Technological and Market Adaptation: The scenarios consider technological advancements and market trends, enabling SCGP to adapt its business model and explore opportunities in renewable energy and sustainable practices.*

### **Climate change**

#### **(5.1.1.1) Scenario used**

##### **Climate transition scenarios**

Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :Business as Usual (BAU) scenario

#### **(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario**

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

#### **(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage**

Select from:

Organization-wide

#### **(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario**

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 3.0°C - 3.4°C

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

#### Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital
- Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Green financing (Green loan, Sustainability-linked loan SLL)

#### Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact

- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

#### **Regulators, legal and policy regimes**

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets

#### **Relevant technology and science**

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- ☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

#### **Macro and microeconomy**

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

### **(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario**

*SCGP conducted climate-related scenario analysis based on Business as Usual (BAU) which involves evaluating potential impacts and vulnerabilities that arise if future emissions based on current consumption (e.g. energy, transportation) patterns and growth rates without significant intervention such as technology for decarbonization, policy etc. Under this scenario, average temperatures will reach 3.0C above pre-industrial level by 2100. Assumptions: 1) Implementation Timeline: The scenario assumes that Thailand will begin implementing carbon taxes in 2026 and that the EU CBAM will be in place by 2030. This is based on current policy discussions and publications by the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) and the International Energy Agency (IEA). 2) Carbon Price Trajectory: It is assumed that carbon prices will increase gradually over time and are different in each region. For Thailand, the price is expected to start at USD 18/ton CO2 in 2026, rise to USD 45/ton CO2 by 2030 and rise to USD 200/ton CO2 by 2050. For the EU CBAM, the price is expected to be USD 140/ton CO2 in 2030 and rise to USD 250/ton CO2 by 2050. 3) Policy Consistency: The scenario assumes that both Thailand and the EU will follow through with their planned carbon pricing mechanisms without significant policy reversals or delays. Uncertainties: 1.Policy Changes: There is uncertainty regarding future changes in government policies, which could affect the implementation and stringency of carbon pricing mechanisms. 2.Economic Factors: Economic conditions such as inflation, recession, or growth rates could impact the feasibility and effectiveness of carbon pricing. 3.Technological Advancements: The rate of technological advancements in renewable energy and carbon capture could alter the effectiveness of the carbon pricing mechanisms. Constraints 1.Economic Impact: High carbon prices could have significant economic impacts, particularly on industries that are heavily reliant on fossil fuels. This could lead to resistance from affected industries and stakeholders. 2.Public Acceptance: Public acceptance and support for carbon taxes are crucial. There could be social and political resistance to higher carbon prices, especially if they lead to increased costs for consumers. 3.Technological Limitations: The current state of technology may limit the speed and extent to which emissions can be reduced, especially in sectors that are hard to decarbonize.*

### **(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario**

*The aforementioned scenario illustrates the case where the company continues its business activities as usual without adapting in response to climate transition. The company will be significantly financial impacted if it has to pay taxes and fines from various measures. Moreover, doing business without commitment to GHG reduction could have negative impacts on both environment and the business itself. The company will contribute to climate change. The company may face reputational damage since customers are becoming increasingly concerned about the environment. Businesses that are seen as contributing to climate change may face backlash from consumers, leading to a loss of trust and potential decline in sales. Therefore, it is the reason why SCGP emphasizes the importance of adapting to climate change and investing in projects that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions to minimize potential impacts on the business.*

*[Add row]*

## **(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.**

### **Climate change**

#### **(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios**

*Select all that apply*

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

#### **(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis**

*Select from:*

- Organization-wide

#### **(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues**

*SCGP is committed to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050 and set a new target to increase its greenhouse gas emission reduction from 20% to 25% by 2030, aligned with Science Based Target (SBT). From transition risks assessment, the impact of policy and regulation risks, market risk and reputation risks may increase in the future. SCGP set climate-related committee to monitor risks and performance, national climate policy and regulation such as carbon tax and fee and CBAM.*



SCGP has participated with governance and public sector such as Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO), Thailand Carbon Neutral Network (TCNN), The United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and etc. to support for driving progress toward low carbon economy. SCGP sets strategy towards the goal of achieving Net Zero Emission by dividing it into two main parts, reducing GHG emissions to the maximum extent and removing GHG to the maximum extent with various measures. Reducing GHG emissions: 1.Improving energy efficiency by upgrading or changing to the best available technology at the time. 2.Increasing the use of renewable energy sources and clean energy sources, such as biomass and biogas. 3.Developing low-carbon products in line with a circular economy. GHG Removal: 1.Collaborate with national and international organizations to study Carbon Capture and Storage (CCUS) technology and to increase its maturity 2.Support and participate in the conservation and restoration of forests and ecosystems to increase biodiversity and provide additional carbon sequestration areas. Transition risk show case: 1.SCGP aims to increase biomass fuel use by exploring and experimenting with new alternative fuels, such as cashew husks. This also includes improvements in boiler systems for greater use of biomass fuel and continuous fuel feeding. The use of biomass energy ratio increased from 8.4% to 12.8%, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 696,275 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year. 2.In 2023, Siam Forestry Co., Ltd. collected data and was certified for carbon sequestration of 31,770 rais of economic tree plantation, amounting to 152,181 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year, certified by SGS (Thailand) Limited.

## Forests

### (5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Target setting and transition planning

### (5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

### (5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Using global climate change scenarios, SCGP has estimated that the climate change may significantly reduce domestic wood yield and force the company to rely more on imported wood over the next 10-15 years. The estimated cost difference between domestic and imported wood is approximately 50%, which could lead to a reduction in EBITDA of about 1,200 million Baht. This projection is part of our risk and opportunity identification process following to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) risk assessment which is involved in monitoring and the evaluation of climate-related risks, allowing SCGP to adapt their practices accordingly. Analyzing risk and impact forecasts is essential for making informed investment decisions and understanding the range of possible timelines and adjust investment strategies. To mitigate this risk, the company has devised a strategy to increase the portion secured wood source to 30% of total expected consumption by 2030 through the

following measures: 1) *Increasing Own Plantation Area*: By 2030, the company aims to expand its own plantation area to account for 55% of total wood sourcing. This will be achieved through land acquisitions. 2) *Strengthening Farmer Network*: The company plans to enhance its farmer network by offering end-to-end services. This includes the distribution of yield-improving seedlings and providing consulting services to landowners. 3) *Diversifying Sourcing Areas*: The company will diversify its wood sourcing to other parts of the nation to reduce dependency on any single region. The progress of these risk response measures is reported to the SCGP Risk Management Committee (RMC) and the SCGP Audit Committee (AC) on a quarterly basis. This is tracked through established key performance indicators such as the percentage of own plantation and contract farming. The mitigation strategy is also reviewed during the company's annual medium- and long-term planning process. Given that wood supply is a long-term structural risk, this review ensures that any necessary adjustments are made to keep the company's wood supply security on the right track.

## Water

### (5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Target setting and transition planning

### (5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

### (5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

SCGP set the target to reduce water withdrawal 35% within in 2025 compared with business as usual (BAU) at the base year of 2014. To achieve the target, SCGP takes efforts to reduce risks by developing the management of water issues e.g. Dependency-related and impact-related water risks considered in physical risk assessment throughout our supply chain in accordance with the guidelines of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Please look at page 30 that consists of scenarios (Drought, Flooding, Extreme Heat) and strategy to minimize water withdrawal on link on Ref below. Ref: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/documents/climate-resilience/tcf-d-report-2024.pdf> Actually, with all related risks, our outcome is to minimize water withdrawal by implementing 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Projects with recycle back-up water in process and water quality monitoring systems. In addition, SCGP can allocate orders to sites with no concerns on water resources with continuously implementing business continuity plan. In addition, SCGP does not have high risk on drought, flooding and extremely heat according to physical risk scenario with past records (not exceed 10 years).  
[Fixed row]

## **(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?**

### **(5.2.1) Transition plan**

Select from:

- No, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

### **(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan**

Select from:

- Well-below 2°C aligned

### **(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan**

Select from:

- Yes

### **(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion**

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

### **(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion**

*Due to it has several factors that prevent us do not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion such as financial, incentive, regulation, existing technology e.g. coal-fire boilers and fuel oil boilers these is original main boiler for generate energy. However, we have strategy for climate transition plan for acheive well-below 2C as: 1). We use carbon price to monetize the carbon emission of the acquired company and deduct the evaluation of the company by that number. 2). We use internal carbon pricing to consider approval for projects that reduce GHG emissions.*

*This includes improving coal-fired boilers to enable increased combustion of biofuel and investing in new biomass boilers to replace expired coal-fired boilers and oil boilers. 3). Promoting the procurement of biofuel from sustainable sources such as biomass from sustainable forest management, agricultural waste, biogas, and black liquor from industrial waste.*

### **(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan**

Select from:

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

### **(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism**

*Currently, we do not have mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on our climate transition plan. However, we regularly gather feedback from the Board of Directors (BOD) regarding our climate transition plan through the Corporate Governance and Nomination committee meeting and the Audit committee meeting held at least once a year for each committee. From the latest Corporate Governance and Nomination committee meeting, one of the SCGP's Board of Directors of asked whether SCGP could set a more challenging GHG reduction at 42% by 2030, in order to be in line with the 1.5-degree target. Therefore, the related parties would take this comment into account and study to find possibilities to adjust our climate transition plan. Normally, the decision on climate transition plan is made at least annually in the ESG committee meetings (held quarterly), Medium-term-plan (MTP) meetings and Annual plan meetings. Any investment for GHG reduction is approved in Investment Committee meeting (held monthly).*

### **(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection**

Select from:

More frequently than annually

### **(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies**

*Our key drivers and assumptions used in developing our transition plan include: 1) Climate Policies and regulations: The plan assumes the timeline of emerging regulations and policies related to climate change: Implementation of carbon tax, Carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) For example, we assumed that Carbon tax will be implemented in Thailand (our main operation) from 2026 onwards and ETS will be implemented in Vietnam from 2028 onwards. In the case that the implementation of these policies and regulations are speeded up or postponed, we will adjust the climate transition plan to ensure that SCGP will comply with these regulations. 2) Technological Advancements: Technology development to reduce GHG emissions such as renewable energy utilization, Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) would play a pivotal role for our transition plan. The sooner the technology become mature or commercially available, the more likelihood that those technologies will be included or added to our transition plan 3) Market Demand for Sustainability products: Growing consumer demand for sustainable products and low carbon products is also a key factor since it will affect SCGP's competitiveness and influence market dynamics. Therefore, SCGP also take this into account in our transition plan by encouraging innovation for low carbon products and communicate with customers through our Carbon footprint label/certificates. 4) Reputation: The increasing expectations of stakeholders regarding operations and collaboration to drive climate action across the value chain.*

### (5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

SCGP has a climate transition plan that focuses on reducing environmental impacts and promoting sustainability. SCGP has set a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 25% by 2030 and aims to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. In 2023, SCGP has achieved a 19.5% greenhouse gas emission reduction through the following activities: 1). Improving efficiency and streamlining work process and equipment help reduce energy use by 247,000 GJ per year reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 36,131 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year and saved 164 million baht 2). Increasing proportion of renewable energy consumption up to 28.6% by the use of biomass achieves a reduction of 696,275 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. The use of biogas has also been extended to the paper packaging manufacturing plants in Thailand and the Philippines, achieving a greenhouse gas emission reduction by 13,759 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year and saves 17.16 million baht annually in fossil fuel costs. The solar energy installation project has been expanded to reach a capacity of 49.5 megawatts peak. Currently, the solar energy installations in Thailand and overseas amounts to a capacity output of 9.7 megawatts peak, reducing 9,228 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year and saved 185 million baht. all of these can help to mitigate impact from carbon tax and CBAM. 3). In 2023, SCGP registered 59 products for the Carbon Footprint of Product (CFP) label with the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) (TGO), which is one of the criteria for the Green Choice label of SCG and has sale revenue from SCG Green Choice products, services, and solutions is 57% of the total sales revenue. And there are plans to develop low-carbon products in preparation for dealing with the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) 4). SCGP signed a credit support agreement linked to long-term sustainability operations (Sustainability Linked Loan: SLL) totaling 5,000 million baht for four years with Bank of Ayudhaya PCL. The interest saved in 2023 is 114 million baht from achieving the two targets: reduction in total GHG emissions and increased sales revenue from "SCG Green Choice" products and services. Additionally, SCGP is fully committed to driving sustainable business projects under the ESG framework through the support of a Green Loan totaling 3,000 million baht over a period of 5 years from Bank of Ayudhaya PCL.

### (5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

SCGP TCFD Report-2024.pdf

### (5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

No other environmental issue considered

### (5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

### (5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years In 2023, SCGP set a target greenhouse gas emission<sub>1</sub> reduction by 25% by 2030, align with Science Based Target (SBTi). This demonstrates a commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions Now SCGP is developing the transition plan and in validation stage of SBTi. The Board Director and SCGP Executive team are focused on execution to reduce GHG emission align with 1.5C in near term with available technology, supply of renewable sources and competitiveness. SCGP has closely collaborated with authorities and technology expert to speed up and scale up the advance technology such as CCUS. In near term 2030, SCGP has set climate roadmap and budget to reduce energy and GHG emissions, develop low carbon products. SCGP has set climate strategy as follow; 1. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is comprised of three measures: • Improving energy efficiency by upgrading or changing to the best available technology at the time. • Increase the use of renewable energy sources and clean energy sources, such as biomass and biogas. • Develop low-carbon products in line with a circular economy. 2. GHG removal is comprised of two measures: • Collaborate with national and international organizations to study carbon capture and storage (CCUS) technology and to increase its maturity. • Support and participate in the conservation and restoration of forests and ecosystems to increase biodiversity and provide additional carbon sequestration areas. 3. Economic tools are utilized, such as Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP), to encourage the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, SCGP has focused on raising awareness on ESG topics to stakeholders such as employees, suppliers, customers, and etc. For many years, SCGP has consistently implemented various strategies towards this goal, resulting in a reduction of energy usage by 7.8% compared with BAU at the base year of 2007. The company has also been able to continuously reduce greenhouse gas emissions, with a decrease of 19.5% in 2023 compared with the base of 2020.

[Fixed row]

### **(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?**

#### **(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning**

Select from:

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

#### **(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy**

Select all that apply

Products and services

Upstream/downstream value chain

Investment in R&D

Operations

[Fixed row]

#### **(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.**

## Products and services

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

### (5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

### (5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Opportunities – Climate Change Regarding to Climate Change mitigation, consumers are increasingly interested in using low-carbon products. In response to this trend, SCGP has adapted strategies and production processes to produce more low-carbon products to meet consumer demand. At the same time, this also presents an opportunity for SCGP to assess its production processes by identifying weak spots that has high energy consumption (also reflecting high GHG emission), in order to create plans to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions effectively. One of our strategies to respond to consumer demand is to evaluate Carbon Footprint of products (CFP) of SCGP products (starting in Thailand) and obtain certificates from the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) to ensure data transparency and build consumer confidence. Opportunities – Forest One of the programs FSC has developed is on Chain of Custody (CoC) by which only companies who have the FSC CoC certification are allowed to use FSC trademarks and labels to promote their products. FSC is therefore a link between the FSC certified forests (or responsible and legal source) and the FSC certified product. SCGP provides FSC-certified packaging materials such as boxes, cartons, and wrapping paper. SCGP produces FSC-certified labels and tags that can be used for branding, product labeling, and information purposes. This create opportunity for SCGP to expand target customers who are ESG-concerned also affect our strategy to adjust our product portfolio (to include more FSC-certified products) Risks – Climate Change/Forest In case that our product is not classified as low carbon products or FSC-certified products, we are risking at losing customers who are environmentally-concerned, thus resulting in losing company's top line. We adjust strategies by offering and setting target of SCGP Green Choice products (less environment impact/low carbon products) to customers. In 2023, 58% of total revenue come from SCGP Green Choice products. We also have risks on carbon price and regulations (e.g. Carbon tax, ETS) which would impact to our bottom line. Therefore, we adjust our climate strategies (climate transition plan) to match with our GHG reduction targets and timeline when these regulations will be effective.*

## Upstream/downstream value chain

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

### (5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

### (5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Risks - Climate Change Since suppliers' scope12 GHG emission will be SCGP's scope3 GHG emission. Suppliers' GHG performance will affect SCGP's target to reduce GHG scope3 (category 1&3) by 25% by 2030. SCGP has adapted strategies to collect real GHG data from suppliers in the whole value chain (not using estimated emission factors given by TGO). Therefore, we have engaged and educated our suppliers to be able to calculate and report their GHG emission. In the medium term plan we plan to set GHG reduction targets to our suppliers. Risks – Forest FSC certification has a significant impact on both the upstream and downstream segments of the value chain. It ensures responsible forest management practices such as the conservation of biodiversity, protection of ecosystems in the upstream segment and provides assurance to downstream stakeholders about the sustainability and responsible sourcing of products. Our strategy is to ensure that all of our products will be ESG-certified.*

## Investment in R&D

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Opportunities

### (5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change



Forests

Water

### (5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Opportunities – Climate Change* The adaptation to reducing GHG emissions has created opportunities for SCGP to explore and adopt the best available technologies at the time to further develop and improve its operations and products to emit less GHG emission (or defined as low-carbon products). To achieve both short-term (2030) and long-term target for GHG reduction, SCGP require investment in R&D for GHG reduction/removal technologies. When determining which technology should be prioritized for GHG reductions, we look at the Technology Readiness Level (TRL) and Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) to select the most suitable technology (at the time of investment decision) Once technologies are selected, the R&D team will collaborate with other related parties to conduct research & feasibility study with the selected technology: Climate Change technologies in R&D pipeline include: Hydrogen energy, Carbon capture utilization and storage (CCUS). Opportunities for these technologies include: (1) Energy Service by using renewable energy (2) (Treated) biomass selling to power plant Opportunities - Forests SCGP's substantial investment in R&D underscores its commitment to innovation, sustainability, and long-term growth. SCGP has collaborated with industry partners to utilizes CERT, an extensive geospatial certification program that validates expertise and proficiency in different aspects of geospatial technology and applications. CERT incorporates Satellite x AI technology to measure carbon stock across the entire area, allowing for the calculation of carbon capture in trees and facilitating forest condition monitoring for effective productivity management. This program is certified by both the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) and Verra, an international organization and can help determine amount of carbon removal (leading to potential of selling of Carbon Credit in the future). Opportunities – Water SCGP also adapt our strategies to use R&D to develop products that can help reduce raw materials and utilities (steam, water, electricity) usage in their production process. Examples include (1) Green Carton, using 18% less material (paper) while maintaining the same product strength. (2) Corrugated Medium (CA) and Sack Kraft reduce water consumption by approximately 10-15%

## Operations

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

### (5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

- Water

### (5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Risk/Opportunities– Climate Change Currently and in the future, companies are continuously improving and developing their operations to reduce GHG emissions. Failure to do so may result in companies facing strict carbon regulations and carbon cost that will eventually lead to higher operation cost. In the worst case scenario, a company that does not comply GHG emission limit may not get an operating license. However, this also presents an opportunity for a company that can reduce GHG emissions in a way that does not increase operation cost. This can be done by utilizing renewable energy, improving machinery efficiency, and fostering a corporate culture that drives sustainable transformation towards a low-carbon business model. Risk/Opportunities– Forests SCGP conducts risk and opportunity assessment thorough FSC standards specific to operations and develop strategies to address each identified risk and opportunities. On the risk side, a company (in paper business) may not able to sell their product to customers if they are not FSC-certified. On the opportunity side, FSC certification presents a multitude of opportunities for businesses, ranging from market access and financial benefits to environmental impact and strategic partnerships. Risk - Water For water-related issues, in some areas of SCGP's operation sites, there may be risks of water shortages, along with regulations imposing fees for extracting water from natural sources. As a result, SCGP has set targets to reduce water usage, leading to various initiatives such as water reuse, upgrading production machinery, and improving the efficiency of wastewater treatment systems.*

## Upstream/downstream value chain

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

### (5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

### (5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Opportunities - Climate change/Water SCGP has strategies to reduce impact of water shortage to local communities and promote sustainable water usage. SCGP provide treated discharged water to local communities for agriculture. One of our strategies is to promote plantation of energy crops using the water provided by SCGP. Communities can grow energy crops and send back to SCGP to be used as (biomass) fuels. This will also help SCGP to achieve GHG reduction target.*

[Add row]

## **(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.**

### **Row 1**

#### **(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected**

Select all that apply

Revenues

#### **(5.3.2.2) Effect type**

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

#### **(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements**

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Water

#### **(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements**

*Risk - Climate Climate regulations, such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). CBAM place stringent demands on exports to markets like the EU, UK, USA, and China. Non-compliance could result in lost revenue and market access. Carbon tax also have a direct negative impact on the company's bottom line. In total SCGP risks annual revenue losses of up to 80 million THB from CBAM and approximately 1,500 million THB from Carbon tax. Opportunities - Climate Adopting renewable energy and reducing emissions, SCGP avoids penalties, enhances its brand appeal, and secures revenue growth in eco-conscious markets. SCGP has also adapted new technologies and developing more low-carbon products. In 2023, SCGP promoted 83 environmentally friendly products, which received either the SCG Green Choice label (self-declared) or a green label (certified by a third party). These products generated 58% of the company's total revenue, amounting to*

74,818 million baht. Risk – Forest Likewise, stringent forest-related regulations, like the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), may limit market access, causing revenue loss. Compliance with the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) could prevent an 80 million THB revenue loss from our products being rejected from Europe markets. Opportunities - Forest By expanding forest conservation and carbon sequestration, SCGP may create additional revenue streams through carbon credit. Proper planning ensures compliance and captures these opportunities. Expanding forest conservation and carbon sequestration could generate 1.25 to 68.4 million THB in future revenue from carbon credits by 2030. Risk – Water Water scarcity, especially in key operational areas like the Chi River Basin, threatens production disruptions and revenue loss. Water scarcity in the Chi River Basin could result in production disruptions and revenue losses of up to 651 million THB annually. Investing in water-efficient technologies ensures stable operations, safeguarding SCGP’s revenue and long-term sustainability. Opportunity - Water Investing in water-efficient technologies protects operational continuity, maintaining revenue flows and preventing costly production halts during shortages.

## Row 4

### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditures

### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

### (5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

### (5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Opportunities: Climate change/Water SCGP is actively assessing and investing in projects to mitigate environmental risks related to climate change, forests, and water. The company recognizes the financial implications of these risks and has set specific investment targets to address them. Additionally, with growing market interest in eco-friendly products, SCGP is developing strategic investment plans to capitalize on these investment opportunities: (1) Potential (low interest rate) funding sources include Krungsri’s Sustainability-Linked Loan (SLL) program, a Green Loan agreement with Krungsri Ayutthaya Bank (2) support from the Board of Investment (BOI), and the (3) implementation of Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP). Example of our investment projects: -Transition risks stem from investments to reduce

GHG emissions through energy efficiency improvements, biomass utilization, and solar cell installations. SCGP plans to allocate a minimum of 1,542 million baht annually for GHG reduction projects and 998 million baht for R&D. Both (1) and (2) are also applicable with Capital expenditure for water reduction projects.

## Row 5

### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Direct costs
- Indirect costs

### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

### (5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

### (5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

*Risk - Climate Climate regulations, such as carbon pricing and taxes, increase SCGP's direct operational costs, particularly in fossil based-energy consumption and emissions compliance. Without proper planning on energy mix, indirect costs from rising energy prices and raw material costs could also harm profitability. SCGP mitigates these risks by investing in renewable energy and improving energy efficiency, ensuring cost stability in a climate-sensitive market. SCGP's compliance with carbon pricing mechanisms and taxes leads to higher direct operational costs related to emissions. However, by investing in renewable energy, SCGP mitigates these direct costs and lowers indirect costs from rising energy and raw material prices. Forest-related risks, such as timber supply disruptions and delays in securing permits, increase procurement costs by 2.5 to 5 million THB annually. Indirect costs arise from missed operational opportunities due to delays. Carbon tax also have a direct negative impact on the company's bottom line. In total SCGP risks annual revenue losses of up to 80 million THB from CBAM and approximately 1,500 million*

*THB from Carbon tax. Risk-Forests Forest-related risks, including seasonal supply disruptions and delays in obtaining permits, can increase procurement costs and cause operational delays, adding to both direct and indirect costs. SCGP can reduce these risks through long-term contracts and sustainable forestry practices. Risk – Water Water scarcity poses direct cost risks via higher water usage fees and indirect costs through potential operational disruptions. Water scarcity, particularly in the Chi River Basin, results in higher direct water usage fees, while indirect costs stem from production delays or the need for alternative water sources. SCGP’s investments in water-efficient technologies: water recycling and zero-discharge systems, can ensure operational continuity and reduce both direct and indirect costs tied to water scarcity and regulatory compliance.*

[Add row]

**(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?**

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

**(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.**

**Row 1**

**(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment**

*Select from:*

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

**(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

### (5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

Climate change mitigation

### (5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

Yes

### (5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue/Turnover

### (5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

8051000000

### (5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

6.22

### (5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

7.1

### (5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

8

### (5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

**(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)**

91.3

**(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition**

Currently, Thailand Taxonomy Phase 1 was announced in June 2023 and focuses on the economic activities to achieve the climate change mitigation objectives. especially in the energy and transportation sectors. Phase 2 expected announce by 2025 and will be focused on the Manufacturing sector, Agriculture sector, Real estate and Construction sector and Waste Management sector. However, SCGP voluntarily maps our activities using its definition screening criteria for eligibility and alignment with the EU Taxonomy at the activity level before Thailand announced full implementation. In 2023, SCGP's revenue that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy includes one activity, which is the collection and transportation of non-hazardous waste that is segregated at source is intended for preparation for reuse or recycling operations (Refer code E38.11) and electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (Refer code D35.11, F42.22). The revenue amounts to 8,051 million baht, accounting for 6.22% of SCGP's total revenue, The aforementioned revenue comes from the operation of the SCGP Recycle business to manage waste materials in an efficient, comprehensive, and environmentally-friendly manner (Closed Loop). This includes creating an experience for consumers to participate in the circular economy by providing access to proper waste management channels, such as Drop Points, and a transparent and trustworthy waste management system, including data collection, reporting, the use of EV vehicles, and collaboration with all stakeholders, such as old-for-new exchange programs and paper recycling initiatives. and revenue from selling products directly produced from solar energy. Furthermore, we have revenue that was associated with eligible activities under the taxonomy (but not Taxonomy-aligned activities), includes three activities as Cogeneration of heat and power from renewable energy e.g. biomass and biogas (Refer codes D35.11, D35.30), Operation of waste water treatment e.g. produced biogas is used directly for the generation of electricity or heat (Refer code E37.00) and Forest management (Refer code A2) have total revenue 3,260 million baht, accounting for 2.52% of SCGP's total revenue. The remaining activities that do not eligible with the Taxonomy criteria amount to 118,087 million baht or 91.3% of SCGP's total revenue (129,398 million baht). However, we are expected that revenue that align with the EU Taxonomy will increase by 7.1% in 2025 and reach up to 8.0% in 2030 due to the continuously growing demand for recycled paper and sales of Green products are increasing in line with the trend of consumers who are more interested in environmentally friendly products. Detail can be found SCGP's Revenue 2023 that are eligible and aligned with EU Taxonomy on page 2 of website: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/documents/climate-resilience/20240531-scgp-sustainable-taxonomies-2023.pdf>

**Row 2****(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment**

Select from:

 A sustainable finance taxonomy



#### (5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

Climate change mitigation

#### (5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

#### (5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

369000000

#### (5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

4.12

#### (5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

5

#### (5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

5.7

#### (5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

21.5

#### (5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

74.3

#### (5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Currently, Thailand Taxonomy Phase 1 was announced in June 2023 and focuses on the economic activities to achieve the climate change mitigation objectives. especially in the energy and transportation sectors. Phase 2 expected announce by 2025 and will be focused on the Manufacturing sector, Agriculture sector, Real estate and Construction sector and Waste Management sector. However, SCGP voluntarily maps our activities using its definition screening criteria for eligibility and alignment with the EU Taxonomy at the activity level before Thailand announced full implementation. In 2023, SCGP's CAPEX that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy includes one activity, which is the collection and transportation of non-hazardous waste that is segregated at source is intended for preparation for reuse or recycling operations (Refer code E38.11) and electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (Refer code D35.11, F42.22). The CAPEX amounts to 369 million baht, accounting for 4.12% of SCGP's total CAPEX, The aforementioned CAPEX comes from the investment of the SCGP Recycle business to manage waste materials in an efficient, comprehensive, and environmentally-friendly manner (Closed Loop). This includes expanding to proper waste management channels, such as expanding Drop Points, and a transparent and trustworthy waste management system, the use of EV vehicles and expanding solar energy installation projects in our factories. Furthermore, we have CAPEX that was associated with eligible activities under the taxonomy (but not Taxonomy-aligned activities), includes three activities as Cogeneration of heat and power from renewable energy e.g. biomass and biogas (Refer codes D35.11, D35.30), Installation, improve and repair equipment for enhance energy efficiency (Refer codes C16, C17), Operation of waste water treatment e.g. produced biogas is used directly for the generation of electricity or heat (Refer code E37.00) and Forest management (Refer code A2) have total revenue 1,926 million baht, accounting for 21.5% of SCGP's total revenue. The remaining activities that do not eligible with the Taxonomy criteria amount to 6,653 million baht or 74.3% of SCGP's total revenue (8,948 million baht). However, we are expected that revenue that align with the EU Taxonomy will increase by 5% in 2025 and reach up to 5.7% in 2030 due to plans to expand the project to modify the boiler to burn biomass fuel more efficiently, replace fossil boiler to biomass boiler 2 units and expand installation solar power. Detail can be found SCGP's Revenue 2023 that are eligible and aligned with EU Taxonomy on page 3 of website: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/documents/climate-resilience/20240531-scgp-sustainable-taxonomies-2023.pdf>

### Row 3

#### (5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

A sustainable finance taxonomy

#### **(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### **(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported**

Select from:

Climate change mitigation

#### **(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(5.4.1.5) Financial metric**

Select from:

OPEX

#### **(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)**

6718000000

#### **(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)**

6.32

#### **(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)**

4.2

#### **(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)**

3.4

**(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)**

0.67

**(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)**

93.01

**(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition**

*Currently, Thailand Taxonomy Phase 1 was announced in June 2023 and focuses on the economic activities to achieve the climate change mitigation objectives. especially in the energy and transportation sectors. Phase 2 expected announce by 2025 and will be focused on the Manufacturing sector, Agriculture sector, Real estate and Construction sector and Waste Management sector. However, SCGP voluntarily maps our activities using its definition screening criteria for eligibility and alignment with the EU Taxonomy at the activity level before Thailand announced full implementation. In 2023, SCGP's OPEX that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy includes one activity, which is the collection and transportation of non-hazardous waste that is segregated at source is intended for preparation for reuse or recycling operations (Refer code E38.11). The OPEX amounts to 6,718 million baht, accounting for 6.32% of SCGP's total OPEX, The aforementioned OPEX comes from the operation of the SCGP Recycle business to manage waste materials in an efficient, comprehensive, and environmentally-friendly manner (Closed Loop). This includes creating an experience for consumers to participate in the circular economy by providing access to proper waste management channels, such as Drop Points, and a transparent and trustworthy waste management system, including data collection, reporting, the use of EV vehicles, and collaboration with all stakeholders, such as old-for-new exchange programs and paper recycling initiatives. Furthermore, we have OPEX that was associated with eligible activities under the taxonomy (but not Taxonomy-aligned activities) includes three activities as Operation of waste water treatment (Refer code E37.00), Forest management (Refer code A2) and Pollution management have total OPEX 713 million baht, accounting for 0.67% of SCGP's total OPEX. The remaining activities that do not eligible with the Taxonomy criteria amount to 98,843 million baht or 93.01% of SCGP's total OPEX (106,274 million baht). However, we expect that OPEX that align with the EU Taxonomy will decrease to 4.2% in 2025 and 3.4% in 2030 through the control of production costs, such as energy, raw materials, and the use of AI to optimize production processes for maximum efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Detail can be found SCGP's OPEX 2023 that are eligible and aligned with EU Taxonomy on page 4 of website: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/documents/climate-resilience/20240531-scgp-sustainable-taxonomies-2023.pdf>  
[Add row]*

**(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.**

**Row 1**

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- Turnover
- CAPEX
- OPEX

#### (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

- Activity enabling mitigation

#### (5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

7920000000

#### (5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

6.12

**(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year**

100

**(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year**

0

**(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

92000000

**(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

1.03

**(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

100

**(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

0

**(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

6718000000

**(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year**

6.32

#### **(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year**

100

#### **(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year**

0

#### **(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*SCGP Recycle business was aligned with the EU Taxonomy both of revenue, CAPEX and OPEX because of that manage waste materials in an efficient, comprehensive, and environmentally-friendly manner (Closed Loop). This includes creating an experience for consumers to participate in the circular economy by providing access to proper waste management channels, such as Drop Points, and a transparent and trustworthy waste management system, including data collection, reporting, the use of EV vehicles, and collaboration with all stakeholders, such as old-for-new exchange programs and paper recycling initiatives. Which involves sorting waste from the source with the aim of preparing it for reuse or recycling. In 2023, SCGP Recycle business has a revenue 7,920 million baht or 6.12% of total SCGP's revenue (129,389 million baht), CAPEX is 92 millions baht or 1.03% of total SCGP's CAPEX (8,948 million baht) and OPEX is 6,718 million baht or 6.32% of total SCGP's OPEX (106,274 million baht). all of these are Environmentally sustainable activities that align with Taxonomy.*

#### **(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

*SCGP operates a packaging solutions business that is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from its operations and has announced a zero-landfill target for waste generated from its manufacturing processes. It has also established the SCGP Recycling business to manage waste materials in an efficient, comprehensive, reducing landfill and environmentally-friendly manner (Closed Loop), in collaboration with over 110 partners in all sectors to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from waste landfill. Example: In 2023, SCGP, in partnership with Sino-Thai Engineering and Construction Public Company Limited, has recycled the company's used paper and promoted the sorting of used paper from the source. 84 tons of paper were recycled, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 244.5 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. See more detail in SCGP Sustainability Report 2023, Page 15-16 <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/sd-reports/files/sd-report-2023-en.pdf>*

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

*The aforementioned activity complies with the technical screening criteria for not causing significant harm to climate change mitigation and adaptation as follows: For climate change mitigation by establishing drop points in collaboration with partners across various sectors more than 110 partners to enhance sorting and transportation efficiency, such as reducing the number of trips in transportation and selecting suitable types of vehicles for different amounts of waste in each round to reduce energy consumption in transportation. Additionally, there are plans to transform vehicles from fossil fuels to electric power for transportation. Moreover, the paper waste collected will be processed into new paper products instead of being disposed of through landfilling. For climate change adaptation by educate and engage partners to raise awareness about sorting at source, utilize resources to the fullest extent to reduce the generation of waste that needs to be disposed and promote circular economy to encourage resource recovery and reuse to reduce the demand for new materials.*

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

*SCGP Sustainable Taxonomy 2023 (Re.20241009).pdf*

### Row 2

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities



### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

### (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

### (5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

131000000

### (5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.1

### (5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

100

### (5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

#### **(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

277000000

#### **(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

3.1

#### **(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

100

#### **(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

0

#### **(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*Due to the absence of a Taxonomy for the Pulp and Paper industry and packaging made from paper and pulp in the EU Taxonomy, SCGP uses the criteria of the Energy sector, Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology activity. In 2023, SCGP has revenue from selling products directly produced from solar energy that was associated with aligned under the sustainable finance taxonomy is 131 million baht or 0.1% of total SCGP's revenue (129,398 million baht) and has CAPEX that invest in solar power that was associated with aligned under the sustainable finance taxonomy is 277 million baht or 3.1% of total SCGP's CAPEX (8,948 million baht).*

#### **(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

*For example, revenue in 2023 that was associated with aligned under the sustainable finance taxonomy come from: 1). Fiber Packaging: Over 13 SCGP subsidiaries producing Fiber packaging installed solar energy systems in their plants. The effort increased the proportion of renewable energy used in the production process to at*

least 15%, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by over 5,983 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. For example, CAPEX in 2023 that was associated with aligned under the sustainable finance taxonomy come from: 1). SCGP has installed a total of 49.5 megawatts peak of solar energy. In 2023, the expansion included installations in Thailand and abroad, adding up to 9.7 megawatts peak, which helped reduce greenhouse gases by 9,228 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For climate change mitigation as: 1). SCGP has installed a total of 49.5 megawatts peak of solar energy. In 2023, the expansion included installations in Thailand and abroad, adding up to 9.7 megawatts peak, which helped reduce greenhouse gases by 9,228 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year 2). Fiber Packaging: Over 13 SCGP subsidiaries producing Fiber packaging installed solar energy systems in their plants. The effort increased the proportion of renewable energy used in the production process to at least 15%, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by over 5,983 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. For climate change adaptation, SCGP places importance on developing employees to be aware of energy saving through continuous training and sharing best practice such as New available & Renewable energy technology focus on updating current technology and integrating renewable technology to seek opportunities for reducing the carbon footprint.

