SCG Packaging PCL

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

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09/17/2025, 01:14 am

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(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. 661

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 662

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ THB

(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 Eucalyptus 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

12/30/2024

(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:

☑ 4 years

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

Select from:

☑ 4 years

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

Select from:

☑ 2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

132784000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ 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]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Indonesia
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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 all facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

We will provide geolocation data for our main operating facilities, which include 22 locations in Thailand, 4 in Indonesia, and 1 each in the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Netherlands, and Spain.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Conimex Co.,Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.70875

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.79885

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Orient Containers Co. Ltd. (Samutsakhon)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.56584

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.21385

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Orient Containers Co.,Ltd. (Nakorn Pathom)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.67727

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.08547

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Orient Containers Co.,Ltd. (Omnoi)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.71838

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.27699

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Phoenix Pulp & Paper Public Company Limited

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

16.786135

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

102.793579

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Precision Print Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.55748

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.34049

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Prepack-RY

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.88595

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.12119

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Prepack-Sin

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.55015

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.33564

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.15634

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.82484

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PT Indocorr Packaging Cikarang

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.30898

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

107.16498

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PT Indoris Printingdo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.20298

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.49461

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PT Primacorr Mandiri

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.21414

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.5323

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tawana Container Co.,Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.53511

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.65762

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thai Cane Paper Public Company Limited (Prachinburi)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.933068

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.835365

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thai Containers Group Co.,Ltd. (Chonburi)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.178111

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.944099

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thai Containers Group Co.,Ltd. (Kamphaeng Phet)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

16.28678

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

99.67274

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thai Containers Group Co.,Ltd. (Navanakorn)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.184179

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.592537

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thai Containers Group Co.,Ltd. (Pathumthani)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.958224

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.502501

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thai Containers Group Co.,Ltd. (Prachinburi)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.904541

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.568355

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thai Containers Group Co.,Ltd. (Ratchaburi)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.705366

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

99.911213

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thai Containers Group Co.,Ltd. (Samutprakarn)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.575246

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.669785

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thai Containers Group Co.,Ltd. (Saraburi)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.635349

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.184732

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thai Containers Khonkaen Co.,Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

16.206927

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

102.750835

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thai Containers Rayong Co.,Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.013924

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.12812

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thai Paper – Fest Samutsakhon

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.56739

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.21277

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tin Thanh Packing Joint Stock Company

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.78957

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.49096

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Vietnam

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Vexcel Pack Co.,Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.05886

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.17725

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Thailand

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

United Pulp And Paper Co., Inc

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.89907

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.77386

(1.8.1.4) Comment

The Phillipines

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Interpress Printers Sdn Bhd

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

3.047898

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.52843

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Malaysia

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Peute Recycling BV

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.850666

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.67029

(1.8.1.4) Comment

The Netherlands

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Deltalab

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.507331

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.03239

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Spain
[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 and sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Production

☑ Processing

☑ Trading

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Retailing

(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)

5799249

(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

☑ Pulp
☑ Paper
☑ Primary packaging
☑ Tertiary packaging
☑ Secondary packaging
☑ Wood-based bioenergy
☑ Cellulose-based textile fiber

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 100%

(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. SCGP's commodity is dependent on both produced and sourced timber products. In 2024, the timber product volume produced from SCGP's own land, concessions, and leased by tree plantations totaled 187,673 tons, all of which is FSC-FM (Forest Management) certified. SCGP also sourced 5,588,098 tons of timber products exclusively from various sources, including Contracted suppliers (processors), Contracted suppliers (manufacturers) and Trader/broker/commodity market within Thailand.
[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:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

SCGP has implemented a comprehensive supplier mapping process that integrates environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations to ensure responsible sourcing across the upstream value chain. This process enables SCGP to identify and manage risks, particularly in relation to sustainability and business continuity. Type of Information Collected SCGP collects a range of ESG-related data from suppliers, including but not limited to: (1) Commitment to SCGP's Supplier Code of Conduct (covering human rights, labor, health and safety, environment, and legal compliance) (2) Results from annual ESG risk assessments (3) Supplier categorization (general, critical, high-risk ESG, or non-tier critical suppliers) (4) Certification status under the SCG Contractor Certification System (SCS) for operational contractors Tools and Methods Used (1) Annual ESG Risk Assessment: All suppliers in procurement spend are assessed annually based on ESG criteria, using a structured questionnaire that evaluates risk in key areas such as labor practices, environmental management, and legal compliance. (2) Supplier Segmentation: Suppliers are mapped and segmented into four distinct categories based on risk and criticality (General Tier 1, Critical Tier 1, High ESG Risk Tier 1, and Critical Non-Tier 1). This segmentation allows targeted management and due diligence. (3) Digital Monitoring Tools: SCGP tracks supplier performance and ESG compliance via internal supplier management systems. (4) Certification Program: Operation contractors are subject to the SCG Contractor Certification System (SCS), ensuring safety and compliance before performing any activities at SCGP sites. Coverage of Mapping (1) SCGP's mapping process achieves full coverage of its direct procurement value, with 100% of procurement value coming from suppliers committed to the SCGP Supplier Code of Conduct. (2) 100% of suppliers in procurement spend have undergone the ESG risk assessment (2,930 suppliers in total). (3) 95.5% of operation contractors are certified under the SCG Contractor Certification System (SCS), with a target of reaching 100% certification.
[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]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[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 Capital expenditure and operating cost for the following year.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

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

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

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

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

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

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

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ 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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ SEDEX

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify **:ENCORE, Protected Areas (PAs), Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Land Use Land Cover - ESRI Sentinel Satellite Imagery, Mean Species Abundance (MSA), 100 Priority Basins, Ecoregion - Nature Needs Half, Global Forest Watcher Community**

☑ IBAT for Business

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

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

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Other chronic physical driver, please specify :Extreme heat

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Increased pricing of water

☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Inability to increase yield of existing production areas

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

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

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

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

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

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

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

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

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

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

Select from:

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

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

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

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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

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

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

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

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

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:
☑ Pesticides

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

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

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

Row 6

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:
☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

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

Row 7

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(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

☑ Thailand

☑ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our operations in Thailand, including Siam Kraft Industry Co., Ltd. and Thai Cane Paper Public Company Limited (Packaging Paper), Phoenix Pulp & Paper Public Company Limited (Foodservice Packaging / Pulp and Paper Products), SCG Paper Energy Co., Ltd. (Energy & Utilities), The Siam Forestry Co., Ltd. (Forestry Products), and Thai Containers Group Co., Ltd. (Fiber Packaging), together with our Vietnam operations, including Vina Kraft Paper Co., Ltd. (Packaging Paper), Go-Pak Vietnam Limited and Go-Pak Paper Products Vietnam Company Limited (Foodservice Packaging), Vina Corrugated Packaging Company, Starprint Vietnam JSC, and Tin Thanh Packing Joint Stock Company (Fiber Packaging),etc, are increasingly exposed to regulatory risks from carbon pricing. Thailand will introduce a carbon tax in 2027 and implement an Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) in 2029, while Vietnam will implement a mandatory ETS starting with a pilot phase in 2025. In addition, operations in Indonesia face the emerging challenge of a carbon tax, which presents both regulatory and financial risks. As paper and packaging production is energy-intensive, the tax could raise operating costs from fossil fuel and electricity use, while also requiring further investment in cleaner technologies and efficiency improvements. In addition, indirect impacts on supply chain and logistics costs may affect SCGP's competitiveness and long-term profitability in the Indonesian market.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased production costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ 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 anticipated implementation of carbon taxes in Thailand (2027), Indonesia (2022 on energy) and the mandatory Emission Trading Schemes in Vietnam (2025 pilot phase) and Thailand (2029) will have a substantive impact on our operations, particularly in Packaging Paper and related businesses. The primary financial effect is an increase in operating costs linked to carbon compliance, which may affect business stability by tightening margins and reducing available cash flows. This will influence our financial performance, as production costs are expected to rise significantly, while competitive pressures may limit our ability to fully pass these costs on to customers.

(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)

684000000

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

2146000005

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figures are based on a production-based calculation using projected carbon pricing assumptions under the APS scenario for Thailand. Carbon tax is assumed to start in 2027 at USD 2/ton CO_2e, increase to USD 5/ton CO_2e in 2028, and gradually reach USD 18/ton CO_2e in 2029–2030, with ETS starting at USD 25/ton CO_2e in 2029. By applying these carbon price assumptions to production volumes, the projected financial effects are 684 million THB in 2028 and 2,164 million THB in 2030.

(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

875000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capital Expenditure 2024: Alternative Fuel 17 million THB Energy Efficiency 605 million THB Renewable Power 253 million THB

(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 875 million THB

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

Market

☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

(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

Changes in the state of ecosystems and species - Changes to the supply of natural inputs. Loss of key species (tree) due to climate change, it could disrupt the supply of key materials, resulting in supply shortages, price increases, or the need for more expensive alternative materials.

(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:

☑ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

For SCGP, climate-related risks such as droughts, flooding, or pest outbreaks can reduce the yield of wood used for pulp and paper production. A reduction in yield directly lowers the supply of wood chips, which are a critical input for Fiber Packaging, Foodservice Packaging / Pulp and Paper Products, and Forestry Products. The resulting effect would be higher procurement costs, reduced availability of inputs, and increased reliance on imports or alternative sources. This would impact cost of sales and operating expenses, while lower production volumes could reduce revenues and tighten operating cash flows.

(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

4100000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

SCGP faces risks from climate change that may disrupt eucalyptus supply for pulp and paper production. To mitigate this, the company invests in R&D for hybrid eucalyptus varieties that are more resilient to drought and pests. These R&D expenses represent short-term costs but secure long-term fiber yield, reduce raw material risks, and stabilize supply for Fiber Packaging, Foodservice Packaging / Pulp and Paper Products, and Forestry Products.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Fibrous supply to business (Biodiversity & Ecosystem) - In response to climate change disruptions, SCGP has recently developed "new hybrid eucalyptus varieties for sustainability" through a controlled pollination initiative. These hybrid eucalyptus alternatives exhibit resilience against both drought and pests. - SCGP implements a strategic approach to minimize dependence on a single source by expanding its network of suppliers and diversifying sourcing from different regions. - SCGP utilizes data and analytics to enhance the accuracy of future demand predictions, which in turn facilitates improved inventory management and purchasing decisions. Biomass supply to boilers - To handle the supply disruption of biomass supply due to the loss of trees, SCGP can implement the use of flexible boilers that are capable of burning both biomass and fossil fuel. This enables the company to ensure a continuous and uninterrupted production process. However, SCGP has formulated a plan and prepared many projects to incorporate alternative energy sources into its operations while ensuring stability in energy supply. This strategic approach allows SCGP to diversify its energy portfolio and reduce reliance on traditional energy sources. - SCGP involves working with trusted partners and suppliers who adhere to sustainable practices. Additionally, SCGP prioritizes the implementation of efficient transportation methods through supply chain to minimize costs and reduce the environmental impact. - SCGP implements energy management practices that prioritize the highest efficiency and value, in line with the principles of the circular economy. This approach aims to minimize the impact of potential disruptions in key materials

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Increased pricing of water

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mae Klong

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased production costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

20000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figures across the selected time horizons were determined by applying a consumption-based approach using actual water withdrawal data. The methodology involves multiplying the facility's annual water consumption of 8,093,173 m³/year by the incremental groundwater abstraction fee (THB 3.50 – THB 1.05 = THB 2.45 per m³). This results in an estimated additional cost of approximately 20 million THB per year (calculated as 8,093,173 × 2.45 ÷ 10^6).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

106000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capital Expenditure for Water Management

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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

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 primary impact is the potential reduction in sales and revenue. As consumer awareness of the environmental harms caused by single-use plastics increases, demand may decline as buyers either cut back on consumption or shift toward alternative products. This trend could reduce sales for businesses producing single-use plastics. At the same time, such businesses may also incur higher costs from waste management and disposal. With growing concerns about plastic pollution, regulators and society are placing greater emphasis on effective waste and recycling systems. Companies lacking efficient systems may therefore face additional expenses for disposal or even fines for non-compliance. Moreover, insurance costs could rise, as insurers may classify producers of single-use plastics as higher-risk operations due to their environmental profile, leading to higher premiums.

(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

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

SCGP faces potential revenue losses from climate-related physical risks such as floods affecting both production facilities and supply chains. For example, flooding at facilities including PT Dayasa Aria Prima (Dayasa), Thai Containers Group Co., Ltd. (Navanakorn, TCNK), Thai Containers Group Co., Ltd. (Samutprakarn, TCSP), and Phoenix Pulp & Paper Public Company Limited (PPPC) may cause operational interruptions, asset damage, and supply chain delays.

(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

The anticipated effect of flood risk on SCGP's financial position, performance, and cash flows is material. Flooding at facilities such as PT Dayasa Aria Prima (Dayasa), Thai Containers Group Co., Ltd. (Navanakorn, TCNK), Thai Containers Group Co., Ltd. (Samutprakarn, TCSP), and Phoenix Pulp & Paper Public Company Limited (PPPC) could result in temporary shutdowns, production delays, and damage to equipment and inventory. Such disruptions would likely lead to reduced sales revenues, increased recovery and repair costs, and tighter operating cash flows in the short term. If flood events become more frequent or severe, the long-term effect could weaken financial stability, increase operational risks, and put pressure on capital investment requirements for flood prevention and adaptation measures.