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

SCGP Sustainable Taxonomy 2023 (Re.20241009).pdf

### Row 3

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

### **(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment**

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

### **(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics**

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

### **(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

3216000000

### **(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year**

2.49

### **(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

280000000

### **(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

3.13

### **(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*Due to the absence of a Taxonomy for the Pulp and Paper industry and packaging made from paper and pulp in the EU Taxonomy, SCGP set an additional criteria such as product must use renewable energy at least 15% of energy usage for produce production and In 2023, SCGP has revenue from selling products that produced with renewable energy at least 15% of total energy consumption that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy is 3,204 million baht or 2.48% of total SCGP's revenue (129,398 million baht) and has CAPEX that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy is 77 million baht or 0.86% of total SCGP's CAPEX (8,948 million baht).*

#### **(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

*For revenue in 2023 that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy, we estimate from revenue of Packaging Paper and Fibrous Business multiply with energy cost and proportion of renewable energy usage as 1). Revenue from selling Packaging Paper products that produced with renewable energy (RE 16%) 1,352 million baht 2). Revenue from selling products of Fibrous Business that produced with renewable energy (RE 61%) 1,852 million baht 3). Total revenue from selling products that produced with renewable energy 1,352 1,852 3,204 million baht. For example, CAPEX in 2023 that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy come from: 1). SCGP aims to increase biomass fuel use by exploring and experimenting with new alternative fuels, such as cashew husks. This also includes improvements in boiler systems for greater use of biomass fuel and continuous fuel feeding. The use of biomass energy ratio increased from 8.4% to 12.8%, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 696,275 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. 2). Expand Biogas project in Paper Packaging manufacturing plants in Thailand and the Philippines has been added, using it as a substitute for fossil fuels in Power boiler. This reduces greenhouse gas emissions by 13,759 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year and saves 17.16 million baht annually in fossil fuel costs.*

#### **(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis**

*For climate change mitigation as: 1). SCGP aims to increase biomass fuel use by exploring and experimenting with new alternative fuels, such as cashew husks. This also includes improvements in boiler systems for greater use of biomass fuel and continuous fuel feeding. The use of biomass energy ratio increased from 8.4% to 12.8%, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 696,275 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. 2). Expand Biogas project in Paper Packaging manufacturing plants in Thailand and the Philippines has been added, using it as a substitute for fossil fuels in Power boiler. This reduces greenhouse gas emissions by 13,759 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year and saves 17.16 million baht annually in fossil fuel costs. For climate change adaptation, SCGP places importance on*

*developing employees to be aware of energy saving through continuous training and sharing best practice such as New available & Renewable energy technology focus on updating current technology and integrating renewable technology to seek opportunities for reducing the carbon footprint.*

#### **(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence**

*SCGP Sustainable Taxonomy 2023 (Re.20241009).pdf*

### **Row 4**

#### **(5.4.2.1) Economic activity**

Select from:

Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

#### **(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### **(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment**

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

#### **(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics**

Select all that apply

CAPEX

#### **(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

280000000

#### **(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

3.13

#### **(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*Due to the absence of a Taxonomy for the Pulp and Paper industry and packaging made from paper and pulp in the EU Taxonomy, SCGP uses the criteria of the Construction and real estate activities sector, Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment activity. In 2023, SCGP has CAPEX that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy is 1,114 million baht or 12.45% of total SCGP's CAPEX (8,948 million baht).*

#### **(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

*For example, CAPEX in 2023 that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy come from: 1). Soot Blower Optimization: SCGP improved the efficiency of Boiler Soot Blower system in 5 plants in Thailand. This was achieved by calculating the optimal frequency and duration for using high-pressure steam to clean ash and soot accumulated on the walls of boiler tubes. 2). Improving Boiler Feedwater Efficiency: SCGP installed an automated control system, changed the size of the water pumps, improved piping, and optimized water pump operation to reduce heat loss at various points in the system. 3). Enhancing Energy Efficiency in Paper Production Machinery: Siam Kraft Industry Co., Ltd (Ban Pong plant) installed a new conical pulp refiner to replace the 3 older machines. The newly installed machine has improved energy efficiency. Additionally, the plant extended the pipeline from the Central Air Compressor System (CACs) to the paper machines and improved the CACs control system. 4). Expanding the turbo vacuum pump project: PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk has expanded the installation machines with new technology instead of the old system at 3 paper machines to increase efficiency the water extraction system from the paper. 5). RMC Steam Reduction Platform: Monitoring and control performance operate as a real time to optimize production processes for maximum efficiency and cost-effectiveness. All of these can save energy consumption 247,000 GJ per year and reduce 36,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year and can save 164 million baht per year.*

#### **(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met**

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For climate change mitigation as: 1). Soot Blower Optimization: SCGP improved the efficiency of Boiler Soot Blower system in 5 plants in Thailand. This was achieved by calculating the optimal frequency and duration for using high-pressure steam to clean ash and soot accumulated on the walls of boiler tubes. 2). Improving Boiler Feedwater Efficiency: SCGP installed an automated control system, changed the size of the water pumps, improved piping, and optimized water pump operation to reduce heat loss at various points in the system. 3). Enhancing Energy Efficiency in Paper Production Machinery: Siam Kraft Industry Co., Ltd (Ban Pong plant) installed a new conical pulp refiner to replace the 3 older machines. The newly installed machine has improved energy efficiency. Additionally, the plant extended the pipeline from the Central Air Compressor System (CACs) to the paper machines and improved the CACs control system. 4). Expanding the turbo vacuum pump project: PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk has expanded the installation machines with new technology instead of the old system at 3 paper machines to increase efficiency the water extraction system from the paper. 5). RMC Steam Reduction Platform: Monitoring and control performance operate as a real time to optimize production processes for maximum efficiency and cost-effectiveness. All of these can save energy consumption 247,000 GJ per year and reduce 36,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year and can save 164 million baht per year. For climate change adaptation, SCGP places importance on developing employees to be aware of energy saving through continuous training and sharing best practice such as Operation excellence as focus on current energy utility processes (Boilers, Steam turbines, etc.-) aims to achieve the highest operational efficiency to minimize energy losses.

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

SCGP Sustainable Taxonomy 2023 (Re.20241009).pdf

### Row 5

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported



Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

### **(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment**

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

### **(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics**

Select all that apply

CAPEX

OPEX

### **(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

68000000

### **(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

0.76

### **(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

635000000

### **(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year**

0.6

### **(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*Due to the absence of a Taxonomy for the Pulp and Paper industry and packaging made from paper and pulp in the EU Taxonomy, SCGP uses the criteria of the Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation sector, Construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment activity. In 2023, SCGP has CAPEX that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy is 68 million baht or 0.76% of total SCGP's CAPEX (8,948 million baht) and has OPEX that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy is 635 million baht or 0.6% of total SCGP's OPEX (106,274 million baht). Remark: including CAPEX and OPEX of operation of waste water treatment and pollution management.*

#### **(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

*For example, CAPEX in 2023 that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy come from: 1). Installation of anaerobic wastewater treatment systems in Paper Packaging manufacturing plants in Thailand and the Philippines has been added. This captures methane generated from the decomposition of organic matter in the wastewater treatment process, using it as a substitute for fossil fuels in Power boiler. 2). Project to improve the ESP system to increase efficiency for dust removal and the limestone feeding system to remove SOx below the legal limit. For example, the OPEX in 2023, which is eligible under the sustainable financial taxonomy, comes from the operational costs of the mentioned project.*

#### **(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis**

*For climate change mitigation as: Installation of anaerobic wastewater treatment systems in Paper Packaging manufacturing plants in Thailand and the Philippines has been added. This captures methane generated from the decomposition of organic matter in the wastewater treatment process, using it as a substitute for fossil fuels in Power boiler. This reduces greenhouse gas emissions by 13,759 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year and saves 17.16 million baht annually in fossil fuel costs.*

#### **(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met**

Select from:

Yes

### **(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence**

*SCGP Sustainable Taxonomy 2023 (Re.20241009).pdf*

### **Row 6**

#### **(5.4.2.1) Economic activity**

*Select from:*

Forest management

#### **(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

*Select from:*

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### **(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment**

*Select from:*

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

#### **(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics**

*Select all that apply*

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

#### **(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

*56000000*

#### **(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year**

0.04

**(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

667000000

**(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

7.45

**(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

78000000

**(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year**

0.07

**(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*SCGP has been implementing sustainable forest management practices in accordance with FSC standards and in compliance with the law. Additionally, SCGP sets targets and operates in line with “No gross Deforestation” throughout the supply chain, which covers SCGP operations is covering Supplier in tier 1 and Non-tier 1 in order to monitor executions and ensure that Biodiversity execution complies with Thai and international laws/regulations and standards. Resulting in SCGP's revenue, CAPEX and OPEX from forest management activity was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy. In 2023, SCGP has revenue from selling of FSC certified wood products that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy is 56 million baht or 0.04% of total SCGP's revenue (129,398 million baht) and has CAPEX that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy is 667 million baht or 7.45% of total SCGP's CAPEX (8,948 million baht) and has OPEX that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy is 78 million baht or 0.07% of total SCGP's OPEX (106,274 million baht).*

**(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

*For revenue in 2023 that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy come from selling of FSC certified wood products and CAPEX that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy come from continuously conducting research and development on eucalyptus species to enhance their compatibility with various crops, suitability to different geographical and climatic conditions, and to provide knowledge and support to small-scale farmers who cultivate eucalyptus seedlings before repurchasing them for further processing into pulp and paper at the company's factories and Including collaborative projects with Prince of Songkla University and rubber plantation farmers to study the optimal ratio of organic and chemical fertilizers for maximum efficiency and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from chemical fertilizer use and OPEX that was associated with eligible under the sustainable finance taxonomy come from survey plantation area, wages for local villagers in planting, caring for, and maintaining own area and Costs for certification audit to apply for FSC certification standards.*

#### **(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis**

*For climate change mitigation as: collaborative projects with Prince of Songkla University and rubber plantation farmers to study the optimal ratio of the combined use of organic and chemical fertilizers for maximum efficiency and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from chemical fertilizer use. For climate change adaptation as: continuously conducting research and development on eucalyptus species to enhance their compatibility with various crops, suitability to different geographical and climatic conditions, and to provide knowledge and support to small-scale farmers who cultivate eucalyptus seedlings before repurchasing them for further processing into pulp and paper at the company's factories.*

#### **(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence**

SCGP Sustainable Taxonomy 2023 (Re.20241009).pdf  
[Add row]

### **(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.**

#### **(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis**

*SCGP has an activities comply with international best practices for sustainable business and social safeguards as: 1). Circular Economy Initiatives: SCGP is committed to reducing waste through recycling and reusing materials in its production processes by segregate waste at the source and designs products with their entire lifecycle in mind, aiming to minimize environmental impact from production to disposal. In addition, we create an experience for consumers and collaboration with all stakeholders to participate in the circular economy by providing access to proper waste management channels, such as old-for-new exchange programs and paper recycling initiatives. 2). Renewable energy consumption: SCGP is committed to increasing renewable energy usage such as expanding installation solar power project, modified boiler and replace to biomass boiler and increase biogas usage. All of these will help to reduce environmental impact from generate energy e.g., reduce SOx and NOx pollution. Furthermore, SCGP has purchased biomass from the local sugarcane farmers for use as a biofuel and help generate income for farmers. 3). Forest management: SCGP set a targets and operates in line with "No gross Deforestation" throughout the supply chain, which covers SCGP operations is covering Supplier in tier 1 and Non-tier 1 in order to monitor executions and ensure that Biodiversity execution complies with Thai and international laws/regulations and standards and we assess nature-related impact and dependency, with a focus on identifying potential risks and opportunities in the future following the LEAP by using tools like IBAT, WWF, and Aqueduct. In addition, we continuously monitor the status of diverse animal and plant species in Conservation Areas. This data is vital for developing long-term ecological management and restoration plans. 4). Environmental Management: SCGP facilities are often certified under ISO 14001 and in addition we have the Environmental Performance Assessment Program: EPAP (internal self-assessment system) for environmental management systems, which ensures they follow best practices in minimizing environmental impact. 5). Supply Chain Management: SCGP ensures that its raw materials are sourced sustainably, often requiring suppliers to adhere to strict environmental and social criteria and regular audits and assessments are conducted to ensure suppliers comply with SCGP's sustainability standards.*

#### **(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting**

*SCGP has a system for tracking Revenue, OPEX and CAPEX for all environmental operations, categorized into key areas such as Climate Change & Energy, Water Management, Waste Management, Air Quality Management, and others. In 2023, SCGP reported its operations related to the EU Taxonomy on its website. You can find the details at: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/documents/climate-resilience/20240531-scgp-sustainable-taxonomies-2023.pdf>.*

#### **(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1**

Select from:

No

**(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1**

*SCGP's environmental data, including topics such as climate change & energy, water management, and waste management, is verified by a third party. This verification ensures the accuracy of the information disclosed in the Sustainability Report; however, it does not cover compliance with the Taxonomy framework. In Thailand, there is currently no third party capable of certifying a company's operations as compliant with the Taxonomy framework. However, if such certifying entities become available in the future, SCGP is willing to pursue certification to ensure that the data it implements and discloses aligns with the Taxonomy requirements.*  
[Fixed row]

**(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?**

**(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)**

-71

**(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)**

55

**(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)**

-13.6

**(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)**

-15.6

**(5.9.5) Please explain**

*SCGP has continuously reduced water usage in its production processes by reducing the amount of water used and recycling water through the use of technology and innovation namely as screening, filtering, cleaning. CAPEX: decrease from 189 to 55 million Baht (from 2022 to 2023) but we anticipate on the upward trend from*

the accumulated data in 2024 that is 85 million Baht, from 55 to 85 million Baht (from 2023 to 2024) due to investment on technology to make water cleaner and more reused in processes such as Cooling Tower replacement. OPEX: OPEX decreased from 683 million Baht in 2022 to 592 million Baht in 2023, and we anticipate a further reduction from 592 million Baht to 499 million Baht in 2024, due to a decrease in the water intensity of the product. Moreover, the unit cost of electricity, which is the main component of the operational costs for water and wastewater treatment, has also decreased.

[Fixed row]

### (5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

#### (5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

##### Row 1

##### (5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

##### (5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive low-carbon investment
- Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making



- Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

### (5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Benchmarking against peers
- Alignment to scientific guidance
- Alignment to international standards
- Price/cost of renewable energy procurement
- Price with substantive impact on business decisions
- Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

### (5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

SCGP uses shadow price method for internal carbon pricing (ICP) and link it to Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) to screen and select GHG reduction projects/investments. The ICP is used when calculating financial feasibility of these projects/investments by monetizing the GHG emission to carbon cost and add it to the financial feasibility calculation. For the period 2022-2024, ICP can be applied up to maximum of 25/tonCO<sub>2</sub>. If a project is financially feasible with ICP not over than 25/tonCO<sub>2</sub>. We will proceed the project. However, if the required ICP for a project is more than 25/tonCO<sub>2</sub>, the project will be postponed until the investment cost is lower or after ICP is revised. For calculate assumption, SCGP used carbon tax as a significant criterion to consideration. SCGP has set and used ICP since 2022. The reference of 25/tonCO<sub>2</sub> came from the MACC showing that average carbon cost required for SCGP to achieve 2030 target (at 25% reduction) is around 25/tonCO<sub>2</sub>. We also benchmarked this number with our global peers. The past projects that used ICP for approval include solar projects and biomass boiler projects.

### (5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

### (5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

### (5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Evolutionary

### (5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

SCGP sets an Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) for the years 2022-2024 with a maximum value of 25USD/tonCO<sub>2</sub>. The ICP increased from the previous value of 18USD/tonCO<sub>2</sub>. We link ICP to the Technology Readiness Level (TRL) and Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) to screen and select GHG reduction projects/investments. With SCGP's commitment to reduce GHG emission and to achieve Net Zero by 2050, we plan to increase the price of ICP to drive initiatives that help further reduce greenhouse gas emissions. ICP will be a key driver used to accelerate investment for various GHG reduction projects. Normally, we plan to revise ICP every three year. The next revision ICP is expected to be made by end of year 2024 and the new ICP will be applied in the period of 2025-2027.

### (5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e)

147

### (5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e)

917

### (5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditure
- Dependencies management
- Impact management
- Risk management
- Opportunity management

### (5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- Yes, for all decision-making processes

**(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers**

100

**(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives**

Select from:

Yes

**(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives**

*To monitor the use of ICP and evaluate achievement of GHG reduction projects, SCGP has the Strategy and Growth (S&G) department responsible for conducting feasibility study for new investment and projects. Every year, S&G team performs project post-audit (for projects both with and without ICP) to see how approved projects perform after they are implemented. These GHG reduction projects are evaluated based on financial benefits (cost savings) per year and actual amount of CO2 reduction. S&G team then reports the post-audit result to the Board. If the result (e.g. GHG reduction amount) of a project is worse than planned significantly (more than 20%), the project team needs to prepare an explanation with remedy plan to ensure the project will perform according to its previous plan.*

[Add row]

**(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?**

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests
Smallholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply
Customers	Select from:	Select all that apply

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Fixed row]

### (5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

#### Climate change

##### (5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

*Select from:*

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

##### (5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

*Select all that apply*

- Impact on water availability
- Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems
- Impact on plastic waste and pollution
- Impact on pollution levels

### **(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed**

Select from:

100%

### **(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

*SCGP conducts an annual assessment of the ESG risks posed by suppliers that have an impact on SCGP. If a supplier is identified as having high ESG risks, SCGP will provide support and expedite risk mitigation efforts. However, in 2023, there are no suppliers identified as having high ESG risks.*

### **(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

Select from:

100%

### **(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

2491

## **Forests**

### **(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

Select from:

Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

### **(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

Select all that apply

Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

### **(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed**

Select from:

100%

### **(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

*SCGP guarantees the origin of pulp, wood logs & chips used in our manufacturing through FSC Certification. Therefore, all suppliers must meet FSC requirements to be classified as an FSC supplier providing products that come from managed forests and sources. Suppliers undergo regular verification & auditing processes. In 2023, 100% of imported pulp is FSC certified. 100% of wood logs & chips used in manufacturing is FSC certified. 140 FSC suppliers meet this criteria.*

### **(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

Select from:

100%

### **(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

140

[Fixed row]

## **(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?**

### **Climate change**

#### **(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue**

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

### (5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend
- Business risk mitigation
- Leverage over suppliers
- Strategic status of suppliers
- Supplier performance improvement

### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

SCGP prioritizes supplier engagement on environmental issues with a focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across its supply chain. Through innovation, collaboration, and sustainable practices, SCGP works with suppliers to lower their carbon footprints through adopting renewable energy, and enhancing their green logistics. SCGP aims to reduce GHG emissions by 25% by 2030, covering Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (Category 1 and 3: raw materials and fuel sourcing). SCGP considers the following criteria for supplier prioritization: - Business risk mitigation: prioritize on suppliers who has more impact/business risk to SCGP. - Leverage over suppliers: Prioritizing suppliers which SCGP have significant magnitude on suppliers' environmental actions/improvement. - Material sourcing: Focusing on suppliers of critical materials with environmental impact. - Procurement spend: Targeting suppliers with significant procurement impact. - Strategic status: Engaging suppliers crucial for SCGP's sustainability goals. - Supplier performance improvement: Focusing on suppliers with capability to improve their environment performances SCGP engages suppliers in GHG measurement using the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) framework, conducts training for suppliers, and promotes renewable energy use. These actions align with the company's sustainability goals, positioning SCGP as a leader in environmental stewardship.

## Forests

### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

### (5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- We engage with all suppliers

#### **(5.11.2.4) Please explain**

*To ensure the Sustainability Management system throughout SCGP, including all subsidiaries, SCGP have been certified with international standards for whole value chain such as FSC-CoC from farming, pulp and paper (For example, SCG Packaging Public Company Limited, FSC-C135609 and The Siam Forestry Company Limited, FSC-C105470 and Phoenix Pulp & Paper Public Company Limited, FSC-C015565). Therefore, SCGP engages and require all suppliers (related forest products) to be FSC-certified.*

*[Fixed row]*

#### **(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?**

##### **Climate change**

#### **(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process**

*Select from:*

Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

#### **(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance**

*Select from:*

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

#### **(5.11.5.3) Comment**

*100% of Suppliers must review and sign a commitment to comply with the SCGP's Supplier Code of Conduct and also need to pass the annual Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) risk assessment. Currently, suppliers are classified into 4 groups: (1) general tier-1 supplier (2) critical supplier (3) high potential sustainability (ESG) risk supplier and (4) critical non-tier supplier. General Tier 1 Suppliers refer to manufacturers and distributors of products and services that do business directly to SCGP. High Potential Sustainability (ESG) Risk Supplier (Critical tier 1) refer to manufacturers and distributors that are likely to cause adverse impacts from their improper operations in the social (human rights, Employee and labor care), environment (GHG, waste management), and governance (legal compliance) aspects. SCGP will require Tier-1 Suppliers to collect, prepare and report their carbon footprint of product to SCGP. Currently, suppliers need to follow our SCGP Supplier Code of Conduct and meet environmental requirements. However, we still do not have this as a condition in our supplier contract.*



## Forests

### (5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

### (5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

### (5.11.5.3) Comment

*SCGP only accepts related wood products that are certified by FSC. FSC-certified suppliers must meet specific environmental requirements to ensure responsible forest management and promote sustainability. These requirements include the protection of High Conservation Value areas, comprehensive forest management planning, water resource protection, responsible chemical use and disposal, forest restoration and reforestation, monitoring and reporting, and a commitment to continuous improvement. FSC certification is integrated into the purchasing process through the identification of FSC-certified products, the selection of FSC-certified suppliers, the inclusion of FSC requirements in contracts, supplier evaluation and auditing, and ongoing monitoring and reporting. Moreover, all suppliers are required to review and sign a commitment to adhere to SCGP's Supplier Code of Conduct. They must successfully pass an annual Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) risk assessment.*

[Fixed row]

### (5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

## Climate change

### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

#### **(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select all that apply*

- Off-site third-party audit
- Second-party verification
- Supplier self-assessment

#### **(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- 100%

#### **(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- 100%

#### **(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- 100%

#### **(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- 100%

#### **(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- Exclude

### **(5.11.6.12) Comment**

*SCGP has a regular monitoring process for our Suppliers such as (1) Supplier desk assessments and (2) Supplier on-site assessments. We regularly evaluate all suppliers' performance in terms of delivery scheduling, product and service quality, and ESG risk assessment in their operation. The assessment come with criteria considering impacts on environment, society along with business continuity which comply with international standard such as ISO9001, ISO14001, ISO45001, ISO50001, TIS/OHSAS18001, UDHR, UNGC, UNGP, and ILO etc. If any suppliers cannot meet or pass our criteria, they cannot be allowed to do business with SCGP and will have 6-month period for their corrective actions. If they still cannot pass our minimum criteria, they will be excluded from our supplier list.*

## **Forests**

### **(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement**

Select from:

- No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

### **(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select all that apply

- Certification
- On-site third-party audit

### **(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

- 100%

### **(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

- 100%

### **(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

100%

#### **(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

100%

#### **(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

Exclude

#### **(5.11.6.12) Comment**

*SCGP conducts a supplier audit, complying FSC standard, which is a thorough process that involves pre-audit preparation, on-site inspections, interviews, document verification, identification of non-conformities, and follow-up audits. If a supplier is involved in any illegal activities that go against SCGP's policy, that supplier can be immediately removed from the supplier list due to our commitment to conducting business legally. If a supplier is found to be operating in violation of accepted rules, SCGP will require the supplier to take corrective actions immediately. SCGP guarantees sources of origin of pulp, wood logs & chips, imported pulp to be 100% FSC certified. Moreover, SCGP has a regular monitoring process for our Suppliers such as (1) Supplier desk assessments and (2) Supplier on-site assessments. We regularly evaluate all suppliers' performance in terms of delivery scheduling, product and service quality, and ESG risk assessment in their operation. The assessment come with criteria considering impacts on environment, society along with business continuity which comply with international standard such as ISO and FSC certification by third party (audit annually). If any suppliers cannot meet or pass our criteria, they cannot be allowed to do business with SCGP and will have 6-month period for their corrective actions. If they still cannot pass our minimum criteria, they will be excluded from our supplier list.*

[Add row]

#### **(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.**

##### **Climate change**

#### **(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement**

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

### (5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

#### Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones
- Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

#### Information collection

- Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
- Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

#### Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

*Select all that apply*

- Tier 1 suppliers

### (5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

*Select from:*

- 100%

### (5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

*Select from:*

- 100%

### **(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action**

*For SCGP, sustainability in the supply chain from upstream to downstream is essential to its sustainable business operations. Therefore, it creates supplier management towards sustainable value. SCGP intends to the selection process of suppliers with the capacity to conduct business ethically, with professionalism and preparedness to adapt to changes that impact sustainability under the risk management plan. We also value co-generation of opportunity with our suppliers, under an efficient assessment program. SCGP encourages Supply chain decarbonization by engaging suppliers (Strategic Suppliers and High Impact Suppliers) to share their products' emission factors for better accuracy of SCGP's GHG Scope 3 calculation. SCGP also supports these suppliers by providing them knowledge and training on data collection for GHG calculation, practices for GHG reduction. Strategic Suppliers are prioritized first due to their readiness and potential to reduce GHG. From 2025 onwards, SCGP plan to expand scope to High-Impact Suppliers to encourage their decarbonization plan since these suppliers also have high impact on SCGP's scope3 GHG emission. In 2023, SCGP's scope3-GHG emission was 2.1 million tonCO2 (for all categories). SCGP set target to reduce scope3-GHG emission in category1 and 3 (Raw materials and Fuel) 25% by 2030. This is equivalent to approximately 0.3 million tonCO2. Engaging with key suppliers will help SCGP to achieve this target. Example of activities that SCGP has engaged with key suppliers include: (1) Develop supplier's capability towards sustainability: SCGP, together with SCG, arranged a seminar and to sensitize and support ESG integration into suppliers' business. The event's key contents, including corporate governance and business ethics, climate change, and human rights, reflect the areas of sustainability that suppliers need to consider in their business operations in addition to share the best practices benchmarking with other companies in peer industry. By emphasizing these topics, SCGP is also encouraging them to take action and improve their sustainability performance, helping them to better understand the importance of ESG integration, and collaborating to enhance their capability for a more sustainable and resilient that can benefit their businesses over the long term. (2) Carbon Footprint of Product training (3) Supplier ESG Risk assessment*

### **(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue**

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Workshop on carbon footprint calculation

### **(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action**

Select from:

Yes

## **Forests**

### **(5.11.7.1) Commodity**

Select from:

Timber products

### (5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

### (5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

#### Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones
- Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

#### Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

### (5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

### (5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

### (5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

SCGP provides trainings to suppliers regarding to certification on FSC in value chain (chain of custody) to ensure that all suppliers who sell wood-related products to SCGP comply with FSC standards. Currently, SCGP can trace the recycled paper bales back to a country of origin of 100% suppliers which sell the recycled paper bales (OCC). We have imported OCC paper bales from various countries around the world. To be certain about their quality and where they come from, our sourcing and supply chain management team has inspection standards including some procedures to examine imported waste paper before getting into the mills.

#### **(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue**

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Workshop on FSC Training

#### **(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action**

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

### **(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity**

#### **Row 1**

##### **(5.11.8.1) Commodity**

Select from:

Timber products

##### **(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach**

###### **Financial incentives**

Long-term contracts linked to no-deforestation or no-conversion commitments

##### **(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged**



**(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success**

100% FSC Certification

[Add row]

**(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.****Climate change****(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder**

Select from:

Investors and shareholders

**(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement****Education/Information sharing**

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

**(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged**

Select from:

100%

**(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions**

Select from:

Unknown

### **(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement**

*SCGP engages with investors and shareholders to ensure that they are aware of our current performance, including our efforts in environmental sustainability. We understand the importance of addressing climate change and promoting a circular economy. By doing so, we not only increase our revenue but also take care of the environment and society simultaneously. At SCGP, we believe that sustainable business practices are essential for long-term success. We actively communicate with investors and shareholders to keep them informed about our financial performance and environmental initiatives. Through regular updates and reports, we share information about our revenue growth and our commitment to environmental stewardship. In terms of climate change, we are committed to reducing our carbon footprint and mitigating the environmental impact of our operations. We have implemented various initiatives to promote energy efficiency, use renewable energy sources, and minimize waste generation. By adopting circular economy principles, we aim to reduce resource consumption, promote recycling and reuse, and minimize waste generation. We understand that economic success and environmental responsibility go hand in hand. By integrating sustainability into our business strategy, we strive to create value for our shareholders while also contributing to a greener and more sustainable future.*

### **(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success**

*At SCGP, we value the opinions and feedback of our stakeholders, including investors and shareholders. We believe that effective communication is essential for building trust and maintaining strong relationships. As part of our commitment to transparency and accountability, we regularly evaluate stakeholder satisfaction to ensure that we are meeting their expectations and addressing their concerns. Opportunity Day is one of the platforms where we engage with investors and shareholders to provide updates on our financial performance and strategic initiatives. It allows us to communicate our goals, achievements, and future plans, while also providing an opportunity for stakeholders to ask questions and share their feedback. This session helps us identify areas for improvement and make adjustments to better meet the needs and expectations of our stakeholders.*

## **Forests**

### **(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder**

Select from:

- Customers

### **(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement**

#### **Education/Information sharing**

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

SCGP engages customers to ensure that they understand our paper products, which not only have high quality but also prioritize environmental stewardship. We believe that it is important for customers to know that our products contribute to addressing no gross deforestation and taking care of biodiversity throughout the supply chain, while also generating revenue and taking care of the environment and society simultaneously. There are several reasons why engaging customers about forest management practices can be beneficial: 1) Environmental Awareness: Engaging customers about FSC forest management practices raises awareness about the importance of sustainable forestry and the need to protect and conserve forests. It encourages them to make informed choices when purchasing wood and paper products. 2) Consumer Demand: SCGP can tap into this growing demand for environmentally responsible products and gain a competitive edge in the market. 3) Brand Reputation: Promoting FSC-certified products can enhance a company's brand reputation and attract environmentally conscious customers & stakeholders who value companies. 3) Social Responsibility: It shows that SCGP is actively working towards preserving biodiversity, protecting indigenous rights, and promoting fair labor practices in the forestry sector. This can help build trust and loyalty among customers who prioritize ethical and sustainable business practices. 4) Long-term Sustainability: It helps to create a market demand for sustainably sourced products, which in turn supports responsible forest management practices. The scope of customer engagement can be broad aspects such as: 1) Product Education: Providing information about the environmental certifications and standards. 2) Sustainability Messaging: Sharing information about responsible sourcing and carbon footprint reduction efforts. 3) Transparency and Traceability: Sharing information about the origin of the wood used, the harvesting methods employed, and the social and environmental impacts of the production process. 4) Consumer Feedback: Conducting surveys, gathering input through social media channels, and implementing customer feedback mechanisms. 5) Collaboration and Partnerships: This can include joint projects, awareness campaigns, and shared goals.