(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)

236000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial effect is estimated based on the calculation of potential days of disruption multiplied by the average revenue per day across all affected sites.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Other policies or plans, please specify :Implement a production reallocation plan to shift output to unaffected sites during flood disruptions

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

400000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Production reallocation plan to shift output to unaffected sites during floods.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate the financial impact of flood disruptions, SCGP has established a production reallocation plan that allows shifting of production between facilities. For example, if PT Dayasa Aria Prima (Indonesia) is affected by flooding, production can be reallocated to PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk. (Indonesia) to ensure supply continuity. This strategy reduces the risk of revenue loss by maintaining delivery to customers, ensuring supply chain stability, and optimizing available production capacity across SCGP's regional operations.

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

International law and bilateral agreements are emerging as significant risk drivers for SCGP's operations in Fiber Packaging, Foodservice Packaging / Pulp and Paper Products, and Forestry Products. The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) introduces strict requirements for demonstrating sustainability and traceability of raw materials, with non-compliant products prohibited from entering the EU market. In addition, the EU Nature Restoration Law and Thailand's forthcoming Biodiversity Act will increase obligations for biodiversity protection, sustainable forest management, and environmental disclosure, potentially creating limitations on land use, forestry, and raw material sourcing.

(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:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

International law and bilateral agreements are emerging as significant risk drivers for SCGP's operations in Fiber Packaging, Foodservice Packaging / Pulp and Paper Products, and Forestry Products. The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) introduces strict requirements for demonstrating sustainability and traceability of raw materials, with non-compliant products prohibited from entering the EU market. In parallel, the EU Nature Restoration Law and Thailand's forthcoming Biodiversity Act will increase obligations for biodiversity protection, sustainable forest management, and environmental disclosure, creating potential limitations on land use, forestry practices, and raw material sourcing. These regulations elevate compliance costs but also strengthen SCGP's positioning in sustainable supply chains through traceability and certification systems.

(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

For the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), the estimated impact is 83 million THB, consisting of approximately 3 million THB for implementing enhanced traceability systems and around 80 million THB from potential revenue loss if products cannot be sold in the EU due to non-compliance. While this introduces material risks, SCGP's investment in certified sourcing and robust traceability processes supports continued EU market access and positions compliance as a competitive advantage. For the EU Nature Restoration Law and the Thai Biodiversity Act, the expected financial impact is about 4 million THB, mainly from FSC certification costs across Fiber Packaging, Packaging Paper, Foodservice Packaging / Pulp and Paper Products, and Forestry Products. These costs reinforce SCGP's credibility, strengthen customer trust, and align with sustainability-driven procurement.

(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

20000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Implementing enhanced traceability systems and FSC certification costs

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To address the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), SCGP has allocated approximately 16 million THB to strengthen traceability systems across its supply chain. This includes the development of digital monitoring tools, supplier due diligence processes, and verification mechanisms to ensure compliance with EU requirements. By investing in traceability, SCGP reduces the risk of product rejection in the EU market and turns compliance into a competitive advantage. In response to the EU Nature Restoration Law and the Thai Biodiversity Act, SCGP has incurred around 4 million THB in FSC certification costs across Fiber Packaging, Packaging Paper, Foodservice Packaging / Pulp and Paper Products, and Forestry Products. This certification ensures sustainable forest management, protects biodiversity, and

enhances credibility with customers who require certified products. The investment supports long-term market access, builds customer trust, and aligns SCGP with sustainability-driven procurement standards.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

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

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The anticipated effect of water stress risk on SCGP's financial position, performance, and cash flows is material. Water stress at facilities such as Phoenix Pulp & Paper Public Company Limited (Chi River Basin) and Thai Cane Paper Public Company Limited (Kabinburi, Bang Pakong River Basin) could result in reduced water availability for production, leading to lower output capacity, operational slowdowns, and increased costs for water sourcing and treatment. Such impacts would likely lead to reduced sales revenues, higher operating costs, and tighter cash flows in the short term. If water stress levels intensify or regulations on groundwater

abstraction become stricter, the long-term effect could weaken financial stability, increase operational risks, and put pressure on capital investment requirements for water recycling, efficiency programs, and alternative sourcing measures.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

156000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

106000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Water stewardship capital expenditure

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

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)

875000000

(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%

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

875000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In the reporting year, SCGP allocated capital expenditure across both climate transition and environmental management areas. Key categories include: 17 MB: Alternative Fuel – investments in boiler modification and fuel-switching projects to reduce reliance on fossil fuels. 605 MB: Energy Efficiency – upgrades of production processes and machinery to reduce energy consumption and operating costs. 253 MB: Renewable Power – expansion of on-site renewable power generation, such as solar.

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)

8100000

(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

These R&D expenses represent short-term costs but secure long-term fiber yield, reduce raw material risks, and stabilize supply for Fiber Packaging, Foodservice Packaging / Pulp and Paper Products, and Forestry Products and FSC certification fee

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

53000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

53000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

106000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

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

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

20000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

53000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

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

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

Potential loss from sale products to EU market

Forests

(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)

16000000

(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%

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

16000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Traceability system
[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

Myanmar
☑ Mae Klong

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

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

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

2

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

2

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

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

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

SCGP anticipates increasingly stringent carbon pricing systems, including potential carbon taxes and emissions trading schemes (ETS) across Southeast Asia and in export markets. To ensure compliance and manage long-term regulatory risks, SCGP has implemented a multi-layered strategy combining emissions reduction initiatives, efficiency upgrades, and internal economic mechanisms. A cornerstone of this strategy is the Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) mechanism, introduced in 2020 and currently applied at USD 25/tonCO_2e (2022–2024). ICP levels are determined using a combination of peer benchmarking, anticipated future carbon costs, and Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) analysis. This ensures alignment with international standards and represents the average abatement cost needed to achieve SCGP's 25% GHG reduction target by 2030 (from a 2020 baseline). ICP is fully integrated into financial feasibility assessments by monetizing GHG emissions and embedding them into investment and project evaluation. Projects are screened against both financial performance and carbon abatement potential, ensuring that only initiatives meeting SCGP's internal hurdle rate and decarbonization criteria advance to implementation. For example, biomass co-firing, renewable energy expansion, and high-efficiency machinery investments have been prioritized under this system. SCGP also applies ICP within its Technology Readiness Level (TRL) framework, using it as a decision-making tool to accelerate readiness and deployment of low-carbon projects. Projects requiring a higher ICP than the benchmark are deferred until economic conditions or technology costs improve, ensuring cost-effective compliance. To ensure governance and accountability, the Strategy and Growth (S&G) Department monitors ICP application and conducts annual post-audits of projects. These audits assess both financial returns and verified GHG reductions. If actual results deviate by more than 20% from the approved plan, corrective action is required, and ICP benchmarks may be adjusted accordingly. Results are reported directly to the Board of Directors, embedding carbon cost considerations into corporate oversight. Beyond ICP, SCGP's strategy includes: Efficiency upgrades using best available technologies. Increased renewable energy adoption, including biomass, biogas, and solar. Natural Climate Solutions (NCS) such as forest conservation. Economic mechanisms like promotion of green financing tools (sustainability-linked loans and green loans). Through this integrated approach, SCGP not only complies with current and anticipated regulations but also strengthens long-term competitiveness by internalizing carbon costs, mitigating financial risks, and unlocking opportunities in low-carbon products and sustainable financing.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ 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

(3.6.1.3) 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

☑ Indonesia

☑ Thailand

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

SCGP is advancing decarbonization opportunities across its pulp, paper, and fiber packaging operations. In Thailand, Siam Kraft Industry Co., Ltd. (Kanchanaburi & Banpong – Packaging Paper) has modified boilers to increase biomass co-firing, installed solar farm, and improved efficiency through turbo vacuum blower upgrades, boiler combustion optimization, and turbo air optimization. Thai Cane Paper Public Company Limited (Kanchanaburi & Prachinburi – Packaging Paper) has upgraded biomass boilers, added steam soot reduction, and adopted feedwater heating via absorption heat pumps. Thai Paper Co., Ltd. (Wangsala – Foodservice Packaging / Pulp and Paper Products) cut grid electricity through solar rooftop installation and energy-saving paper machine refiners. In fiber packaging, Thai Containers Group Co., Ltd. (various sites – Fiber Packaging) installed rooftop solar, added biomass boilers at Thai Container Khon Kaen, and applied AI-driven process optimization with blower replacement to boost efficiency. In Indonesia, PT Dayasa Aria Prima (Packaging Paper) raised biomass use from 2% to 10%, while PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk. (Packaging Paper) reduced energy consumption by replacing blowers at its Effluent Treatment Plant and introduced plastic waste reject from recycled paper as alternative fuel. These projects reflect SCGP's integrated strategy to expand renewable power, alternative fuels, energy efficiency, and low-carbon packaging solutions across its regional operations.

(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

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

The opportunity has a positive effect on SCGP's financial position and performance by reducing energy costs, lowering exposure to fossil fuel price volatility, and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions. In the reporting period, energy-saving projects such as biomass boiler modifications, solar rooftop and farm installations, blower replacements, and AI-driven process optimization collectively delivered measurable reductions in energy use and operating expenses. These initiatives not only strengthen cash flows through cost savings but also enhance resilience against future carbon pricing and regulatory risks. Furthermore, they support revenue growth by reinforcing SCGP's market positioning as a provider of low-carbon and sustainable packaging solutions, creating long-term competitiveness in both domestic and international markets.

(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)

70610000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

By implementing a portfolio of renewable energy, alternative fuel, projects across pulp, paper, and fiber packaging operations, SCGP has achieved total energy cost savings of approximately 71 million THB in the reporting period. These savings are driven by initiatives such as biomass co-firing to replace coal, solar rooftop and solar farm installations to substitute grid electricity, process optimization (e.g., blower replacement, combustion efficiency), and energy-efficient equipment upgrades. Together, these projects not only reduce operating expenses but also enhance SCGP's resilience to rising fossil fuel and electricity costs while lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

323600000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

By implementing renewable energy, alternative fuel, and energy efficiency projects across its pulp, paper, and fiber packaging operations, SCGP has delivered substantial operating cost savings and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. The principle for calculating the cost of this opportunity is based on the investment amount required to implement renewable energy projects, which is approximately THB 323 million. This investment underpins SCGP's integrated decarbonization strategy, supporting both financial performance and long-term climate resilience.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SCGP's strategy to realize opportunities focuses on accelerating the energy transition and enhancing energy efficiency across its operations. Key initiatives include shifting from coal to biomass and alternative fuels, expanding the use of renewable power such as solar farms and rooftop solar, and improving efficiency through advanced technologies like turbo vacuum blowers, boiler combustion optimization, AI-driven process optimization, and heat recovery systems. Examples include biomass boiler modifications and solar projects in Siam Kraft Industry Co., Ltd. and Thai Cane Paper Public Company Limited, solar and energy-saving refiners in Thai Paper Co., Ltd., and AI-driven blower upgrades and solar installations in Thai Containers Group Co., Ltd. In Indonesia, PT Dayasa Aria Prima expanded biomass co-firing while PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk. integrated alternative fuels and upgraded energy systems. By prioritizing these energy transition and efficiency measures, SCGP reduces its dependence on fossil fuels, lowers operational costs, achieves significant GHG reductions, and strengthens resilience against future energy price volatility and carbon regulations.

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

Markets

☑ Increased availability of products with reduced environmental impact [other than certified products]

(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

☑ Netherlands

☑ Thailand

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

SCGP is expanding the availability of products with reduced environmental impact by strengthening both local and international recycling systems. In Thailand, SCGP operates local sorting and traceability systems, including the "Old for New" program that substitutes imported virgin pulp with recycled paper and the utilization of fiber sludge to reduce landfill waste and dependency on virgin fiber. These measures enhance efficiency in energy, water, and raw material use while lowering operating costs. Internationally, Peute Papierrecycling B.V. and Peute Plasticrecycling B.V. in the Netherlands provide advanced packaging materials recycling, offering large-scale sorting and traceability capabilities that support closed-loop packaging for European customers. Together with SCGP's domestic recycling platforms, this integrated approach enables the company to supply a broader range of sustainable packaging, pulp, and paper products that meet growing demand for eco-friendly alternatives. Through these initiatives, SCGP not only mitigates risks related to raw material scarcity but also strengthens its competitive position in the circular economy by delivering packaging solutions with lower environmental impact.

(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

(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 circular economy initiatives are creating measurable financial benefits. The "Old For New" program and increased use of recycled raw materials (Imported recycled fiber, Domestic recycled fiber, and fiber sludge) reduce reliance on virgin pulp imports, lowering procurement costs and exposure to price fluctuations. These savings contribute directly to improved operating margins and more stable cash flows. On the revenue side, Green Choice products and the rising demand for sustainable packaging solutions generate new sales opportunities and strengthen competitiveness in both domestic and export markets. By combining cost savings from material substitution with revenue growth from sustainable products, these projects enhance overall financial resilience while aligning with SCGP's circular economy and ESG commitments.