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The key effects of customer engagement on forest practices can include: 1) Increased Awareness: Leading to a better understanding of forest protection. 2) Demand for Sustainable Products: Customers are more likely to choose sustainable products. 3) Collaboration and Innovation: Engaged customers can provide valuable insights that contribute to the strategies. 4) Long-term Sustainability: By involving customers in the decision-making, SCGP can build trust and loyalty. SCGP measures customer engagement through various methods such as: 1) Surveys and Feedback: This can provide valuable insights. 2) Tracking Sales and Demand: Monitoring sales data can indicate the level of customer engagement. 3) Social Media Monitoring: This can gain insights into the level of interest. 4) Participation in Events and Initiatives: This can include participations such as tree-planting activities, workshops or conservation projects. 5) Partnerships and Collaborations: Monitoring customer involvement. In addition, SCGP engages customers to provide an overall picture of sustainable forest management, promoting the planting of seedlings and communicating the benefits of carbon sequestration to both customers and farmers. They have not only increased community income but also boosted customer confidence in sustainable forest management practices that adhere to FSC standards. Consequently, orders have increased by 20% compared to the previous year, surpassing the initial target of just 15%.

**Water**

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Government Sector

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

#### Innovation and collaboration

- Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*SCGP has implemented measures to improve the quality of water used in our production processes, reduce environmental emissions, and increase check dams and tree planting to enhance water circulation in nature. These efforts aim to ensure clean water and lower conductivity, as well as conserve natural water resources. We actively engage stakeholders and communicate with them to raise awareness and invite their participation in activities that promote our ESG policies. These stakeholders are communities around SCGP factories that get the impact from operations such as water withdrawal. Therefore, we take efforts to discharge water with quality as water in nature and conserve water in nature to keep water positive to environment. Furthermore, regulators are significant players to drive related policies to support practice on efficient water consumption and conservation. At SCGP, we recognize the importance of water conservation and sustainable water management. We have implemented various initiatives to improve the quality of water used in our production processes. These include implementing advanced filtration systems and treatment technologies to remove contaminants and reduce conductivity levels. By ensuring clean water, we not only protect the environment but also maintain the quality and integrity of our products. We actively engage stakeholders, including customers, investors, and communities, to inform them about our water conservation and sustainability initiatives. We communicate our ESG policies and invite them to participate in activities that raise awareness and foster a sense of responsibility towards environmental stewardship. By working together, we can create a positive impact and build a more sustainable future for all.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*For regulators, SCGP's opportunity to participate in discussions and provide feedback on water management laws has allowed us to share our opinions, ensuring that the regulations align with the context of our industry. Additionally, the company has been able to swiftly adjust its plans in advance to better respond to these changes. To conclude, our voice is significant, able to adjust regulations aligning with our industries. For water conservation, the "SCGP Conserving Environments from the Mountain through the Sea Project" aims to preserve natural resources through reforestation and conservation efforts, particularly focusing on sustainable*

water management. By 2024, SCGP has constructed 3,812 check dams, with a target of building 1,130 more in that year alone, and an ambitious long-term goal of 10,000 check dams by 2030. This initiative is crucial and success for managing water resources, preventing floods, and reducing soil erosion, aligning with SCGP's broader ESG 4 Plus strategy for environmental sustainability. Overall, we can keep water positive and conserve natural water resources.

## Climate change

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

#### Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

#### Innovation and collaboration

- Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan
- Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 1-25%

### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

SCGP engages customers to ensure that everyone understands our products, which not only have high quality but also prioritize environmental stewardship. We believe it is important for customers to know that our products contribute to addressing significant issues such as climate change and our operational directions, including goals and related projects. These serve as guidelines and foster collaboration towards achieving our Net Zero policy. SCGP takes care of customers for product quality and related trend and standard so we can share knowledge on GHG emission to customers who is interested and focus on environmental impact and educate customers on GHG calculation concept and overview and our climate transition plan to instill confidence in our customers regarding our sustainable greenhouse gas emissions reduction plan. We actively engage with our customers to educate them about the environmental benefits of our products and our sustainability initiatives. This helps build trust and fosters a sense of shared responsibility.

#### **(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success**

Customers are informed about SCGP's direction in addressing climate change and are aware of the trends in environmental practices and regulations within the industry. SCGP assesses awareness and satisfaction survey on all customers on all sharing sessions mostly requested by customers. In summary, they are satisfied and understand our direction to sustainability more than 80% of total customer engagement (55 customers). Remark: 1). Ask customers to complete a survey to assess their satisfaction score after participating in the engagement (The result of satisfied is more than 80% 2). We measures % of customer engagement from number of customer engagement (139 customers) divided by total customer (4,868 customers) Multiply by 100 as  $(139/4868)*100=2.86\%$  3). % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions was estimated from Emissions attributable to engaged customers in "Category 10" dived by Total emissions in "Category 10" and Multiply by 100 as  $(6,268\text{ tCO}_2/219,535\text{ tCO}_2)*100=2.9\%$  4). GHG emissions Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products not related to SCGP.  
[Add row]

### **(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.**

#### **Row 1**

#### **(5.12.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

#### **(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to**

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

### (5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Not applicable

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

- New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

SCGP designed and produced the Green Carton with the G3 and G5 series (Innovative lightweight technology) for customers including Colgate Palmolive for their tertiary packaging (carton for delivery). The G3 series products are designed to use less raw material while maintaining the same product strength. Less utilizing of raw materials (packaging paper) is equivalent to less impact on forest and thus lower carbon footprint of product by 18% for G3 and by 30% compared to a normal corrugated box. This does not include less CO2 generated during transportation due to lighter weight of G3/G5 products. Additionally, the Green Carton G3 series is produced from 100% recycled paper, ensuring no deforestation and no impact on conservation plantation areas. For more details, you can see the FSC license code of SCGP in the Sustainability Report 2023, pages 3. and FSC-MIX 70% (SGSHK-COC-470111) for Colgate Palmolive Company.

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- Improved resource use and efficiency
- Lower price per unit
- Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)
- Other, please specify :Helps reduce customers' Scope 3 GHG emission, Category 1: Purchased goods and services. and carbon footprint of customer's product.

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- 0-1 year

**(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?**

Select from:

Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

**(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

0.16

**(5.12.11) Please explain**

*Green Carton with the G3 series can reduce CO2 emission by 0.16 kg CO2e/piece or 18% when compared with normal corrugated box. we calculated Carbon Footprint of Product according to Product Carbon Footprint Calculation Requirements and Guidelines by TGO (Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization)). Our customers can then use this value to calculate their product's carbon footprint and GHG emission scope 3. remark: we assess carbon footprint of our product with cradle to gate calculation scope.*

[Add row]

**(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?**

	<b>Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement</b>
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

**(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.**



## Row 1

### (5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Forests

### (5.13.1.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Not applicable

### (5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

Ini1

### (5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

New product or service that has a lower upstream impact on forests

### (5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

*SCGP designed and produced the Green Carton with the G3 series (Innovative lightweight technology) for customers including Colgate Palmolive for their tertiary packaging (carton for delivery). The Green Carton G3 series is produced from 100% recycled paper, ensuring no deforestation and no impact on conservation plantation areas. Customers can claim that their packaging is FSC certified. Furthermore, We expect that G3 and G5 series products can reduce carbon footprint of product by 18% for G3 and by 30% for G5 compared to a normal corrugated box. (This benefit is under developing process between SCGP and Colgate)*

### **(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved**

*Select all that apply*

- Improved resource use and efficiency
- Lower price per unit

### **(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?**

*Select from:*

- No

### **(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured**

*The Green Carton product in the G3 series was produced from 100% recycled paper, and received FSC-MIX 70% (SGSHK-COC-470111).*

### **(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?**

*Select from:*

- No

*[Add row]*

## C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

### (6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

#### Climate change

##### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Financial control

##### (6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

*SCGP has used the same consolidation approach as used in SCGP financial accounting and we do merger & acquisition. SCGP consolidate 100% of financial data and environmental performance data for all SCGP subsidiaries (SCGP holds a majority stake of more than 50% of all shares). For example, if we hold 80% shares of companyA, we would fully report and consolidate 100% of companyA's environmental performance data (e.g. GHG emission, energy consumption, water withdrawal, etc.). And for our affiliate (less than 50% ownership of the company), the environment data will be Pro-Rata based on the %ownership.*

#### Forests

##### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Financial control

##### (6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

*SCGP has used the same consolidation approach as used in SCGP financial accounting and we do merger & acquisition. SCGP consolidate 100% of financial data and environmental performance data for all SCGP subsidiaries (SCGP holds a majority stake of more than 50% of all shares). For example, if we hold 80% shares of companyA, we would fully report and consolidate 100% of companyA's environmental performance data (e.g. GHG emission, Carbon credits, GHG absorption, etc.). And for our affiliate (less than 50% ownership of the company), the environment data will be Pro-Rata based on the %ownership.*

#### Water

### **(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used**

Select from:

- Financial control

### **(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach**

*SCGP has used the same consolidation approach as used in SCGP financial accounting and we do merger & acquisition. SCGP consolidate 100% of financial data and environmental performance data for all SCGP subsidiaries (SCGP holds a majority stake of more than 50% of all shares). For example, if we hold 80% shares of companyA, we would fully report and consolidate 100% of companyA's environmental performance data (e.g. GHG emission, energy consumption, water withdrawal, etc.). And for our affiliate (less than 50% ownership of the company), the environment data will be Pro-Rata based on the %ownership.*

## **Plastics**

### **(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used**

Select from:

- Financial control

### **(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach**

*SCGP has used the same consolidation approach as used in SCGP financial accounting and we do merger & acquisition. SCGP consolidate 100% of financial data and environmental performance data for all SCGP subsidiaries (SCGP holds a majority stake of more than 50% of all shares). For example, if we hold 80% shares of companyA, we would fully report and consolidate 100% of companyA's environmental performance data (e.g. GHG emission, energy consumption, water withdrawal, etc.). And for our affiliate (less than 50% ownership of the company), the environment data will be Pro-Rata based on the %ownership.*

## **Biodiversity**

### **(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used**

Select from:

- Financial control

### **(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach**

*SCGP has used the same consolidation approach as used in SCGP financial accounting and we do merger & acquisition. SCGP consolidate 100% of financial data and environmental performance data for all SCGP subsidiaries (SCGP holds a majority stake of more than 50% of all shares). For example, if we hold 80% shares of companyA, we would fully report and consolidate 100% of companyA's environmental performance data (e.g. GHG emission, energy consumption, water withdrawal, etc.). And for our affiliate (less than 50% ownership of the company), the environment data will be Pro-Rata based on the %ownership.*

*[Fixed row]*

## C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

**(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?**

### **(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?**

*Select all that apply*

Yes, an acquisition

### **(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with**

*In 2023, SCGP have acquired 3 companies as follow: 1. Law Print & Packaging Management Limited, UK (Non operation) 2. Bicappa Lab S.r.L., Italy 3. Starprint Vietnam JSC, Vietnam*

### **(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates**

*In 2023, SCGP have acquired 3 companies with (completion time) as follow: 1. Law Print & Packaging Management Limited, UK (25 October 2023) 2. Bicappa Lab S.r.L, Italy (26 October 2023) 3. Starprint Vietnam JSC, Vietnam (18 December 2023) The environmental data of these companies will be included and disclosed for the first time in 2025 SCGP sustainability report.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?**

### **(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?**

*Select all that apply*

Yes, a change in boundary

### (7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

*SCGP have acquired "PT Dayasa Aria Prima" since 2020. However, its environmental data including GHG emission data (approx. 190,000 tonCO<sub>2</sub>) was included and disclosed for the first time in 2023 SCGP sustainability report.*

*[Fixed row]*

### (7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

#### (7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

#### (7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

*SCGP's long term goal is to achieve Net Zero GHG emissions by 2050. For the medium term plan, we plan to reduce GHG emissions 25% by 2030 compared with the base year of 2020. Since 2020, SCGP have acquired companies in many countries including Indonesia, Vietnam, the UK, the Netherlands and Italy. However, we still use our 2020 GHG emission baseline to emphasize our strong commitment to GHG reduction target.*

#### (7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

No

*[Fixed row]*

### (7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

### (7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

### (7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

### (7.3.3) Comment

*SCGP purchase energy from both location-based supplier: Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA) who provide electricity for the national grid and market-based energy supplier: Electricity Generating PCL (EGCO) in terms of electricity and steam and Gulf Energy Development PCL in terms of electricity only.  
[Fixed row]*

## (7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

### Row 1

#### (7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

*Bien Hoa Packaging Joint Stock Company (SOVI), Vietnam*

#### (7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 1                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 2 (location-based)      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Franchises    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Investments   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 2 (market-based) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products |



- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### **(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger**

12/17/2020

#### **(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded**

SCGP has criteria for collecting and reporting the environmental performance of new companies that are acquired or merged. After acquired or merged, We will give each company a period to test reporting and will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2025. (Except SOVI, Intan Group and Duy Tan will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2024.)

## Row 2

### (7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Go-Pak UK Limited (or Go-Pak), The United Kingdom

### (7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 1   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 2 (location-based)  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Franchises                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Investments                            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 2 (market-based)                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream leased assets   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream leased assets               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Processing of sold products            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution                         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations          |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products |   |

### (7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

### (7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### (7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### (7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### (7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

01/12/2021

#### (7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

*SCGP has criteria for collecting and reporting the environmental performance of new companies that are acquired or merged. After acquired or merged, We will give each company a period to test reporting and will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2025. (Except SOVI, Intan Group and Duy Tan will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2024.)*

### Row 3

#### (7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

*Duy Tan Plastics Manufacturing Corporation (or Duy Tan), Vietnam*

#### (7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### **(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger**

02/08/2021

#### **(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded**

SCGP has criteria for collecting and reporting the environmental performance of new companies that are acquired or merged. After acquired or merged, We will give each company a period to test reporting and will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2025. (Except SOVI, Intan Group and Duy Tan will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2024.)

## Row 4

### (7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

PT Indonesia Dirtajaya Aneka Industri Box, PT Bahana Buana Box and PT Rapipack Asritama (collectively, "Intan Group"), Indonesia

### (7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 1   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 2 (location-based)  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Franchises                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Investments                            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 2 (market-based)                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream leased assets   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream leased assets               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Processing of sold products            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution                         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations          |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products |   |

### (7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

### (7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### (7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### (7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### (7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

05/09/2021

#### (7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

*SCGP has criteria for collecting and reporting the environmental performance of new companies that are acquired or merged. After acquired or merged, We will give each company a period to test reporting and will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2025. (Except SOVI, Intan Group and Duy Tan will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2024.)*

### Row 5

#### (7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

*Detalab, S.L (Detalab), Spain*

#### (7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### **(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger**

06/29/2021

#### **(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded**

SCGP has criteria for collecting and reporting the environmental performance of new companies that are acquired or merged. After acquired or merged, We will give each company a period to test reporting and will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2025. (Except SOVI, Intan Group and Duy Tan will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2024.)

## Row 6

### (7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Peute Recycling B.V. (Peute), The Netherlands

### (7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 1   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 2 (location-based)  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Franchises                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Investments                            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 2 (market-based)                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream leased assets   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream leased assets               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Processing of sold products            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution                         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations          |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products |   |

### (7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

### (7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger



#### (7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### (7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### (7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

07/17/2022

#### (7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

*SCGP has criteria for collecting and reporting the environmental performance of new companies that are acquired or merged. After acquired or merged, We will give each company a period to test reporting and will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2025. (Except SOVI, Intan Group and Duy Tan will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2024.)*

### Row 7

#### (7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

*Law Print & Packaging Management Limited (Law Print), The United Kingdom Remark: Law Print is non operation.*

#### (7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### **(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger**

10/24/2023

#### **(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded**

SCGP has criteria for collecting and reporting the environmental performance of new companies that are acquired or merged. After acquired or merged, We will give each company a period to test reporting and will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2025. (Except SOVI, Intan Group and Duy Tan will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2024.)

## Row 8

### (7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

*Bicappa Lab S.r.L. (Bicappa), Italy*

### (7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

*Select all that apply*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 1   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 2 (location-based)  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Franchises                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Investments                            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 2 (market-based)                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream leased assets   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream leased assets               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Processing of sold products            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution                         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations          |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products |   |

### (7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

### (7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### (7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### (7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### (7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

10/25/2023

#### (7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

*SCGP has criteria for collecting and reporting the environmental performance of new companies that are acquired or merged. After acquired or merged, We will give each company a period to test reporting and will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2025. (Except SOVI, Intan Group and Duy Tan will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2024.)*

### Row 9

#### (7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Starprint Vietnam JSC, Vietnam

#### (7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### **(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

#### **(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger**

12/17/2023

#### **(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded**

SCGP has criteria for collecting and reporting the environmental performance of new companies that are acquired or merged. After acquired or merged, We will give each company a period to test reporting and will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2025. (Except SOVI, Intan Group and Duy Tan will consolidate in SCGP Sustainability Report in 2024.)

[Add row]

## **(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.**

### **Scope 1**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2020

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

4486157

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and the calculation tools for estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Pulp and Paper Mills of The International Council of Forest and Paper Associations.*

### **Scope 2 (location-based)**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2020

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

520732

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and the calculation tools for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Pulp and Paper Mills of The International Council of Forest and Paper Associations. and we use emission factor of electricity purchased from grid from Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO.*

## **Scope 2 (market-based)**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2020

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

504191

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and the calculation tools for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Pulp and Paper Mills of The International Council of Forest and Paper Associations. and we use emission factor of electricity purchased from grid from Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO.*

## **Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2021

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

586269

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and Thailand*

*Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO. We use Average-data method, we used material quantities purchased multiply with emission factor of acquisition of each raw materials from secondary sources.*

## **Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2021

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*We estimated GHG emission from capital goods acquisition by using emission factors categorized by expense spending on different groups of products. All subsidiaries of SCGP's Procurement related to the sourcing of capital equipment such as machinery and equipment were analyzed based on their monetary purchasing volume taken account of their standard classification system.*

## **Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2021

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

911292

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO. We use Average-data method, the emission was calculate from fuel and energy usage and emission factor of fuel and energy acquisition from secondary sources.*



## Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

502018

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO. We use • Distance-based method, the emission was calculation from distance, shipping weight and vehicle type and emission factor, we used GHG emission from transportation of each transport vehicle type.*

## Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

14609

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO. We used Average data method, the emission was calculation from waste generation and emission factor of process for management from second sources (IPCC and SimaPro).*

## Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2021

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1027

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO. We used Distance-based method. the emission was calculation from distance, shipping weight and vehicle type and emission factor, we selected emission factor from transportation of each transport vehicle type.*

## **Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2021

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

18757

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO. We used Distance-based method, the emission was calculation from distance, shipping weight and vehicle type and emission factor, we used GHG emission from transportation of each transport vehicle type.*

## **Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2021

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

#### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*SCGP has leased assets within subsidiaries which we already included GHG emission in Scope 1 and 2. So, this category is not relevant.*

### **Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147609

#### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO. We used Distance-based method, the emission was calculation from distance, shipping weight and vehicle type and emission factor, we selected emission factor of transportation of each transport vehicle type from secondary sources.*

### **Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*For category 10 processing of sold products, we collected and calculated GHG emissions as follow; - Collected intermediate product quantities (ton) which sold to customers such as kraft paper - Applied emission factor of intensity GHG Scope 1 2 of production process (kg CO2e/ton production) of SCGP that representing fuel and energy used in production of corrugated box for customers.*

### **Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2021

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0.0

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*All of SCGP products is indirect types which not directly use electricity or energy. So, this category is not relevant.*

### **Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2021

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO. The emission was calculation as follow; - For waste disposal, SCGP use quantity of waste to landfill and incinerator without energy to calculation and multiply with emission factor from IPCC (landfill) and SimaPro (incinerator). - For transportation, SCGP used GHG emission from transportation of each transport vehicle type by using distance, shipping weight and vehicle type multiply with emission factor from TGO.

### **Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2021

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0.0

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

SCGP has leased assets within subsidiaries which we already included GHG emission in Scope 1 and 2. So, this category is not relevant.

### **Scope 3 category 14: Franchises**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2021

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0.0

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

SCGP do not have franchises. So this category is not relevant.

### **Scope 3 category 15: Investments**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2021

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO. The emission was calculation from GHG Scope 1 and 2 of associate companies and allocate emission from investment ratio.*

### **Scope 3: Other (upstream)**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2023

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0.0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

N/A

### **Scope 3: Other (downstream)**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2023

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0.0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

N/A  
[Fixed row]

## **(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?**

### **Reporting year**

### **(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

3447684

### **(7.6.3) Methodological details**

*SCGP collected and reported GHG scope 1 data aligned with WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. GHG scope 1 boundary cover subsidiaries in Thailand and abroad companies.*

### **Past year 1**

### **(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

3778126

### **(7.6.2) End date**

12/30/2022

### **(7.6.3) Methodological details**

*SCGP collected and reported GHG scope 1 data aligned with WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. GHG scope 1 boundary cover subsidiaries in Thailand and abroad companies.*

## **Past year 2**

### **(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

4365669

### **(7.6.2) End date**

12/30/2021

### **(7.6.3) Methodological details**

*SCGP collected and reported GHG scope 1 data aligned with WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. GHG scope 1 boundary cover subsidiaries in Thailand and abroad companies.*

## **Past year 3**

### **(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

4486157

### **(7.6.2) End date**

12/30/2020

### **(7.6.3) Methodological details**

*[Based year] SCGP collected and reported GHG scope 1 data aligned with WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. GHG scope 1 boundary cover subsidiaries in Thailand and abroad companies.*

*[Fixed row]*

## **(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?**



## Reporting year

### (7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

586057

### (7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

568150

### (7.7.4) Methodological details

*SCGP collected and reported GHG scope 2 data aligned with WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. GHG scope 2 boundary cover subsidiaries in Thailand and abroad companies.*

## Past year 1

### (7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

631788

### (7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

579477

### (7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

### (7.7.4) Methodological details

*SCGP collected and reported GHG scope 2 data aligned with WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. GHG scope 2 boundary cover subsidiaries in Thailand and abroad companies.*

## Past year 2

### **(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

508118

### **(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)**

506806

### **(7.7.3) End date**

12/30/2021

### **(7.7.4) Methodological details**

*SCGP collected and reported GHG scope 2 data aligned with WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. GHG scope 2 boundary cover subsidiaries in Thailand and abroad companies.*

## **Past year 3**

### **(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

520732

### **(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)**

504191

### **(7.7.3) End date**

12/30/2020

### **(7.7.4) Methodological details**

*SCGP collected and reported GHG scope 2 data aligned with WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. GHG scope 2 boundary cover subsidiaries in Thailand and abroad companies.*

[Fixed row]

## **(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.**

### **Purchased goods and services**

#### **(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

#### **(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

859465

#### **(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology**

Select all that apply

Average data method

#### **(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

20

#### **(7.8.5) Please explain**

*SCGP collected and calculated GHG Scope 3 Category 1: Purchased goods and services of Thailand and Abroad companies. In 2023, about 80% we used emission factor from Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) or TGO and other 20% we used emission factor from suppliers. In addition we expanded to sharing knowledge about Carbon footprint for organization, Carbon footprint of product and SCGP's GHG reduction target and strategies to buyers and suppliers with a total participation of 400 suppliers.*

### **Capital goods**

#### **(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

36550

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*We estimated GHG emission from capital goods acquisition by using emission factors categorized by expense spending on different groups of products. All subsidiaries of SCGP's Procurement related to the sourcing of capital equipment such as machinery and equipment were analyzed based on their monetary purchasing volume taken account of their standard classification system.*

## Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

441172

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

#### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

SCGP collected and calculated GHG Scope 3 Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities. In 2023, we used emission factor from Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) or TGO and suppliers. For Climate Change Roadmap, SCGP has plan for using more renewable energy sources and reducing fossil usage.

### Upstream transportation and distribution

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

#### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

384560

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

#### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

SCGP collected and calculated GHG Scope 3 Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. In 2023, we used 2 calculation method, The first is Fuel-based method, if factories do not have fuel usage quantity of suppliers, we will use the second method, it is Distance-based method. SCGP has system to collect distance from transportation. SCGP used both emission factor of each type of fuel (for Fuel-based method) and emission factor of each type of vehicle (for Distance-based method) from Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) or TGO. Where data was not available, Calculated from the transportation scenario, which is a transportation distance of 700 kilometers, the outbound trip is fully loaded (100% loading) and the return trip is empty (0% loading) of a 32-ton 18-wheel semi-trailer van (normal operation). However, SCGP has a plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation by backhaul transportation and gradually transform petrol transportation to EV transportation.

## Waste generated in operations

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17883

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

50

### (7.8.5) Please explain

SCGP Thailand has committed to Zero Waste to landfill for industrial waste and we have 3Rs strategies to manage waste align with circular economy principle. but SCGP Aboard, some location still has waste to landfill which we calculated and report GHG emission from landfill with emission factor from IPPC. However we have plan to reduct waste to landfill with CE principle and new technology.

## Business travel

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

831

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*After the COVID-19 situation, greenhouse gas emissions from business travel increased slightly as the situation returned to normal. However, SCGP still mainly uses online meetings. The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO. We used Distance-based method. the emission was calculation from distance, shipping weight and vehicle type and emission factor, we selected emission factor from transportation of each transport vehicle type.*

## Employee commuting

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

**(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology**

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

**(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

100

**(7.8.5) Please explain**

*GHG Scope 3 of employee commuting data is collected by estimating employee parking card and parking surveying. SCGP has encourage employee to travel from home to office by public transportation and use concept to "Same Way Let's Go Together" to reduce GHG emission. The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO. We used Distance-based method, the emission was calculation from distance, shipping weight and vehicle type and emission factor, we used GHG emission from transportation of each transport vehicle type.*

**Upstream leased assets****(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

**(7.8.5) Please explain**

*The total GHG emissions are negligible, close to zero, and thus not significant to assurance reporting. Therefore is excluded.*

**Downstream transportation and distribution****(7.8.1) Evaluation status**



Select from:

Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

66206

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*SCGP collected and calculated GHG Scope 3 Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution. In 2023, we used 2 calculation method, The first is Fuel-based method, if factories do not have fuel usage quantity of suppliers, we will use the second method, it is Distance-based method. SCGP has system to collect distance from transportation. SCGP used both emission factor of each type of fuel (for Fuel-based method) and emission factor of each type of vehicle (for Distance-based method) from Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) or TGO. Where data was not available, Calculated from the transportation scenario, which is a transportation distance of 700 kilometers, the outbound trip is fully loaded (100% loading) and the return trip is empty (0% loading) of a 32-ton 18-wheel semi-trailer van (normal operation). However, SCGP has a plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation by backhaul transportation and gradually transform petrol transportation to EV transportation.*

## Processing of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

219533

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Site-specific method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*For category 10 processing of sold products, we collected and calculated GHG emissions as follow; - Collected intermediate product quantities (ton) which sold to customers such as kraft paper - Applied emission factor of intensity GHG Scope 1 2 of production process (kg CO2e/ton production) of SCGP that representing fuel and energy used in production of corrugated box for customers.*

## Use of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*All of SCGP products is indirect types which not directly use electricity or energy. So, this category is not relevant.*

## End of life treatment of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

## (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

37462

## (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

## (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*The most products of SCGP is paper and container, so they are sent to recycle process. SCGP has paper recycle proportion at least 95%. The GHG emission from end of life treatment of sold products came from plastic packaging usage. SCGP calculated from sale quantity of single use plastic, and estimated all of single use plastic were disposed by landfill. The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO. The emission was calculation as follow; - For waste disposal, SCGP use quantity of waste to landfill and incinerator without energy to calculation and multiply with emission factor from IPCC (landfill) and SimaPro (incinerator). - For transportation, SCGP used GHG emission from transportation of each transport vehicle type by using distance, shipping weight and vehicle type multiply with emission factor from TGO.*

## Downstream leased assets

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*For downstream leased assets, SCGP is collecting data and calculating GHG emission. Almost GHG emission from leased assets, we calculated in Scope 1 already. Almost of downstream leased assets are come from within SCGP (subsidiary leased assets from other subsidiaries).*

## Franchises

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*SCGP do not have Franchises.*

## Investments

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

32336

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Investment-specific method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

### (7.8.5) Please explain

The calculating methodology, emission factor and GWP values applied for GHG scope is accordance with international tools and standard: WBCSD guideline, ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases part 1 Specification with guideline at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) – TGO. The emission was calculation from GHG Scope 1 and 2 of associate companies and allocate emission from investment ratio SCGP has reported GHG scope 3 data from 2 associate companies, which are Siam Toppan Packaging Co., Ltd. (holding 49%) and Siam Nippon Industrial Paper Co., Ltd. (holding 31%). SCGP report data align with our reported criteria as follow; 1. Greenfield (less than 1 years) or newly acquired companies (less than 1 years) are not required to incorporate environmental. 2. Factories which have operation have to report data, but office/Investment/Sales/Service where the collection of data is not necessary and non-production companies, there do not report the data.

## Other (upstream)

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not evaluated

### (7.8.5) Please explain

SCGP has collected and calculated GHG scope 3 aligned with Greenhouse gas protocol of World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and World Resources Institute. Which comprise of 15 category as reported above.

## Other (downstream)

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not evaluated

### (7.8.5) Please explain

SCGP has collected and calculated GHG scope 3 aligned with Greenhouse gas protocol of World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and World Resources Institute. Which comprise of 15 category as reported above.