(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)

25045000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figures were derived by assessing potential savings and revenues from circular economy and sustainable packaging initiatives. Calculations are based on price differentials between imported virgin raw materials and locally sourced recycled inputs (imported recycled fiber versus domestic recycled fiber), applied to estimated volumes of raw materials and fiber sludge.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

121000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost figures are calculated based on the additional expenses required to produce products with reduced environmental impact compared to conventional alternatives. These include: Raw material substitution: calculated as the price differential between imported virgin fibers and recycled inputs (Imported recycled fiber Domestic recycled fiber), applied to the estimated tonnage of recycled fiber and fiber sludge used. Operational costs: incremental costs from recycling, sorting, and processing systems (including investment in local and overseas recycling facilities such as Peute Papierrecycling B.V.), which improve sorting/traceability and supply of recycled inputs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SCGP is advancing a circular economy strategy by integrating recycled raw materials, alternative fibers, and resource efficiency into its core operations. To realize this opportunity, SCGP invests in recycling facilities both locally and internationally such as the operations of Peute Papierrecycling B.V. in the Netherlands and local sorting systems in Thailand to secure a stable supply of recycled fiber and improve traceability. Domestically, SCGP runs initiatives such as "Old For New" to encourage collection and recycling of used packaging, reducing dependence on virgin fiber and cutting procurement costs. At the production level, SCGP promotes the use of fiber sludge as an alternative raw material, alongside process upgrades that reduce waste to landfill and incineration while improving efficiency in water, energy, and material use.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

☑ Philippines

☑ Thailand

☑ Viet Nam

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mae Klong

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

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Using 2024 data, SCGP produced 6,061,000 tons while reducing water-withdrawal intensity from 13.0 to 12.7 m³/ton. The 0.3 m³/ton improvement equals a reduction of 1,818,300 m³ of water (0.3 × 6,061,000). At an assumed water cost of THB 2/m³, this yields an operating cost saving of about 3.64 million THB for the year. This efficiency gain lowers operating expenses and improves cash flows, while reducing exposure to water-abstraction costs; figures exclude any capex and assume stable prices and normal operating days.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

3640000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

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

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

106000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SCGP implements an integrated water management strategy to reduce water usage and consumption across its pulp, paper, and packaging operations. Key initiatives include optimizing water efficiency in production processes, recycling and reusing treated wastewater, and adopting advanced technologies to minimize water discharge. Effluent is treated to meet or exceed regulatory standards, while monitoring systems are in place to investigate incidents and identify opportunities for continuous improvement. In addition, SCGP promotes sustainable water use in surrounding agricultural communities and supports restoration of local water

ecosystems, which strengthens community relationships and ensures long-term water security. Employee training programs are conducted to enhance technical expertise in water management, ensuring integration and efficiency at the operational level. This opportunity is prioritized because water availability is critical to SCGP's core businesses in pulp and paper production. By reducing water withdrawal intensity and improving recycling rates, SCGP not only mitigates water-related risks but also lowers operating costs, enhances compliance, and builds resilience against climate-related water stress.

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

(3.6.1.8) 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)

108000000

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

119940000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Opportunities related to sustainability-linked loans (SLL) and green loans are expected to accelerate sales revenue growth from low-carbon and eco-friendly products while also reducing financing costs. In 2024, SCGP generated approximately 78,693 million THB revenue from eco products and realized an interest saving of 119.94 million THB from SLL and green loans.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

120000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The financial benefit was calculated as the total interest saving from sustainability-linked loans (SLL) and green loans in 2024. The amount consists of 114.15 million baht saving from SLL and 5.79 million baht saving from green loans, resulting in a combined interest saving of 119.94 million baht.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SCGP prioritizes energy transition and sustainable financing as key drivers to capture growth opportunities. To maximize potential realization, the company has implemented organization-specific projects such as biomass boiler modifications, solar rooftop and farm installations, AI-driven energy optimization, and adoption of alternative fuels from recycled materials. These projects reduce energy costs, cut GHG emissions, and create new low-carbon product offerings that strengthen market competitiveness. On the financing side, SCGP actively pursues Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs) and Green Loans, which provide preferential interest rates while reinforcing the company's commitment to climate targets. For example, interest savings in 2024 amounted to THB 119.94 million THB, supporting reinvestment into renewable energy, efficiency, and product innovation. This opportunity has been prioritized as a core part of SCGP's climate strategy because it directly supports the company's 25% GHG reduction target by 2030 (aligned with SBTi) while simultaneously delivering financial benefits, improving liquidity, and positioning SCGP as a leader in sustainable packaging in both domestic and international markets.

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 :Thailand's Board of Investment (BOI) incentives by applying for promotions related to renewable energy projects, energy conservation, or other ESG-aligned initiatives.

(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)

10000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Tax Incentives linked to Environmental Investment 10 Million THB

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

260000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Tax Incentives and Privileges from the Board of Investment (BOI) for Environmental Projects

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SCGP leverages Thailand's Board of Investment (BOI) tax incentives to reduce costs of sustainability projects. Key areas include solar energy (8-year tax exemption), energy efficiency machinery (4-year exemption), and smart plant initiatives (3-year exemption). These measures shorten project payback periods, enhance ESG investment returns, and strengthen access to green financing.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp6

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(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

☑ Indonesia

☑ Philippines

☑ Thailand

☑ Viet Nam

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

SCGP's Packaging Paper business, operated through subsidiaries such as Siam Kraft Industry Co., Ltd. (Thailand), Thai Cane Paper Public Company Limited (Thailand), Vina Kraft Paper Co., Ltd. (Vietnam), PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk. (Indonesia), PT Dayasa Aria Prima (Indonesia), and United Pulp and Paper Co., Inc. (Philippines), is increasingly driven by customer demand for certified and sustainable materials. These facilities focus on producing packaging paper with high recycled content, reducing reliance on virgin raw materials and enhancing compliance with international sustainability standards. To strengthen this capability, SCGP has expanded investments in recycling facilities and traceability systems, ensuring raw materials are sourced responsibly and in line with global regulations. In addition, Peute Papierrecycling B.V. (Netherlands) provides an upstream supply of recycled paper, reinforcing SCGP's closed-loop model and supporting the circular economy. This integrated value chain enables SCGP to deliver sustainable packaging solutions that meet the evolving requirements of global customers. The rising demand creates opportunities to increase revenues from high-value sustainable products, expand export market access, and reinforce long-term partnerships with key B2B customers worldwide.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The introduction of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) presents both compliance costs and significant revenue opportunities for SCGP.

(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:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-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's integrated packaging solutions position the company to benefit financially from stricter EPR and PPWR regulations. The anticipated effect is stable revenue growth from sustainable products, improved access to regulated markets, and stronger long-term cash flows through enhanced competitiveness.

(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)

9421000000

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

10468000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figure of 10,468 million THB reflects SCGP's enhanced competitiveness arising from its end-to-end packaging solutions. By covering the full value chain from certified fiber sourcing, recycling, and traceability systems to design, production, and sustainable packaging offerings SCGP is well positioned to meet stricter regulatory requirements under EPR and PPWR. This integrated capability not only secures compliance but also creates a competitive advantage, enabling SCGP to capture greater market share and unlock revenue growth opportunities in both domestic and international markets.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

121000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Capital Expenditure 121 million THB

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SCGP embeds circular economy principles through end-to-end packaging solutions, including recycling, traceability, sustainable product design, and packaging-as-a-service. Key initiatives cover increased recycled fiber use, biomass recovery, eco-design, and compliance with EPR/PPWR. These strategies enhance competitiveness, reduce costs, and support revenue growth from sustainable packaging in global markets.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp7

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify :Energy efficiency

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

☑ Philippines

☑ Thailand

☑ Viet Nam

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

SCGP is advancing decarbonization opportunities across its pulp, paper, and fiber packaging operations. In Thailand, SCGP invest on process optimization such as Turbo vacuum blower, AI-driven process optimization with blower replacement to boost efficiency. In Indonesia, SCGP invest on replacing blowers at its Effluent Treatment Plant and improving Heater pump dryer at Batico. We are expanding all optimization projects to every operational location, ensuring that best practices are consistently applied across our facilities. This approach not only enables us to reduce overall energy consumption but also maximizes process efficiency, allowing us to achieve sustainable energy use while improving operational performance

(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

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

The opportunity has a positive effect on SCGP's financial position and performance by reducing energy costs, lowering exposure to fossil fuel price volatility, and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions. In the reporting period, energy-saving projects such as blower replacements, and AI-driven process optimization collectively delivered measurable reductions in energy use and operating expenses. These initiatives not only strengthen cash flows through cost savings but also enhance

resilience against future carbon pricing and regulatory risks. Furthermore, they support revenue growth by reinforcing SCGP's market positioning as a provider of low-carbon and sustainable packaging solutions, creating long-term competitiveness in both domestic and international markets.

(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)

246070000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

By implementing a project of energy efficiency improvement and process optimization across pulp, paper, and fiber packaging operations, SCGP has achieved total energy cost savings of approximately 246 million THB in the reporting period. These savings are driven by initiatives such as process optimization (e.g., blower replacement, combustion efficiency), and energy-efficient equipment upgrades. Together, these projects not only reduce operating expenses but also enhance SCGP's resilience to rising fossil fuel and electricity costs while lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

440780000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Capital expense from process optimization project in 2024

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SCGP's strategy to realize opportunities focuses on accelerating the energy transition and enhancing energy efficiency across its operations. Key initiatives include shifting from coal to biomass and alternative fuels, expanding the use of renewable power such as solar farms and rooftop solar, and improving efficiency through advanced technologies like turbo vacuum blowers, boiler combustion optimization, AI-driven process optimization, and heat recovery systems. Examples include biomass boiler modifications and solar projects in Siam Kraft Industry Co., Ltd. and Thai Cane Paper Public Company Limited, solar and energy-saving refiners in Thai Paper Co., Ltd., and AI-driven blower upgrades and solar installations in Thai Containers Group Co., Ltd. In Indonesia, PT Dayasa Aria Prima expanded biomass co-firing while PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk. integrated alternative fuels and upgraded energy systems. By prioritizing these energy transition and efficiency

measures, SCGP reduces its dependence on fossil fuels, lowers operational costs, achieves significant GHG reductions, and strengthens resilience against future energy price volatility and carbon regulations.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp8

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

☑ Improved community relations

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Thailand

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mekong

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Increase direct operating cost

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

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

2000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

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

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp9

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Increased availability of products with reduced environmental impact [other than certified products]

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

☑ Thailand

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

SCGP procures recycled paper from diverse sources, both locally in Thailand and internationally. The international paper's origin can be traced back to its export port and is primarily sourced from contracted suppliers, traders, brokers, or commodity markets. Domestically, SCGP obtains recycled paper from a wider array of sources, including independent and company-affiliated smallholders, single or multiple contracted producers, traders/brokers/commodity markets, and contracted

suppliers (processors and manufacturers). Combined with SCGP's local recycling programs, this comprehensive sourcing strategy allows SCGP to offer a wider variety of sustainable packaging, pulp, and paper products, meeting the increasing demand for eco-friendly options. This approach reduces the risk of raw material shortages and reinforces SCGP's competitive edge in the circular economy by providing packaging solutions with a reduced environmental footprint.

(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

(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 circular economy efforts are boosting the use of recycled materials like imported recycled fiber, domestic recycled fiber, and fiber sludge. This reduces the need to import virgin pulp, which lowers procurement costs and protects against price volatility, ultimately improving operating margins and stabilizing cash flow. Simultaneously, the company's Green Choice products and the increasing demand for sustainable packaging are creating new sales opportunities and strengthening its competitive position in both local and international markets. By combining cost savings from using recycled materials with increased revenue from sustainable products, SCGP is improving its financial stability while also meeting its circular economy and ESG goals

(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)

26299000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figures were derived by assessing potential savings and revenues from circular economy and sustainable packaging initiatives. Calculations are based on price differentials between imported virgin raw materials and locally sourced recycled inputs (imported recycled fiber versus domestic recycled fiber), applied to estimated volumes of raw materials and fiber sludge.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

121000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost figures are determined by the extra expenses needed to create eco-friendly products compared to traditional ones. This involves calculating the price difference between virgin fibers and recycled materials (both imported and domestic), and then applying that difference to the estimated amount of recycled fiber and fiber sludge used.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SCGP is implementing a circular economy strategy by incorporating recycled raw materials, alternative fibers, and efficient resource use into its main activities. To achieve this, SCGP employs purchase management and supply chain risk management strategies to ensure a reliable supply of recycled fiber and enhance traceability. This promotes the collection and recycling of used packaging, decreasing reliance on virgin fiber and lowering procurement expenses. In production, SCGP encourages the use of fiber sludge as an alternative raw material and implements process improvements to minimize waste sent to landfills and incinerators, while also increasing efficiency in the use of water, energy, and materials.
[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:

☑ OPEX

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

258000000

(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

258 million THB cost saving from Capital Expenditure, compare to revenue 132784 million THB

Forests

(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)

51344000000

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

Select from:
☑ 31-40%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

51,344 million THB (Opp2+Opp9); calculations are based on price differentials between imported virgin raw materials and locally sourced recycled inputs (imported recycled fiber versus domestic recycled fiber), applied to estimated volumes of raw materials and fiber sludge, compared to total revenue of 132,784 million THB.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

5640000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

3.64 million THB; the financial effect was calculated by comparing water withdrawal intensity levels. Using 2024 production of 6,061,000 tons, the baseline scenario assumed 13.0 m^3/ton, while actual performance achieved 12.7 m^3/ton. The 0.3 m^3/ton reduction equates to 1,818,300 m^3 less water consumed. Applying an assumed cost of THB 2/m^3, this results in savings of approximately 3.64 million THB, compared to total revenue of 132,784 million THB. The total annual cost for water sharing to community is estimated at around 2 million THB, which covers fees for water extraction, electricity for pumping and distribution, and treatment expenses

Climate change

(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)

129940000

(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

129 million THB; opportunities related to sustainability-linked loans (SLL) and green loans are expected to accelerate sales revenue growth from low-carbon and eco-friendly products, while also reducing financing costs and tax expenses of around 10 million THB, compared to total revenue of 132,784 million THB.