[Fixed row]

### (7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

## Past year 1

### (7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

### (7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

556430

### (7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

427544

### (7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

354632

### (7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

653

### (7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

533

### (7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

**(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

83180

**(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

17035

**(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**

19002

**(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**(7.8.1.19) Comment**

*In the year 2022, SCGP made an effort to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions for Scope 3, which encompasses 15 categories from both Thailand and Aboard but there were certain categories for which emission factors and data was not available. Despite this limitation, in the year 2023, SCGP has expanded its data reporting to include additional categories, namely categories 2, 5, and 10.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.**

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

*[Fixed row]*

**(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.****Row 1****(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place**



Select from:

Annual process

### (7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

### (7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

### (7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

*scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2023-en.pdf*

### (7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-3

### (7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

### (7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

**(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

## Row 1

### (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

- Scope 2 market-based

### (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

### (7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

### (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

### (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

*scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2023-en.pdf*

### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-3

### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE 3410

### (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

## Row 2

### (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

### (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

### (7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

### (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

### (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

*scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2023-en.pdf*

### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-3

### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE 3410

### (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

**(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

#### Row 1

### (7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

### (7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

### (7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

### (7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

### (7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

*scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2023-en.pdf*

### (7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-3

### (7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

### (7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

98

[Add row]

**(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.**

## Change in renewable energy consumption

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

219850

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

A total GHG emissions (Scope 1 + 2) of SCGP for this reporting year (Y2023) are 4,015,834 metric tons of CO2e. Its a total GHG emissions for the previous reporting year (Y2022) were 4,357,603 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is -341,770 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 7.8% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above:  $(-341,770/4,357,603) * 100 = -7.8\%$ . This represents a 7.8% decrease in emissions. The change from 4,357,603 to 4,015,834 metric tons is attributed to four reasons: 1) a decrease in 278,631 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to declines in sales due to a global recession, 2) a decrease in 219,850 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to increase renewable energy consumption (e.g. biomass, solar power and biogas), 3) a decrease in 36,131 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to reduce energy consumption from improve energy efficiency activity (e.g. expanding turbo vacuum pump project, soot blower optimization, etc.) and 4) an increase in 192,842 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to acquisitions Dayasa. Summarize: In 2023, total GHG emissions change in -341,770 metric tons of CO2e emissions from previous year (- 278,631 - 219,850 - 36,131 + 192,842) The emissions value (percentage) for each of these four individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula, for the percentage change in emissions due to decreased production is:  $(-278,631/4,357,603) * 100 = -6.4\%$  This represents a 6.4% decrease in emissions due to decreased production. The percentage change in emissions due to increase renewable energy consumption is:  $(-219,850/4,357,603) * 100 = -5.0\%$  This represents a 5.0% decrease in emissions due to increased renewable energy consumption. The percentage change in emissions due to reduce energy consumption activity is:  $(-36,131/4,357,603) * 100 = -0.8\%$  This represents a 0.8% decrease in emissions due to improve energy efficiency and the percentage change in emissions due to increased acquisitions is:  $(192,842/4,357,603) * 100 = 4.4\%$  This represents a 4.4% increase in emissions due to acquisitions Dayasa. (6.4% - 5.0% - 0.8% + 4.4% = -7.8%)

## Other emissions reduction activities

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

 Decreased**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0.8

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

A total GHG emissions (Scope 1 + 2) of SCGP for this reporting year (Y2023) are 4,015,834 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. Its a total GHG emissions for the previous reporting year (Y2022) were 4,357,603 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. This means that the total change in emissions is -341,770 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, equal to a 7.8% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above:  $(-341,770/4,357,603) * 100 = -7.8\%$ . This represents a 7.8% decrease in emissions. The change from 4,357,603 to 4,015,834 metric tons is attributed to four reasons: 1) a decrease in 278,631 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions due to declines in sales due to a global recession, 2) a decrease in 219,850 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions due to increase renewable energy consumption (e.g. biomass, solar power and biogas), 3) a decrease in 36,131 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions due to reduce energy consumption from improve energy efficiency activity (e.g. expanding turbo vacuum pump project, soot blower optimization, etc.) and 4) an increase in 192,842 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions due to acquisitions Dayasa. Summarize: In 2023, total GHG emissions change in -341,770 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from previous year (- 278,631 - 219,850 - 36,131 + 192,842) The emissions value (percentage) for each of these four individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula, for the percentage change in emissions due to decreased production is:  $(-278,631/4,357,603) * 100 = -6.4\%$  This represents a 6.4% decrease in emissions due to decreased production. The percentage change in emissions due to increase renewable energy consumption is:  $(-219,850/4,357,603) * 100 = -5.0\%$  This represents a 5.0% decrease in emissions due to increased renewable energy consumption. The percentage change in emissions due to reduce energy consumption activity is:  $(-36,131/4,357,603) * 100 = -0.8\%$  This represents a 0.8% decrease in emissions due to improve energy efficiency and the percentage change in emissions due to increased acquisitions is:  $(192,842/4,357,603) * 100 = 4.4\%$  This represents a 4.4% increase in emissions due to acquisitions Dayasa. (6.4% - 5.0% - 0.8% + 4.4% = -7.8%)

**Divestment****(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-

## Acquisitions

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192842

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.4

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*A total GHG emissions (Scope 1 + 2) of SCGP for this reporting year (Y2023) are 4,015,834 metric tons of CO2e. Its a total GHG emissions for the previous reporting year (Y2022) were 4,357,603 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is -341,770 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 7.8% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above:  $(-341,770/4,357,603) * 100 = -7.8\%$ . This represents a 7.8% decrease in emissions. The change from 4,357,603 to 4,015,834 metric tons is attributed to four reasons: 1) a decrease in 278,631 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to declines in sales due to a global recession, 2) a decrease in 219,850 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to increase renewable energy consumption (e.g. biomass, solar power and biogas), 3) a decrease in 36,131 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to reduce energy consumption from improve energy efficiency activity (e.g. expanding turbo vacuum pump project, soot blower optimization, etc.) and 4) an increase in 192,842 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to acquisitions Dayasa. Summarize: In 2023, total GHG*



emissions change in -341,770 metric tons of CO2e emissions from previous year (- 278,631 - 219,850 - 36,131 192,842) The emissions value (percentage) for each of these four individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula, for the percentage change in emissions due to decreased production is:  $(-278,631/4,357,603) * 100$  -6.4% This represents a 6.4% decrease in emissions due to decreased production. The percentage change in emissions due to increase renewable energy consumption is:  $(-219,850/4,357,603) * 100$  -5.0% This represents a 5.0% decrease in emissions due to increased renewable energy consumption. The percentage change in emissions due to reduce energy consumption activity is:  $(-36,131/4,357,603) * 100$  -0.8% This represents a 0.8% decrease in emissions due to improve energy efficiency and the percentage change in emissions due to increased acquisitions is:  $(192,842/4,357,603) * 100$  4.4% This represents a 4.4% increase in emissions due to acquisitions Dayasa. (6.4% - 5.0% - 0.8% 4.4% -7.8%)

## Mergers

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-

## Change in output

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

278631

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.4

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*A total GHG emissions (Scope 1 + 2) of SCGP for this reporting year (Y2023) are 4,015,834 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. Its a total GHG emissions for the previous reporting year (Y2022) were 4,357,603 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. This means that the total change in emissions is -341,770 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, equal to a 7.8% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above:  $(-341,770/4,357,603) * 100 = -7.8\%$ . This represents a 7.8% decrease in emissions. The change from 4,357,603 to 4,015,834 metric tons is attributed to four reasons: 1) a decrease in 278,631 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions due to declines in sales due to a global recession, 2) a decrease in 219,850 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions due to increase renewable energy consumption (e.g. biomass, solar power and biogas), 3) a decrease in 36,131 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions due to reduce energy consumption from improve energy efficiency activity (e.g. expanding turbo vacuum pump project, soot blower optimization, etc.) and 4) an increase in 192,842 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions due to acquisitions Dayasa. Summarize: In 2023, total GHG emissions change in -341,770 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from previous year (- 278,631 - 219,850 - 36,131 + 192,842) The emissions value (percentage) for each of these four individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula, for the percentage change in emissions due to decreased production is:  $(-278,631/4,357,603) * 100 = -6.4\%$  This represents a 6.4% decrease in emissions due to decreased production. The percentage change in emissions due to increase renewable energy consumption is:  $(-219,850/4,357,603) * 100 = -5.0\%$  This represents a 5.0% decrease in emissions due to increased renewable energy consumption. The percentage change in emissions due to reduce energy consumption activity is:  $(-36,131/4,357,603) * 100 = -0.8\%$  This represents a 0.8% decrease in emissions due to improve energy efficiency and the percentage change in emissions due to increased acquisitions is:  $(192,842/4,357,603) * 100 = 4.4\%$  This represents a 4.4% increase in emissions due to acquisitions Dayasa. (6.4% - 5.0% - 0.8% + 4.4% = -7.8%)*

## Change in methodology

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

-

**Change in boundary**

**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

-

**Change in physical operating conditions**

**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

-

**Unidentified**

**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

-

**Other**

**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

-

[Fixed row]

**(7.13.1) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.**

**CO2 emissions from land use management**

**(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)**

0

**(7.13.1.2) Methodology**

Select all that apply

Other, please specify

**(7.13.1.3) Please explain**

-

**CO2 removals from land use management**

**(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)**

0

### (7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify

### (7.13.1.3) Please explain

-

## Sequestration during land use change

### (7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

152181

### (7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

- Default emissions factors
- Region-specific emissions factors
- Empirical models

### (7.13.1.3) Please explain

*SCGP operates its own economic tree plantation 31,770 rai (5,083.2 hectare), amounting to 152,181 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. We calculate CO2 sequestration by collecting data of the height and size of the economic tree for calculate biomass (include above ground biomass and below ground biomass) and convert to amount of carbon sequestration with default emissions factor and calculation fomular from methodology and tools by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) and we was verified by SGS (Thailand) Limited. However, we report the greenhouse gas emissions from fertilizer use and the fuel used in managing the own economic tree plantation as part of SCGP's scope 1. Reference: For methodology: T-VER-S-METH-13-04, Economic Fast Growing Tree Plantation. For Tools: T-VER-S-TOOL-01-01, Calculation for Carbon Sequestration in tree.*

## CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

### (7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

### (7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify

### (7.13.1.3) Please explain

-

## CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

### (7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

### (7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify

### (7.13.1.3) Please explain

-

## CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

### (7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

1786776

### (7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factors

### (7.13.1.3) Please explain

*In 2023, SCGP has biogenic carbon emissions is 1,786,776 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent from biomass fuel, biogas, and black liquor combustion for electricity generation. The calculation principle is in accordance with the "Greenhouse Gas Reporting and Calculation Guidelines" by the WRI/WBCSD GHG Emissions Protocol as follow. 1) The fuel consumption data for each type, such as biogas and black liquor, is collected from the meter. For biomass fuel, data is collected from the weighing scale. 2) The heating value of each fuel is obtained from the laboratory, using either the Low Heating Value or Net Calorific Value in the calculation. 3) The emission factors for each fuel are referenced from the IPCC Guideline for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. SCGP sources its biofuel from various materials, including agriculture waste such as sugarcane leaves, rice husk, cashew husk, bark from the pulp production process, and wood scraps from their economic tree plantations. It is important to note that SCGP maintains operations on their own lands, ensuring compliance with 100% FSC-FM certification for their lease and own management, and 100% FSC-CW certification for the wood volume from SCGP's timber plantations entering the pulp production process. Additionally, SCGP utilizes biogas from an anaerobic wastewater treatment plant and black liquor from their pulp production process.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?**

#### Timber products

### (7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

Yes

### (7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

Unit of production

### (7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0095



#### (7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

Metric tons

#### (7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

#### (7.14.6) Please explain

*SCGP assessed carbon footprint of timber product using Cradle-to-Gate method which cover carbon footprint from Upstream Value Chain: raw material, transportation of raw material and Direct Operation: utility consumption and waste management in our own operation. The calculation is in accordance with Product Carbon Footprint Calculation Requirements and Guidelines and Product Category Rules for Paper Products by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) or TGO which is also aligned with ISO 14067: 2018 Greenhouse gases - Carbon footprint of products - Requirements and guidelines for quantification. The Carbon Footprint of timber product is 0.0095 tonCO2 per ton of timber product.*

*[Fixed row]*

#### (7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

##### Row 1

#### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

#### (7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3381821

### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

### Row 2

### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

### (7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

36151

### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

### Row 3

### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

### (7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

29711

### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

**(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.**

**Indonesia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1045211

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

178517

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

178379

**Italy**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

## Malaysia

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

5415

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

5415

## Netherlands

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

## Philippines

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

280010

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

9297

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

9297

## **Spain**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

## **Thailand**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1922357

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

266241

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

248472

## **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**United States of America**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Viet Nam**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

200106

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

126586

### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

126586  
[Fixed row]

### (7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Integrated Packaging Business (Fiber Packaging and Packaging Paper)</i>	3028747
Row 2	<i>Integrated Packaging Business (Consumer and Performance Packaging)</i>	1645
Row 3	<i>Fibrous Business</i>	417292
Row 4	<i>Recycling Business &amp; Other</i>	0

[Add row]

### (7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

#### Row 1

#### (7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

Agriculture/Forestry

### (7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42801

### (7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factor

### (7.18.2.5) Please explain

*GHG emission (scope 1) 42,801 ton CO2e come from the following activities: mobile combustion, fertilizer use and sludge composting from wastewater treatment plant. We refer the formula and emission factor align with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards for general guidance on standards and calculation tools, the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) (TGO), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2006", (IPCC) and the calculation tools of the International Council of Forest and Paper Associations (ICFPA).*

## Row 2

### (7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

Processing/Manufacturing

### (7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3404883

### (7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factor

### (7.18.2.5) Please explain



GHG emissions (scope 1) of 3,404,883 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e come from the following activities: stationary combustion (e.g., combustion of fossil fuel in limekiln and boiler for generating heat and electricity), mobile combustion (e.g., forklift and admin car), process emissions (e.g., flue gas desulfurization processes consuming limestone), and fugitive emissions (e.g., methane leakage from anaerobic wastewater treatment pond). We refer to the formula and emission factor in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards, the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) (TGO), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2006 (IPCC), and the calculation tools of the International Council of Forest and Paper Associations (ICFPA) for general guidance on standards and calculation tools.

[Add row]

**(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.**

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)
Row 1	<i>Integrated Packaging Business (Fiber Packaging and Packaging Paper)</i>	238175	221986
Row 2	<i>Integrated Packaging Business (Consumer and Performance Packaging)</i>	37718	35999
Row 3	<i>Fibrous Business</i>	310165	310165
Row 4	<i>Recycling Business &amp; Other</i>	0	0

[Add row]

**(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.**

**Consolidated accounting group**

**(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

3447684

#### **(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

586057

#### **(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

568150

#### **(7.22.4) Please explain**

*SCGP has criteria for determining the reporting and disclose environmental data of subsidiary companies. These criteria include companies in which SCGP holds at least 50% of the shares. It is a company that SCGP manages or has the authority to operate and a company that SCGP has a sufficient number of board members who can vote on the direction of the company. For newly acquired or merged companies, we will give each company time to test their reporting and include them in SCGP's sustainability report within 1 year after the acquisition or merger.*

#### **All other entities**

#### **(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

981

#### **(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

134298

#### **(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

139356

#### **(7.22.4) Please explain**

*SCGP has unconsolidated three joint ventures: Siam Toppan Packaging Co., Ltd., Siam Nippon Industrial Paper Co., Ltd., and Sahagreen Forest Co., Ltd. because these companies have a shareholding proportion of less than 50 percent by SCGP. However, these companies were calculated and reported in GHG Scope 3, Category 15: Investment, by calculating their Scope 1 and 2 emissions multiplied by the proportion of shareholding.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.**

**Row 1**

**(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name**

*Siam Kraft Industry Co.,Ltd.*

**(7.23.1.2) Primary activity**

*Select from:*

Paper products

**(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary**

*Select all that apply*

No unique identifier

**(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

*2335882*

**(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

*160290*

**(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

*154375*

**(7.23.1.15) Comment**

*Siam Kraft Industry & subsidiaries include (1) Siam Kraft Industry (2) Vina Kraft Paper (3) PT Fajar (4) PT Dayasa (5) Interpress Printers Sendirian Berhad (6) Go-Pak (UK & VN) (Will be disclosed in the sustainability report 2025)*

## Row 2

### (7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

*United Pulp and Paper Co., Inc.*

### (7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Paper products

### (7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

### (7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*280010*

### (7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*9297*

### (7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*9297*

### (7.23.1.15) Comment

*United Pulp and Paper Co., Inc (The Phillipines)*

## Row 3

### (7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

*Thai Cane Paper Public Co.,Ltd.*

### **(7.23.1.2) Primary activity**

Select from:

Paper products

### **(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary**

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

### **(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

281746

### **(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

18815

### **(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

13742

### **(7.23.1.15) Comment**

*Thai Cane Paper Public Co.,Ltd. has 2 operation facilities: Prachinburi and Kanchanaburi producing Kraft paper.*

## **Row 4**

### **(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name**

*Phoenix Pulp and Paper Co.,Ltd.*

### **(7.23.1.2) Primary activity**

Select from:

Pulp & paper mills

### (7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

### (7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

417292

### (7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

304750

### (7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

304750

### (7.23.1.15) Comment

*Phoenix Pulp and Paper Co.,Ltd. & subsidiaries include: (1) Phoenix Pulp and Paper Co.,Ltd. (2) Thai Paper Co.,Ltd. (3) Phoenix Utilities (4) Siam Forestry*

## Row 5

### (7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

*SCG Paper Energy Co.,Ltd.*

### (7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Energy services & equipment

**(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary**

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

**(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

66841

**(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

101

**(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

101

**(7.23.1.15) Comment**

*SCG Paper Energy focus on Energy service providing (solar, waste to energy)*

**Row 6**

**(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name**

*Thai Container Group Co.,Ltd.*

**(7.23.1.2) Primary activity**

Select from:

Paper packaging

**(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary**

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

#### (7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64206

#### (7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47967

#### (7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43016

#### (7.23.1.15) Comment

*Thai Container Group Co.,Ltd. (TCG) produce Paper Packaging (carton). Subsidiaries include: (1) Thai Container Khon Kaen (2) Thai Container Rayong (3) Tawana Container (4) Orient Containers (5) New Asia Industry (6) Alcamax packaging (7) PT Primacorr (8) PT Indoris (9) PT Indocorr (10) SOVI (11) Intan (12) Bahana (13) Rapipack Remark: The list of companies ranked 10-13 will be disclosed in the sustainability report 2024.*

### Row 7

#### (7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

*Precision Print Co.,Ltd (via SCGP Solutions Co.,Ltd.)*

#### (7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Paper packaging

#### (7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier



**(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

62

**(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1025

**(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

776

**(7.23.1.15) Comment**

*Precision Print Co.,Ltd.*

**Row 8**

**(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name**

*Conimex Co.,Ltd. (via SCGP-T Plastics Co.,Ltd.)*

**(7.23.1.2) Primary activity**

*Select from:*

Plastic products

**(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary**

*Select all that apply*

No unique identifier

**(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

52

**(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

6094

**(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

6094

**(7.23.1.15) Comment**

*Conimex Co.,Ltd. is a rigid plastic packaging producer*

**Row 9**

**(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name**

*SCGP Rigid Plastics Co.,Ltd.*

**(7.23.1.2) Primary activity**

*Select from:*

Plastic products

**(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary**

*Select all that apply*

No unique identifier

**(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1592

**(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

37718

**(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

35999

**(7.23.1.15) Comment**

*SCGP Rigid Plastics Co.,Ltd. & Subsidiaries are: (1) Vexcel Pack Co.,Ltd. (2) Pre pack (Thailand) (3) BATICO (Vietnam)*

**Row 10**

**(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name**

*Duytan Plastics Manufacturing Corporation Joint Stock Company (via SCGP Rigid Packaging Solutions Pte. Ltd.)*

**(7.23.1.2) Primary activity**

*Select from:*

Plastic products

**(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary**

*Select all that apply*

No unique identifier

**(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

### **(7.23.1.15) Comment**

*SCGP Rigid Packaging Solutions Pte. Ltd. subsidiaries include: Duytan Plastics Manufacturing Corporation Joint Stock Company (will be disclosed in the sustainability report 2024.)*

*[Add row]*

**(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.**

#### **Row 1**

### **(7.26.1) Requesting member**

*Select from:*

### **(7.26.2) Scope of emissions**

*Select from:*

Scope 3

### **(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)**

*Select all that apply*

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

### **(7.26.4) Allocation level**

*Select from:*

Commodity

### **(7.26.6) Allocation method**

*Select from:*

Allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty ( $\pm\%$ )

0

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 has a major source of emissions are stationary combustion from cracker bottom and LPG from mobile combustion have proportion 4% of total carbon footprint of product. Scope 2 emissions primarily come from purchased electricity, accounting for approximately 3% of the total carbon emissions of the products. Scope 3 emissions primarily come from the acquisition of raw materials (kraft paper, starch, and colorants), accounting for approximately 93% of the total carbon emissions of the products. So, Scope 3 is a major source of emissions.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

SCGP has an accurate and comprehensive data collection system at every step. This includes collecting data on pulp production, Kraft paper production for raw materials used in corrugated boxes, as well as data on energy production for internal use and wastewater treatment within the factory. The greenhouse gas emissions for a 1 kg box have a data proportion that comes from a primary data as high as 90% of the total greenhouse gas emissions. Then, we will separate each item to identify the main sources of greenhouse gas emissions (by identifying the sources of emission as authorized by the company has operational control). This will be used to plan targeted improvements for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

SCGP have never disclosed specific information as mentioned above to the public. However, our operations have been verified data by Vgreen Co., Ltd. and certified by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization). For example CFP certificate of SCGP's product, Detail can be found on the website: <https://thaicarbonlabel.tgo.or.th/index.php?langTH&modY0hKdlpIVmpkSE5mWVhCd2NtOTJZV3c9&page14&keyword%E0%B8%81%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%B0%E0%B8%94%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%A9%20%E0%B9%81%E0%B8%A5%E0%B8%B0%E0%B8%9A%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%88%E0%B8%B8%E0%B8%A0%E0%B8%B1%E0%B8%93%E0%B8%91%E0%B9%8C>

[Add row]

## **(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?**

### **Row 1**

#### **(7.27.1) Allocation challenges**

Select from:

- Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

#### **(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges**

*SCGP comprises three main businesses: Integrated Packaging Business, Fibrous Business, and Recycling Business & others. Due to the diverse nature of SCGP's business operations, the company also serves a wide variety of customers with different level of understanding in GHG emissions. Therefore, it is a challenge for SCGP to understand customers' need. SCGP has organized training sessions and shared knowledge with stakeholders, including customers and our supplier, to raise awareness and improve understanding of GHG emissions. These efforts aim to inform them about SCGP's goals, performance, and strategies for reducing GHG emissions while fostering collaboration with customers to find joint solutions for lowering emissions. In addition, SCGP organizes plant visits and plant tours for customers to observe and gain a genuine understanding of SCGP's operations. This allows customers to see firsthand how SCGP is implementing its strategies, including efforts to reduce GHG emissions.*

### **Row 2**

#### **(7.27.1) Allocation challenges**

Select from:

- Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

#### **(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges**

*SCGP's production process, ranging from upstream to downstream operations, include plantation of eucalyptus trees, pulp production, paper manufacturing, and the creation of paper and plastic packaging. Products from one process are transferred as raw materials to the next process. SCGP calculates the GHG emissions of each product to assess its Carbon Footprint of Products that will also be reported to customers. The challenge is that SCGP has a lot of SKUs of products (up to 20,000 SKUs for plastic products), collecting data and calculating the CFP (Carbon Footprint of Product) for each product would be time-consuming. Therefore, have we developed a Carbon Footprint platform in order to speed up the CFP calculation process. With the help of the CFP calculation platform, we set target to be able to report CFP of 100% of paper packing in Thailand by 2025, and 100% of plastic packaging in 2027.*

### Row 3

#### (7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult

#### (7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

*SCGP has operations in 10 countries. We plan to calculate GHG emissions using emission factors (EF) that are specific to each country. For example, electricity from Thailand (PEA) has an emission factor (EF) of 0.4999 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh, while electricity from Vietnam (EVN) has an EF of 0.6766 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh. SCGP requests emission factors (EF) from government agencies of each country to ensure the most accurate calculation of GHG emissions, considering the diversity of EF in each area. For those we cannot find EF, we use the EF figures of Thailand (provided by TGO).*

[Add row]

### (7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

#### (7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

- Yes

#### (7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

*SCGP tracks and calculates GHG emissions for Scope 1 & 2 and all 15 categories of Scope 3. SCGP has plan to communicate our GHG reduction targets and projects with customers. We can share our GHG performances both in terms of GHG emission (scope1,2,3) or Carbon Footprint of Product. Since 2022, SCGP has calculated its CFP (Carbon Footprint of Product) to enable customers to use this data for further calculations for their total carbon footprint of their products. SCGP has also reported the CFP data to customers who requested the information such as Multi-National Company (MNC) customers. In the case that customers need a CFP certification from a 3rd party, we (currently) can register with Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) which can certify CFP data and issue CFP certificate (with 3-year validity). Since the calculation of CFP can be time-consuming, SCGP is also developing a CFP calculation platform which could help speed up the calculation process. Now, the platform can cover variety of products such as paper packaging (carton), foodservice packaging, plastic packaging. We have targets to be able to calculate CFP for 100% of paper-based products in Thailand operation by 2025 and 100% of plastic-based products in Thailand by 2027. We are also planning to expand our calculation scope to overseas operations in 2025.*

[Fixed row]

**(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.**

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.**

**Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)**

**(7.30.1.1) Heating value**



Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4673425

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

10417165

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

15090590

## Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

891882

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

891882

## Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

### **(7.30.1.1) Heating value**

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

### **(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

0

### **(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources**

408380

### **(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh**

408380

## **Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy**

### **(7.30.1.1) Heating value**

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

### **(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

26921

### **(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh**

26921

## **Total energy consumption**

### **(7.30.1.1) Heating value**

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4700346

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

11717427

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

16417773

[Fixed row]

### (7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.**

### Sustainable biomass

#### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

#### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2963439

#### (7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

#### (7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

#### (7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

#### (7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

#### (7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

2963439

#### (7.30.7.8) Comment

*We have proportion of sustainable biomass usage 64% of total biofuel. Which is consisting of bark, sludge, biogas and black liquor from the following sources: 1). Bark is a waste from debarking process of pulping. 2). Black liquor is a by-product of pulp from mills that make products from trees, such as paper, which can be used as fuel in Recovery Boiler. 3). Biogas is from anaerobic wastewater treatment plant. 4). Sludge is from aerobic wastewater treatment plant. All of these are by-product from our production process and we use wood that is certified by FSC-CW/COC: FSC-C133879, 100% of the total amount of wood used and FSC-FW/COC: FSC-C012207, 100% of the wood volume from SCGP's timber plantations entering the production process. To ensure that these fuels we use are sustainable biomass.*

#### Other biomass

#### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

#### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1709985

#### (7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

#### (7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

23632

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

0

**(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

1686353

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*Other biomass are consisting of wood chip, wood pellet and agriculture waste.*

**Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

LHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

0

**(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*SCGP has not yet used hydrogen energy.*

## **Coal**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

LHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

7623239

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

79063

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

0

**(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

7544176

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

-

## **Oil**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

LHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

451486

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**



411116

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

0

**(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

40370

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*Oil are consisting of diesel oil, gasoline, used oil (waste from another company), Fuel oil and Cracker bottom.*

**Gas**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

LHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

1693280

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

38246

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

0

**(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

1655034

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*Gas are consisting of LPG and NG*

**Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

LHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

649160

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

197530

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

0

**(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

451630

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*Other non-renewable fuels is waste reject (plastic) from waste plant.*

**Total fuel**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

LHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

15090590

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

197530

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

552057

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

0

**(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

14341003

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

-

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.**

**Electricity**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

2535172

**(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

2427433

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

840173

**(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

825373

**Heat**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

450261

**(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

450261

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

19274

**(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

19274

**Steam**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

9441140

**(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

9385148

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

3061107

**(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

3045453

**Cooling**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.**

**Row 1**

**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

Thailand

### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*Currently, our priority is to reduce Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions, which account for 86% of total GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2). However, Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions are also important, and we have been working to find low-carbon energy sources, such as in 2023, we expand installations solar power in Thailand adding up to 5.7 megawatts peak and consume electricity from solar power 26,921 MWh and reduce 13,458 ton of carbon dioxide equivalent per year from purchased electricity from grid. In addition, we have been closely monitoring and studying the power purchase agreement project to consider the investment value in the future.*

## Row 2

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Viet Nam

### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*Currently, our priority is to reduce Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions, which account for 86% of total GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2). However, Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions are also important, and we have been working to find low-carbon energy sources, such as in 2023, we expand installations solar power in Vietnam 4 megawatts peak. It is expected to reduce 3,800 ton of carbon dioxide equivalent per year from purchased electricity from grid. and in 2024, for Fiber Packaging business in Vietnam has contract signed with a supplier who provides low-carbon steam (Biomass).*

## Row 3

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Indonesia

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*Currently, our priority is to reduce Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions, which account for 86% of our total greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2). However, Scope 2 emissions are also important and we are actively seeking, monitoring and studying low carbon energy source from PPA and TPA project to assess their future investment value.*

### Row 4

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Philippines

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*Currently, our priority is to reduce Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions, which account for 86% of our total greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2). However, Scope 2 emissions are also important and we are actively seeking, monitoring and studying low carbon energy source from PPA and TPA project to assess their future investment value.*

### Row 5



### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Malaysia

### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*Currently, our priority is to reduce Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions, which account for 86% of our total greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2). However, Scope 2 emissions are also important and we are actively seeking, monitoring and studying low carbon energy source from PPA and TPA project to assess their future investment value.*

*[Add row]*

**(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.**

### **Indonesia**

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

218503

#### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

649851

#### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

2291616

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

3159970.00

**Italy**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0.00

**Malaysia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

9500

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

9500.00

## **Netherlands**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0.00

## Philippines

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

13054

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

152418

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

393221

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

558693.00

## Spain

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0.00

## **Thailand**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

475521

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

1506536

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

408380

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

6361020

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

8751457.00

## **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0.00

## **United States of America**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0.00

**Viet Nam**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

175303

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

118627

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

789553

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

1083483.00

[Fixed row]

**(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.**

**Row 1**

**(7.45.1) Intensity figure**

0.00003103

**(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)**

4015834

**(7.45.3) Metric denominator**

Select from:

unit total revenue

**(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total**

129398000000

**(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used**

Select from:

Market-based

**(7.45.6) % change from previous year**

4

**(7.45.7) Direction of change**

Select from:

Increased

**(7.45.8) Reasons for change**

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption



- Other emissions reduction activities
- Acquisitions
- Change in output

#### (7.45.9) Please explain

*2023 Intensity 0.00003103 tonCO2/Thai Baht 2022 Intensity 0.00002983 tonCO2/Thai Baht This reflects 4% increase of the Intensity y-o-y The significant increase come from (1.1) PT Dayasa's GHG emission is included in 2023 data reporting (1.2) Lower selling price and lower sales revenue in 2023. The increase of GHG emission was offset by our initiatives to reduce GHG emission including (2.1) increase renewable energy usage e.g. biomass and solar and (2.2) invest in high energy efficiency machines resulting in lower energy intensity*

*[Add row]*

#### (7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

##### Row 1

#### (7.52.1) Description

Select from:

- Energy usage

#### (7.52.2) Metric value

59103983

#### (7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ

#### (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

#### (7.52.5) % change from previous year

**(7.52.6) Direction of change**

Select from:

 Decreased**(7.52.7) Please explain**

SCGP has committed to reducing energy consumption 13% by 2025 compared with business as usual (BAU) at the base year of 2007. In 2022, SCGP used 60,403,369 GJ of energy in its business operations, and in 2023, the energy consumption was 59,103,983 GJ, representing a decrease of approximately 2% compared to 2022. This reduction is a result of SCGP's various energy-saving initiatives, such as: - *Improve and Upgrade Energy-Efficiency Equipment*: Invest in modern, energy-efficient machinery and equipment that consume less power while delivering the same or higher output. - *Energy Management Systems (EMS)*: Implement an EMS to monitor and control energy consumption in real-time. This system helps identify areas where energy is being wasted and provides data for making informed decisions on energy use. - *Optimize Production Processes*: Streamline manufacturing processes to reduce energy waste. This could include optimizing batch sizes, reducing idle time for machinery, and improving process flow to minimize downtime and energy consumption. - *Energy Audits and Monitoring*: Conduct regular energy audits to identify energy inefficiencies and implement corrective measures. Monitoring energy use across operations allows for quick adjustments and improvements. - *Utilize Renewable Energy*: Switch to renewable energy sources like solar, biomass and biogas to reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Installing solar panels can significantly lower electricity costs. - *Employee Training and Awareness*: Educate employees on energy-saving practices and involve them in efforts to reduce energy consumption. Simple actions like turning off machines when not in use can contribute to significant savings.

**Row 3****(7.52.1) Description**

Select from:

 Waste**(7.52.2) Metric value**

1446378

**(7.52.3) Metric numerator**

ton of waste generation

#### (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

#### (7.52.5) % change from previous year

5

#### (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

#### (7.52.7) Please explain

*In 2022, SCGP generated 1,515,367 tons of waste from its business operations, and in 2023, SCGP generated 1,446,378 tons of waste, representing a reduction of approximately 5% compared to 2022. Reducing waste generation is crucial for improving operational efficiency, reducing costs, and minimizing environmental impact. SCGP has activities for reducing waste generation as follows; - Improve Material Efficiency: Use materials more efficiently by optimizing design and manufacturing processes. For example, reduce material overuse, improve cutting processes to minimize scraps, and choose materials that generate less waste. - Reuse and Recycle Materials: Establish systems to reuse or recycle waste materials within the production process. For example, scrap metal, plastic, and paper can often be reintroduced into the production cycle, reducing raw material consumption and waste. - Design for Sustainability: Redesign products and packaging to minimize waste generation. Use eco-friendly materials that are easier to recycle or decompose, and design products for longer lifespans or easy disassembly for recycling. - Employee Training and Engagement: Educate and engage employees in waste reduction efforts. Train them to reduce material use, properly segregate waste for recycling, and apply waste reduction techniques in their day-to-day tasks.*

### Row 4

#### (7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Energy usage

#### (7.52.2) Metric value

10.7

### (7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ

### (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

ton production

### (7.52.5) % change from previous year

2

### (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

### (7.52.7) Please explain

SCGP has committed to reducing energy consumption 13% by 2025 compared with business as usual (BAU) at the base year of 2007. In 2022, SCGP used 10.89 GJ/ton of production of energy in its business operations, and in 2023, the energy consumption was 10.70 GJ/ton of production, representing a decrease of approximately 2% compared to 2022. This reduction is a result of SCGP's various energy-saving initiatives, such as: - Improve and Upgrade Energy-Efficiency Equipment: Invest in modern, energy-efficient machinery and equipment that consume less power while delivering the same or higher output. - Energy Management Systems (EMS): Implement an EMS to monitor and control energy consumption in real-time. This system helps identify areas where energy is being wasted and provides data for making informed decisions on energy use. - Optimize Production Processes: Streamline manufacturing processes to reduce energy waste. This could include optimizing batch sizes, reducing idle time for machinery, and improving process flow to minimize downtime and energy consumption. - Energy Audits and Monitoring: Conduct regular energy audits to identify energy inefficiencies and implement corrective measures. Monitoring energy use across operations allows for quick adjustments and improvements. - Utilize Renewable Energy: Switch to renewable energy sources like solar, biomass and biogas to reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Installing solar panels can significantly lower electricity costs. - Employee Training and Awareness: Educate employees on energy-saving practices and involve them in efforts to reduce energy consumption. Simple actions like turning off machines when not in use can contribute to significant savings.