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)

10468000000

(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

10,468 million THB reflects SCGP's enhanced competitiveness arising from its end-to-end packaging solutions. By covering the full value chain from certified fiber sourcing, recycling, and traceability systems to design, production, and sustainable packaging offerings SCGP is well positioned to meet stricter regulatory requirements under EPR and PPWR, compared to total revenue of 132,784 million THB.
[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)

20211125-scgp-diversity-and-inclusion-policy-en.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ 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 oversights 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 oversights 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 oversights 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 oversights 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 annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board defines the medium and long-term business goals that promote sustainable value creation to SCGP and benefit all stakeholders. It also tracks ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) responsibility performance, and ensures the Management allocates and manages resources efficiently and effectively. Furthermore, the Board monitors the implementation of the Company's strategies and sets policies to develop and improve operations relating to ESG, water

execution, including increased awareness and capability building of employees and stakeholders. The Board of Directors appoints and tasks various committees with water-related responsibilities: Audit Committee, Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee, including Remuneration Committee. The Audit Committee oversights overview of water-related risks and opportunities, including considering the water consumption reduction plans. The Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee oversights 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 oversights 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 oversights 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

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ 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:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ 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's Climate Governance and CEO-Led Actions SCGP recognizes the critical importance of climate-related issues, as they impact corporate decisions, business transformation, and innovation portfolios. The CEO, representing the Board of Directors, is tasked with overseeing all environmental matters including risk management, investment strategies, operational eco-efficiency, stakeholder engagement, and innovation. The CEO chairs two key committees focused on climate matters: the ESG Committee and the Risk Management Committee. The ESG Committee governs ESG policies, strategies, target setting, and monitoring, covering climate-related issues, energy management, and nature-based climate solutions. The Risk Management Committee (RMC) evaluates and approves climate strategies, assesses climate risks and opportunities, reviews risk appetite and profiles, monitors risk management performance, uses scenario analysis, and implements Business Continuity Management (BCM) to mitigate business disruptions. Climate responsibilities are part of the CEO's annual performance review. Key climate decisions by the CEO include: 1.Declaring a Net Zero ambition by 2050 (2020). 2.Setting a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2020 baseline (2021). 3.Raising the reduction target to 25% by 2030 in line with Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) (2023). 4.Approving an Internal Carbon Price (ICP) of USD 25/ton CO_2e for new investments (2022-2024). 5.Authorizing energy and climate-related investments under SCGP's authority. 6.Reviewing climate-related risks and opportunities regularly. 7.In 2024, reinforcing commitment to GHG reduction through TCFD reporting. 8.Encouraging personnel to participate in policy advocacy, including feedback on government climate legislation such as the Climate Change Act. in 2024 9.Approving environmental capital investments totaling 678 million Baht in 2024.

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

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

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, policy & strategy, operational eco-efficiency, stakeholder engagement, compliance, value chain management, 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's representative, oversees environmental matters including risk management, investment, strategy, operational eco-efficiency, stakeholder engagement, and innovation. CEO also directs water-related efforts—covering impacts, risks, and opportunities—ensuring compliance with corporate policies, setting water targets, evaluating environmental scenarios, developing water-conscious business strategies, managing budgets, and prioritizing sustainable water use. CEO chairs ESG and Risk Management Committees, both of which address water-related issues. Key decisions include: 1.Appointing SCGP's Water Management Committee to set integrated policies on water use and discharge, define targets, assess risks, monitor 2.performance, and propose preventive measures. And benchmarking performance and evaluating new water-saving technologies. 3.Announcing a water reduction goal in 2021, and in 2024, setting a target to reduce water withdrawal intensity by 10% by 2030 compare with 2022. 4.Approving ongoing water projects and related investments, including a 678 million THB environmental budget in 2024. 5.Encouraging staff involvement in 2024 policy advocacy, including feedback on soil and groundwater contaminated regulations. 6.Annually joining community check dam construction to support watershed and forest conservation.

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

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

SCGP has established a policy (per the 2022 Board resolution) whereby Board members are eligible to receive bonuses of up to 0.5% of dividends distributed to shareholders. The company conducts an annual review of performance evaluation criteria for executives and managers, focusing on four key areas: Financial

Performance, Customers & Centricity, Cost Management, and ESG Sustainability & People. ESG accounts for 20% of the assessment and encompasses all environmental aspects, including climate, water, and forest initiatives. Climate-related KPIs have been embedded across all employees responsible for addressing climate change, spanning all subsidiaries. This includes executive roles such as the CEO, COOs, ESG & Sustainability Director, Engineering Director, as well as managers and operational staff. Incentives linked to climate-related performance are incorporated into the annual appraisal process in the form of variable compensation, which may take the form of bonuses or promotion

Forests

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

SCGP has established a policy (per the 2022 Board resolution) whereby Board members are eligible to receive bonuses of up to 0.5% of dividends distributed to shareholders. The company conducts an annual review of performance evaluation criteria for executives and manage 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

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

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

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

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 is firmly committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 25% by 2030 compared with the base year 2020, reflecting the company's dedication to conducting business sustainably and responsibly towards the environment. Typically, the corporate executive team, including the CEO, holds direct responsibility for achieving the GHG reduction targets across all SCGP operations, both in Thailand and overseas. GHG reduction serves as a key performance indicator (KPI) for evaluating executive performance. To motivate and encourage commitment to achieving climate-related goals, SCGP has linked variable bonuses to GHG reduction

performance. These variable bonuses are reviewed annually and are integrated into the overall ESG performance appraisal for executives, covering not only GHG reduction but also water management and other environmental sustainability aspects.

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

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.

Forests

(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

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

☑ Improvements in commodity production efficiency

☑ Improvements in commodity volume data collection, reporting and third-party verification/certification

Policies and commitments

☑ Increase in verified compliance with Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) policies and/or commitments

☑ Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with smallholders on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

☑ 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 been committed to zero deforestation and forest conversion since 2017, ensuring that its timber products are sourced from land that was not converted from natural forests after 2015. As part of its Nature Positive approach, SCGP aims to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, using a 2020 baseline, with the ultimate goal of full recovery by 2050. Typically, the corporate executive team has direct responsibility for achieving these targets, covering all SCGP operations both in Thailand and overseas. Forest-related targets serve as a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for evaluating executive performance. To motivate and encourage commitment to environmental goals, SCGP has linked variable bonuses to environmental performance. These variable bonuses are reviewed annually and are incorporated into the overall ESG performance appraisal for executives, covering not only GHG reduction, water management, and forest management but also other aspects of environmental sustainability.

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

The Chief Operating Officer's (COO) performance is evaluated based on SCGP’s forest management KPIs, especially the goal of deforestation- and forest conversion- free. The COO is crucial in advancing this initiative by allocating budget resources and closely monitoring progress to prevent deforestation in the supply chain and promote sustainable biodiversity using universal indicators. Responsibilities include setting sustainable forest management policies, objectives, and targets in accordance with FSC™ standards. The COO also supports the Nature Positive target by establishing the Nature Positive Committee in 2024, which collaborates with the ESG Committee. The Nature Positive committee monitors SCGP's forest-related performance and progress to ensure alignment with established targets.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

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

☑ Other engagement-related metrics, please specify :Restore ecosystems related to water sources and support water supply for communities and agricultural use.

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

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

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

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents

☑ Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations

☑ Reduction/elimination of environmental incidents and/or environmental notices (notices of violation)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

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

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

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

☑ Improvements in commodity production efficiency

☑ Improvements in commodity volume data collection, reporting and third-party verification/certification

Policies and commitments

☑ Increase in verified compliance with Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) policies and/or commitments

☑ Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with smallholders on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

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

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

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

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting

☑ Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach

☑ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain

☑ Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify

☑ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify :Target date 2017

☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :Target date 2017

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

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

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

scgp-supplier-code-of-conduct-en.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ WBCSD Forests Solutions Group

☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

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

FSC: SCGP is committed to the continuous conservation of forests and biodiversity. The FSC™ Management Committee oversees and monitors sustainable forest management according to Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC™) standards. In 2024 SCGP, have been certified 98% Sustainable Forestry Management (FSCTM - Forest Stewardship Council). WBCSD: Joining as a member of WBCSD's Forest Solutions Group (FSG) and provides environmental and social information support to create guidelines related to forest products and deforestation. TCFD: SCGP adheres to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework to analyze risks and opportunities arising from climate change and have set a target to achieve Net-Zero emissions by 2050. UNGC: SCGP participated in the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) since mid of 2022, supporting the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact in the areas of human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption, Committing to making those principles part of our strategy, culture, and day-to-day operations and, collaborating, driving any

policies or declaration to enhance societal goals, such as UN SDGs, including the intention to address the issue of Preventing and solving problems caused by climate change,Reduce external water use, preserve natural water sources, and prevent deforestation, among others. SCGP participated in the seminar on the topic " Partnership for Human Capital 5.0 – Towards Sustainable Intelligence" with UNGCNT, to develop human capital and adapt to the challenges and sustainable global trends. SBTi: Target set and committed for GHG emission reduction based on scientifically accepted and internationally recognized standards and aligning with the goals of the Paris Agreement. The initiative seeks to establish targets and find ways to reduce the impact of climate change. In 2023, SCGP set a new target to increase its greenhouse gas emission reduction at 25% (vs based year 2020) by 2030 to align with Science Based Target (SBTi) TNFD: In 2025, SCGP became part of the initial adoption of the TNFD framework to assess nature-related aspects, together with our parent company, SCG. The assessment includes significant impacts and dependencies related to climate, air emissions, water, waste, forest, and biodiversity. SCGP's Taskforce on Nature related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) report has been publicly disclosed since May 2025. This report can be downloaded in SCGP's website.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

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

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

COP UNGC for 4.11.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Voluntary government register

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

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

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

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

Standard, complying with laws like the Forest Plantation Act, National Land Policy Committee Act and many acts as well as international treaties. Our ongoing partnership with the Forest Industry Organization (FIO) highlights our commitment to sustainable forestry practices. SCGP collaborates with the Department of Lands and works with the Royal Forest Department to distribute Eucalyptus seedlings for forest restoration. They also partner with the Forestry Research Center and Kasetsart University for biodiversity assessment and the Forest Resource Management Office for conservation projects.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

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

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

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

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

206510

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

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

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

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

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

125190

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

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

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

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

125190

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

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

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

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

125190

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

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

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

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

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

These matters are addressed in Sustainability report, as referenced on page as follow: Governance on page3-8 Strategy and risk management on page 69-78 Metrics and target on page 81-112

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

sd-report-2024-en_FINAL.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

To enhance transparency in corporate environmental reporting, SCGP has integrated non-financial metrics and data into its mainstream financial reports. This integration enables stakeholders and data users to clearly understand how SCGP communicates its environmental strategies, greenhouse gas emissions, water and resource dependencies, biodiversity considerations, as well as related impacts, risks, and opportunities, and through which channels these communications are made. The company's environmental disclosures are aligned with international reporting standards and frameworks, including TCFD, GRI, and SASB, ensuring that the information provided is credible, comprehensive, and comparable. By incorporating environmental data into financial reporting, SCGP enables investors and stakeholders to assess the company's environmental performance, understand its sustainability commitments, and evaluate potential risks and opportunities that may impact business operations. This integrated reporting approach not only enhances transparency but also supports informed and responsible decision-making, reflecting SCGP's commitment to conducting business sustainably and responsibly across all operations and its value chain.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

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

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

tcfd-report-2025.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

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

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

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

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

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

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

SCGP AR EN 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Stock Exchange of Thailand(SET) requires listed companies to prepare an Annual Report as a key channel for communicating important information about the company's financial performance and operations in a transparent and comprehensive manner to investors and stakeholders. Beyond reporting financial results and business performance indicators, the Annual Report also serves as a tool to communicate the company's short- and long-term strategies, operational direction, as

well as policies and risk management approaches. In terms of sustainability reporting, the Annual Report covers the company's social, environmental, and governance (ESG) responsibilities. Specifically, the environmental section reports on resource management, minimizing environmental impacts, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and efficient use of energy, water, and materials, along with other sustainability measures implemented to support sustainable business operations. Such reporting enables investors and stakeholders to assess the company's efforts to balance business growth with environmental stewardship, while ensuring full compliance with legal requirements and the regulations of SET

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Water pollution indicators

☑ Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

☑ Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

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

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

scg-tnfd-report-2025-en.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

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

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:
☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(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 1.7°C 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 :Biodiversity Importance such as Protected Areas (PAs), Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Sensitive Species (IBAT)

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(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

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To facilitate effective implementation, SCGP aligns its efforts with the guidelines established by the Taskforce on Nature related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). SCGP carefully examined how the activities interact with the natural world. By analyzing operations, value chains, and geographical presence. SCGP consulted with ERM Thailand as a global leader in sustainability consulting services. The following steps followed the LEAP approach from TNFD, which is the core assessment framework guiding organizations through a structured process to integrate nature-related considerations into enterprise risk management and decision-making. This approach helps companies systematically identify, assess, and respond to nature-related risks and opportunities by: 1) Locating interfaces with nature 2) Evaluating dependencies and impacts 3) Assessing risks and opportunities 4) Preparing to respond to risks and opportunities, and report. SCGP's TNFD report has been publicly disclosed online since May 2025. In order to locate the priority sites that interface with nature the most, third-party global open-source datasets are used to

determine the state of nature and asset red flags. These are assessed across four dimensions: 1) biodiversity importance, 2) water stress 3) ecosystem integrity and 4) ecosystem service delivery importance. In the assessment of sensitive locations on the dimension of biodiversity importance, SCGP assessed on the dataset of Protected Areas (PAs), Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and Sensitive Species (IBAT). Protected Areas (PAs): A 5 km radius buffer around the site location to assess the proximity of Protected Areas (PAs). Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): KBAs are crucial sites for global biodiversity, essential for species and habitat preservation. Sensitive Species (IBAT): IBAT, maintained by the IBAT Alliance, provides scientific information from sources like the IUCN Red List to inform decisions affecting critical biodiversity.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Protected Areas (PAs): The rationale for establishing Protected Areas (PAs) involves safeguarding biodiversity and natural heritage by preserving habitats and species, ensuring ecosystem services like climate regulation and water quality, and supporting sustainable human development through ecotourism and research opportunities. Areas intersecting with a PA within this buffer are prioritized as potential sensitive locations. Sites within 5 km of a Protected Area are prioritized for consideration as sensitive locations. Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): The rationale for Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) is to identify, map, and conserve sites of global significance for the persistence of biodiversity, providing a scientifically standardized framework for prioritizing conservation efforts, informing policy, and guiding investment decisions to effectively halt and reverse biodiversity loss. By focusing on KBAs—sites critical for threatened species and ecosystems—conservation resources can achieve greater impact, contributing to the achievement of global targets, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Priority is given to sites overlapping with or near KBAs due to their significance in global biodiversity conservation. Sensitive Species (IBAT): IBAT, provide proximity indices of the likely presence of threatened species or protected areas with a range of distances. Sites overlapping with areas of sensitive species (as identified by IBAT) are prioritized for conservation efforts to protect critical biodiversity.