## Row 5

### (7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Waste

#### (7.52.2) Metric value

0.26

#### (7.52.3) Metric numerator

*ton of waste generation*

#### (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

*ton production*

#### (7.52.5) % change from previous year

4

#### (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

#### (7.52.7) Please explain

*In 2022, SCGP generated 0.27 tons of waste/ ton of production from its business operations, and in 2023, SCGP generated 0.26 tons of waste/ton of production, representing a reduction of approximately 4% compared to 2022. Reducing waste generation is crucial for improving operational efficiency, reducing costs, and minimizing environmental impact. SCGP has activities for reducing waste generation as follows; - Improve Material Efficiency: Use materials more efficiently by optimizing design and manufacturing processes. For example, reduce material overuse, improve cutting processes to minimize scraps, and choose materials that generate less waste. - Reuse and Recycle Materials: Establish systems to reuse or recycle waste materials within the production process. For example, scrap metal, plastic, and paper can often be reintroduced into the production cycle, reducing raw material consumption and waste. - Design for Sustainability: Redesign products and packaging to minimize waste generation. Use eco-friendly materials that are easier to recycle or decompose, and design products for longer lifespans or easy disassembly for recycling. - Employee Training and Engagement: Educate and engage employees in waste reduction efforts. Train them to reduce material use, properly segregate waste for recycling, and apply waste reduction techniques in their day-to-day tasks.*

*[Add row]*

**(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.**

**Row 1**

**(7.53.1.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

- Abs 1

**(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?**

Select from:

- No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

**(7.53.1.5) Date target was set**

12/31/2020

**(7.53.1.6) Target coverage**

Select from:

- Organization-wide

**(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target**

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)

**(7.53.1.8) Scopes**

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

#### **(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method**

Select from:

Market-based

#### **(7.53.1.11) End date of base year**

12/30/2020

#### **(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

4486157

#### **(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

504191

#### **(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

0.000

#### **(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

4990348.000

#### **(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

100

#### **(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

100

**(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**(7.53.1.54) End date of target**

12/30/2030

**(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

25

**(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

3742761.000

**(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

3447684

**(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

568150

**(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

4015834.000

**(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target**

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**



**(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

 Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***This target applies to all operations and facilities within the SCGP group.***(7.53.1.83) Target objective**

*SCGP is committed to reduce GHG emissions (scope 1&2 (market base)) 25% by 2030 compared with the base year of 2020. SCGP's GHG reduction goal aligns with the principles of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) - WB2C and is consistent with Thailand's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), supporting both global and national efforts to combat climate change. SCGP anticipates that future regulations in Thailand and ASEAN will focus on controlling greenhouse gas emissions and introducing measures like Carbon Tax and Emissions Trading Systems (ETS). By preparing early and setting ambitious targets to reduce GHG emissions, SCGP aims to minimize the financial impact of these potential regulations.*

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

*For SCGP roadmap to reduce GHG emissions 25% by 2030 compared with the base year of 2020 and Net Zero by 2050 as follows; 1. Improve energy efficiency using the best available technologies at the time. 2. Increase the use of renewable energy, such as biomass energy, biogas and solar power. 3. Explore carbon capture and storage technologies. 4. Support climate change mitigation approaches relying on Natural Climate Solution, such as forest conservation and ecosystem restoration. 5. Promote economic mechanisms such as Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) to manage risks and create opportunities in green financing to achieve greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. SCGP has established a Climate Change & Energy task force to oversee and monitor GHG emissions from the production process, while developing strategies to reduce emissions in line with its targets. In addition, SCGP has allocated a budget to develop technologies, products, and services to be more low-carbon. The company has implemented Carbon Footprint product assessments to evaluate the baseline of GHG emissions from products and has worked to improve production processes and procurement to be more environmentally friendly. SCGP is pushing for its products to achieve Carbon Footprint Reduction (a 2% reduction in GHG emissions), demonstrating its commitment to serious GHG reduction efforts.*

**(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach**

Select from:

 Yes[\[Add row\]](#)

**(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.**

**Row 1**

**(7.54.1.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

Low 1

**(7.54.1.2) Date target was set**

12/31/2019

**(7.54.1.3) Target coverage**

Select from:

Organization-wide

**(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier**

Select from:

All energy carriers

**(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity**

Select from:

Production

**(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source**

Select from:

Low-carbon energy source(s)

[Add row]

**(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.**

**Row 1**

**(7.54.2.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

Oth 1

**(7.54.2.2) Date target was set**

12/31/2022

**(7.54.2.3) Target coverage**

Select from:

Organization-wide

**(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity**

Select from:

Absolute

**(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)**

**Energy consumption or efficiency**

MWh

**(7.54.2.7) End date of base year**

12/30/2023

**(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year**

0

**(7.54.2.9) End date of target**

12/30/2023

**(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target**

3809851

**(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year**

4700346

**(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year**

123.3734862597

**(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Achieved

**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

*Yes, this target is align with GHG emission reduction target*

**(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

*Select all that apply*

Other, please specify :SCGP has set internal targets for renewable energy consumption each year to monitor and ensure that we will meet that year's greenhouse gas emission reduction target.

#### **(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

*SCGP has set internal targets for renewable energy consumption each year to monitor and ensure that we will meet that year's greenhouse gas emission reduction target. SCGP has set a target for renewable energy consumption in 2023, aiming to reach 3,809,851 megawatt-hours. However, they have already consumed 4,700,346 megawatt-hours, exceeding the target set for 2023.*

#### **(7.54.2.19) Target objective**

*Internal renewable energy consumption target is an ounce of our strategy to reduce GHG emission and achieve net zero emissions and to monitor and ensure that we will meet that year's greenhouse gas emission reduction target. In addition to above benefits, it also helps reduce the impact of energy scarcity and mitigate the impact of carbon taxes.*

#### **(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

*In 2023, we achieved our target with activities as: 1). Modified boiler to increase biomass consumption from 8.4% to 12.8% of total fuel consumption. 2). Expand biogas project in Paper Packaging manufacturing plants both in Thailand and the Philippines has been added. 3). Expansion installations of solar power in Thailand and abroad, adding up to 9.7 megawatts peak.*

### **Row 2**

#### **(7.54.2.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

Oth 2

#### **(7.54.2.2) Date target was set**

12/31/2011

#### **(7.54.2.3) Target coverage**

Select from:

Country/area/region

**(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity**

Select from:

Absolute

**(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)**

**Waste management**

Percentage of sites operating at zero-waste to landfill

**(7.54.2.7) End date of base year**

12/30/2013

**(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year**

100

**(7.54.2.9) End date of target**

12/30/2023

**(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target**

0

**(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year**

0

**(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year**

100.0000000000

#### (7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

#### (7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

*Yes this target is align with indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3) reduction target (category 5 waste generated in operation).*

#### (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :SCGP has a policy "Zero Waste to landfill" operation in Thailand and we achieved and maintained this policy since 2012. which can help us to reduce GHG scope 3, category 5 waste generated in operation.

#### (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*SCGP has a policy of "Zero Waste to Landfill" operation in Thailand, which we have achieved and maintained since 2012. This policy helps us to reduce GHG Scope 3, Category 5 waste generated in operations. However, we have plans to expand this policy to regional operations.*

#### (7.54.2.19) Target objective

*For reducing indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3), Category 5 waste generated in operations.*

#### (7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

*SCGP uses the 3R principles and the circular economy principles as part of its strategy to manage waste in its own operations such as 1). SCGP collaboration with SCG's Cement-Building Material Business and SCG Technology Office, fly ash and bottom ash have been converted into building materials, known as PROBLOCK-ECO Brick. In 2023, a new innovation, Miracle Block, was developed for constructing temporary and permanent walls or partitions with a Lego-like interlocking system. Both PROBLOCK and Miracle Block help eliminate approximately 4,500 tons of bottom ash per year 2). Developed a soil improvement admixture from fly ash and bottom ash for agriculture. This helps to loosen soil and correct soil acidity. This initiative aids in disposing of approximately 4,000 tons of fly ash and bottom ash per year.*

### Row 3

#### (7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 3

#### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2006

#### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

#### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

#### (7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

**Energy consumption or efficiency**

GJ

#### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2007

#### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

64.1



**(7.54.2.9) End date of target**

12/30/2025

**(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target**

55.8

**(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year**

59.1

**(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year**

60.2409638554

**(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Underway

**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

*Yes, this target is align with GHG emission reduction target*

**(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Energy efficiency

**(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

*SCGP has a target to reducing energy consumption by 13% by 2025 compared Business as usual(BAU) at the base year of 2007 both operation in Thailand and aboard.*

#### (7.54.2.19) Target objective

*For reducing both direct and indirect GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) and for cost saving*

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

*In 2023, SCGP can reduce energy consumption by 7.78% by enhancing energy efficiency e.g. Soot Blower Optimization, Improving Boiler Feedwater Efficiency, Enhancing Energy Efficiency in Paper Production Machinery, Expanding the turbo vacuum pump project and Condensate close loop. All of these can save energy consumption 247,000 GJ per year, reduce 36,131 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year and cost saving 164 MB per year. However, we have a plan to achieve the target with leverage these project to another site of SCGP.*

#### Row 4

#### (7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 4

#### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2014

#### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

#### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

#### (7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

**Land use change**

Percent of value chain compliant with zero gross deforestation

**(7.54.2.7) End date of base year**

12/30/2015

**(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year**

100

**(7.54.2.9) End date of target**

12/30/2023

**(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target**

0

**(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year**

0

**(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year**

100.0000000000

**(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

No, this target is not part of a direct GHG emissions reduction target from our operation however this target help to reduce impact from climate adaptation and reduce biodiversity loss.

#### (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

- Remove deforestation
- Other, please specify :Increase the forest conservation area at least 10% of agroforestry area.

#### (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SCGP is committed to the continuous conservation of forests and biodiversity with No gross deforestation and monitors sustainable forest management according to Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standards and has increased the forest area at least 10% of agroforestry area.

#### (7.54.2.19) Target objective

1). Aiming for a “Net Positive Impact: NPI”. 2). To conserve forest areas and increase carbon dioxide storage.

#### (7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Currently, SCGP has 100% no gross deforestation and and leased of neglected forest land with private land deeds to maintain biodiversity and ecosystems. In 2023, an increased conservation areas 143.4 hectares, totaling 745.6 hectares, which accounts for 13.7% of the agroforestry forest area and we monitor diversity species status in conservation areas of total 3 location (Khao Cha-ang Forest Park, Huay Saphan Samakee Community Forest and Kampaeng Phet Forest Park). And we have enhanced data collection on insect species as part of monitoring biodiversity in areas post-restoration. Due to the short life cycle of insects and their rapid response to ecological changes, this data is vital for developing long-term ecological management and restoration plans. Surveys have identified 144 insect species in the conservation area. Plans are underway to expand this conservation model to other areas in the future. In additional, The proportion of SCGP’s wood products certified by FSC standards as: - FSC-CW/COC: FSC-C133879, 100% of the total amount of wood used. - FSC-FW/COC: FSC-C012207, 100% of the wood volume from SCGP’s timber plantations entering the production process. - FSC-FM (SLIMF): FSC-C105470, covering an area of 2,058 hectares with 83 farmer members.

### Row 5

#### (7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Oth 5

#### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2019

#### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

#### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

#### (7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

**Low-carbon products**

Percentage of revenue from low-carbon products

#### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

#### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

#### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

#### (7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

66.7

**(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year**

57.3

**(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year**

85.9070464768

**(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Underway

**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

*No, this target is not part of a direct GHG emissions reduction target from our operation. However this target can encourage GHG emission reduction activities by developing low carbon products and environmentally friendly products.*

**(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Increase low carbon products and environmentally friendly products

**(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

*SCGP aims to achieve 66.7% of its revenue from SCG Green Choice (self-declaration label) sales by 2030, compared to total sales revenue. This demonstrates SCGP's commitment to developing low-carbon products, services, and solutions that are environmentally friendly.*

**(7.54.2.19) Target objective**

*To develop products as low-carbon products and environmentally friendly products.*

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

*In 2023, SCGP have sale revenue from SCG Green Choice product 57% of total sale revenue. The strategy to develop low carbon products and increase SCG Green Choice sale revenue as follow; 1. Develop sustainable production technologies and innovations 2. Design sustainable product such as use more recycled content, reduce energy use and reduce water consumption 3. Collaborate with supply chain to reduce GHG emissions in production and transportation processes 4. Provide information about the product's environment impact with customers and effort to reduce GHG emissions, also encourage customers to choose environmentally friendly products 5. Obtain green product certifications and labels such as SCG Green Choice label, CFP, CFR. 6. Set goals and track progress Implementing these strategies will help enhance the competitiveness of low-carbon products and meet the needs of a market increasingly focused on environmental sustainability.  
[Add row]*

### **(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).**

#### **Row 1**

##### **(7.54.3.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

NZ1

##### **(7.54.3.2) Date target was set**

12/31/2020

##### **(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage**

Select from:

Organization-wide

##### **(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target**

Select all that apply

Abs1

##### **(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero**

12/30/2050

### (7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

### (7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

### (7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)

### (7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SCGP is committed to Net Zero GHG emission by 2050 (long term target) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 cover all operation subsidiaries in Thailand and abroad.

### (7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of target are aligned with NDC of Thailand and meet a regulatory target to achieve Net zero by 2050 to prevent the global temperature rise not exceeding 1.5degC. Our Net Zero target is crucial for both environmental impact and competition capability since there will be more regulations and trading barrier related to GHG emissions of a company.

### (7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- Yes



### (7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

### (7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

### (7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

*To achieve neutralization at the end of SCGP's long-term target for Net Zero by 2050, it's essential to define clear milestones and allocate near-term investments. The milestones will align with SCGP's existing plans for GHG reduction and will focus on both emissions reductions and neutralization efforts (i.e., offsetting residual emissions). In 2024, SCGP began implementing nature-positive initiatives in 8 companies. In 2030, SCGP aims to achieve net positive nature for all subsidiaries and in 2050, SCGP aims to achieve full recovery nature positive. Activities for implementing as follows; 1. Conservation and Restoration: Protecting existing natural habitats and restoring ecosystems that have been degraded. 2. Sustainable Use of Resources: Ensuring that the use of natural resources (like water and forests) is sustainable and doesn't deplete or harm ecosystems. 3. Biodiversity: Fostering diversity in plants, animals, and ecosystems, which is critical for ecosystem health and resilience. 4. Biodiversity: Fostering diversity in plants, animals, and ecosystems, which is critical for ecosystem health and resilience. 5. Measurement and Accountability: Setting measurable goals and tracking progress in biodiversity and ecosystem health, similar to how companies measure carbon emissions for climate action.*

### (7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

### (7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

*SCGP has established a Climate Change and Energy committee with representatives from all companies to monitor and evaluate actions in line with the Net Zero by 2050 target on a quarterly basis. The Climate Change and Energy committee will operate under the ESG committee, chaired by the CEO, and will review operations and targets, as well as adjust various plans to align with the targets.*

*[Add row]*

**(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.**

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	15	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	10	15340
Implementation commenced	25	728191
Implemented	9	42439
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

*[Fixed row]*

**(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.**

**Row 1**

**(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type**

**Energy efficiency in production processes**

Process optimization

**(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

51367

**(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

#### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

242640000

#### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1187940000

#### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 4-10 years

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 6-10 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

-

**Row 2**

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

#### Low-carbon energy consumption

Solid biofuels

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

696275

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

*Select all that apply*

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

*Select from:*

Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

103200000

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3500000

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

*Select from:*

<1 year

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

21-30 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*We have proportion of sustainable biomass usage 8.2% of total solid biofuel. Which it from waste of debarking process and sludge from wastewater treatment plant. Note: The wood we use is FSC certified as follows: - FSC-CW/COC: FSC-C133879, 100% of the total amount of wood used. - FSC-FW/COC: FSC-C012207, 100% of the wood volume from SCGP's timber plantations entering the production process.*

### Row 3

#### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

##### Low-carbon energy consumption

Biogas

#### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

13759

#### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

**(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

17156000

**(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

76500000

**(7.55.2.7) Payback period**

Select from:

4-10 years

**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Select from:

16-20 years

**(7.55.2.9) Comment**

*Biogas was produce from anaerobic wastewater treatment plant*

**Row 4**

**(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type**

**Low-carbon energy generation**

Solar PV

**(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

**(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

**(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory**

Select from:

- Voluntary

**(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

36169541

**(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

325956674

**(7.55.2.7) Payback period**

Select from:

- 4-10 years

**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Select from:

- 21-30 years

**(7.55.2.9) Comment**

-  
[Add row]

### **(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?**

#### **Row 1**

##### **(7.55.3.1) Method**

Select from:

Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

##### **(7.55.3.2) Comment**

*SCGP monitors Climate Transition risks such as Carbon tax and CBAM, using them as tools to assess investments in projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This is done to mitigate any potential impacts on the business. Detail can be found on website SCGP TCFD Report 2024, Page 22, Transition Risks Scenario Analysis, Topic Carbon price: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/documents/climate-resilience/tcfd-report-2024.pdf> Furthermore in 2566, SCGP received tax benefits from the Thailand Board of Investment (BOI) amounting to 10,883,032 baht from the solar energy installation expansion project.*

#### **Row 2**

##### **(7.55.3.1) Method**

Select from:

Internal price on carbon

##### **(7.55.3.2) Comment**

*For new technologies and advancements in carbon capture and storage, research and development are still ongoing. Leading institutions and organizations around the world are exploring ways to make the technology practical and feasible. The SCGP is keeping a close eye on the progress and trying to actively participate in the developments, in order to bring appropriate innovations to the organization. However, supporting investment in new projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or to mitigate carbon sequestration is important. Using economic tools, such as Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP), the SCGP sets an internal carbon price for the years 2022-2024 with a maximum value of 25 US dollars per ton of carbon dioxide equivalent, an increase from the previous year's rate of 18 US dollars, in order to*



accelerate support for various projects. Currently (data of 2023), projects have been supported by ICP, with a total investment of 779 million baht. It is expected that these projects will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions by a total of 81,685 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year.

### Row 3

#### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

#### (7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2023, SCP invested in process optimization to increase energy efficiency, resulting in energy cost savings of 242.6 million baht. Additionally, it helped reduce greenhouse gas emissions by a total of 51,367 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. This was achieved through a total investment of 1,188 million baht. However, we have a plan to expand some projects to other areas in the future, such as the Turbo Vacuum Pump project.

### Row 4

#### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Employee engagement

#### (7.55.3.2) Comment

SCGP places importance on developing employees to be aware of energy saving through continuous training and sharing best practice such as 1). New available & Renewable energy technology focus on updating current technology and integrating renewable technology to seek opportunities for reducing the carbon footprint. 2). Operation excellence as focus on current energy utility processes (Boilers, Steam turbines, etc.-) aims to achieve the highest operational efficiency to minimize energy losses. However, SCGP received 2 rewards from Operational Excellence programs by SCG as 1). Gold Awards for Vina Kraft Paper Co., Ltd (a subsidiary within the SCGP group). The project aims to reduce GHG emissions by 31% from the base year 2020 by modifying the boiler to increase biomass utilization to over 40% by heat. This project can reduce GHG emissions by 31.85% and save 40 million baht by replacing fossil fuel with biomass. This idea can be leveraged to other plants to increase supply volume and supply sources. 2). Silver Awards for RMC Steam Reduction Platform Project. This project can monitor and control performance operate as a real time. That can save steam consumption 110,000 ton steam/year, reduce GHG emission 30,000 tCO2 per year and saving 130 million Baht per year.

### Row 5

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*In fact, improving energy efficiency and transitioning to renewable energy, as well as designing and producing according to the principles of the circular economy, can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and result in low-carbon products. However, In 2023 SCGP developed enzymes to enhance the efficiency of pulp grinding, reducing electricity consumption by at least 2% per ton. This led to a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 8 kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent per ton while maintaining the standard product properties.*

## Row 6

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Marginal abatement cost curve

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*SCGP use the Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) for cost assessment and Technology Readiness Level (TRL) for evaluating investment potential and technology maturity related to greenhouse gas emissions reduction, they can be divided into three groups: Do now, To decide and Decide Later. "Do now" refers to projects that fall below the line on the Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) and below line graph. These are projects that can be implemented immediately without requiring additional funding and offer a quick return on investment. Examples of such projects include the installation of solar cells and the use of biomass energy. "To decide" refers to projects that are below the Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) line. These projects require further consideration before implementation, as SCGP may need additional analysis to determine their feasibility or potential impact. Examples of such projects include Modify boiler for increase biomass more than 70%, turbine refurbishment. "Decide Later" refers to projects that are above the Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) line. These projects typically have higher costs or longer payback periods, so SCGP may be considered for implementation at a later stage when conditions are more favorable or when additional funding becomes available. Examples of such projects include clean hydrogen fuel and clean hydrogen fuel.*

## Row 7

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Other :Green Finance

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

Since 2021, for the first time, SCGP signed credit support linked to long-term sustainability operations (Sustainability Linked Loan: SLL) totaling 5,000 million baht for four years from the Bank of Ayudhya, appointed as the Sustainability Coordinator and Sole Lender. The interest rate structure for the four-year- loan is linked to SCGP's Sustainability Performance Targets – SPTs). It can be adjusted lower down annually if SCGP achieves the three specified set targets. The three SPTs are: reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing water withdrawal and increasing the sales portion of eco-friendly goods and services with SCG Green Choice Label, Thailand's first self-declared eco brand. SCGP's strong ESG value proposition has created an opportunity for business growth and confidence in responsible investing, building economic prosperity for Thailand, and moving further to the region and the rest of the world.

[Add row]

**(7.67.1) Specify the agricultural or forest management practice(s) implemented on your own land with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits and provide a corresponding emissions figure, if known.**

**Row 1**

### (7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

### (7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

Biodiversity considerations

### (7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

Siam Forestry Company Limited (selected facilities), a subsidiary within the SCGP group, has accelerated the restoration of biodiversity in conservation areas. This is achieved by cultivating native tree species and implementing appropriate reforestation practices, covering an area of 71.52 hectares of degraded forest in Pak Tho District, Ratchaburi Province, began with a focus on planting local species in canopy gaps and native pioneer trees to increase species diversity and restore forest structure. This project is planned for a total duration of 10 years, from 2023 to 2033. In addition, SCGP leased of neglected forest land with private land deeds to

*maintain biodiversity and ecosystems. In 2023, an increased conservation areas 143.36 hectares, totaling 745.6 hectares, which accounts for 13.7% of the agroforestry forest area. Plans are underway to expand this conservation model to other areas in the future and we have enhanced data collection on insect species as part of monitoring biodiversity in areas post-restoration. Due to the short life cycle of insects and their rapid response to ecological changes, this data is vital for developing long-term ecological management and restoration plans. Surveys have identified 144 insect species in the conservation area. Details of Diversity species status in Conservation Areas can be found on website: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/en/environmental/forestry-and-biodiversity>.*

#### **(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit**

Select from:

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

#### **(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO<sub>2</sub>e savings (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

4406

#### **(7.67.1.6) Please explain**

*We estimated CO<sub>2</sub> absorption with area of tree plantation (hectare) multiply with 5.91 (ton of CO<sub>2</sub>/hectare/year) For example: In 2023, an increased conservation areas 143.36 hectares, totaling 745.6 hectares, can absorb 4,406 ton of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. Calculated from: 745.6 hectares x 5.91 ton of CO<sub>2</sub> per hectare per year 4,406 ton of CO<sub>2</sub>e/year. Note: The average rate of carbon absorption by trees in Thailand is 5.91 kgCO<sub>2</sub> per tree per year (Refer: <https://ghgreduction.tgo.or.th/th/download-tver/68-tver-publications/1200-2019-08-23-05-35-13.html>, Handbook of Plant Potential for Promoting Clean Development Mechanism in the Forestry Sector. Page 50, Table 4). For Diversity species status in Conservation Areas, SCGP surveyed the plant species diversity in the area by using the monitoring and use of Shannon-Weiner Diversity Index for plant species and animal species diversity assessment. The detail can be found on question C.8.15*

### **Row 2**

#### **(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number**

Select from:

MP2

#### **(7.67.1.2) Management practice**

Select from:

Reforestation

### (7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

*In 2023, SCGP collaborated with government agencies and communities to join the "SCGP Plant the Trees to Beat the Heat Project." They planted a total of 62,549 trees in community forest areas, including Ban Nong Hin-Khao Sung, Tha Maka District, Ban Huai Saphan Samakkee Community Forest, and Wat Huay Saphan School in Phanom Thuan District, Kanchanaburi Province. With this planting effort, the total number of trees reached 238,559. This project aims to contribute to the absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and mitigate global warming. Trees play a crucial role in absorbing carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change. By planting these trees, SCGP is actively taking part in environmental conservation and sustainable practices.*

### (7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

### (7.67.1.5) Estimated CO<sub>2</sub>e savings (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

2266

### (7.67.1.6) Please explain

*We estimated CO<sub>2</sub> absorption with number of tree plantation (trees) multiply with 9.5 (kgCO<sub>2</sub>/tree/year) For example: In 2023, SCGP planted 62,549 trees, bringing the total to 238,559 trees, can absorb 2,266 ton of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. Calculated from: (238,559 tree x 9.5 kgCO<sub>2</sub> per tree per year) / 1,000 2,266 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year. Note: The average rate of carbon absorption by trees in Thailand is 9.5 kgCO<sub>2</sub> per tree per year (Refer: T-VER-TOOL-FOR/AGR-01, Calculation for Carbon Sequestration, Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO))*

## Row 3

### (7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP3

### (7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

Other, please specify : Economic tree plantation (Eucalyptus)

### (7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

*Due to SCGP's self-cultivation of economic trees for use as raw materials in the pulp mill, we have collected data to track the growth of the economic trees every year and convert it into carbon dioxide absorption values according to TGO's T-VER standard (to monitor the rate of carbon dioxide sequestration per year by selected facilities). Because these trees contribute to the absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere over a period of 5 years before they are harvested. selected facilities is Siam Forestry Co., Ltd, engaging in forestry business.*

### (7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

### (7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

152181

### (7.67.1.6) Please explain

*SCGP operates its own economic tree plantation and we report CO2 sequestration from this operation area by collecting data of the height and size of the economic tree for calculate biomass (include above ground biomass and below ground biomass) and convert to amount of carbon sequestration with default emissions factor from methodology "T-VER-S-METH-13-04, Economic Fast Growing Tree Plantation" by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) and was verified by SGS (Thailand) Limited.*

[Add row]

**(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.**

**Row 1**

### (7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

### (7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

Biodiversity considerations

### (7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

*SCGP is committed to incorporating the consideration of risks, opportunities and impacts of biodiversity into business decision-making processes, including promoting the restoration and conservation of biodiversity actions that create a Net Positive Impact (NPI) balance and No Net Loss (NNL) to biodiversity within manageable limits to eliminate the risk and/or mitigate risks that may have a negative impact on sensitive biological values. As part of supporting sustainable development, SCGP has set a policy on Biodiversity restoration and conservation as a guideline. This policy covers all business operations, subsidiary companies in the country and abroad, operations of SCGP's value chain partners and business partners, both tier 1 and non-tier 1, to cover the restoration and conservation of biodiversity. One of this policy is setting an Ecosystem Restoration Model according to the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030 through the cooperation of stakeholders such as agricultural ecosystems, forest ecosystem, freshwater ecosystem, grassland ecosystem, mountain ecosystem, wetland ecosystem, marine ecosystem and urban ecosystems.*

### (7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

Operational

Procurement

### (7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

*SCGP has established a Biodiversity Restoration and Conservation Policy to guide its operations, as well as those of its suppliers. SCGP has developed related criteria for suppliers to follow its guidelines and actively provides knowledge, understanding, and support for their biodiversity initiatives. For SCGP's wood procurement guideline, there are specific criteria related to biodiversity that must be considered, and the wood must be certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).*

### (7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

### (7.68.1.7) Comment

SCGP evaluates the number and growth of trees (based on trunk size and height) according to the principles of the T-Ver forestry sector by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO). This data is then multiplied by a constant representing the carbon absorption rate of the wood to calculate the overall carbon sequestration.

## Row 2

### (7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

- MP2

### (7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

- Knowledge sharing

### (7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

The first step in supporting suppliers to understand the benefits and activities that can reduce GHG emissions is knowledge sharing, particularly regarding products and raw materials related to the suppliers. SCGP collaborates with organizations like universities and the Royal Forest Department to share information on sustainable forest and production practices, supporting efforts toward environmental sustainability which contribute to reducing climate-related risks in our supply chain.

### (7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

- Knowledge sharing

### (7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation



SCGP has established a Biodiversity Restoration and Conservation Policy to guide its operations, as well as those of its suppliers. One of criteria in this policy is "encouraging the participation of employees, communities and key stakeholders to enhance the restoration and conservation of biodiversity by creating cooperation consulting and participation in related operations". Therefore, SCGP has established guidelines to provide knowledge and understanding to all stakeholders throughout the value chain, including both suppliers and customers. This approach ensures that everyone involved is aligned with SCGP's sustainability goals and efforts to reduce GHG emissions, to foster future collaboration and strengthen efforts toward sustainability.

#### (7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

#### (7.68.1.7) Comment

SCGP is actively reducing GHG emissions across its entire value chain. The company gathers data and calculates GHG emissions related to Scope 3, working closely with suppliers and customers on collaborative projects to lower GHG emissions for both SCGP and its stakeholders.

[Add row]

### **(7.69.1) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response.**

#### **Row 1**

#### (7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

#### (7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

#### (7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity
- Soil
- Water

#### (7.69.1.4) Description of impact

*The risks and impacts from climate change related to biodiversity, water, and soil as follows; 1. Biodiversity Risks: - Loss of Species and Habitats: Climate change can lead to habitat loss, altering ecosystems and threatening the survival of species. This can cause a decline in biodiversity and disrupt ecosystems. - Altered Ecosystem Dynamics: Changes in temperature, precipitation, and extreme weather events can shift ecosystems, affecting species migration, breeding patterns, and food availability. - Invasive Species: Climate change can facilitate the spread of invasive species, which can outcompete native species, leading to further biodiversity loss. 2. Water-Related Risks: - Water Scarcity: Changes in rainfall patterns and rising temperatures can lead to reduced water availability, affecting agriculture, industry, and human consumption. - Flooding and Increased Water Levels: More intense and frequent rainfall can cause flooding, damaging infrastructure, and disrupting communities. Rising sea levels can lead to saltwater intrusion, contaminating freshwater sources. - Water Quality Degradation: Higher temperatures and altered precipitation can lead to reduced water quality, increasing the risk of contamination and affecting both ecosystems and human health. 3. Soil-Related Risks: - Soil Degradation and Erosion: Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme weather events can lead to increased soil erosion, reducing soil fertility and productivity. - Loss of Soil Carbon: Rising temperatures can accelerate the decomposition of organic matter in the soil, leading to a loss of soil carbon and reduced soil health. These risks can significantly impact ecosystems, agriculture, water resources, and human livelihoods, making it crucial to adopt climate resilience and adaptation strategies.*

#### (7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

- Yes

#### (7.69.1.6) Description of the response

*SCGP conducts related climate risks and opportunities assessments yearly. To manage the impacts on biodiversity, water, and soil associated climate change issue, the following strategies can be implemented; 1. Biodiversity Management - Habitat Conservation and Restoration: Protect and restore natural habitats, such as forests, wetlands, and grasslands, to support biodiversity. - Protect Endangered Species: Implement conservation programs for threatened species and monitor changes in biodiversity to develop effective protection measures. - Promote Sustainable Land Use: Encourage sustainable agricultural and forestry practices to minimize habitat destruction and protect ecosystems from degradation. 2. Water Management - Implement Water-Efficient Technologies: Adopt water-saving technologies such as rainwater harvesting, and water recycling systems. - Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM): Develop comprehensive water management plans. - Increase water usage efficiency: Reduce water loss from all processes and increase water recycling ratio. 3. Soil Management - Increase forested areas by organizing tree planting activities to prevent soil erosion and help absorb greenhouse gases. 4. Integrated Climate Adaptation Measures: - Climate-Resilient Infrastructure: Develop infrastructure that can withstand climate impacts, such as flood-resistant buildings, improved drainage systems, and natural buffers. -*

*Community Engagement and Education: Involve local communities in conservation efforts, educate them on the importance of biodiversity, water, and soil management, and encourage sustainable practices. - Monitoring and Research: Regularly monitor biodiversity, water resources, and soil health to identify trends, assess risks, and implement adaptive management strategies based on scientific research. By adopting these strategies, organizations can mitigate the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, water, and soil, promoting long-term sustainability and resilience.*

## Row 2

### (7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP2

### (7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

### (7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

Soil

Water

### (7.69.1.4) Description of impact

*Sharing knowledge about greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction strategies, as well as adapting to potential risks and impacts, is essential for achieving sustainable GHG emission reductions. SCGP is actively working to build knowledge and understanding within the supply chain to identify ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions together in various aspects, such as reducing water usage in the production processes of suppliers, minimizing energy consumption, increasing forested areas to absorb greenhouse gases, and adapting to climate change-related challenges. Such efforts will enable sustainable GHG management between the organization and the supply chain, fostering collaboration and experience sharing to achieve the goal of Net Zero by 2050.*

### (7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

Yes

#### (7.69.1.6) Description of the response

*SCGP organizes sharing sessions for all relevant stakeholders, including those beyond the traditional stakeholders, to foster broader engagement and collaboration. SCGP organizes an annual ESG Symposium to present and share its ESG initiatives, including its climate efforts, and to seek collaboration in reducing and adapting to potential impacts.*

[Add row]

#### (7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

##### Row 1

#### (7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

#### (7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

#### (7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

Soil

Water

#### (7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

Yes

## Row 2

### (7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP2

### (7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

### (7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

Soil

Water

### (7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

Yes

## Row 3

### (7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP3

### (7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

### (7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Water

### (7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

*Water reduction by implementing chemicals to reduce water in processes.*

### (7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

Yes

### (7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

*SCGP take efforts to reach better technology by own Research & Development and cooperate with suppliers with expertise on related aspects such as water. For example, Ecolab has co-develop water reduction in processes by reducing starch with DSR chemical replacement. Our plant can reduce starch concentration for 30%. therefore, we can reduce water 16,000 m3/y with maintaining product quality. That is the additional benefit from raw material reduction as GHG Scope 3 (Category 1).*

*[Add row]*

### (7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

#### Row 1

### (7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### **(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service**

*COLGA [F]GRF20SAC61038976 P15271017-00G3*

### **(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service**

*Production Process: Flexography post print- RSC- Corrugated Carton. Board Combination: TS140/CS125/CS110/CS125/CS125 Flute: BC flute Board Weight (g/m2): 735 Recycle Content: 96% FSC Certificated: FSC MIX 70%(SGSHK-COC-470111)*

### **(7.73.2.4) Type of product**

*Select from:*

Intermediate

### **(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier**

*153 tons of sold products*

### **(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit**

*1.84*

### **(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied**

*0*

### **(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied**

*08/31/2023*

### **(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change**

*-*

### **(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions**

Select from:

Other, please specify :Terms and guidelines for calculating the carbon footprint of products and Product Category Rules for Printing, Forming Paper Carton and Packaging related by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) align with ISO 14040.