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

☑ Policy

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(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

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Operation cost

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Water-related Scenario Analysis SCGP has identified and disclosed its approach to managing water-related issues, covering both dependency and impact risks across its supply chain, in alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD, Report 2025). To assess physical climate risks, SCGP applies WRI Aqueduct, ThinkHazard, GFDRR, World Economic Forum (WEF) and the Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) in conducting scenario analysis across its operational regions in Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Indonesia. The focus is on flooding and drought, which directly affect business continuity. Assumptions: 1.The assessment covers sites and facilities with a history of flooding and drought events, reflecting recurring risks that may reoccur in the future. 2.The expansion of communities and other industries into areas surrounding SCGP facilities is expected to increase competition for water resources, leading to water stress areas. 3.The integration of WRI Aqueduct with local meteorological data is used to analyze flood and drought risk levels across regions and link the findings with SCGP's contingency planning. Uncertainties 1.Water regulations: The stringency of regulations, especially requirements for facilities consuming over 30,000 m³/day, may change, impacting operational compliance. 2.Climate variability: Unpredictable phenomena such as El Niño/La Niña and monsoons could reduce the accuracy of forecasts. 3.Local data availability: Variations in data quality and granularity across countries may affect the reliability of scenario models. Constraints 1.Technological limitations: Advanced water management technologies—such as large-scale storage systems or sophisticated water infrastructure—often involve high investment costs and may not yet be economically viable in all regions. 2.Infrastructure limitations: Public infrastructure such as dams, reservoirs, and distribution networks in certain regions may not be sufficient to handle extreme climate variability. 3.Stakeholder acceptance: Shifts in water management approaches, such as water reuse or reallocation, may face concerns from local communities and other stakeholders.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SCGP assesses water-related risks using internationally recognized tools such as WRI Aqueduct, ThinkHazard, data from World Economic Forum (WEF), and satellite imagery from GISTDA (Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency). These tools are integrated with the Early Warning System (EWS) through an Application Programming Interface (API) into Power BI, enabling real-time monitoring, analysis, and visualization of water conditions via dedicated dashboards. In addition, SCGP has developed preparedness and contingency plans to address multiple water-related crises, including water scarcity, drought, and flooding. The analysis relies on reliable data sources such as WRI Aqueduct and national meteorological agencies. The use of scenario analysis provides SCGP with several key benefits: 1.Alignment with Global Standards – Ensures SCGP's strategies are consistent with leading sustainability and disclosure frameworks (e.g., TCFD), enhancing international credibility. 2.Strategic Planning and Risk Management – Supports long-term business continuity by preparing for a range of climate-related futures. 3.Regulatory Compliance – Enables SCGP to anticipate and comply with evolving water-use regulations, particularly in high-consumption operations. 4.Financial Impact Assessment – Helps SCGP evaluate potential financial implications of water-related risks and integrate them into investment and resource allocation decisions. 5.Stakeholder Communication – Strengthens transparency by providing data-driven insights to regulators, investors, communities, and other stakeholders. 6.Technological and Market Adaptation – Guides investment in innovative water management technologies and positions SCGP to respond to changing

market expectations. By adopting scenario analysis, SCGP not only manages current water-related risks but also builds resilience against future uncertainties, ensuring sustainable growth across its diverse operational regions.

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 1.5°C 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.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available water scenario, please specify :ThinkHazard

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(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

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Water-related Scenario Analysis SCGP has identified and disclosed its approach to managing water-related issues, covering both dependency and impact risks across its supply chain, in alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD, Report 2025). To assess physical climate risks, SCGP applies WRI Aqueduct, ThinkHazard, GFDRR, World Economic Forum (WEF) and the Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) in conducting scenario analysis across its operational regions in Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Indonesia. The focus is on flooding and drought, which directly affect business continuity. Assumptions: 1.The assessment covers sites and facilities with a history of flooding and drought events, reflecting recurring risks that may reoccur in the future. 2.The expansion of communities and other industries into areas surrounding SCGP facilities is expected to increase competition for water resources, leading to water stress areas. 3.The integration of WRI Aqueduct with local meteorological data is used to analyze flood and drought risk levels across regions and link the findings with SCGP's contingency planning. Uncertainties 1.Water regulations: The stringency of regulations, especially requirements for facilities consuming over 30,000 m^3/day, may change, impacting operational compliance. 2.Climate variability: Unpredictable phenomena such as El Niño/La Niña and monsoons could reduce the accuracy of forecasts. 3.Local data availability: Variations in data quality and granularity across countries may affect the reliability of scenario models. Constraints 1.Technological limitations: Advanced water management technologies—such as large-scale storage systems or sophisticated water infrastructure—often involve high investment costs and may not yet be economically viable in all regions. 2.Infrastructure limitations: Public infrastructure such as dams, reservoirs, and distribution networks in certain regions may not be sufficient to handle extreme climate variability. 3.Stakeholder acceptance: Shifts in water management approaches, such as water reuse or reallocation, may face concerns from local communities and other stakeholders.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SCGP assesses water-related risks using internationally recognized tools such as WRI Aqueduct, ThinkHazard, data from World Economic Forum (WEF), and satellite imagery from GISTDA (Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency). These tools are integrated with the Early Warning System (EWS) through an Application Programming Interface (API) into Power BI, enabling real-time monitoring, analysis, and visualization of water conditions via dedicated dashboards. In addition, SCGP has developed preparedness and contingency plans to address multiple water-related crises, including water scarcity, drought, and flooding. The analysis relies on reliable data sources such as WRI Aqueduct and national meteorological agencies. The use of scenario analysis provides SCGP with several key benefits: 1.Alignment with Global Standards – Ensures SCGP's strategies are consistent with leading sustainability and disclosure frameworks (e.g., TCFD), enhancing international credibility. 2.Strategic Planning and Risk Management – Supports long-term business continuity by preparing for a range of climate-related futures. 3.Regulatory Compliance – Enables SCGP to anticipate and comply with evolving water-use regulations, particularly in high-consumption operations. 4.Financial Impact Assessment – Helps SCGP evaluate potential financial implications of water-related risks and integrate them into investment and resource allocation decisions. 5.Stakeholder Communication – Strengthens transparency by providing data-driven insights to regulators, investors, communities, and other stakeholders. 6.Technological and Market Adaptation – Guides investment in innovative water management technologies and positions SCGP to respond to changing market expectations. By adopting scenario analysis, SCGP not only manages current water-related risks but also builds resilience against future uncertainties, ensuring sustainable growth across its diverse operational regions.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Forests scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available forests scenario, please specify :Ecosystem Integrity such as Land Use Land Cover - ESRI Sentinel Satellite Imagery, Mean Species Abundance (MSA)

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(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

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To ensure effective execution, SCGP adheres to the guidelines set by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). SCGP has meticulously assessed its interactions with the environment by analyzing its operations, value chains, and geographical footprint. In this endeavor, SCGP sought guidance from ERM Thailand, a recognized leader in sustainability consulting. Moving forward, SCGP adopted the TNFD's LEAP approach, a central assessment framework designed to guide organizations in integrating nature-related factors into their risk management and strategic decisions. This approach enables companies to systematically identify, evaluate, and address risks and opportunities related to nature by: 1) Identifying points of interaction with nature, 2) Evaluating dependencies and impacts, 3) Assessing potential risks and opportunities, and 4) Developing responses to risks and opportunities, including reporting mechanisms. SCGP's TNFD report has been publicly disclosed online since May 2025. Land Use Land Cover - ESRI Sentinel Satellite Imagery: Sentinel-2 provides annual 10-meter resolution maps (satellite imagery) of Earth's land surface. The 2022 data informs land use land cover (LULC) classifications, aiding in policy and land management decisions. Mean Species Abundance (MSA): MSA measures local biodiversity conditions, with values ranging from 0 (all original species extinct) to 1 (species composition unaffected). MSA reflects the impact of stressors on species abundance compared to undisturbed scenarios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Land Use Land Cover - ESRI Sentinel Satellite Imagery: Land use and cover within the site are assessed using 9 LULC categories to inform environmental impact and policy decisions. Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision, including benefits to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and stakeholders. Mean Species Abundance (MSA): The rationale for Mean Species Abundance (MSA) is to provide a quantifiable measure of local biodiversity intactness by comparing the average abundance of species in a given habitat to that of an undisturbed, natural reference state. MSA serves as an early warning indicator of ecosystem degradation, signaling subtle changes before species are locally extinct, and allows for better understanding and mitigation of pressures like land use, climate change, and infrastructure development. Sites with low MSA values (indicating significant biodiversity loss) are considered more sensitive and require attention.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Forests scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available forests scenario, please specify :ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks, and Exposure)

(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

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(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

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact
☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate
☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth
☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To ensure effective execution, SCGP follows the guidelines of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). SCGP has carefully assessed its interactions with the natural world by analyzing its operations, value chains, and geographical locations. In this process, they consulted with ERM Thailand, a global leader in sustainability consulting. SCGP adopted the TNFD's LEAP approach, a framework that helps organizations incorporate nature-related considerations into their risk management and decision-making. This approach involves: 1) Locating interfaces with nature, 2) Evaluating dependencies and impacts, 3) Assessing risks and opportunities, and 4) Preparing to respond to risks and opportunities, and reporting. SCGP's TNFD report has been available online since May 2025. Following the E-Evaluate steps of LEAP, the ENCORE tool was utilized to identify the relevant impacts and dependencies for SCGP. The results were then validated with SCGP's working team to ensure that the identified impacts and dependencies were significant for the SCG group. This evaluation forms part of the "Evaluate" phase in the TNFD's LEAP approach, focusing on understanding how SCGP's activities both depend on and impact nature. ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks, and Exposure) was used to identify nature-related impacts and dependencies across operations and the supply chain. This tool analyzes how the business interacts with nature through two key pathways: 1) Impact pathways – These illustrate how SCGP's activities influence natural systems and ecosystem services. 2) Dependency pathways – These highlight how SCG's business relies on nature's services and how changes in nature's condition can impact operations. These pathways help structure the analysis in the ENCORE tool by showing both how the company affects nature and how it is affected by changes in nature. SCGP identified and prioritized key business activities within selected sites using the ENCORE tool. According to ENCORE tool, the assessment of nature-related impacts & dependencies highlighted several key areas of concern. SCGP has various nature-related impacts categorized by priority. SCGP acknowledges this critical relationship with water resources across the diverse portfolio. SCGP adopts efficient production practices and a circular economy to reduce resource dependencies and operational disruptions for important resources.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The rationale for the ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure) tool is to provide businesses and financial institutions with a standardized framework and data to understand their dependencies on and impacts on nature. By connecting economic activities to ecosystem services, ENCORE helps users identify nature-related risks and opportunities to inform decision-making, comply with frameworks like the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and take steps toward nature-positive outcomes.
[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 a long-term target for achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050 and a near-term target to reduce greenhouse gas emission 25% (from base year 2020) 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.

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

☑ 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

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. Following Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standards can conduct a broader search on capacity building programs related to sustainable forestry, biodiversity and wood supply.