[Add row]

### **(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.**

#### **Row 1**

##### **(7.73.3.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

##### **(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service**

COLGA [F]GRF20SAC61038976 P15271017-00G3

##### **(7.73.3.3) Scope**

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

##### **(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage**

Select from:

Cradle to gate

##### **(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit**

1.84

##### **(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control**

Select from:



Yes

### (7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

### (7.73.3.8) Data quality

*SCGP has an accurate and comprehensive data collection system at every step. This includes collecting data on pulp production, kraft paper production for raw materials used in corrugated boxes, as well as data on energy production for internal use and wastewater treatment within the factory. The greenhouse gas emissions for a 1 kg box have a data proportion that comes from a primary data as high as 90% of the total greenhouse gas emissions.*

### (7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

*We used the Terms and guidelines for calculating the carbon footprint of products and Product Category Rules for Printing, Forming Paper Carton and Packaging related by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization). Which is in accordance with the principles of life cycle assessment (LCA) referenced in ISO14040 We was verified data by Vgreen Co., Ltd. and was certified by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization). Which is in accordance with ISO14067.*

*[Add row]*

### (7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

#### Row 1

#### (7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

COLGA [F]GRF20SAC61038976 P15271017-00G3

#### (7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

Initiative 1

### (7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

*Currently, we have been calculating the carbon footprint of our products, which covers 59% of our product range. We also have plans to extend the coverage to 100% of carbon footprint calculation for products made from fiber base by 2025. Additionally, we are continuously improving our production processes to achieve low-carbon products. These efforts will promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions throughout the value chain*

### (7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

Ongoing

### (7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

0

[Add row]

## (7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

### Row 1

#### (7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Group of products or services

#### (7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

Other, please specify :Environmental product in accordance with environmental label type 1, type 2 (self declare)

#### (7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

## Other

Other, please specify :All product groups

### (7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

*SCG Green Choice is a type 2- Environmental Label that the manufacturer, distributor, or exporter indicates its environmental friendliness or shows the ecological value of the product by Self-declared Environmental Claims according to ISO 14021. SCG Green Choice Criteria as follow;1. Designed for Disassembly2. Reduced Resource Use3. Renewable Materials4. Recovered Energy5. Renewable Energy6. Reduced Energy Consumption7. Reduced Water Consumption8. Ergonomics Product9. Health or Hygiene10. Extended life product11. Reusable and Refillable12. Waste Reduction13. Greenhouse Gas Reduction14. Recyclable or Recycled Content15. Compostable SCG Green Choice is a collaboration among SCGP, intermediate processors, customer to innovate and develop product to low carbon emissions and energy efficiency.*

### (7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

Yes

### (7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

Other, please specify :ISO 14021 (Environmental labels and declarations-Self-declared environmental claims)

### (7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

Gate-to-gate

### (7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

*SCG Green Choice is environmental friendly products label. SCGP uses functional unit of SCG Green Choice as ton CO2e/year.*

### (7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

*In order to make quantitative data of the labeled product trustworthy, SCGP and SCG has developed the criteria for SCG Green Choice consideration in accordance with ISO 14021 (Environmental labels and declarations- Self-declared environmental claims). SCGP uses solar cell for production process that can reduce GHG emissions of products.*

#### **(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario**

Select from:

Gate-to-gate

#### **(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario**

16115

#### **(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions**

*SCGP uses solar cell for production process that can reduce GHG emissions from product. In 2023 SCGP has avoided GHG emissions of electricity from solar cell instead of fossil fuels, resulting in a total of 16,115 ton CO<sub>2</sub>e/year and cost saving of 120 million baht.*

#### **(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year**

57

[Add row]

## C8. Environmental performance - Forests

### (8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

### (8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

#### Timber products

##### (8.2.1) Disclosure volume (metric tons)

3700000

##### (8.2.2) Volume type

*Select all that apply*

Produced

Sourced

##### (8.2.3) Produced volume (metric tons)

130000

#### (8.2.4) Sourced volume (metric tons)

3570000

[Fixed row]

**(8.3) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that is used to produce your disclosed commodities.**

#### Timber products

##### (8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:

Own land

##### (8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

##### (8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

##### (8.3.4) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*According to The FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for the Kingdom of Thailand (Annex A, page 56-61), SCGP follow the list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements, in Thailand and in FSC-STD-60-004 (International Generic Indicators). The Legal rights to harvest are briefly stated as follows; 1) Land tenure and management rights: Legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights, that includes the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. It also covers legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses. 2) Concession licenses: Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest concession licenses, including the use of legal methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses. 3) Management and harvesting planning: Any national or sub-national legal requirements for Management Planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a*

forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by legally competent authorities.. 4) Harvesting permits: National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other legal documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits. [For example; National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559 / Forest plantation act, B.E. 2535 (No. 2) B.E. 2558 / Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562 / National Land Policy Committee Act, B.E. 2562 (2019) / Community Forest Act B.E. 2562 (2019) / Land Lease for Agriculture Act, B.E. 2524 (1981) / National Park Act B.E. 2562 (2019) / National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559 ]

### **(8.3.5) Land type**

Select from:

Tree plantations

### **(8.3.6) Area (hectares)**

1222

### **(8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control**

Select from:

Yes

### **(8.3.8) Volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control (metric tons)**

9290

### **(8.3.9) % area third-party certified**

100

### **(8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme**

Select all that apply

FSC Forest Management certification

### **(8.3.11) Attach a list of production facility names and locations (optional)**

## Timber products

### (8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:

- Concessions/lease

### (8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:

- Thailand

### (8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.3.4) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*According to The FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for the Kingdom of Thailand (Annex A, page 56-61), we follow the list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements, in Thailand and in FSC-STD-60-004 (International Generic Indicators). The Legal rights to harvest are briefly stated as follows; 1) Land tenure and management rights: Legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights, that includes the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. It also covers legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses. 2) Concession licenses: Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest concession licenses, including the use of legal methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses. 3) Management and harvesting planning: Any national or sub-national legal requirements for Management Planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by legally competent authorities.. 4) Harvesting permits: National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other legal documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits. [For example; National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559 / Forest plantation act, B.E. 2535 (No. 2) B.E. 2558 / Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562 / National Land Policy Committee Act, B.E. 2562 (2019) / Community Forest Act B.E. 2562 (2019) / Land Lease for Agriculture Act, B.E. 2524 (1981) / National Park Act B.E. 2562 (2019) / National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559 ]*



### (8.3.5) Land type

Select from:

Tree plantations

### (8.3.6) Area (hectares)

10951

### (8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:

Yes

### (8.3.8) Volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control (metric tons)

50710

### (8.3.9) % area third-party certified

100

### (8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply

FSC Forest Management certification

FSC Controlled Wood certification

### (8.3.11) Attach a list of production facility names and locations (optional)

(8.3) Location\_02\_Kanchanaburi.pdf

## Timber products

### (8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:

- Other type of control, please specify :SLIMF contracted farmers

### (8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:

- Thailand

### (8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.3.4) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*According to The FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for the Kingdom of Thailand (Annex A, page 56-61), we follow the list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements, in Thailand and in FSC-STD-60-004 (International Generic Indicators). The Legal rights to harvest are briefly stated as follows; 1) Land tenure and management rights: Legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights, that includes the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. It also covers legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses. 2) Concession licenses: Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest concession licenses, including the use of legal methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses. 3) Management and harvesting planning: Any national or sub-national legal requirements for Management Planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by legally competent authorities.. 4) Harvesting permits: National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other legal documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits. [For example; National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559 / Forest plantation act, B.E. 2535 (No. 2) B.E. 2558 / Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562 / National Land Policy Committee Act, B.E. 2562 (2019) / Community Forest Act B.E. 2562 (2019) / Land Lease for Agriculture Act, B.E. 2524 (1981) / National Park Act B.E. 2562 (2019) / National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559 ]*

### (8.3.5) Land type

Select from:

- Tree plantations

### (8.3.6) Area (hectares)

2058

### (8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:

Yes

### (8.3.8) Volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control (metric tons)

20000

### (8.3.9) % area third-party certified

100

### (8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply

FSC Forest Management certification

### (8.3.11) Attach a list of production facility names and locations (optional)

(8.3) Location\_03\_Ratchaburi.pdf

## Timber products

### (8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:

Other type of control, please specify :MOU

### (8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

### (8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.3.4) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*According to The FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for the Kingdom of Thailand (Annex A, page 56-61), we follow the list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements, in Thailand and in FSC-STD-60-004 (International Generic Indicators). The Legal rights to harvest are briefly stated as follows; 1) Land tenure and management rights: Legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights, that includes the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. It also covers legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses. 2) Concession licenses: Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest concession licenses, including the use of legal methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses. 3) Management and harvesting planning: Any national or sub-national legal requirements for Management Planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by legally competent authorities.. 4) Harvesting permits: National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other legal documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits. [For example; National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559 / Forest plantation act, B.E. 2535 (No. 2) B.E. 2558 / Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562 / National Land Policy Committee Act, B.E. 2562 (2019) / Community Forest Act B.E. 2562 (2019) / Land Lease for Agriculture Act, B.E. 2524 (1981) / National Park Act B.E. 2562 (2019) / National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559 ]*

### (8.3.5) Land type

Select from:

Tree plantations

### (8.3.6) Area (hectares)

14721

### (8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:

Yes

**(8.3.8) Volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control (metric tons)**

50000

**(8.3.9) % area third-party certified**

100

**(8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme**

*Select all that apply*

FSC Forest Management certification

FSC Controlled Wood certification

**(8.3.11) Attach a list of production facility names and locations (optional)**

*(8.3) Location\_04\_Kampaengphet.pdf*

*[Add row]*

**(8.4.1) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.**

**Row 1**

**(8.4.1.1) Country/area**

*Select from:*

Thailand

**(8.4.1.2) Type of control**

Select from:

Own land

### (8.4.1.3) Land type

Select from:

Land protected by certifications

### (8.4.1.4) Area (hectares)

267.68

### (8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

100

### (8.4.1.6) Please explain

SCGP is committed to taking responsibility for the environment and society in order to achieve a balance between the three dimensions of the economy, society, and the environment. Our objective is to implement practices that align with forestry laws, respect the human rights of communities, and promote the sustainable use of timber resources. In year 2022, the natural forests located in own land is reserved as the conservative area that have been regularly monitored and evaluated the biodiversity by third party, Forestry Research Institute. The HCV index evaluated by such party were used as the management plans for the areas. The principle of FSC-FM involved in protected area are also integrated in that plan. Activities for implement in conservation areas as follows; 1. Area restoration and biodiversity conservation measures 2. Non-timber forest product (NTFP) utilization management measures. In the Kamphaeng Phet conservation area, community engagement and knowledge sharing activities are being carried out to promote the involvement of local communities in conservation efforts and to enhance their understanding of the importance of biodiversity and sustainable resource management. In this conservative area, it can absorb approximately 20,000 ton of CO2 per year. We also arrange and maintain the area according to international standards to be able to participate in CO2 credit claim in the future. In early 2022, certain conservative areas in our region were registered with the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Organization for the T-Ver carbon credit scheme. This registration was made possible through a collaboration between Kasetsart University and Siam Forestry, which involved planting Eucalyptus trees with a spacing of 3 m x 2 m. The research conducted by Kasetsart University and Siam Forestry revealed that these Eucalyptus trees can absorb 2.2 tons of CO2 per 0.16 hectare annually.

## Row 2

### (8.4.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

#### (8.4.1.2) Type of control

Select from:

Concessions/lease

#### (8.4.1.3) Land type

Select from:

Set-aside land for conservation

#### (8.4.1.4) Area (hectares)

81.28

#### (8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

100

#### (8.4.1.6) Please explain

*The newly established natural forests located on leased land were designated as areas of ecological value in 2022. These areas undergo regular monitoring and biodiversity assessments conducted by a third party, the Forestry Research Institute. The High Conservation Value (HCV) index evaluated by this third party serves as the foundation for management plans for these areas. Additionally, the principles of the Forest Stewardship Council's Forest Management (FSC-FM) are incorporated into these plans to ensure the protection and sustainable management of the designated areas. The process of establishing the Khao Cha-ang conservation site has been completed. However, regular monitoring and assessments continue to be conducted to ensure that the site is properly managed and adheres to established standards. This ongoing commitment to monitoring and assessment is essential for ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of the conservation efforts at the Khao Cha-ang site.*

### Row 3

#### (8.4.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

#### (8.4.1.2) Type of control

Select from:

Other type of control, please specify :Community Forest

#### (8.4.1.3) Land type

Select from:

Set-aside land for conservation

#### (8.4.1.4) Area (hectares)

334.56

#### (8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

100

#### (8.4.1.6) Please explain

*In collaboration with the Royal Forest Department, the company contributes to the community conservation forest areas located near or adjacent to contracted farmers who are members of the FSC-SLIMF group. The ecological diversity in these areas is systematically monitored and evaluated annually by a third party, the Forest Research Center. The results and recommendations provided by the experts are utilized as guidelines for the management plan. This plan is also in compliance with the principles of FSC-SLIMF.*

[Add row]

### (8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

#### Timber products

#### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin



Select from:

Thailand

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*According to The FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for the Kingdom of Thailand (Annex A, page 56-61), SCGP follow the list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements, in Thailand and in FSC-STD-60-004 (International Generic Indicators). The Legal rights to harvest are briefly stated as follows; 1) Land tenure and management rights: Legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights, that includes the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. It also covers legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses. 2) Concession licenses: Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest concession licenses, including the use of legal methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses. 3) Management and harvesting planning: Any national or sub-national legal requirements for Management Planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by legally competent authorities.. 4) Harvesting permits: National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other legal documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits. [For example; National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559 / Forest plantation act, B.E. 2535 (No. 2) B.E. 2558 / Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562 / National Land Policy Committee Act, B.E. 2562 (2019) / Community Forest Act B.E. 2562 (2019) / Land Lease for Agriculture Act, B.E. 2524 (1981) / National Park Act B.E. 2562 (2019) / National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559 ]*

### (8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3570000

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)

### **(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)**

*List of Supplier Production Sites for Sourced Volume\_SFT\_SCGP\_2024.pdf*

### **(8.5.7) Please explain**

*SCGP has sourced timber products in Thailand exclusively from various sources, including independent smallholders, contracted producers, traders, and contracted suppliers (processors). However, due to confidentiality reasons, SCGP can provide just some names and locations of suppliers.*

*[Add row]*

### **(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?**

#### **Timber products**

#### **(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target**

*Select from:*

Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

#### **(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage**

*Select from:*

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

#### **(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target**

*Select from:*

Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

*[Fixed row]*

**(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.**

## **Timber products**

### **(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target**

Select from:

No-deforestation

### **(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"**

*In relation to the no-deforestation target, the FSC standard plays a crucial role in promoting sustainable and deforestation-free practices. SCGP which is the FSC certified company is required to implement measures to prevent the conversion of forests to other land uses. SCGP sets targets and operates in line with "No gross Deforestation" throughout the supply chain. Moreover, SCGP not only maintains its no-deforestation performance but also contributes to preserve biodiversity.*

### **(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date**

Select from:

2015

### **(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date**

Select from:

Applied globally

### **(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date**

Select from:

In line with organizational commitments, but sector- or region-wide cutoff date is available

### **(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion**

Select from:

<2017

[Add row]

**(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.**

### **Timber products**

#### **(8.7.2.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

Target 1

#### **(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7**

Select from:

Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

#### **(8.7.2.3) Target coverage**

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

#### **(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)**

Select from:

Disclosure volume

#### **(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric**

##### **Third-party certification**

% of volume third-party certified

### **(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme**

#### **Forest management unit/Producer certification**

FSC Forest Management certification

### **(8.7.2.8) Date target was set**

*03/25/2008*

### **(8.7.2.9) End date of base year**

*03/25/2008*

### **(8.7.2.10) Base year figure**

*0*

### **(8.7.2.11) End date of target**

*12/30/2029*

### **(8.7.2.12) Target year figure**

*100*

### **(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure**

*42.13*

### **(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year**

*Select from:*

Underway

#### (8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

42.13

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

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :SCGP has aligned with FSC The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) which is an independent, not for profit, non-government organization.

#### (8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*SCGP has strong determination to maintain the ecosystem's balance by managing biodiversity and ecosystems according to the community's sustainability and conservation. We have been applying international indicators to benchmark our operations, intending to be a role model in biodiversity conservation. SCGP declared our intention to join the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) network, so we execute align with Sustainable forest management system in global standard (Forest Stewardship Council or FSC). SCGP sets targets to expand the FSC - FM sustainable plantation management certification in own manage area accumulating 37,000 hectares or 30% of wood consumption and allocate a total of 3,700 hectares of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation zone by 2029.*

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

*SCGP plans to increase the area of planting trees certified by FSC-FM. We have areas that can be managed, such as agricultural lands. SCGP engages potential stakeholders in a variety of activities. The FSC system relies on effective stakeholder engagement.*

#### (8.7.2.20) Further details of target

*The project has been underway and achieved 42.13% completion in 2023, which SCGP plans to reach the goal of 100% by 2029.*

### Timber products

#### (8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

#### (8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

- Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

### (8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (including suppliers)

### (8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

- Disclosure volume

### (8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

#### Third-party certification

- % of volume third-party certified

### (8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

#### Forest management unit/Producer certification

- FSC Controlled Wood certification

### (8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/23/2017

### (8.7.2.9) End date of base year

01/23/2017

### (8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

**(8.7.2.11) End date of target**

12/30/2023

**(8.7.2.12) Target year figure**

100

**(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure**

100

**(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Achieved

**(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year**

100.00

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

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :SCGP has aligned with FSC The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) which is an independent, not for profit, non-government organization.

**(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

*The company has been certified for FSC-CW (controlled wood) since January 24, 2017. In 2023, timber consumption is around 2.3 million tons. We export 1.4 million tons. All timber quantities have been certified with FSC-Controlled Wood, totaling 3.7 million tons per year (including timber chip exports).*

**(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target**



SCGP has strong policies on FSC forest management commitment. This confirms that the forest is being managed in a way that preserves biological diversity and benefits the lives of local people and workers, while ensuring it sustains economic viability. SCGP closely works with customers and suppliers to provide environmental products that meet the needs of their target audiences. Our customers have embraced the reduction of environmental impact through many activities, such as FSC certification, which is one of the key aspects. Furthermore, we have areas that can be managed, such as agricultural lands.

### (8.7.2.20) Further details of target

SCGP achieved the target of 100% on FSC-CW (controlled wood).

[Add row]

## (8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

### Timber products

#### (8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

#### (8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- Chain-of-custody certification
- Supplier engagement/communication
- Internal traceability system

#### (8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

SCGP uses the E-plantation system to monitor the status and development of the plantation. In accordance with the project objective is build a timber plantation by using this program to collect data base for managing the company's plantation that makes convenient to assess risks and easy to know the cost clearly that it is consistent with the plan or not. Moreover, it is easier to find ways to correct the irregularities from the abnormal plan and able to search and analyze historical data on when the conversion management activities were performed in order to profitable and efficient planting. it is divided into 3 parts as follows: 1. Assessment plan for each investment project, such as activity schedule, cost of investment, conversion yield, profit that should be obtained from investment, various related documents

and etc. 2. Activities results in the plantation management business plan (plantation preparation, planting, weeding, fertilizing, fire prevention and etc.), monthly activity costs effect results. output and profit and loss result and etc. 3. Improvements and modify plan to provide the results accordance with the plan. Moreover, SCGP has internal audit process in many topics which concern with sustainable development and Internal audit, which comply with law and international standard. SCGP utilizes the M series system, developed by the company, for managing the procurement of raw materials (wood) throughout the entire process, including supplier registration, purchasing area, product types and quantities, and even payment transactions. The supplier database is integrated with the company's SAP system. Furthermore, SCGP effectively audits suppliers and related stakeholders to ensure they are following FSC standards and promoting responsible forest management. In addition, SCGP follows the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) chain-of-custody (CoC) which is a certification system that ensures the traceability of forest products from their origin in certified forests to the final consumer. It provides assurance that the products come from responsibly managed forests and have been handled and processed in accordance with FSC standards.

[Fixed row]

## **(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.**

### **Timber products**

#### **(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit**

100

#### **(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit**

0

#### **(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit**

0

#### **(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin**

0

#### **(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin**

0

**(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported**

100.00

[Fixed row]

**(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.**

**Timber products**

**(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity**

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

**(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year**

100

**(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance**

100

**(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit**

100

**(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area**

100

**(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?**

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

**(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.**

## Timber products

### **(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance**

#### **Forest management unit/Producer certification**

FSC Forest Management certification

### **(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance**

100

### **(8.9.1.3) Comment**

*SCGP has maintained operations on their own lands, ensuring compliance with 100% FSC-FM certification of our lease and own manage in Thailand for sustainable forest management. The task at hand was to adhere to the FSC-FM certification standards and prevent any conversion of natural ecosystems on the owned lands. They implemented regular surveillance and reassessment programs in collaboration with FSC-certified bodies. These programs evaluated SCGP's operations from an ecological perspective, verifying their adherence to the requirements of the FSC certification. As a result of their efforts, SCGP successfully operated their lands in compliance with FSC-FM certification for over a decade. They ensured that no natural ecosystems were converted on their lands during this period. The regular surveillance and reassessment programs demonstrated their commitment to ongoing compliance and ecological preservation. Siam Forestry Company, a subsidiary in SCGP, has been assessed and certified as meeting of the requirement of forest management from 24 July 2023 until 23 July 2028.*

### **(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation**

*SFT-Certificate FM\_R3-SGSCH-FM-COC-004426\_from Jul2023 until Jul2028.pdf*

## Timber products

### (8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

#### Forest management unit/Producer certification

FSC Controlled Wood

### (8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

100

### (8.9.1.3) Comment

*SCGP uses FSC-Controlled Wood (CW) to mitigate the risk of using wood products from undesirable sources in FSC-labeled products. This system has enabled manufacturers to maintain an efficient supply chain while creating demand for FSC-certified products. Siam Forestry Company, a subsidiary in SCGP, has been assessed and certified as meeting of the requirement of FSC Controlled Wood from 25 January 2022 until 24 January 2027. This multi-site certificate covers the production and trade of roundwood, wood chips, pellet and pallet products using the transfer and percentage systems. It also covers a DDS for the control of wood sourced from Northeast, East, Central, North and South regions of Thailand; the sale of FSC Controlled Wood. Moreover, our facilities, such as Thai Paper Company and Phoenix Pulp and Paper PCL, are chain-of-custody certified to sell products as shown in the attached certifications.*

### (8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

*COC\_CRT\_FSC-CW\_SFT\_031424\_from Jan2022 until Jan2027.pdf*  
[Add row]

**(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.**

## Timber products

### (8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

100.00

### (8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

- Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool
- Other, please specify :Site Auditing

### (8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

SCGP uses CERT, which is a comprehensive geospatial certification program designed to validate expertise and proficiency in various aspects of geospatial technology and applications. CERT utilizes Satellite x AI to measure carbon stock for 100% of the area, enabling the calculation of carbon capture in trees and facilitating forest condition monitoring for productivity management. It is certified by TGO (Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization) and Verra (International). Another monitoring approach is site auditing with communities through our assessment program and steps, such as self-declaration, to reduce the forest management risk. This involves assessing and evaluating various aspects of a physical location or platform to ensure compliance, efficiency, and optimal performance.

### (8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

- Yes

### (8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

- Third party

### (8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

100

### (8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

*The principles and criteria of FSC standards cover a range of issues including compliance with laws & rights, responsibilities, environmental impact, management plan, monitoring & assessment on the implementation of management activities which are involved with production unit monitoring. The FSC process involves several steps such as conducting an evaluation to identify any major gaps, assessing the forest management practices against the FSC standards and making the assessment report. A reassessment is conducted to renew the certification every year. In addition, CERT geospatial certification program is conducted through the monitoring process. The sites are audited by our assessment program with communities. These applications are used to determine DF/DCF status.*

### **(8.9.3.8) Attachment of verification (optional)**

*CERT+ & FSC Certificate.pdf*  
*[Fixed row]*

### **(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.**

#### **Timber products**

#### **(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area**

*100.00*

#### **(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion**

*Select all that apply*

- Landscape or jurisdictional approaches
- Third-party assessment tool

#### **(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment**

*SCGP has monitored the sourcing areas to focus on deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) practices through FSC management, which is annually assessed and continuously certified. The monitoring approaches include adhering to applicable laws, regulations, and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions, and agreements in Thailand. To determine whether a sourcing area is deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation-based, SCGP conducts sourcing*

area-level risk assessments by FSC standard. These assessments involve evaluating the risk of deforestation associated with specific sourcing areas or supply chains. The FSC standard includes risk categories that help classify levels of risk associated with specific activities or practices: 1) It requires the identification and protection of High Conservation Value (HCV) Areas to prevent their degradation or conversion to other land uses. 2) It requires the implementation of measures to minimize or eliminate the use of hazardous chemicals and promote the use of safer alternatives. 3) It includes criteria to prevent and detect illegal logging, including requirements for legal compliance, chain-of-custody systems, and verification of the origin of forest products. 4) It requires certification holders to comply with international labor standards and ensure fair treatment and safe working conditions for workers. 5) It recognizes the rights of indigenous peoples and requires respect for their land tenure, traditional knowledge, and cultural heritage. 6) It requires the protection and conservation of biodiversity, including the maintenance of ecosystem services, habitat preservation, and the prevention of invasive species introduction

#### (8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

Thailand

#### (8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

SCGP's sourcing areas mainly cover the upper central region of Thailand, the western region of Thailand (including Kanchanaburi and Ratchaburi).

#### (8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

Yes

#### (8.9.4.7) Type of verification

Select all that apply

Third party

#### (8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

100

#### (8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status



The FSC verification process involves several steps: 1) Application and Preparation: SCGP contacts an FSC-accredited certification body to express the interest. As a pre-assessment, we identify some gaps in compliance with FSC standards. 2) Main Assessment: SCGP reviews the management plans, policies, and other relevant documentation to ensure they align with FSC standards. An on-site audit is conducted by a team of auditors who visit the forest area to assess compliance and field inspections to observe forest management practices. The auditors consult with stakeholders, including local communities to gather their input and address any concerns related to forest management practices. 3) Evaluation and Reporting: The auditors compile their findings into an audit report, which includes an assessment of compliance with FSC standards and any non-conformities identified during the audit. 4) Ongoing Compliance and Monitoring: To maintain FSC certification, SCGP must undergo annual surveillance audits. These audits ensure continued compliance with FSC standards and address any new issues that may arise. 5) Public Reporting: FSC requires that summary audit reports be made publicly available. This transparency helps build trust and credibility among consumers and stakeholders.

#### **(8.9.4.10) Attachment of verification (optional)**

*COC\_CRT\_FSC-CW\_SFT\_031424\_from Jan2022 until Jan2027.pdf*

#### **(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification**

SCGP has made DF/DCF claims by monitoring the sourcing areas to ensure the absence of deforestation or conversion risk following to FSC standards. SCGP's risk classification for FSC certification, which is a mandatory requirement in Thailand and abroad, is considered high. For instance, during the risk assessment in 2023 based on the FSC Chain of Custody (FSC CW) principle, the company was categorized as 'Low risk' as no specific risks were identified. However, when evaluating risks according to FSC Forest Management (FSC FM) and FSC Supply Chain Integrity Management Framework (FSC SLIMF), a 'medium risk' was identified in terms of safety. In response to this, SCGP has implemented measures to mitigate the risk. These measures include upgrading machinery and providing training to personnel involved in managing the risk. Moreover, SCGP has implemented the integrated biodiversity assessment tool (iBAT) to conduct a comprehensive risk assessment on biodiversity & zero deforestation which covers own operation and adjacent areas across our value chain including upstream and downstream activities.

#### **(8.9.4.12) Attachment indicating risk classification for each sourcing area (optional)**

*Risk Classification Indicator\_SFT\_SCGP\_2024.pdf*

[Fixed row]

**(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.**

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

**(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.**

**Timber products**

**(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint**

Select from:

We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

**(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated**

100

**(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint**

Select all that apply

Since a specified cutoff date

**(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date**

2018

**(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)**

### (8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

SCGP sets targets and operates in line with "No Gross Deforestation" throughout the supply chain, covering both SCGP operations and suppliers in tier 1 and non-tier 1. The goal is to monitor executions and ensure compliance with biodiversity regulations and standards, both at the national and international level. To facilitate this, SCGP has established monitoring guidelines. The task is to establish effective monitoring processes and guidelines to ensure compliance with biodiversity execution requirements in accordance with Thai and international laws and standards. SCGP has implemented the following monitoring guidelines: Internal: SCGP has formed the FSCTM Management Committee to set execution guidelines aligned with the company's policy, strategy, and standards, particularly focusing on forestry and biodiversity topics, such as the FSCTM Standard. External: SCGP undergoes an annual verification process conducted by third parties. This process includes: 2.1 Forestry Research Center: SCGP undergoes assessments related to species, plants, and animals based on their status as registered in the IUCN Red List (2011) and their classification under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Compliance with the Convention's requirements, including the control of exports and imports of listed plant and animal species, is emphasized. 2.2 FSCTM: SCGP is assessed based on its executions and performances, ensuring alignment with the FSC

[Add row]

### (8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We do not supply requesting members with goods and services containing this commodity

[Fixed row]

### (8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, and willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members

[Fixed row]

**(8.13.1) Provide details on the actions your organization has taken in its direct operations and/or upstream value chain that have resulted in reduced GHG emissions and/or enhanced removals.**

**Row 1**

**(8.13.1.1) Commodity**

Select from:

Timber products

**(8.13.1.2) Description of actions**

*SCGP operates its own economic tree plantation business with a strong commitment to not encroach on conservation areas. We have implemented a policy of 100% no gross deforestation and aim to increase the biodiversity conservation area by at least 10%. This demonstrates our dedication to sustainable practices and environmental stewardship. Furthermore, in 2023, we have conducted calculations to determine the carbon sequestration in our economic tree plantation area. This assessment allows us to measure the amount of carbon dioxide that is being absorbed and stored by the trees in our plantations. By quantifying our carbon sequestration efforts, we can better understand and communicate the positive environmental impact of our operations. At SCGP, we recognize the importance of preserving natural habitats and ecosystems. We are committed to responsible land use practices and strive to strike a balance between economic growth and environmental conservation. Our economic tree plantations are managed in a manner that ensures the protection of valuable conservation areas, while also contributing to the local economy and providing sustainable livelihoods for communities.*

**(8.13.1.3) CO2e reductions and removals achieved from base year (metric tons CO2e)**

152181

#### (8.13.1.4) Base year

2023

#### (8.13.1.5) Emissions accounting boundary

Select from:

- Not included in the corporate GHG boundary

#### (8.13.1.7) Emissions accounting methodology and standards

Select all that apply

- GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard
- LULUCF Guidance for GHG Project Accounting
- ISO 14064-1:2018
- An established project-level methodology, please specify

#### (8.13.1.8) Explain calculation

*SCGP operates its own economic tree plantation 31,770 rai (5,083.2 hectare), amounting to 152,181 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. We calculate CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration by collecting data of the height and size of the economic tree for calculate biomass (include above ground biomass and below ground biomass) and convert to amount of carbon sequestration with default emissions factor and calculation formular from methodology and tools by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) and we was verified by SGS (Thailand) Limited. However, we report the greenhouse gas emissions from fertilizer use and the fuel used in managing the own economic tree plantation as part of SCGP's scope 1. Reference: For methodology: T-VER-S-METH-13-04, Economic Fast Growing Tree Plantation. For Tools: T-VER-S-TOOL-01-01, Calculation for Carbon Sequestration in tree.*

[Add row]

**(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.**

#### (8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

- Yes, from both suppliers and owned/managed/controlled land

### (8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- Land use rights
- Environmental protection
- Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
- Labor rights
- Human rights protected under international law

### (8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Certification
- First party audits
- Supplier self-declaration
- Third party tools
- Third party audits

### (8.14.5) Please explain

*SCGP follows FSC standards and certification which play a crucial role in ensuring responsible forest management throughout the supply chain. FSC certification helps companies demonstrate their commitment to sustainability and responsible sourcing. There are some key aspects of FSC standards related to suppliers, for example, 1) FSC Chain of Custody certification ensures that FSC-certified material is tracked and verified as it moves through the supply chain. This certification provides transparency and assurance that the products containing FSC-certified material can be traced back to responsibly managed forests. 2) FSC standards encourage SCGP to engage with their suppliers to promote responsible sourcing practices. This includes working with suppliers to ensure compliance with FSC requirements and encouraging them to seek FSC certification for their operations. 3) SCGP conducts audits of their suppliers to verify their compliance with FSC standards for responsible forest management and responsible sourcing. 4) By choosing FSC-certified suppliers, SCGP can align their sourcing practices with their sustainability goals and demonstrate their commitment to responsible sourcing to their customers. In addition, the forest management and wood sourcing activities must align with the Thai and international laws and standards: Forest laws (land ownership, 13 types of wood or restricted wood, logging wood and wood processing), Labor & Human Rights laws, Environmental laws, Safety laws, etc. Our single species used for the final products is Eucalyptus which is included in 13 ones that is allowed to be harvested and processed legally from private land. SCGP Risk Management Committee evaluates forest-related risk annually, especially for the legal*

compliance and global standard topic which we must execute accordingly. SCGP then create plan to prevent and monitor forest-related impact. SCGP undergoes annual monitoring and audits conducted by both internal departments (FSC committee) and external agencies (certified FSC FM –Plantation, FSC FM-SLIMF and FSC–CW) to ensure compliance with the law and standards, particularly in relation to the sourcing of raw materials, with a specific focus on verifying the legality of wood. FSC provides a variety of tools to help organizations comply with its standards for conducting risk assessments and reporting audit findings & corrective actions. For factories, they have certified ISO 14001 and 45001 to control and monitor in environmental and safety issues. SCGP follows up and updates new applicable laws and requirements to ensure we comply with on a regular basis, the new applicable laws will consolidate and will be informed to all concerned in e-compliance system in order to consider the implementation of various laws for implementing properly and align with laws. Moreover, SCGP's supplier will sign Supplier Code of Conduct Commitment and execute align with Green Procurement Framework and FSC Standard to ensure that our suppliers' implementation is aligned with legal compliance and standard. SCGP has also conducted the self-declaration with suppliers.

[Fixed row]

**(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?**

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

**(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.**

**(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement**

Select all that apply

- Response to regulation ecosystems
- Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural
- Risk of biodiversity loss

- Risk of supplier non-compliance in area
- Organization has operational presence in area
- Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

**(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement**

*SCGP has a strong determination to maintain the balance of the ecosystem by managing biodiversity and complying with regulations. To handle deforestation and the risk of biodiversity loss, SCGP adheres to FSC standards in ensuring responsible forest management throughout the supply chain. FSC approach ensures that prioritized landscapes contribute to global sustainability. The criteria to consider are high conservation value, legal compliance, environmental impact, management practices, stakeholder engagement including geographical and ecological representation. Some key aspects of FSC standards related to suppliers such as FSC chain of custody certification, supplier engagement and supplier audits. Addressing supplier non-compliance in the area of sustainability and FSC certification is crucial for businesses to uphold their environmental responsibilities by setting clear criteria, providing support, and diversifying their supplier base. SCGP takes care of its operational presence in the area by actively contributing to various initiatives that aim to promote sustainability and environmental responsibility. Some initiatives for engaging in sustainable land use include the following: In 2021, SCGP sets up a management and follow-up activity plans, such as creating permanent plot data to monitor long-term ecosystems with continuous monitoring and evaluating with the cooperation between employees of Siam Forestry and villagers in the community. In 2022, SCGP planned the third conservation site at Khao Cha-ang in Kanchanaburi province. The biodiversity assessment for conservation established High Conservation Value (HCV) at Level 5 (divided into 6 levels), which means having resources to support community's basic need. SCGP has implemented a comprehensive monitoring system for land use to ensure that the areas where smallholders and farmers operate are legal and aligned with ethical and social principles. This monitoring system helps to prevent illegal activities and deforestation, ensuring that SCGP's operations are environmentally responsible. In 2023, the Biodiversity Research Center assessed SCGP's conservation forest in Kamphaeng Phet plantation. They were rated as HCV level 5, referring to an accessible area to utilize wild and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for villagers in 12 communities nearby with more than 1,500 houses. In 2024, the conservation site of Khao Cha-ang has a plan to be followed up.*

[Fixed row]

**(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.**

**Row 1**

**(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID**

Select from:

- LJ1



### (8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

*Kamphaeng Phet Plantation*

### (8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

### (8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

*Kamphaeng Phet Plantation*

### (8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

*LJ1\_Kamphaeng Phet plantation\_SFT\_SCGP\_2024.pdf*

### (8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

Yes

### (8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

*267.68*

### (8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

Convener: Leads or facilitates the design, set-up, and high-level management of the initiative

Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.

### (8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

*2018*

### (8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

- Not defined

### (8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

2800

### (8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

#### Environmental

- Carbon offsetting
- Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored
- Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production

### (8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

#### Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation
- Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction

### (8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- Sub-national government
- Local communities
- Other, please specify :Academics

### (8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

SCGP has encouraged communities to manage efficient water strategies through the "Conserving Water from Mountain to Mighty River Project", an initiative to ensure infinite water resource to promote job creation, stable income, and sustainable community growth. We restore the watershed forest by constructing check dams. Check dam can help delay water flow, preserve soil moisture, and reduce the wildfire risk. Big trees can absorb carbon dioxide which will help maintain forest's ecological balance, leading frequent rainfall to consistently recharge water resources. The conservation efforts aim to ensure job creation and sustainable community growth. SCGP continued to implement this project with communities and local government organizations in Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi, and Khon Kaen Provinces. SCGP has supported various community projects related to community culture, such as supporting activities in schools, temples, and local government organizations.

#### **(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions**

Select from:

Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

#### **(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored**

SCGP's conservation forest in Kamphaeng Phet plantation was rated as high conservation value area: HCV level 5 the Basic needs or Community needs, referring to an accessible area to utilize wild and non-timber forest products (NTFPs). The direct benefit is the biodiversity of the area that is at least expected to be maintained or to be increased in long term. The local food and products from non-timber products from the area are expected to help improve the well-being of the surrounding villages. In 2023, the diversity species status of both animal and trees including the biodiversity index in the conservation area of Kamphaeng Phet plantation is as follows; Type of trees 101 Species, 77 Genera, 33 Families / Biodiversity Index of Trees (Shannon-Weiner Diversity Index) 3.66 (High) / Type of Animals 103 species / SCGP sets a plan to conduct surveys every 2 years, with the next scheduled survey in the year 2025.

#### **(8.15.2.18) Claims made**

Select from:

No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

### **Row 2**

#### **(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID**

Select from:

LJ2

#### **(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative**

*Khao Cha-ang conservation areas*

### **(8.15.2.3) Country/area**

Select from:

Thailand

### **(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area**

*Khao Cha-ang conservation areas*

### **(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)**

*LJ2\_Khao Cha-ang\_SFT\_SCGP\_2024.pdf*

### **(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative**

Select from:

Yes

### **(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)**

*81.28*

### **(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement**

Select all that apply

Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

Other, please specify :Supporter: Implement activities to support at least one goal

### **(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year**

*2021*

### **(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year**

Select from:

- Not defined

#### (8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

2800

#### (8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

##### Social

- Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests

#### (8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

##### Other

- Other, please specify :Trained the local school students to plant the forest tree species

#### (8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- Local communities
- Other, please specify :Academics

#### (8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

*SCGP's training program for students at a community school near the conservation forest is a commendable effort to involve the younger generation in environmental conservation. By focusing on tree planting within the school's premises, the program aims to increase the forested area and promote ecological awareness. The annual monitoring of the project's progress ensures that the initiative remains effective and continues to contribute positively to the environment.*

#### (8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

- Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

### (8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

SCGP started the third conservation site the size of 17.52 Hactares (109.5 rai) at Khao Cha-ang in Nongphai Subdistrict, Danmakhamtia District in Kanchanaburi province in 2022. The biodiversity survey and assessment in preparation every 2 years for conservation undertaking established High Conservation Value (HCV, divided into 6 levels) at Level 5 (Basics Need), which means having resources to support community's basic need. The Shannon-Weiner Diversity Index measuring diversity of fauna species in the area established the value at 3.56, deemed high. In 2022, the diversity species status of both animal and trees including the biodiversity index in the conservation area of Khao Cha-ang is as follows; Type of trees 100 Species, 74 Genera, 30 Families / Type of Animals 98 species). The completion of the area setting process at the Khao Cha-ang conservation site has been done. However, the continuous monitoring and assessments demonstrate an ongoing commitment to ensuring the site's proper management and adherence to established standards. This comprehensive approach ensures the effectiveness and sustainability of the conservation efforts at the Khao Cha-ang site.

### (8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

### Row 4

### (8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ3

### (8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

*Huay Saphan Samakee Community Forest*

### (8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

### (8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

*Huay Saphan Samakee Community Forest*

**(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)**

*LJ3\_Huay Saphan Samakee Community Forest Initiative\_SFT\_SCGP\_2024.pdf*

**(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative**

Select from:

Yes

**(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)**

*334.56*

**(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement**

Select all that apply

Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

Other, please specify :Supporter: Implement activities to support at least one goal

**(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year**

*2018*

**(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year**

Select from:

Not defined

**(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period**

*2400*

**(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement**

## Environmental

- Increased and/or maintained protected areas

### (8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

#### Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for biodiversity, habitat fragmentation and/or threats to IUCN Red List species in priority areas
- Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for livelihoods and human well-being

### (8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- Local communities
- Other, please specify :Local forest & rural associations / Academics

### (8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

*According to the sustainable forest management system, SCGP has undertaken various activities to support the conservation of areas at Huay Saphan Samakee Community Forest. These efforts have been carried out in collaboration with the Community Forest Committee of Nong Rong Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Ban Huay Saphan School, and Kanchanaburi Rajabhat University. In 2023, SCGP and its partners have implemented several activities that can be summarized as follows: 1) Set up management plan for sustainable development at Ban Huay Saphan Samakee Community Forest. 2) Participated the sustainable forestation project with Royal Forest Department to increase green zone around Thamaka district in Kanchanaburi province. 3) Supported paper about 6,000 baht and have public relations with stakeholders. Supported the children on National Children's Day. 4) Collaborated with local communities to manage invasive weeds in the Ban Huay Saphan Samakee Community Forest.*

### (8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

- Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :FSC Standard

### (8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored



SCGP's collaboration with the Forest and Community Committee of Huai Saphan Village demonstrates a strong commitment to community involvement and environmental sustainability. SCGP has monitored progress with community annually and set the target on the community satisfaction index at 90%. By setting a high community satisfaction target and conducting regular biodiversity assessments every 2 years, SCGP ensures that the project remains effective and beneficial. In 2021, SCGP surveyed the plant species diversity in the area by using the monitoring and use of Shannon-Weiner Diversity Index for plant species diversity assessment. Huay Saphan Samakee Community Forest has got 2.88 (medium level). In 2021, the diversity species status of both animal and trees including the biodiversity index in the Forest and Community Committee of Huai Saphan Village is as follows; Type of trees 65 Species, 51 Genera, 27 Families / Type of Animals 81 species). This comprehensive approach ensures that the project continues to contribute positively to the environment and meets the community's needs and expectations.

### **(8.15.2.18) Claims made**

Select from:

No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Add row]

**(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.**

**Row 1**

### **(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID**

Select from:

LJ1

**(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?**

Select from:

No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

**Row 2**

### (8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ2

**(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?**

Select from:

No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

### Row 3

### (8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ3

**(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?**

Select from:

No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

[Add row]

**(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains**

### Row 1

### (8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

### (8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Involved in industry platforms
- Engaging with communities
- Engaging with non-governmental organizations

### (8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- Thailand

### (8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

### (8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

*SCGP is actively engaged in numerous external activities to support the implementation of our policies and commitments. We strictly adhere to laws and international principles of Good Corporate Governance and Human Rights across our business value chain, notably supporting and abiding by the UN Global Compact Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The Biodiversity Research Center assessed SCGP's conservation forest in Kamphaeng Phet and Khao Cha-Ang plantation, totaling 252 hectares. These areas were rated as high conservation value areas (HCV level 5), focusing on basic needs or community needs. This designation refers to accessible areas where villagers can utilize wild and non-timber forest products (NTFPs), making it a vital resource that provides essential ecological services to the communities. In 2021, SCGP established a management and follow-up activity plan, including the creation of permanent plot data to monitor long-term ecosystems. This plan involves continuous monitoring and evaluation with the cooperation of both Siam Forestry employees and local villagers. Since 2007, SCGP has announced the Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC and the FSC Controlled Wood Policy to ensure our activities align with FSC Standards. We have collaborated with the Forest Industry Organization (FIO) for over 20 years. Annually, FIO organizes a conference to promote knowledge and share progress in sustainable forest management among its members. SCGP is invited every year to share our best practices, sustainable forest management policies, and circular economy initiatives. Additionally, SCGP provides guidance to forestry students at Kasetsart University, who are considered future leaders in Thailand's forest management. The guidance focuses on sustainable forest management practices. SCGP is also working with the Department of Lands to develop and distribute seedlings to farmers and the general population. We provide knowledge, especially in the North-Eastern part of Thailand, to help turn abandoned land*

into areas for economic crops. In collaboration with the Royal Forest Department, SCGP supports the distribution of Eucalyptus and Acacia seedlings in Southern Thailand to rehabilitate forest conditions.

[Add row]

**(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).**

**Row 1**

#### **(8.17.1.1) Project reference**

Select from:

Project 1

#### **(8.17.1.2) Project type**

Select from:

Forest ecosystem restoration

#### **(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project**

Select all that apply

Carbon credits gained

Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

#### **(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(8.17.1.5) Description of project**

*By recognizing the value and contribution of trees/forests, SCGP is demonstrating its commitment to environmental sustainability. The company understands that trees are not only essential for carbon sequestration through tree conservation and the potential gain of carbon credits but also for preserving biodiversity and maintaining the overall health of ecosystems. Through its regular surveys and assessments, SCGP aims to gather data and insights that will help in the conservation and protection of the new forest conservation site. The mentioned projects refer to the Khao Cha-ang conservation site and the Kamphaengpetch conservation area. The main objective is to conduct a comprehensive biodiversity survey and assessment in order to facilitate conservation efforts and ecosystem restoration. SCGP aims to protect and restore the natural habitats within these areas to enhance biodiversity and ecological resilience. In addition to biodiversity conservation, SCGP is also focused on gaining carbon credits. To achieve this, SCGP is implementing measures to ensure that the conservation sites meet international standards. This includes maintaining the areas according to specific guidelines and criteria, which will enable SCGP to participate in future CO2 credit claims. By meeting these international standards, SCGP can contribute to global efforts in mitigating climate change and promoting sustainable development*

#### **(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?**

*Select all that apply*

- Project based in area with direct operations
- Project based in sourcing area(s)

#### **(8.17.1.7) Start year**

2022

#### **(8.17.1.8) Target year**

*Select from:*

- Indefinitely

#### **(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)**

167

#### **(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)**

349

#### **(8.17.1.11) Country/Area**

Select from:

Thailand

#### (8.17.1.12) Latitude

13.804807

#### (8.17.1.13) Longitude

99.44339

#### (8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Annually

#### (8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

540000

#### (8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

Carbon credits gained

Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

Other, please specify :Compliance with certification / Reduce & halt biodiversity loss

#### (8.17.1.17) Please explain

*The project was initiated in 2022, and the targeted completion year is indefinite. The objective is to conserve a total area of approximately 349 hectares, which includes our own area management of Khao Cha-ang conservation site and Kamphaeng Petch conservation area. As of 2023, around 167 hectares of the project area have been successfully conserved, primarily within the Khao Cha-ang site in Kanchanaburi province. To manage the natural ecosystem, the biodiversity survey and assessment is important which is for each area cost approximately 200,000 baht/time and are conducted approximately every two years. This assessment provides valuable information about the current state of the ecosystems and helps guide conservation strategies and restoration efforts. Both areas would be alternated in evaluating each year. To gain carbon credits, there is an additional cost of 140,000 baht per assessment for carbon credit assessment. The specific cost*

*of the carbon credit assessment is based on the price of the Kamphaeng Phet conservation area assessment and carbon credit registration in 2022. To operate the normal operation, the investment of 100,000 baht/year/area covers the regular operation and maintenance of the conservation area. The cost of operation is around 200,000 baht/year for both areas. Hence, it can be concluded that the total investment for biodiversity assessments and carbon credit generation can amount to approximately 540,000 baht in a given assessment year (Biodiversity 200,000 Carbon credits 140,000 Operation 200,000) if both assessments are conducted simultaneously. This investment includes the cost of biodiversity surveys and assessments, operation cost, as well as the expenses associated with obtaining carbon credits. SCGP is committed to arranging and maintaining the conservation areas in accordance with international standards to be eligible for future CO2 credit claims. SCGP has already generated carbon credits according to T-VER (Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction) standards within the Conservation Tree Garden Project in Kamphaeng Phet Province. In the base year of 2021, this project stored approximately 14,315 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. It is projected that over the course of 10 years, until the T-VER project expires, the area will be able to store around 16,300 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.*

*[Add row]*

## C9. Environmental performance - Water security

**(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

*SCGP monitors water withdrawal to ensure efficient use of resources across its operations. By tracking water from various sources—surface water, groundwater, seawater, tap water, and process water—used in production and utilities, SCGP optimizes water through operation excellence and technologies. Continuous monitoring with flow meters provides real-time data, and accurate records ensure regulatory compliance. SCGP also focuses on water treatment before discharge and maximizing recycling efforts to reduce environmental impact. This enables the company to assess its water efficiency, manage risks related to water availability, and enhance sustainability. By closely managing water use, SCGP aligns with sustainable water stewardship principles, mitigating risks like water scarcity and supply disruptions while supporting its broader sustainability goals.*

### 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

*SCGP monitors water withdrawal to ensure efficient use of resources across its operations. By tracking water from various sources—surface water, groundwater, seawater, tap water, and process water—used in production and utilities, SCGP optimizes water through operation excellence and technologies. Continuous monitoring with flow meters provides real-time data, and accurate records ensure regulatory compliance. SCGP also focuses on water treatment before discharge and maximizing recycling efforts to reduce environmental impact. This enables the company to assess its water efficiency, manage risks related to water availability, and enhance sustainability. By closely managing water use, SCGP aligns with sustainable water stewardship principles, mitigating risks like water scarcity and supply disruptions while supporting its broader sustainability goals.*

## 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 Quality Monitoring is conducted through Online Monitoring, In-house Laboratory for Daily Guideline Operation.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Water withdrawal quality at SCGP refers to assessing the quality of water from various sources by measuring Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) using standard methods. Water sources are categorized into two types based on TDS levels: Freshwater, with TDS less than or equal to 1,000 milligrams per liter, and Other Water, with TDS greater than 1,000 milligrams per liter. This categorization helps SCGP ensure that the water withdrawn is suitable for its intended use in production, utilities, and other operations. Monitoring water withdrawal quality aligns with the UN Environment Global Environment Monitoring System for Freshwater (GEMS/Water), which aims to generate long-term data on global water quality. This ensures that SCGP supports global sustainability efforts while optimizing water use and maintaining compliance with regulatory standards. Parameters such as pH, TDS, and specific pollutants are measured to maintain operational efficiency and environmental stewardship.*

## 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 with Flow Meters*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*SCGP monitors water discharges by tracking volumes based on their destination, ensuring proper pollutant monitoring. This involves operating an effluent treatment plant to treat water before it is discharged, maintaining environmental safety and compliance with regulatory standards. Additionally, SCGP reports water discharge*

*data to relevant authorities to ensure full compliance with local and international regulations. This approach helps minimize environmental impact, ensures responsible water management, and aligns with the company's sustainability goals.*

## **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**

*SCGP monitors water discharges by tracking volumes based on their destination, ensuring proper pollutant monitoring. This involves operating an effluent treatment plant to treat water before it is discharged, maintaining environmental safety and compliance with regulatory standards. Additionally, SCGP reports water discharge data to relevant authorities to ensure full compliance with local and international regulations. This approach helps minimize environmental impact, ensures responsible water management, and aligns with the company's sustainability goals.*

## **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

*SCGP monitors water discharges by tracking volumes based on their destination, ensuring proper pollutant monitoring. A crucial stage of SCGP's water discharge process is the operation of the effluent treatment plant, where water is treated before discharge. This process involves closely monitoring the efficiency of each treatment stage to ensure pollutants are effectively removed, maintaining environmental safety. By assessing the effectiveness of each phase, SCGP ensures that discharged water meets environmental standards. The company also reports water discharge data to regulatory authorities, ensuring compliance with local and international standards. This comprehensive monitoring approach helps minimize environmental impact, enhances water management practices, and aligns with SCGP's broader sustainability and compliance goals.*

## 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.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Water discharge quality is monitored using standard effluent parameters to ensure accurate pollutant tracking based on the destination of water discharges. A crucial stage in the process is the operation of the effluent treatment plant, where water undergoes treatment before discharge. This includes closely monitoring the efficiency of each treatment phase to ensure pollutants are effectively removed, safeguarding environmental safety. Quality monitoring is conducted through online monitoring systems, including COD data directly connected to the Department of Industrial Works, and in-house laboratory testing to ensure daily guideline compliance. The company also reports water discharge data to regulatory authorities to meet both local and international standards. This comprehensive monitoring approach minimizes environmental impact, improves water management practices, and aligns with broader sustainability and compliance goals.*

## **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.*

### **(9.2.4) Please explain**

*Water discharge quality is monitored using standard effluent parameters to ensure accurate pollutant tracking based on the destination of water discharges. A crucial stage in the process is the operation of the effluent treatment plant, where water undergoes treatment before discharge. This includes closely monitoring the efficiency of each treatment phase to ensure pollutants are effectively removed, safeguarding environmental safety. Quality monitoring is conducted through in-house laboratory testing to ensure daily guideline compliance. The company also reports water discharge data to regulatory authorities to meet both local and international standards. This comprehensive monitoring approach minimizes environmental impact, improves water management practices, and aligns with broader sustainability and compliance goals.*

## **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.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Water discharge quality, including temperature, is monitored by SCGP through a comprehensive system that ensures compliance and environmental safety. Quality monitoring is conducted through online monitoring systems, in-house laboratory testing for daily guideline operations, and 3rd party certified laboratory assessments for reporting purposes. This multi-layered approach ensures that water discharge parameters meet regulatory standards and contribute to sustainable water management practices.*

## Water consumption – total volume

### (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**

*SCGP monitors water consumption to ensure the efficient use of water resources across its operations. By optimizing consumption and reducing waste, SCGP minimizes its environmental impact. Continuous monitoring with flow meters provides real-time data, and accurate records ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. In addition, SCGP prioritizes water treatment before discharge and maximizes recycling efforts. This approach allows the company to evaluate its water use efficiency, manage risks associated with water availability, and support sustainability initiatives. By carefully managing water consumption, SCGP adheres to sustainable water stewardship principles, mitigating risks such as water scarcity and supply disruptions, while contributing to its broader sustainability objectives.*

#### **Water recycled/reused**

##### **(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**

*Metering*

#### **(9.2.4) Please explain**

*Water in process is treated through screening systems and reused again.*

#### **The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers**

##### **(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations**

Select from:

Not relevant

## (9.2.4) Please explain

SCGP business is not related to WASH services. However, SCGP provides safe drinking water to all workers in all facilities.  
[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)

71600

#### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

#### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Investment in water-smart technology/process

#### (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

SCGP places significant emphasis on optimizing water management through a comprehensive approach that incorporates the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle), strategic initiatives, and innovative technologies. The company's water management system aims to mitigate water-related risks, conserve resources, and promote sustainable water use within its operations and surrounding communities. By adopting water-smart technologies and continuous process improvements, SCGP has made substantial progress across three key water aspects: total withdrawals, discharges, and consumption. SCGP's total water withdrawals for the year were recorded at 71,600 megaliters, reflecting a reduction due to the company's focus on water-smart technology and integrated water management systems. SCGP uses digital tools like WRI Aqueduct and satellite imagery to monitor water risks in collaboration with external stakeholders. A key initiative in reducing water withdrawals is the 100% utilization of the Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP), which refers to treated water from the wastewater treatment process. This ensures that treated water is efficiently reused within the system, reducing the need for fresh water and minimizing wastewater generation. Additional water-saving projects, such as the Spiral Tac and APM Water Ring, SCGP's patented innovation, further reduce water loss by preventing leakage at pump seals. Moreover, initiatives like humid exhaust air collection systems and condenser return to boiler systems contribute to reducing freshwater intake by optimizing water reuse. These innovations have been expanded to multiple SCGP factories, contributing significantly to lower water withdrawals.

### Total discharges

#### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

60400

#### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

#### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

#### (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

SCGP's total water discharges were recorded at 60,400 megaliters, reflecting improvements in operational efficiency. The company ensures that all wastewater meets regulatory standards before discharge by employing advanced treatment systems. SCGP goes beyond compliance by focusing on reducing discharges through reusing treated water from the wastewater treatment process (ETP) within production processes. For example, treated water is reused for purposes such as gardening and in cooling systems. SCGP has also implemented a closed-loop water system for cooling gear motors, which recycles water within the process, minimizing the need for discharge. In addition, initiatives like improving water recycling in the paper process further lower the volume of water requiring treatment and discharge. These collective efforts highlight SCGP's focus on minimizing wastewater discharge while maximizing water reuse.

## Total consumption

### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

11200

### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Lower

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Investment in water-smart technology/process

### (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 2023, SCGP's total water consumption was recorded at 11,200 megaliters, showing a decline due to the company's commitment to sustainable water use through recycling and process optimization. The APM Water Ring, SCGP's patented innovation, has been a key contributor to reducing overall water consumption by preventing water loss at water pump seals. Other significant initiatives include using treated water from ETP for non-production purposes, such as irrigation, and reusing treated water in production systems like showers for cleaning equipment. SCGP has also implemented advanced filtration systems, such as SAVEALL/PETEX, which enable efficient water reuse across multiple production stages. By integrating closed-loop systems and other water conservation measures, SCGP continues to reduce its reliance on fresh water while maintaining operational efficiency. By integrating these water-saving initiatives and innovations, SCGP has successfully reduced its water footprint across all three aspects: withdrawals, discharges, and consumption. Key innovations like the APM Water Ring, Spiral Tac, and the reuse of treated water for non-production purposes, along with the full utilization of ETP-treated water, underscore SCGP's strong commitment to sustainable water management. These efforts ensure SCGP's long-term operational resilience while positively contributing to environmental conservation and supporting local communities.*

[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:

- No

### (9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

- WRI Aqueduct
- WWF Water Risk Filter

#### **(9.2.4.9) Please explain**

*SCGP explores and identifies water-related situation in operating countries with early warning system, local data from Meteorological Department and international analysis tool e.g. WRI Aqueduct to compare and summarize data that SCGP has not water stress areas.*  
[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)**

34000

#### **(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:

Mergers and acquisitions

#### **(9.2.7.5) Please explain**

*Freshwater withdrawal is 6% higher than previous reporting year because SCGP has include PT Dayasa in our reporting scope starting this year (2024 onwards).*

**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)

33400

### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Investment in water-smart technology/process

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*The volume is Groundwater (renewable) is 8% lower than previous reporting year. This can be done by (1) providing knowledge and understanding to employees and (2) implementing new water-efficient technologies. SCGP always puts high importance on the water to business, and sets water KPI target so that employees are*

committed to creating innovation continually. The example of continuous and innovative improvement called “APM Water Ring” which was developed and used in pump coupling with a packing seal to eliminate the sealing water leakage in a water pump due to the corrosion of its original packing seal system. This could reduce the water loss by 80% and improve water pump efficiency. The successful results have expanded to various operations in SCGP, which can save a total of 1.4 million cubic meters of water per year.

## 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)

4110

### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*SCGP has continuously optimized and circulated recycle water in production processes resulting in 4% lower purchased amount from Third party sources (Provincial Waterworks Authority)*

*[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)

58630

#### (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 2023, SCGP has included one more operation site (PT Dayasa) in our reporting scope. However, SCGP has continuously optimized and circulated water used in the production process to be reused and recycled. Overall, the water discharge to Fresh surface water is about the same compared to last reporting year.*

### 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)

1810

### (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 some operation facilities, we deliver treated discharge water to local communities for their agriculture. This discharged water complied with relevant standards and laws and can be used for agriculture. Communities around factories are satisfied with our discharge water. In 2023, the volume is 39% lower than previous reporting year because on of our main factories (Siam Kraft Industry Co.,Ltd) discharge lower quantity due to 10% lower of its production resulting in 18% lower water withdrawal.*

*[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)

31240

### (9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

### (9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Investment in water-smart technology/process

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

Select from:

1-10

### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

*For the proportion of our organization's facilities, the volume reported applies to 4 facilities out of a total of 65, this represents 6%. Wastewater undergoes a structured process of primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment. In the primary stage, large particles and suspended solids are removed through sedimentation and flotation. Secondary treatment uses anaerobic digesters to reduce COD and generate biogas, followed by aerobic treatment to break down organic materials. In the tertiary stage, advanced processes such as coagulation, sedimentation, and activated carbon adsorption remove nitrogen, phosphorus, and other dissolved substances. Rigorous water quality controls ensure all discharge meets environmental standards, minimizing ecosystem impact. Change in volume: Last year, 31,788 megalitres were treated to tertiary level, while 31,240 megalitres were treated this year, a decrease of 548 megalitres (1.7%). Water reduction is achieved by reusing and recycling water with enhanced filtration systems (SAVEALL/PETEX), high-efficiency cleaning equipment, and minimal water technology machinery, promoting sustainable water management and reducing wastewater. Our definition for change: Much higher: 10%, Higher: 5%, About the same: -5%, Much lower: -10%. Anticipated future trend: SCGP expects the volume of wastewater treated to tertiary level to decrease as we reduce water withdrawal and intensity. Ongoing*

*investments in water-efficient technologies and innovations will enhance water reuse and recycling, reducing the need for extensive tertiary treatment and improving environmental performance across operations.*

## Secondary treatment

### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

### (9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

20726

### (9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

### (9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Investment in water-smart technology/process

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

Select from:

81-90

### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

*For the proportion of our organization's facilities, the volume reported applies to 53 facilities out of a total of 65, which represents 81%. At SCGP, wastewater treatment follows a detailed process involving primary and secondary stages to ensure effective pollutant removal. During the primary treatment, large solid particles, oils, and other suspended materials are separated from the wastewater through methods like sedimentation and flotation. This step helps to reduce the load on subsequent processes, making the treatment more efficient. In the secondary treatment, anaerobic digesters play a critical role in reducing COD (Chemical Oxygen*

*Demand) by breaking down organic matter without oxygen. This process also generates biogas, which is captured and used as a renewable energy source, contributing to the facility's energy efficiency. After anaerobic treatment, the wastewater undergoes aerobic treatment, where oxygen is introduced to support microorganisms that further degrade remaining organic materials. This combination of anaerobic and aerobic processes ensures comprehensive treatment of the wastewater, reducing pollutants to meet environmental standards. Change in volume: The discharge volume in the reporting year was 20,726 megaliters, a 2% increase (412 megaliters) from the previous year's 20,314 megaliters, mainly due to mergers and acquisitions contributing 2,410 megaliters. Our definition for change: Much higher: 10%, Higher: 5%, About the same: -5%, Much lower: -10%. Anticipated future trend: SCGP expects a reduction in wastewater volume requiring secondary treatment as we lower water withdrawal and intensity metrics. Ongoing investments in water-efficient technologies and process improvements will enhance water reuse and recycling, reducing the need for extensive secondary treatment and supporting more sustainable water usage across operations.*

## Primary treatment only

### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

*At SCGP, our wastewater treatment approach emphasizes advanced secondary and tertiary processes, ensuring compliance with environmental regulations. While primary treatment—which removes large particles, oils, and suspended solids through sedimentation and flotation—is a component of the overall process, primary treatment only is not relevant to our operations. We do not rely solely on primary treatment at any of our facilities. In secondary treatment, anaerobic digesters effectively reduce Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) by breaking down organic materials, generating biogas for energy use. This is followed by aerobic treatment, where oxygen aids microorganisms in further breaking down organic matter. The tertiary treatment stage involves advanced techniques like coagulation, sedimentation, and activated carbon adsorption to remove dissolved substances such as nitrogen and phosphorus. In some cases, SCGP discharges untreated wastewater to third-party treatment facilities within industrial estates like the Eastern Seaboard Industrial Estate (Thailand) – IE, where they handle both primary and secondary treatment. Additionally, we leverage natural systems such as lagoons and Project Green for treating stormwater, highlighting our 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

*At SCGP, our wastewater treatment approach emphasizes advanced secondary and tertiary processes, ensuring compliance with environmental regulations. While primary treatment—which removes large particles, oils, and suspended solids through sedimentation and flotation—is a component of the overall process, discharge to the natural environment without treatment is not relevant to our operations. We ensure that all wastewater is either treated on-site or managed through third-party systems to meet environmental standards. In secondary treatment, anaerobic digesters effectively reduce Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) by breaking down organic materials, generating biogas for energy use. This is followed by aerobic treatment, where oxygen aids microorganisms in further breaking down organic matter. The tertiary treatment stage involves advanced techniques like coagulation, sedimentation, and activated carbon adsorption to remove dissolved substances such as nitrogen and phosphorus. In some cases, SCGP discharges untreated wastewater to third-party treatment facilities within industrial estates like the Eastern Seaboard Industrial Estate (Thailand) – IE, where they handle both primary and secondary treatment. Additionally, we leverage natural systems such as lagoons and Project Green for treating stormwater, highlighting our 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)**

139

### **(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year**

Select from:

About the same

### **(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

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

Select from:

11-20

### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

*For the proportion of our organization's facilities, the volume reported applies to 7 facilities out of a total of 65, which represents 11%. At SCGP, wastewater from industrial processes is discharged directly to a third party without any on-site treatment. Several SCGP facilities are located in industrial estates, such as the Eastern Seaboard Industrial Estate (Thailand) – IE, where third-party wastewater treatment systems are in place. These third parties handle the wastewater using structured processes that include primary treatment—removing large particles and suspended solids through filtration and sedimentation—and secondary treatment, where biological processes such as aeration break down organic matter. By partnering with third-party treatment providers within industrial estates like IE, SCGP ensures that wastewater is properly managed without requiring on-site treatment. The third parties ensure that all water discharged from SCGP facilities meets strict environmental standards before final release into water bodies. This arrangement allows SCGP to maintain high compliance standards while leveraging the advanced infrastructure provided by industrial estates for effective and sustainable wastewater management. Change in volume: The discharge volume (139 megaliters) in the reporting year increased by about 10% (17 megaliters) from the previous year (156 megaliters) Our definition for change: Much higher: 10%, Higher: 5%, About the same: -5%, Much lower: -10%.*

### Other

### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

### (9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8333

### (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:

Investment in water-smart technology/process

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

Select from:

1-10

#### **(9.2.9.6) Please explain**

*For the proportion of our organization's facilities, the volume reported applies to 1 facility out of a total of 65, which represents 2%. At SCGP, the wastewater treatment process involves primary, secondary treatment, and sludge management to ensure effective pollutant removal and resource optimization. In the primary treatment, large debris is removed using a bar screen, followed by a primary clarifier, where heavier particles settle as sludge. During secondary treatment, the water passes through an equalizing basin and a cooling tower, then enters the aeration basin, where oxygen supports aerobic bacteria in breaking down organic matter. After this, water moves to secondary clarifiers for further sludge removal, with excess sludge processed for disposal or reuse. Treated water may then be directed to lagoons, where natural processes like sedimentation and biological degradation polish the water. Alternatively, runoff is diverted to Project Green, where wetland-like filtration zones naturally treat stormwater using vegetation and soil to absorb pollutants. Both lagoons and Project Green emphasize SCGP's commitment to sustainable water management, integrating natural ecosystems for efficient treatment. Change in volume: The discharge volume in the reporting year was 8,333 megaliters, a decrease of 796 megaliters (8.7%) from the previous year's 9,129 megaliters. due to improving the washing efficiency of the pulp-making process. Our definition for change: Much higher: 10%, Higher: 5%, About the same: -5%, Much lower: -10%. Anticipated future trend: SCGP expects a reduction in wastewater volume as we lower water withdrawal and intensity metrics. Investments in water-efficient technologies and advanced filtration will enhance water reuse and recycling, reducing the need for new water inputs and minimizing wastewater generation.*