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

☑ 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 has set an ambitious target to reduce water withdrawal by 35% by 2025 compared to the Business-as-Usual (BAU) level, using 2014 as the base year. In addition, in 2024, a new target was announced: a 10% reduction in water withdrawal intensity per ton of production by 2030, compared with the base year of 2022. To support these targets, SCGP actively manages water-related risks, including both dependency-related and impact-related risks, which are integrated into physical risk assessments throughout the supply chain and conducted following the guidelines of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Risk assessments indicate that risks from drought and flooding may increase in the future, along with regulatory and reputational risks. SCGP has prepared by managing operations through a Water Management Committee at each site and monitoring via the Business Continuity Management (BCM) unit. SCGP has also established ongoing strategies and management practices for water management as follows: Water Usage Reduction based on 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle): 1.SCGP applies the 3Rs in water management by reducing water consumption, reusing, and recycling water within production processes. This strategy helps reduce dependence on external water sources and improve overall water efficiency. 2.Integrated Water Management: SCGP has established a Water Management Committee responsible for developing and implementing strategies to manage water risks and improve water efficiency in production processes and products. 3.Oversight and Monitoring:

SCGP closely monitors water efficiency using key performance indicators (KPIs), with senior executives actively participating in the process. This ensures that appropriate water usage targets are set and water consumption is effectively governed each year. 4.Wastewater Treatment and Recycling: SCGP adheres to strict wastewater treatment standards and employs advanced technology to ensure treated water meets required quality criteria and can be reused in production processes.This approach reduces reliance on external water sources. 5.Water Risks: SCGP uses advanced tools such as WRI AQUEDUCT, satellite imagery, and Early Warning Systems (EWS) to assess water-related risks, including water shortages, floods, and droughts. 6.Community Engagement: SCGP is committed to rehabilitating water source ecosystems and providing water supplies for local communities and agricultural needs.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, 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 several constraining factors—such as financial limitations, regulatory and incentive structures, and the reliance on existing technologies (e.g., coal-fired and fuel-oil boilers that currently serve as primary energy sources)—we are not in a position to explicitly commit to ceasing all spending on, or revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion at this stage. However, we have developed a climate transition strategy aligned with the well-below 2°C pathway, which includes the following measures: (1) Carbon pricing in M&A evaluations We apply a shadow carbon price to quantify the emissions of acquired companies and deduct the associated cost from their valuation during due diligence. (2) Internal carbon pricing (ICP) for investment decisions We use internal carbon pricing as a criterion in approving GHG reduction projects. This includes upgrading existing coal-fired boilers to enable higher biofuel co-combustion and investing in new biomass boilers to replace decommissioned coal- and oil-fired boilers. (3) Sustainable biomass/biofuel sourcing We actively promote the procurement of biomass/biofuel from sustainable sources, including biomass from sustainably managed forests, agricultural residues, biogas, and black liquor from industrial processes.

(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 a formal mechanism to collect feedback from shareholders on our climate transition plan. However, we regularly obtain feedback from the Board of Directors (BOD) through the Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee and the Audit Committee, which each convene at least once a year. In the latest Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee meeting, one of SCGP's Board members suggested that SCGP consider setting a more ambitious GHG reduction target of 42% by 2030 to align with the SBTi 1.5°C decarbonization pathway. This feedback has been noted, and the relevant teams are exploring the feasibility of incorporating it into our climate transition plan. Decisions related to the climate transition plan are typically reviewed at least annually during ESG Committee meetings (held quarterly), Medium-Term Plan (MTP) meetings, and Annual Plan meetings. In addition, any GHG reduction investment proposals are subject to approval by the Investment Committee, which meets 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 in developing the climate transition plan include: Climate Policies and Regulations The plan considers the expected timelines of emerging climate-related regulations and policies, such as the implementation of carbon taxes and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). For example,

we assume that a carbon tax will be implemented in Thailand (our main operating country) from 2026 onwards, and an Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) will be implemented in Vietnam from 2028 onwards. Should these policies be accelerated or delayed, we will adjust our transition plan accordingly to ensure SCGP remains in full compliance. Technological Advancements The development and commercial availability of low-carbon technologies—such as renewable energy solutions and Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS)—are critical enablers of our transition plan. The earlier these technologies mature and become commercially viable, the more rapidly they can be incorporated into our plan. Market Demand for Sustainable Products Rising consumer and market demand for sustainable, low-carbon products is another key factor, as it directly affects SCGP's competitiveness and market positioning. We incorporate this into our transition plan by fostering innovation in low-carbon product development and communicating our products' carbon footprints through labels and certifications. Reputation and Stakeholder Expectations Increasing stakeholder expectations regarding responsible operations and collaborative efforts to drive climate action across the value chain are also a key consideration influencing our strategy.

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

SCGP has developed a comprehensive Decarbonization Roadmap to achieve its climate targets. The plan is structured around three key pillars: Energy efficiency and process optimization: Deploying advanced technologies and integrating artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning to reduce energy consumption across production lines. Renewable energy transition: Expanding the share of renewable energy through on-site solar installations, and increasing the utilization of biomass and biogas for electricity and steam generation. Progress as of the end of 2024: 1. Achieved a 17.5% reduction in GHG emissions (scope1+2) compared with the 2020 base year. 2. Reduced energy consumption intensity by 15.2% compared with the 2020 base year. 3. Increased the share of renewable energy to 31.4% of total energy use. 4. In collaboration with CERT+, SCGP has applied satellite imagery and AI-based calculation technologies to assess carbon sequestration in its economic forests, which have the capacity to sequester 270,828 tCO_2 across 10,659.36 hectares.

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

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

Uncertain Policy and Market Signals in Operating Regions SCGP's main operations are located in Southeast Asia (Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, etc.), where: Carbon pricing mechanisms and emissions trading schemes (ETS) are not yet fully implemented or enforced. Renewable energy access is limited, and grid decarbonization is progressing slowly. This regulatory uncertainty makes it risky to set binding 1.5 °C-aligned commitments, as future costs and competitiveness impacts are difficult to predict. SCGP may therefore be waiting for clearer national climate policies, carbon market frameworks, and stronger customer demand signals before accelerating its decarbonization pathway. Internal Readiness and Uncertainty on Feasibility Achieving a 1.5 °C-aligned transition plan requires deep integration into corporate strategy, risk management, and capital allocation, including: Dedicated budgets and financing mechanisms (e.g. ICP, green loans). Embedding climate considerations into investment approval and performance management systems. For an energy-intensive, materials-based company like SCGP, such rapid emission reductions may currently be technologically or economically infeasible—especially in hard-to-abate operations (e.g. pulp and paper production, plastic conversion, heavy logistics). SCGP is still strengthening its internal decarbonization governance (e.g. developing a Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC), revising ICP, and piloting new low-carbon technologies). Without these systems fully in place, aligning to a 1.5 °C pathway would be challenging. As a result, SCGP may prefer to set less aggressive interim targets (e.g. well-below 2 °C) while monitoring the readiness and cost-effectiveness of emerging technologies (e.g. biomass, electrification, CCUS, green hydrogen) before committing to a 1.5 °C pathway. Strategic Choice to Phase in Ambition SCGP appears to be taking a stepwise approach to climate ambition: Beginning with internal capacity building and implementing low-hanging fruit projects such as solar installations and energy efficiency improvements. Setting well-below 2 °C targets first (e.g. a 25% reduction by 2030 compared to the 2020 base year), and progressively ratcheting ambition to 1.5 °C once confidence increases or when GHG reduction projects become more economically viable. This phased strategy helps reduce reputational and delivery risks, ensuring that future commitments are realistic and be supported by capabilities.
[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

☑ 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

Increasing consumer awareness of climate change, water issues, and deforestation has driven demand for eco-friendly products. In response to this opportunity, SCGP has adjusted its strategies across the entire value chain—from raw material sourcing to production processes to deliver more sustainable products and solutions, such as Low-Carbon Products (LCPs). SCGP applies Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to identify areas with high energy and water usage, as well as raw materials associated with significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Insights from LCA are used to improve resource efficiency—including energy, water, and raw materials—and reduce GHG emissions. In addition, SCGP places strong emphasis on Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) assessment and Carbon Footprint Reduction (CFR) initiatives, starting with products manufactured in Thailand, to ensure transparency and build stakeholder confidence. SCGP also promotes self-declared environmental labels and Green Choice products to reduce resource consumption—including energy, water, and waste. The company aims for 67% of total revenue to come from Green Choice products by 2030. In sustainable forest management, SCGP follows Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standards through its Chain of Custody (CoC) system to ensure that materials come from legally sourced and responsibly managed forests. SCGP offers FSC-certified packaging, including corrugated boxes, wrapping paper, and labels, enabling access to customers who prioritize ESG performance and supporting the expansion of its FSC-certified product portfolio.

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

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

SCGP has established strategies to mitigate the impact of water scarcity on surrounding communities while promoting sustainable water usage at the local level. The company provides efficiently treated wastewater to local communities for agricultural use. One of the key strategies is to support communities in cultivating energy crops using the water supplied by SCGP. These energy crops are then sent back to SCGP to be used as biomass fuel in its production process, creating a circular and sustainable energy model that benefits both the community and the company. Additionally, in certain operating areas such as Khon Kaen, SCGP draws water from natural sources and makes it accessible for surrounding communities, helping to ensure sufficient water for domestic and agricultural purposes. These initiatives not only foster shared value between SCGP and the local communities in terms of water and energy resource management, but also contribute significantly to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and support SCGP's long-term sustainability goals.

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 has developed a research and development strategy focused on creating products that reduce the use of raw materials and utilities in the production process. One key focus is on developing products that minimize water usage during manufacturing. Examples of products resulting from this effort include the Green Carton, which uses 18% less paper while maintaining the same strength, and Corrugated Medium (CA) and Sack Kraft paper, which help reduce water usage by approximately 10–15%. In addition, under the 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) strategy, SCGP has also researched and developed equipment to reduce water consumption in production processes. A notable example of continuous innovation is the "APM Water Ring," developed to work in conjunction with a packing seal to eliminate water leakage at the pump caused by corrosion in the original seal system. This innovation has reduced water loss by up to 80% and improved pump efficiency.

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 SCGP's operating sites are exposed to risks from both flooding and drought. In response, the company has developed water management strategies and emergency response plans, alongside continuous monitoring, review, and surveillance in alignment with its strategic framework. As water is a critical resource in the production process, SCGP recognizes the potential risks from water scarcity in certain areas, as well as increasing water-related costs driven by regulatory requirements to pay for the extraction of water from natural sources. To mitigate these risks, SCGP has set clear targets to reduce water usage and implemented various ongoing initiatives. These include research and development of products that require less water in production, water reuse, upgrading machinery to improve water-use efficiency, and enhancing wastewater treatment systems to enable effective water recovery. Additionally, treated water discharged from SCGP's operations consistently meets or exceeds legal standards. These water management strategies aim to ensure the continuity of SCGP's operations, secure sufficient water for production, maintain cost efficiency, and minimize impacts on natural resources and surrounding communities.
[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

Risks – Climate Climate-related regulations, such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), impose strict requirements on exports to key markets including the European Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, and China. Non-compliance could result in revenue loss and restricted market access. In addition, carbon taxes directly impact SCGP's profitability. Opportunities – Climate By adopting renewable energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, SCGP can avoid penalties, strengthen its brand reputation, and drive growth in environmentally conscious markets. The company has developed new technologies and low-carbon products. In 2024, SCGP promoted 80 environmentally friendly products certified by SCG Green Choice or third-party eco-labels, representing 59% of total revenue, or approximately THB 78,695 million. Risks – Forests Stringent regulations on forest management, such as the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), may limit market access and result in revenue loss. Opportunities – Forests Expanding forest conservation and carbon sequestration initiatives creates new revenue opportunities through carbon credits. Proper planning ensures the company's ability to comply with regulations while capturing business opportunities. Risks – Water Water-related risks, including floods and droughts, can severely disrupt factory operations and potentially halt production, leading to revenue loss from delayed product deliveries. For example, flooding at the corrugated box plant in Navanakorn Industrial Estate could disrupt logistics for up to one week, resulting in lost sales. On the other hand, drought, especially in core operating areas such as the Chi River Basin, poses a serious threat to production continuity and revenue generation. These risks may also cascade across the supply chain, particularly affecting downstream plants that depend on inputs from SCGP's upstream facilities. To address these challenges, SCGP prioritizes investments in technologies and innovations that enhance water-use efficiency. These measures are crucial not only to minimize operational disruptions, but also to safeguard business stability, protect revenue, and support SCGP's long-term sustainability goals.

Row 2

(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

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

SCGP is actively assessing and investing in projects to mitigate environmental risks related to climate change, forests, and water. The company recognizes the potential financial impacts of these risks and has set clear investment targets to manage them effectively. Additionally, with growing market demand for eco-friendly products, SCGP has developed strategic investment plans to capitalize on these opportunities, supported by low-interest funding sources such as: (1) Krungsri's Sustainability-Linked Loan (SLL) program, (2) a Green Loan agreement with Krungsri Ayutthaya Bank, and (3) the implementation of Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP). Examples of investment projects include addressing transition risks through investments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by improving energy efficiency, utilizing biomass, and installing solar panels. In 2024, SCGP has allocated budgets of 875 million baht for GHG reduction projects, 106 million baht for water management such as improving wastewater treatment systems to produce high-quality water for recycling and upgrading machinery to support water reuse, and 810 million baht for research and development (R&D). Both (1) and (2) also apply to capital expenditures for water reduction projects.

Row 3

(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

Climate-related regulations, such as carbon pricing and taxes, increase SCGP's direct operating costs, particularly from fossil fuel consumption and compliance with greenhouse gas emission requirements. Without a well-structured energy mix plan, indirect costs may also arise from rising energy and raw material prices, negatively impacting profitability. SCGP manages these risks by investing in renewable energy and enhancing energy efficiency to stabilize costs in a climate-sensitive market. Although compliance with carbon pricing mechanisms and carbon taxes leads to higher direct operating costs, investments in renewable energy help reduce both direct and indirect costs driven by rising energy and raw material prices. In addition, forest-related risks—such as disruptions in timber supply and delays in securing permits—lead to higher procurement costs and lost business opportunities due to operational delays. Carbon taxes also have a direct negative impact on the company's financial performance. Risk – Forests Forest-related risks, including seasonal supply disruptions and delays in obtaining permits, can increase procurement costs and cause operational delays, adding both direct and indirect costs. SCGP mitigates these risks through long-term contracts and sustainable forestry practices. Risk – Water Water scarcity leads to higher direct costs from rising water usage fees and indirect costs from potential operational disruptions. Areas prone to drought often face increased water expenses and may require alternative water sourcing. In addition, during dry seasons, deteriorating public water quality may drive up treatment costs—such as increased chemical use—to maintain consistent water quality for production processes. Meanwhile, efforts to reuse water may incur additional expenses to treat it to acceptable standards. To address these challenges, SCGP has invested in advanced water management technologies, such as water recycling systems and zero-discharge wastewater treatment. These measures ensure operational continuity, reduce both direct and indirect costs, and maintain compliance with environmental regulations.
[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
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ 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)

132784000000

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

7.09

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

92.91

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

SCGP voluntarily discloses its sustainable activities in alignment with the EU Taxonomy Regulation, covering both Taxonomy-aligned and Taxonomy-eligible but not yet aligned activities. The reported financial metrics focus on revenue (Turnover) contributions from these activities. A.1 Environmentally Sustainable Activities (Taxonomy-Aligned) [Code E38.11] Collection, utilization, and valorization of non-hazardous waste Through SCGP’s recycling business, the company manages the collection and processing of non-hazardous post-consumer and industrial waste, thereby reducing landfill disposal and promoting circular economy practices. Reported revenue: Revenue generated from SCGP’s recycling operations, fully aligned with EU Taxonomy requirements. [Codes D35.11, F42.22] Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology SCGP has invested in renewable energy to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and the national grid. By December 2024, SCGP has installed and operates a total of 63 MWp of solar capacity, consisting of rooftop, ground-mounted (solar farm), and floating solar systems across its facilities. Reported revenue: Revenue attributable to electricity generation from solar PV, fully Taxonomy-aligned. A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but Not Environmentally Sustainable Activities [Codes D35.11, D35.30] Cogeneration of heat and power from bioenergy SCGP operates cogeneration plants that utilize biomass resources—primarily residues from the pulp production process (e.g., black liquor, bark, wood waste) and agricultural by-products such as sugarcane leaves. This substitution of biomass for coal in steam and electricity generation leads lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity and cost savings in fuel consumption. Reported revenue: Revenue generated from bioenergy-based cogeneration is classified as Taxonomy-eligible, though not yet fully Taxonomy-aligned due to current technical screening criteria. [A2] Sustainable Forest Management Through Siam Forestry Co., Ltd., SCGP manages eucalyptus plantations to secure sustainable raw material supply for its pulp and paper operations. Plantation management follows responsible forestry practices, including soil conservation, biodiversity preservation, and compliance with national standards. Reported revenue: Revenue derived from Siam Forestry Co., Ltd. is considered Taxonomy-eligible, pending further evaluation of alignment with EU Taxonomy criteria for sustainable forest management.

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)

5640000000

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

20.07

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

79.93

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

SCGP voluntarily discloses its sustainable activities in alignment with the EU Taxonomy Regulation, covering both Taxonomy-aligned and Taxonomy-eligible but not yet aligned activities. The reported financial metrics focus on Capital Expenditures (CapEx) associated with these activities. A.1 Environmentally Sustainable Activities (Taxonomy-Aligned) [Code E38.11] Collection, utilization, and valorization of non-hazardous waste SCGP’s recycling business undertakes the collection, processing, and valorization of non-hazardous post-consumer and industrial waste, thereby reducing landfill disposal and promoting a circular economy. Reported CapEx: 2024 investment in SCGP’s recycling operations, fully Taxonomy-aligned. [Codes D35.11, F42.22] Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology To reduce reliance on fossil fuels and the national grid, SCGP has invested significantly in renewable energy. By December 2024, the company has installed and operates 63 MWp of solar capacity, including rooftop, ground-mounted (solar farm), and floating solar installations. Reported CapEx: 2024 investment in solar PV systems, fully Taxonomy-aligned. A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but Not Environmentally Sustainable Activities [Codes D35.11, D35.30] Cogeneration of heat and power from bioenergy SCGP operates cogeneration plants using biomass resources—such as black liquor, bark, wood waste, and agricultural residues (e.g., sugarcane leaves)—to substitute coal in steam and electricity generation. This transition reduces GHG emissions intensity and lowers fuel costs. Reported CapEx: 2024 investment in biomass boilers and cogeneration systems, Taxonomy-eligible, but not yet fully aligned due to current technical screening criteria. [Codes C16, C17] Installation, improvement, and repair of energy efficiency equipment SCGP continues to enhance energy efficiency by installing AI systems and advanced equipment to optimize power plant and production processes. The company also systematically replaces outdated machinery with higher-efficiency alternatives. Reported CapEx: 2024 investment in energy-efficient technologies (e.g., turbo vacuum pumps, heat pumps, advanced process controls), Taxonomy-eligible, but not yet fully aligned. [Code E37.00] Operation of wastewater treatment and pollution control systems SCGP invests in facilities to treat wastewater and manage air emissions, ensuring operations minimize environmental impact and comply with strict regulatory requirements. The company has also set internal standards that exceed regulatory thresholds to safeguard local communities and ecosystems. Reported CapEx: 2024 investment in wastewater treatment systems, air pollution control technologies (e.g., bag filters, electrostatic precipitators), Taxonomy-eligible, but not yet fully aligned. [Code A2] Sustainable Forest Management Through Siam Forestry Co., Ltd., SCGP manages eucalyptus plantations to secure sustainable raw material supply for its pulp and paper operations. Management practices include soil conservation, biodiversity preservation, and compliance with national forestry standards. Reported CapEx: 2024 investment in plantation areas managed by Siam Forestry Co., Ltd., Taxonomy-eligible, pending further evaluation against EU Taxonomy criteria for sustainable forest management.

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)

110381000000

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

8.4

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

91.6

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

SCGP voluntarily discloses its sustainable activities in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Regulation, covering both Taxonomy-aligned and Taxonomy-eligible but not yet aligned activities. The reported financial metrics focus on Operating Expenses (OpEx) associated with these activities. A.1 Environmentally Sustainable Activities (Taxonomy-Aligned) [Code E38.11] Collection, utilization, and valorization of non-hazardous waste SCGP’s recycling business manages the collection, processing, and valorization of non-hazardous post-consumer and industrial waste, thereby reducing landfill disposal and supporting a circular economy. Reported OpEx: 2024 operating expenses in SCGP’s recycling operations, fully Taxonomy-aligned. A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but Not Environmentally Sustainable Activities [Codes D35.11, D35.30] Cogeneration of heat and power from bioenergy SCGP operates cogeneration plants that utilize biomass resources—such as black liquor, bark, wood waste, and agricultural residues (e.g., sugarcane leaves)—to replace coal in steam and electricity generation. This shift reduces GHG emissions intensity and achieves fuel cost savings. Reported OpEx: 2024 operating expenses, including biomass handling and boiler ash treatment in cogeneration systems, Taxonomy-eligible, but not yet fully aligned due to current technical screening criteria. [Code E37.00] Operation of wastewater treatment and pollution control systems SCGP maintains systems to treat wastewater and manage air emissions, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements while minimizing environmental impacts. In addition, the company applies internal standards stricter than legal thresholds to protect ecosystems and surrounding communities. Reported OpEx: 2024 operating expenses in wastewater treatment facilities and air pollution control systems (e.g., bag filters, electrostatic precipitators), Taxonomy-eligible, but not yet fully aligned. [Code A2] Sustainable Forest Management Through Siam Forestry Co., Ltd., SCGP manages eucalyptus plantations to secure sustainable raw material supply for its pulp and paper operations. Management practices emphasize soil conservation, biodiversity preservation, and compliance with national forestry standards. Reported OpEx: 2024 operating expenses related to plantation management by Siam Forestry Co., Ltd., Taxonomy-eligible, pending further evaluation against EU Taxonomy criteria for sustainable forest management.
[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)

7769000000

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

5.85

(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

5.85

(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)

123000000

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

2.18

(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

2.18

(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)

7411000000

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

6.71

(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

6.71

(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's Recycling business is fully aligned with the EU Taxonomy across all three financial indicators—Revenue, Capital Expenditures (CapEx), and Operating Expenses (OpEx). The business manages waste materials in an efficient, comprehensive, and environmentally responsible manner, following a closed-loop approach to support the circular economy. Key activities include: Providing consumers with accessible waste management channels (e.g., Drop Points) to encourage participation in circular practices. Operating a transparent and trustworthy waste management system, incorporating data collection, traceable reporting, and sustainable logistics through the use of EV vehicles. Collaborating with stakeholders through initiatives such as old-for-new exchange programs and paper recycling projects. Promoting waste sorting at source to maximize reuse and recycling opportunities. 2024 Financial Contribution Revenue: THB 7,769 million, representing 5.85% of SCGP's total revenue (THB 132,784 million). CapEx: THB 123 million, representing 2.18% of SCGP's total CapEx (THB 5,640 million). OpEx: THB 7,411 million, representing 6.71% of SCGP's total OpEx (THB 110,381 million).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

1. Contributes to the EU Taxonomy objective on Transition to a Circular Economy. 2. SCGP's recycling facilities increase recovery and valorization of post-consumer and industrial waste. 3. Activities reduce reliance on virgin raw materials and divert waste from landfills, lowering methane emissions and environmental burden. 4. Closed-loop models (old-for-new exchange, drop points) ensure systematic consumer engagement

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

1. Waste handling complies with Thai law and EU-equivalent standards on waste classification and pollution control. 2. Leachate management, odor control, and secondary pollution prevention systems are in place. 3. Energy and water use in recycling facilities are optimized to avoid shifting burdens. 4. Independent monitoring ensures no negative impacts on biodiversity or human health.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Example for Environmental Impact Assessment Results.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)

115000000

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

0.09

(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

0.09

(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)

173000000

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

3.07

(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

3.07

(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

As the EU Taxonomy Regulation currently does not provide specific technical screening criteria for the pulp and paper industry or for packaging products derived from paper and pulp, SCGP has adopted a cross-sectoral approach by applying the criteria from the Energy sector—specifically, the activity "Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic (PV) technology". This approach ensures consistency with the Taxonomy's environmental objectives and reflects SCGP's strategic investments in renewable energy as a decarbonization lever within its operations. By leveraging this framework, SCGP transparently reports the proportion of its financial contribution from solar PV investments that qualify as Taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activities. 2024 Financial Contribution Revenue: THB 115 million, representing 0.09% of SCGP's total revenue (THB 132,784 million). CapEx: THB 173 million, representing 3.07% of SCGP's total CapEx (THB 5,640 million).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

1. Supports the EU Taxonomy objective on Climate Change Mitigation by displacing fossil fuel–based power 2. SCGP's 63 MWp of rooftop, ground-mounted, and floating solar reduces Scope 2 emissions across multiple facilities 3. Expands renewable capacity in Thailand, contributing to national NDC targets

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

1. Environmental and Safety Impact Prevention and Mitigation Study Report 2. Floating solar projects designed to minimize aquatic ecosystem disruption. 3. No adverse effects identified on local biodiversity or water bodies.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Example for Solar cell Environmental and Safety Impact Prevention and Mitigation Study Report.pdf,Example for Solar cell Environmental and Safety Impact Prevention and Mitigation Study Report.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
☑ OPEX

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

1470000000

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

1.11

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

59000000

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

1.05

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

1215000000

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

1.1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

As part of its decarbonization strategy, SCGP operates cogeneration plants that are classified as Taxonomy-eligible under the EU Taxonomy. These plants utilize biomass resources—primarily residues from the pulp production process (e.g., black liquor, bark, and wood waste)—as well as agricultural by-products such as sugarcane leaves. By substituting biomass for coal in the generation of steam and electricity, SCGP achieves: Lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity, Improved resource efficiency through the use of industrial and agricultural residues, and Cost savings from reduced fossil fuel consumption. While these activities

contribute to climate mitigation, they are currently considered Taxonomy-eligible but not yet fully Taxonomy-aligned, as alignment with the technical screening criteria is pending further evaluation. 2024 Financial Contribution Revenue: THB 1,470 million, representing 1.11% of SCGP's total revenue (THB 132,784 million). CapEx: THB 59 million, representing 1.05% of SCGP's total CapEx (THB 5,640 million). OpEx: THB 1,215 million, representing 1.10% of SCGP's total OpEx (THB 110,381 million).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

1.Supports Climate Change Mitigation by replacing coal with biomass from pulp residues (black liquor, bark, wood waste) and agricultural waste (sugarcane leaves). 2. Achieves fuel switching, lower GHG intensity, and cost savings 3. Increases circularity by valorizing internal and external biomass streams

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

1. Advanced air pollution controls (electrostatic precipitators, bag filters) installed to mitigate particulates from biomass combustion 2. Ash from biomass boilers is treated before disposal or reused 3. Biomass sourcing verified for legality, but additional EU-style sustainability certifications (e.g., RED II compliance) are pending. 4. Water and biodiversity impacts are monitored but require alignment with stricter EU screening

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Example for Environmental Impact Assessment Results.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)