[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)**

79.6

##### **(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included**

Select all that apply

Phosphates

##### **(9.2.10.4) Please explain**

*while Thai regulations do not specifically set phosphate limits for wastewater, SCGP monitors and measures phosphorus in the form of Total Phosphorus (as P). In both tertiary and secondary treatment processes, Total Phosphorus levels are maintained below 0.5 mg/L, which is a low figure. When converted to phosphate (PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>) using the conversion factor of 1 gram of phosphorus equaling 3.066 grams of phosphate, SCGP calculates that its phosphorus discharge is equivalent to approximately 79.6 metric tons of phosphate. This calculation is based on a combined flow rate of 31,240 megaliters from tertiary treatment and 20,726 megaliters from secondary treatment, totaling 51,966 megaliters. Additionally, SCGP also adheres to Thai regulations on wastewater discharge, ensuring that Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) levels remain below 10 mg/L, a key measure to protect the environment. In practice, SCGP's monitoring has shown that TKN levels, particularly from tertiary treatment and secondary processes, are consistently below 3 mg/L—well within regulatory limits. However, we monitor solely on TKN and does not report nitrate levels. Through these efforts, SCGP demonstrates its commitment to adhering to environmental regulations and minimizing its impact on water ecosystems.*  
[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:

51-75

##### **(9.3.4) Please explain**

*These 5 facilities are main operations about 60% of all production in SCGP. SCGP is assessing physical risks on direct operating plants to reduce risks and provide mitigation plan as soon as possible to response on possible environmental crisis. Please look for more details at*

*<https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/content/envorment/water-stewardship/20240527-scgp-water-management-2023-2024.pdf>*



## 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 assessing physical risks on upstream plants to reduce water-related risks and provide mitigation plan with projects for water reduction.  
[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)

*Siam Kraft Industry Co.,Ltd (Banpong)*

##### (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

#### (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**

Mae Klong

#### (9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.852894

#### (9.3.1.9) Longitude

99.847457

#### (9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

*Select from:*

No

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

5755.66

**(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**

5755.66

**(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)**

12912.89

### (9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

### (9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

12304.38

### (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

608.51

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

549.92

### (9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

### (9.3.1.29) Please explain

*comparison with previous reporting year: 14% higher water withdrawal 12% lower water discharge 6% higher water consumption 11% lower recycle water in processes*

## Row 2

### (9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 2

### (9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

*Siam Kraft Industry Co.,Ltd (Wangsala)*

### (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

### (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**

- Mae Klong

**(9.3.1.8) Latitude**

13.942296

**(9.3.1.9) Longitude**

99.709941

**(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress**

Select from:

No

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

7328.09

**(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Lower

**(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**

7328.09

**(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)**

16355.75

**(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Higher

**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

15293.61

**(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**

1062.14

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

898.48

### (9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

### (9.3.1.29) Please explain

*comparison with previous reporting year: 18% lower water withdrawal 9% higher water discharge 10% lower water consumption 7% higher recycle water in processes*

### Row 3

### (9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 3

### (9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

*Thai Cane Paper PCL (Kanchanaburi)*

### (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

#### (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**

Mae Klong

#### (9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.947579

#### (9.3.1.9) Longitude

99.671584

#### (9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

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

770.48

#### (9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

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

739.98

**(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

30.5

**(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)**

118.88

**(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Lower

**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

118.88

**(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)**

82.02

**(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Higher

**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

*comparison with previous reporting year: 9% lower water withdrawal 33% lower water discharge 1% higher water consumption 32% higher recycle water in processes*

**Row 4**

**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

Facility 4

**(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

### (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:

No

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

2510.02

**(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**

2510.02

**(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)**

3217.87

**(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Higher

**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

3217.87

**(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)**

334.93

**(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Higher

**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

comparison with previous reporting year: 16% higher water withdrawal 19% higher water discharge 18% higher water consumption 11% higher recycle water in processes

## Row 5

### (9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 5

### (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

### (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:

No

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

12558.42

**(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Lower

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

12558.42

**(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)**

11811.42

**(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Lower

**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

11811.42

**(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)**

1438.71

**(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Lower

**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

*comparison with previous reporting year: 11% lower water withdrawal 13% lower water discharge 13% lower water consumption 29% lower recycle water in processes*

**Row 6**

**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

Facility 6

**(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)**

1718.78

### **(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

*Select from:*

- Lower

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

1520.16

**(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Lower

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

198.62

**(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Lower

**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

*comparison with previous reporting year: 6% lower water withdrawal 2% lower water discharge 28% lower water consumption 10% higher recycle water in processes  
[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 scope of the assurance included evaluation of quality, accuracy and reliability of specified performance information as detailed below and evaluation of adherence to the following reporting criteria: 1.GRI Standards 2021 (in Accordance with) 2.Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Ref: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2023-en.pdf>*

## **Water withdrawals – volume by source**

### **(9.3.2.1) % verified**

Select from:

76-100

### **(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used**

*The scope of the assurance included evaluation of quality, accuracy and reliability of specified performance information as detailed below and evaluation of adherence to the following reporting criteria: 1.GRI Standards 2021 (in Accordance with) 2.Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Ref: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2023-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 scope of the assurance included evaluation of quality, accuracy and reliability of specified performance information as detailed below and evaluation of adherence to the following reporting criteria: 1.GRI Standards 2021 (in Accordance with) 2.Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Ref: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2023-en.pdf>*

## **Water discharges – total volumes**

### **(9.3.2.1) % verified**

Select from:

76-100

### **(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used**

*The scope of the assurance included evaluation of quality, accuracy and reliability of specified performance information as detailed below and evaluation of adherence to the following reporting criteria: 1.GRI Standards 2021 (in Accordance with) 2.Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Ref: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2023-en.pdf>*

## **Water discharges – volume by destination**

### **(9.3.2.1) % verified**

Select from:

76-100

### **(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used**

*The scope of the assurance included evaluation of quality, accuracy and reliability of specified performance information as detailed below and evaluation of adherence to the following reporting criteria: 1.GRI Standards 2021 (in Accordance with) 2.Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Ref: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2023-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 scope of the assurance included evaluation of quality, accuracy and reliability of specified performance information as detailed below and evaluation of adherence to the following reporting criteria: 1.GRI Standards 2021 (in Accordance with) 2.Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Ref: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2023-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 scope of the assurance included evaluation of quality, accuracy and reliability of specified performance information as detailed below and evaluation of adherence to the following reporting criteria: 1.GRI Standards 2021 (in Accordance with) 2.Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Ref: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2023-en.pdf>*

## Water consumption – total volume

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

### (9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

*The scope of the assurance included evaluation of quality, accuracy and reliability of specified performance information as detailed below and evaluation of adherence to the following reporting criteria: 1.GRI Standards 2021 (in Accordance with) 2.Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Ref: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/storage/downloads/assurance/scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2023-en.pdf>  
[Fixed row]*

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

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	129398000000	1807234.64	Water withdrawal efficiency is increased due to more recycle water usage in processes. Remarks: Revenue currency is in Baht.

[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**

9.8

**(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 (42.93 million cubic meter) divided by total production (4.38 million ton)*



## Row 2

### (9.12.1) Product name

*Integrated Packaging Business (Consumer and Performance Packaging)*

### (9.12.2) Water intensity value

3.1

### (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 (0.143 million cubic meter) divided by total production (0.045 million ton)*

## Row 4

### (9.12.1) Product name

*Fibrous Business*

### (9.12.2) Water intensity value

35.2

### (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 (28.51 million cubic meter) divided by total production (0.81 million ton)*

### Row 5

#### (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.*

*[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**

*Products with continuously reduced water consumption*

### **(9.14.4) Please explain**

SCGP is committed to developing high-quality products with a focus on cost competitiveness. Water is a crucial resource for SCGP's operations, and to optimize its use, the company has implemented the 3R principle—Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle—within its production processes. For example, in the production of corrugating medium, SCGP has successfully reduced water consumption by continuously applying the 3R principle. The company circulates recycled water within production, which has led to a reduction in water intensity from 12.0 m<sup>3</sup>/ton in 2022 to 11.5 m<sup>3</sup>/ton in 2023. This reduction was achieved through the use of enhanced filtration systems (SAVEALL/PETEX), high-efficiency cleaning equipment, and minimal water technology machinery, promoting sustainable water management and reducing wastewater generation. Corrugating medium accounts for 5.1% of SCGP's total production, making these water-saving initiatives critical to the company's broader sustainability goals.

[Fixed row]

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

### **Water pollution**

#### **(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category**

Select from:

Yes

### **Water withdrawals**

#### **(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category**

Select from:

Yes

### **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services**

#### **(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category**

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

### **(9.15.1.2) Please explain**

*SCGP business uses water in production process (in blending, chemical mixing, dilution) and in office use. All operation sites take efforts to reuse and recycle used water, as well as treated wastewater, by passing through screening and water treatment plant. The treated water will then be used again in production processes. For wastewater, SCGP set criteria for wastewater that will be discharged to to river, communities. Currently, these criteria are stricter than Thai regulations to ensure that our discharged water quality comply with regulations and is environmentally safe. In some of our operating sites, we release this water to nearby community for farming and agriculture purpose.*

### **Other**

### **(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category**

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

### **(9.15.1.2) Please explain**

*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 total water withdrawals

### **(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**

*71600*

### **(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year**

*Select from:*

Underway

### (9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

28

### (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 achieve our target of reducing water withdrawal by 35% by 2025 compared to the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario with a 2014 base year, we are implementing strategic measures. These include investing in new technologies and equipment to reduce water consumption, as well as expanding water reuse and recycling across all facilities. By the end of 2023, we successfully reduced water withdrawal by 28.6%, aligning with the roadmap toward our target. The total water withdrawal figure for the target year is 99,320 megaliters, higher than the base year figure of 60,990 megaliters. This increase is primarily due to mergers and acquisitions in 2022 and 2023. However, if we look at water intensity—measured in megaliters per ton of production—there is a clear improvement. In 2014, water intensity stood at 0.021 megaliters per ton, while in both 2022 and 2023, it was reduced to 0.013 megaliters per ton, showing our continuous efforts to improve water efficiency despite increased production.

### (9.15.2.16) Further details of target

SCGP prioritizes water management through a comprehensive approach centered on the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle), strategic initiatives, and advanced technologies. The company aims to reduce water-related risks, conserve resources, and promote sustainable water use in its operations and surrounding communities. By adopting water-smart technologies and continuous process improvements, SCGP has made significant progress in reducing total water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption. SCGP utilizes digital tools like WRI Aqueduct and satellite imagery to monitor water risks, collaborating with external stakeholders. A key initiative is the full use of the Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP), where treated water from wastewater processes is reused, cutting the need for fresh water and reducing wastewater. Water-saving innovations, such as SCGP's patented Spiral Tac and APM Water Ring, prevent leakage at pump seals. Other projects, like humid exhaust air collection and condenser return systems, optimize water reuse, significantly lowering 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



### (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

There are three key parameters: Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), for which internal controls are 20% stricter than regulatory limits. For example, in Thailand, according to the Ministry of Industry's 2017 regulation, TSS is limited to 40 mg/L, but we maintain it at 30 mg/L. For BOD, the limit is 20 mg/L, while we control it at 16 mg/L, and for COD, the regulation allows 270 mg/L, but we control it at 110 mg/L. We achieved this through closely monitoring the wastewater treatment process, covering 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. Additionally, real-time COD monitoring is linked to the Department of Industrial Works (DIW). An in-house lab and third-party certified laboratories ensure we consistently meet all regulatory requirements.

### (9.15.2.16) Further details of target

According to our data, we have maintained zero violations, fines, or environmental liabilities in recent years, underscoring our strong commitment to regulatory compliance. We rigorously control three key parameters—Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)—with internal standards that are 20% stricter than legal limits. In line with GRI Standard 2-27, this approach helps us consistently meet environmental requirements, effectively managing water-related dependencies, impacts, and risks. Wastewater treatment is monitored at every stage, including the anaerobic process in the secondary stage, which improves BOD and COD removal while generating biogas as an energy source. Real-time COD monitoring is linked to the Department of Industrial Works (DIW), ensuring full compliance.

[Add row]

## C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

### (10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

#### (10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

Yes

#### (10.1.2) Target type and metric

##### Plastic packaging

- Eliminate single-use plastic packaging
- Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging
- Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is reusable
- Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging
- Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is compostable
- Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced
- Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging
- Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale
- Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic packaging

##### End-of-life management

- Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that we collect, sort, and recycle
- Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled
- Increase the proportion of plastic waste which is prepared for reuse or composted
- Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated

## Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

- ☑ Ensure compliance with EPR policies and schemes

### (10.1.3) Please explain

SCGP is a leading packaging company in Thailand that specializes in sustainable packaging solutions. SCGP Consumer and Performance Packaging (CPP) is a division of SCGP that specializes in providing integrated plastic packaging solutions, offering both rigid and flexible packaging options to meet the specific needs of our customers in various industries. Subsidiaries in the CPP business include: Prepack, Vexcel Pack and Conimex in Thailand and Tin Thanh Packaging (Batoco) in Vietnam. SCGP are committed to reducing our environmental impact and promoting a circular economy. One of the ways we contribute to sustainability is through plastic recycling. SCGP is actively involved in research and development to find innovative solutions for plastic recycling. In 2023, The volume of recyclable, reusable, or compostable packaging equals 99.7% of total volume of packaging. Therefore, SCGP is committed to engineer packaging products through co-creation with customers, aspiring to achieve 100% recyclable, reusable, or compostable packaging by 2030. In terms of rigid packaging, SCGP offers a wide range of products such as plastic bottles and containers. These rigid packaging solutions are designed to provide durability and protection for products, ensuring that they remain intact during transportation and storage. On the other hand, SCGP also provides flexible packaging solutions, which are ideal for products that require lightweight and flexible packaging materials. Flexible packaging options include pouches, bags, and films, which are commonly used in the food and beverage, personal care. SCGP's flexible packaging solutions are designed to provide convenience and functionality while maintaining product freshness and quality. To reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced, SCGP explores lightweight packaging options that use less plastic while still providing adequate protection for the product. This can be achieved by using thinner materials or incorporating design features that reduce the amount of plastic required. To eliminate unnecessary plastic packaging, SCGP simplifies packaging designs to use the least amount of material necessary by ensuring that the packaging is designed to meet its functional requirements without unnecessary components. This includes optimizing the shape and size to reduce material use and improve efficiency. To eliminate single-use plastic packaging and reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging by increasing the proportion of postconsumer recycled content in plastic packaging, SCGP considers using alternative materials to replace single-use plastic packaging. This can include materials such as biodegradable plastics, compostable materials, or even non-plastic alternatives. By using recycled plastics, SCGP reduces the demand for virgin plastic and significantly increases the proportion of postconsumer recycled content in plastic packaging. This not only helps reduce the reliance on virgin plastics but also supports the recycling industry and contributes to a more sustainable and circular economy. SCGP also transits to mono-material packaging, which is easier to recycle and reduces waste. To increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable, reusable and compostable in practice and at scale, SCGP chooses materials that are widely accepted in recycling systems. These materials have established recycling infrastructure to facilitate proper disposal. We opt for durable materials or certain types of robust plastics that can withstand multiple uses without degrading in quality. We design and incorporate features to support compostable packaging. For end-of-life management, SCGP raises awareness and educate the public about the importance of recycling and the proper way to sort recyclable plastic waste. SCGP collaborates with businesses and industries to promote sustainable practices and encourage the use of recyclable materials in their products and packaging. In alignment with Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) & waste management objectives, SCGP has successfully eliminated landfill disposal of waste generated from the production processes in Thailand. Additionally, SCGP has set a target to achieve zero waste to landfill for their operations abroad. To ensure compliance with EPR policies and schemes, SCGP is committed to forging collaborations with various partners to support the circular economy through a series of projects. SCGP, in collaboration with over 90 organizations, promotes waste management from packaging, starting from design to facilitate easier collection, separation, reuse, or recycling. This project operates in collaboration with Thailand Institute of Packaging and Recycling Management for Sustainable Environment (TIPMSE) and drives Thailand's Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policy.

[Fixed row]

**(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.**

**Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)**

**(10.2.1) Activity applies**

Select from:

No

**(10.2.2) Comment**

*SCGP does not produce PP/PE/PA-based plastic polymers*

**Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)**

**(10.2.1) Activity applies**

Select from:

No

**(10.2.2) Comment**

*SCGP is a producer of plastic packaging.*

**Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)**

**(10.2.1) Activity applies**

Select from:

No

## (10.2.2) Comment

*SCGP is a producer of plastic packaging.*

### **Production/commercialization of plastic packaging**

## (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

## (10.2.2) Comment

*SCGP's Consumer and Performance Packaging business (CPP) focuses on producing and commercializing plastic packaging that meets the customers' needs and requirements. We offer a wide range of (flexible and rigid) plastic packaging solutions, including bottles, containers, bags, films, and other packaging products. Prepack Thailand Co.,Ltd. is a well-recognized flexible packaging manufacturer in Thailand. We have 3 sites located in Rayong, Samutsakhon and Samut Songkhram. Vexcel Pack Co.,Ltd. is Asia's leading producer in food packaging from innovative materials using advanced production technologies located in Thailand. We supply a broad range of quality plastics products. Conimex is located in greater Bangkok, Samut Prakan, Thailand where it employs of 700 people within and area of 54,000 sq.m. We provide a wide range of plastic containers e.g. plastic bottles, caps, collapsible tubes, automotive parts and industrial components for various market applications. Tin Thanh Packaging (Batoco) is a subsidiary of SCGP company located in Vietnam. Tin Thanh Packaging engages in the production of flexible plastic packaging products, including containers and serves various industries.*

### **Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics**

## (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

## (10.2.2) Comment

*SCGP doesn't produce goods/products packaged in plastic. We produce various types of plastic packaging.*

### **Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)**

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

### (10.2.2) Comment

*SCGP does not provide direct services that use plastic packaging.*

## Provision of waste management and/or water management services

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

### (10.2.2) Comment

*SCGP has a subsidiary, SCG Paper Energy Company, which is a prominent player in energy solutions for pulp and paper industry. They invest in renewable energy projects such as solar power and biomass energy. They focus on implementing energy-efficient technologies throughout their operations and use advanced equipment and systems to optimize energy usage and reduce waste. They are actively involved in waste-to-energy projects. They convert waste materials, such as biomass and industrial residues, into usable energy. This approach helps in reducing waste disposal and utilizing resources effectively. The various types of waste, such as waste reject, contaminants, industrial residues and impurities in waste paper from the paper during production are converted into valuable energy sources by the service of SCG Paper Energy.*

## Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

### (10.2.2) Comment

*SCGP does not provide any financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities.*

## Other activities not specified

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

### (10.2.2) Comment

No other activity  
[Fixed row]

**(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.**

## Plastic packaging sold

### (10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

59013

### (10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

% virgin fossil-based content

% virgin renewable content

% post-consumer recycled content

### (10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

99.2

### (10.5.4) % virgin renewable content

0

#### (10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

0.8

#### (10.5.7) Please explain

*In 2023, the total weight of plastic packaging products sold from Consumer and Performance Packaging (CPP) business both in Thailand and Vietnam was 59,013 tons. The raw materials of these products comprise of Virgin fossil-based content at 99.2% and Post-consumer recycled content (PCR) at 0.82%. Increasing bio-based materials (%virgin renewable content) and the PCR (%post-consumer recycled content) in plastic packaging is an important step towards promoting sustainability and reducing the environmental impact of plastic waste.*

*[Fixed row]*

#### (10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

##### Plastic packaging sold

#### (10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

*Select all that apply*

% reusable

% technically recyclable

#### (10.5.1.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

59.7

#### (10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

59.7

#### (10.5.1.5) Please explain



*In 2023, SCGP's Consumer and Performance Packaging (CPP) business has made significant strides in producing environmentally friendly flexible and rigid packaging. Our flexible packaging products are reusable and technically recyclable for approximately 42.5% of the total flexible plastic packaging. This achievement is based on the product design and higher utilization of mono-material packaging, which is made from a single component resin or raw material, making it easier to recycle. For rigid plastic packaging, it now can be recycled and reused up to 96.8%. This high percentage demonstrates our commitment to producing sustainable products and reducing environmental impacts. When considering the total volume of plastic packaging sold (measured in tons), the plastic packaging from these subsidiaries can be technically recycled and reused at an impressive rate of 59.7%. This figure underscores the significant efforts made towards achieving a circular economy in packaging.*

*[Fixed row]*

## **(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.**

### **Production of plastic**

#### **(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)**

10155

#### **(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report**

*Select all that apply*

- Preparation for reuse
- Recycling
- Waste to Energy

#### **(10.6.3) % prepared for reuse**

24

#### **(10.6.4) % recycling**

55

#### **(10.6.6) % waste to energy**

**(10.6.12) Please explain**

*In 2023, SCGP consumer and performance packaging business generated approximately generated approximately 10,155 tons of waste. Out of this total, around 24% (equivalent to 2,482 tons) is intended for reuse. Another 55% (5,580 tons) is designated for recycling. Approximately 21% (2,094 tons) of the waste will undergo incineration with energy recovery (waste to energy).*

**Commercialization of plastic****(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)**

60

**(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report**

*Select all that apply*

Recycling

**(10.6.4) % recycling**

100

**(10.6.12) Please explain**

*In 2023, SCGP consumer and performance packaging business generated approximately 60 tons of commercialization of plastic which is the produced waste after the production process. Therefore, the commercial waste as mentioned is identified as the tertiary packaging such as plastic wrap, pallets or the piece of plastic packaging handled during distribution process to customers. Most of commercialization of plastic wastes are sold as plastic scrap to external suppliers for recycling and recorded the amount in the system.*

*[Fixed row]*

## C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

**(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?**

### **(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments**

*Select from:*

Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

### **(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments**

*Select all that apply*

Law & policy

Livelihood, economic & other incentives

Species management

Education & awareness

Land/water protection

Land/water management

*[Fixed row]*

**(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?**

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators

[Fixed row]

**(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?**

**Legally protected areas**

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

*Select from:*

No

**(11.4.2) Comment**

*SCGP does not have any operational sites located in or near any legally protected areas.*

**UNESCO World Heritage sites**

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

Yes

#### (11.4.2) Comment

*Thai Containers Group Co, Ltd., a subsidiary of SCGP, has a corrugated box plant located in Kamphaeng Phet province near Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns which was registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Additionally, SCGP also have 2 corrugated box plants of Thai Container Group nearby the historic city of Ayutthaya which was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list.*

### UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

#### (11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

#### (11.4.2) Comment

*Thai Cane Paper Public Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of SCGP, locates in Prachin Buri, near the Sakaerat Biosphere Reserve. However, SCGP has ensured that it meets environmental criteria in accordance with Thai laws and other environmental requirements to avoid biodiversity loss.*

### Ramsar sites

#### (11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

#### (11.4.2) Comment

*SCGP has three subsidiaries/operational sites near Don Hoi Lot, registered as the Ramsar site number 1099. The three sites are (1) Prepack Thailand Samut Sakhon, (2) Prepack Thailand Samut Songkram, and (3) Orient Containers Company Limited in Samut Sakhon. Despite their proximity to this ecologically important*

area, SCGP has successfully undergone environmental assessments in compliance with Thai laws and other environmental requirements to prevent the loss of biodiversity.

## Key Biodiversity Areas

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

No

**(11.4.2) Comment**

*SCGP does not have any operation sites situated in or near key biodiversity areas.*

## Other areas important for biodiversity

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

No

**(11.4.2) Comment**

*SCGP does not have operations located in or near areas that are important for biodiversity.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.**

**Row 1**

#### (11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

UNESCO World Heritage sites

#### (11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

#### (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

*Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns: It is situated in the lower northern region of present-day Thailand. The total property area is 11,852 ha., comprising Sukhothai 7,000 ha., Si Satchanalai 4,514 ha., and Kamphaeng Phet 338 ha.*

#### (11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 25 km

#### (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

*SCGP operates one operational site of Thai Container Company in Kamphaeng Phet, which is located near Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns. The site is approximately 30 km away from Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park, 80 km away from Sukhothai Historical Park, and 127 km away from Si Satchanalai Historical Park. Thai Container Kamphaeng Phet (TCKP) includes the manufacturing and distribution of containers such corrugated boxes. Furthermore, Thai container company places a strong emphasis on environmental sustainability. They strive to minimize their environmental impact by implementing eco-friendly practices in their operations. Thai Container Company demonstrates a strong commitment to both high-quality production and the preservation of biodiversity.*

#### (11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

No

#### **(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented**

*Thai Container Kamphaeng Phet (TCKP) has undergone an assessment for ISO 14001, an international standard for environmental management systems (EMS). ISO 14001 primarily focuses on environmental aspects, but it also recognizes the relationship between organizations and biodiversity conservation within environmental ecosystems. Biodiversity conservation is essential for maintaining ecosystem services, such as clean air and water, climate regulation, and waste reduction. ISO 14001 encourages organizations to consider biodiversity conservation as part of their environmental management practices. In addition to ISO 14001, TCKP has obtained FSC certification, which ensures that forests are managed in a manner that prioritizes the well-being of biodiversity and ecosystems. FSC certification requires companies to maintain or enhance the diversity of species, including endangered species, and protect rare and fragile ecosystems. This involves preserving habitats, maintaining natural forest structures, and promoting forest regeneration after harvesting.*

#### **Row 2**

#### **(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity**

*Select all that apply*

UNESCO World Heritage sites

#### **(11.4.1.4) Country/area**

*Select from:*

Thailand

#### **(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity**

*Historic City of Ayutthaya: It is located in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province. The total area of the World Heritage property is 289 ha.*

#### **(11.4.1.6) Proximity**

*Select from:*

Up to 25 km

#### **(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area**



Thai Container Company is engaged in the manufacturing and distribution of various types of containers. SCGP has two packaging companies located in Navanakorn and Pathum Thani, both specializing in corrugated box manufacturing within Pathum Thani province. One of these companies, Thai Container Navanakorn (TCNK), is situated in a prominent industrial estate in the Navanakorn area. According to Google Maps, Thai Container Navanakorn is approximately 26 km away from the Historic City of Ayutthaya. The other company, Thai Container Pathumthani (TCPT), is around 43 km away from the Historic City of Ayutthaya. Their products include shipping containers, storage containers, and custom-designed containers tailored for specific purposes. The company places a significant emphasis on environmental sustainability, striving to reduce their ecological footprint through the implementation of eco-friendly practices. They are committed to producing high-quality containers while preserving biodiversity. This dual focus ensures that they can meet the needs of their customers while making a positive contribution to the environment.

#### **(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity**

Select from:

No

#### **(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented**

Thai Container Navanakorn (TCNK) and Thai Container Pathumthani (TCPT), subsidiaries of SCGP, have obtained ISO 14001 certification, which provides a framework for organizations to address biodiversity conservation as part of their broader environmental management practices. By integrating biodiversity considerations into their environmental management system, the companies can contribute to the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, align with global sustainability goals, and enhance their overall environmental performance. Furthermore, both companies have obtained FSC certification, which plays an important role in taking care of biodiversity and ecosystems by promoting responsible forest management practices. By adhering to FSC standards, forests can be managed in a way that balances economic, social, and environmental needs, ensuring the long-term sustainability of our forests and the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystems.

### **Row 3**

#### **(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity**

Select all that apply

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

#### **(11.4.1.4) Country/area**

Select from:

Thailand

#### **(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity**

*Sakaerat Biosphere Reserve: It is a biosphere reserve in Nakhon Ratchasima province, Thailand. Located west of Khao Yai National Park and south of Nakhon Ratchasima city center, the reserve is composed primarily of dry evergreen forests, mixed deciduous forests, dry dipterocarp forests, and reforested areas. This reserve has been listed as a biosphere reserve by UNESCO, nominated in 1976.*

#### **(11.4.1.6) Proximity**

Select from:

Up to 50 km

#### **(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area**

*Thai Cane Paper (TCP) is involved in the production and distribution of paper products made from recycled fibers located in PrachinBuri province. According to the operational location and Sakaerat Biosphere Reserve (Unesco MAB), there is approximately a 60 km distance between them. They specialize in manufacturing packaging paper. Thai Cane Paper places a strong emphasis on sustainable practices and environmental conservation. They utilize recycled waste fibers as a raw material, which helps reduce the demand for traditional wood pulp and minimizes deforestation. Additionally, they implement eco-friendly manufacturing processes to minimize their carbon footprint and waste generation. Their focus on sustainable practices and utilizing alternative raw materials contributes to the preservation of natural resources and biodiversity.*

#### **(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity**

Select from:

No

#### **(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented**

*Thai Cane Paper (TCP) in Prachinburi province has undergone an ISO 14001 assessment, which focuses on environmental aspects such as reducing waste and air emissions, addressing climate change, and managing water scarcity. It also recognizes the relationship between organizations and biodiversity conservation within environmental ecosystems. Additionally, the company has obtained FSC certification, which is dedicated to environmental responsibility and biodiversity conservation.*

*These certifications highlight Thai Cane Paper's efforts to minimize its environmental impact and contribute to the sustainable management of forests, ultimately ensuring the long-term health of ecosystems and biodiversity.*

## Row 4

### (11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

*Select all that apply*

Ramsar sites

### (11.4.1.4) Country/area

*Select from:*

Thailand

### (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

*Don Hoi Lot: It is a bar at the mouth of the Mae Klong River, created by sedimentation of sandy soil in Samut Songkhram province.*

### (11.4.1.6) Proximity

*Select from:*

Up to 10 km

### (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

*Prepack operates two sites in close proximity to the Ramsar site of Don Hoi Lot in Thailand: one in Samutsongkram and another in Samutsakhon. They specialize in producing a wide range of flexible packaging products. The Samutsongkram site is approximately 10 km away from Don Hoi Lot, while the Samutsakhon site is around 40 km away. Additionally, Orient Container, located in Samutsakhon, is involved in various activities related to the manufacturing and distribution of containers, including corrugated boxes. This company is situated approximately 30 km away from Don Hoi Lot. Both Prepack and Orient Container are committed to using eco-friendly materials and implementing environmentally responsible production processes. These practices include reducing water usage, energy consumption, and waste generation, as well as ensuring that the raw materials used in their packaging solutions do not contribute to deforestation or harm biodiversity.*

**(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity**

Select from:

No

**(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented**

*Orient Container (OCSS) in Samutsakhon has successfully completed the ISO 14001 assessment and obtained FSC certification. These certifications ensure that the company adheres to environmental management practices, including the proper handling of air emissions and waste, as well as managing climate issues and reducing water usage. By following these practices, Orient Container actively contributes to the improvement and preservation of the ecosystem and biodiversity. Furthermore, Prepack at both locations has secured ISO 14001 certification. This certification ensures that the company contributes to the enhancement of environmental systems and the preservation of ecosystems, which in turn supports better biodiversity.*

[Add row]

### C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

#### Row 1

##### (13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Water

##### (13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

#### Environmental performance – Water security

Water discharges– total volumes

**BOD, COD and TSS**

Water withdrawals– total volumes

Other data point in module 9, please specify :**Quality of water discharge e.g.**

- Water withdrawals – volumes by source
- Water discharges – volumes by destination
- Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

#### General standards

- ISAE 3000

### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*The SGS ESG & Sustainability Report Assurance protocols used to conduct assurance are based upon internationally recognized assurance guidance and standards. Assurance has been conducted at a limited level of scrutiny. The assurance of this report has been conducted according to the following Assurance Standards: ISAE 3000, Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information The scope of the assurance included evaluation of quality, accuracy and reliability of specified performance information as detailed below and evaluation of adherence to the following reporting criteria: 1. GRI Standards 2021 (in Accordance with) 2. WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard 3. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)*

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*SCGP Assurance Statement - SD Report 2023.pdf*

## Row 2

### (13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

*Select all that apply*

- Climate change

### (13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

## Environmental performance – Climate change

- Carbon removals
- Fuel consumption
- Methane emissions
- Product footprint
- Base year emissions
- Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
- Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
- Progress against targets
- Renewable fuel consumption
- Emissions breakdown by country/area
- Emissions breakdown by business division
- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

#### General standards

- ISAE 3000
- ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

#### Climate change-related standards

- Thai Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO)

### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*The SGS ESG & Sustainability Report Assurance protocols used to conduct assurance are based upon internationally recognized assurance guidance and standards. Assurance has been conducted at a limited level of scrutiny. The assurance of this report has been conducted according to the following Assurance Standards: 1.) ISAE 3000, Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information. 2.) ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements. The scope of the assurance included evaluation of quality, accuracy and reliability of specified performance information as detailed below and evaluation of adherence to the following reporting criteria: 1. GRI Standards 2021 (in Accordance with) 2. WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard 3. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) For Carbon footprint of product, we was certified by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public) (TGO)*

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*scgp-assurance-statement-sdreport2023-en.pdf*  
[Add row]

**(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.**

### **(13.2.1) Additional information**

*Please see more details on: <https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/en/home> Topic: Sustainability Approaches Environmental Social Governance Policy & SD Report  
In addition, Annual Report 2023 is on: <https://scgp.listedcompany.com/misc/ar/ar2023-en/doc.pdf>  
[Fixed row]*

**(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.**

### **(13.3.1) Job title**

*ESG Integration Manager*

### **(13.3.2) Corresponding job category**

*Select from:*

Environment/Sustainability manager

*[Fixed row]*