605000000

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

10.72

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

SCGP classifies investments in energy efficiency improvements as Taxonomy-eligible under the EU Taxonomy, applying the criteria from the Construction and Real Estate Activities sector—specifically, the activity "Installation, maintenance, and repair of energy efficiency equipment." These initiatives focus on enhancing operational efficiency and reducing energy intensity across SCGP's production facilities. Key measures include: Deployment of AI-based systems and advanced process controls to optimize energy consumption. Replacement of outdated or obsolete machinery with higher-efficiency equipment. Installation of technologies such as turbo vacuum pumps, high-efficiency motors, and heat pumps to improve overall energy performance. While these measures contribute to energy efficiency and emission reduction, they are currently Taxonomy-eligible but not yet fully Taxonomy-aligned, pending full assessment against technical screening criteria. 2024 Financial Contribution CapEx: THB 605 million, representing 10.72% of SCGP's total CapEx (THB 5,640 million).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

1. Supports Climate Change Mitigation by reducing energy demand and improving plant efficiency 2. AI-driven systems optimize real-time consumption 3. Equipment upgrades (turbo vacuum pumps, heat pumps, high-efficiency motors) reduce energy intensity per production ton

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

1. Retrofit projects executed with occupational health and safety controls. 2. Energy efficiency measures do not increase hazardous material use. 3. Equipment installation adheres to environmental permitting rules. 4. Life cycle analysis of equipment replacement under review to meet EU thresholds

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Example for Environmental Impact Assessment Results.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)

133000000

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

2.35

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

598000000

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

0.54

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

SCGP classifies its environmental protection investments as Taxonomy-eligible under the EU Taxonomy, applying the criteria from the Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation sector—specifically, the activities "Construction, extension, and operation of wastewater collection and treatment" and "Air pollution treatment." These activities ensure SCGP's operations minimize environmental impacts and comply with strict regulatory requirements. Key measures include: Wastewater treatment systems to safeguard water quality and support circular water use. Air pollution control systems such as bag filters, scrubbers, and electrostatic precipitators (ESP) to reduce emissions. Implementation of internal standards stricter than regulatory thresholds, reinforcing SCGP's commitment to protecting ecosystems and local communities. These activities are currently Taxonomy-eligible but not yet fully Taxonomy-aligned, pending further evaluation against the EU technical screening criteria. 2024 Financial Contribution CapEx: THB 133 million, representing 2.35% of SCGP's total CapEx (THB 5,640 million). OpEx: THB 598 million, representing 0.54% of SCGP's total OpEx (THB 110,381 million). Remark: The figures include both CapEx and OpEx related to the operation of wastewater treatment and pollution management systems.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

1. Supports Pollution Prevention and Control by ensuring safe discharge of treated wastewater and reducing air emissions (SOx, NOx, PM) 2. Helps maintain ecosystem health and protect communities' quality of life near facilities

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

1. Operating facilities operate under Thai and international permits and regulations. 2. Effluent quality consistently meets or exceeds discharge standards. 3. Pollution controls include bag filters and ESP systems to minimize airborne particulates. 4. Continuous monitoring ensures compliance with stricter internal thresholds.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Example for Environmental Impact Assessment Results.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)

57000000

(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)

39000000

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

0.69

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

46000000

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

0.04

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

SCGP implements sustainable forest management practices in compliance with Forest Stewardship Council (FSC™) standards and relevant national legislation. The company has further committed to a “No Gross Deforestation” policy across its value chain, extending to both Tier 1 and non-Tier 1 suppliers. These practices ensure

that: Forest operations safeguard biodiversity and comply with both Thai and international laws, regulations, and standards. Plantation management incorporates measures such as soil conservation, biodiversity protection, and ecosystem restoration. Supply chain oversight mechanisms are in place to monitor supplier compliance and prevent deforestation risks. As a result, SCGP's Revenue, CapEx, and OpEx associated with forest management activities are classified as Taxonomy-eligible under the EU Sustainable Finance Taxonomy, pending further evaluation of full alignment with technical screening criteria. 2024 Financial Contribution Revenue: THB 57 million, representing 0.04% of SCGP's total revenue (THB 132,784 million). CapEx: THB 39 million, representing 0.69% of SCGP's total CapEx (THB 5,640 million). OpEx: THB 46 million, representing 0.04% of SCGP's total OpEx (THB 110,381 million).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

1. Supports Climate Change Mitigation and Biodiversity Protection by securing sustainable raw material supply and maintaining carbon stock. 2. Practices aligned with FSC™ standards, including soil conservation, biodiversity protection, and water management. 3. Commitment to No Gross Deforestation across supply chain

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

1. Forest management plans protect buffer zones, high conservation value areas, and biodiversity. 2. Reforestation and enrichment planting offset harvested areas. 3. Operations comply with Thai forestry regulations and international sustainability standards.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

scg-tnfd-report-2025-en.pdf,scg-tnfd-report-2025-en.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 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 additional, 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 additional 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 2024, 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/20250529-scgp-sustainable-taxonomies-2024.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)

36

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

3.2

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

-7.1

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

1.4

(5.9.5) Please explain

CAPEX 2024: SCGP increased CAPEX in water management by 36% (from 78 MB to 106 MB), focusing on 3R initiatives – Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle. A key highlight project was the installation of a heat exchanger system to recycle wastewater from pulp-making machines. 2025: CAPEX is expected to increase by 3.2%

(from 106 MB to 109.4 MB), reflecting the significant upfront investment already made in 2024. OPEX 2024: OPEX decreased by 7.1% (from THB 592 MB to THB 550 MB), mainly from cost-saving measures in wastewater treatment processes. 2025: A slight increase is anticipated by 1.4% (from 550 MB to 558 MB)due to higher water consumption driven by increased production volume. At the same time, water intensity decreased from 13.0 to 12.7 m³/ton of production.
[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: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ 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 determines its Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) using a combination of three approaches: Peer benchmarking – assessing ICP levels adopted by other companies within the same industry. Anticipated carbon costs – considering future regulatory instruments such as carbon taxes or emissions trading schemes (ETS). Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) – evaluating the abatement cost of GHG reduction projects in the pipeline, which also serves as a tool to screen and prioritize investments. The most recent ICP benchmark of USD 25/tonCO_2e was established by integrating insights from these three approaches, representing the average abatement cost required to achieve SCGP's GHG reduction target of 25% by 2030. ICP is incorporated into financial feasibility assessments by monetizing GHG emissions as a carbon cost and embedding this factor into project evaluations. For each GHG reduction project, parameters such as emission reduction potential, project duration, and annualized cost impacts (increases or decreases) are assessed against SCGP's internal hurdle rate. Only projects that meet both financial and carbon performance criteria advance for approval. For the period 2022–2024, SCGP has applied an ICP of up to USD 25/tonCO_2e. Projects that remain financially feasible at or below this threshold proceed to implementation, while those requiring a higher ICP are deferred until costs are reduced or the ICP benchmark is revised.

(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 has implemented an Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) mechanism to support investments in GHG reduction projects since 2020. The ICP was initially set at USD 18/tonCO_2 (2020–2021) and subsequently increased to USD 25/tonCO_2 for the period 2022–2024. ICP is integrated with the Technology Readiness Level (TRL) framework and the Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) to screen, prioritize, and select GHG reduction projects and investments. Aligned with SCGP's commitment to reduce GHG emissions and achieve Net Zero by 2050, the ICP will continue to serve as a key driver in accelerating investments in decarbonization initiatives. SCGP intends to periodically adjust ICP levels, with reviews scheduled every three years. The next revision is expected by the end of 2024, and the updated ICP will be applied for the period 2025–2027 to further incentivize low-carbon projects.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

60.35

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

71

(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

4.48

(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 application of Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) and evaluate the performance of GHG reduction projects, SCGP has assigned the Strategy and Growth (S&G) Department to conduct feasibility studies for new investments and projects. On an annual basis, the S&G team conducts post-audits of approved projects—both those implemented with ICP and those without—to assess actual performance after implementation. Each project is evaluated against two primary criteria: (1) financial benefits (annual cost savings) and (2) verified GHG emission reductions achieved. The audit results are then reported to the Board of Directors. If the actual outcome of a project deviates significantly from the approved plan—specifically, when GHG reduction performance falls short by more than 20%—the project team is required to provide justification and submit a corrective action plan to realign performance with the original target. Based on these findings, the ICP (expressed in THB/tonCO_2e or USD/tonCO_2e) may be adjusted to reflect the true cost of carbon. Any revisions to ICP are subsequently integrated into the Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) to ensure alignment with updated economic and technical conditions.
[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:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		☑ Forests ☑ Water
Smallholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply*
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Forests ☑ 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

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on commodities

☑ 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 classifies its suppliers into three groups—Strategic Suppliers, High-Impact Suppliers, and Transactional Suppliers—based on their GHG emissions and readiness to reduce them. Among these, only Strategic and High-Impact Suppliers are considered to have substantive environmental impacts, as they contribute the majority of SCGP's Scope 3 emissions (Categories 1, 3, 4, and 9).

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

23

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 ensures that all pulp, wood logs, and chips used in its manufacturing processes are sourced from responsibly managed forests, verified through FSC certification. Accordingly, all suppliers providing wood to SCGP are classified as having substantial environmental dependencies or impacts. SCGP plans to procure wood exclusively from FSC-certified suppliers. To obtain and maintain FSC certification, these suppliers must comply with FSC requirements and undergo regular verification and audits.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold 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

86

Water

(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

☑ Dependence on water

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

In 2024, SCGP conducted a water-related Dependency & Impact assessment with its suppliers, focusing on key raw materials critical to production, with significant water use, and sourced from water-stressed areas. The assessment guided risk mitigation plans, strengthened collaboration with suppliers, and enhanced sustainable water management and procurement practices, reducing supply chain risks and supporting long-term operational resilience.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

130
[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

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

SCGP classifies and its suppliers into three groups—Strategic Suppliers, High-Impact Suppliers, and Transactional Suppliers—based on their GHG emissions and readiness to reduce them. From the 3 groups, only Strategic Suppliers and High-Impact Suppliers are prioritized on climate change mitigation. 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 also 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

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 guarantees that all wood it uses is FSC-CW (Controlled Wood) and FSC-CoC (FSC Chain of Custody) certified, which means it meets FSC's basic requirements for responsible sourcing and lowers the chance of unsustainable practices. This certification demands following strict environmental and social guidelines, including preventing deforestation. The Siam Forestry Company Limited (SFT) has held FSC-CW & FSC-CoC certification since January 2017 (license code: FSC-C133879, certificate code: SCS-COC-005873). SCGP's paper packaging (PP) and consumable industrial packaging (CIP) subsidiaries have been FSC-CW certified since June 2017 (license code: FSC-C135609, certificate code: SGSHK-COC-470111). Furthermore, the fiber-based packaging business (FB) has several license codes (FSC-C014429 / FSC-C015565) and certificate codes (SCS-CW-007238 / SCS-CW-007237). Additionally, FSC-CoC certifications have been issued to SCGP's international companies, with license codes (FSC-C208875 / FSC-C214942 / FSC-C127941) and certificate codes (BV-COC-208875 / BV-COC-214942 / SGSHK-COC-450016). All license and certificate codes are publicly available and can be verified on the FSC website.

Water

(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

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In prioritizing suppliers, SCGP applies multiple criteria to assess supplier significance and risk, particularly regarding water, including: Dependency & Impact – Evaluating raw materials or components that are critical to SCGP's production and the potential impact of water-related disruptions. Business Risk & Mitigation – Analyzing business risks, such as impacts on production continuity or costs arising from water-related risks, and assessing mitigation measures implemented by suppliers. Procurement Spend – Considering the proportion of procurement spend with each supplier to prioritize those with a significant impact on operations. Regulatory Compliance – Reviewing compliance with water-related laws and standards to support risk management and sustainable operations. This assessment enables SCGP to prioritize suppliers comprehensively across production risks, water resource use, and regulatory compliance, leading to collaborative strategies for sustainable water management, reduced supply chain risks, and long-term operational resilience.
[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

SCGP requires its Tier-1 suppliers to collect, prepare, and report the carbon footprint of their products, aiming to drive CO_2 reduction across the value chain. For suppliers classified as High-Impact or Strategic, SCGP provides targeted training on carbon footprint calculation methodologies and the development of decarbonization roadmaps. These initiatives are intended to build supplier capability and align their efforts with SCGP's long-term sustainability objectives. While these requirements are currently implemented in practice, they have not yet been formally embedded as contractual obligations in supplier agreements. SCGP plans to incorporate these criteria into supplier contracts in the future, making them part of the formal supplier selection process.

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 exclusively accepts wood products certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). FSC-certified suppliers must adhere to specific environmental requirements that ensure responsible forest management and promote sustainability. These requirements encompass 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. The integration of FSC certification into the purchasing process involves identifying FSC-certified products, selecting FSC-certified suppliers, incorporating FSC requirements into contracts, conducting supplier evaluations and audits, and implementing ongoing monitoring and reporting. Additionally, all suppliers are required to review and sign a commitment to comply with SCGP's Supplier Code of Conduct and successfully pass an annual Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) risk assessment.

Water

(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

SCGP promotes and expects all suppliers to adhere to the Supplier Code of Conduct, which encompasses environmental, social, and governance practices. This includes the responsible management of their own water resources to ensure sustainable operations throughout the supply chain. By doing so, SCGP and its suppliers can collectively contribute to long-term resource efficiency and resilience. While these requirements are currently applied in practice, they have not yet been formally integrated as contractual conditions in supplier agreements.
[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:

☑ Monitoring and reduction of Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)/ product life-cycle emissions

(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:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Currently, SCGP collects its carbon footprints of product (CFP) also known as Product carbon footprint (PCF) data from suppliers primarily in the pulp and tapioca starch categories (SCGP's high-impact suppliers), which represent approximately 1% of total suppliers and are currently reported under Scope 3 GHG emission. SCGP plans to expand PCF data coverage to a broader range of suppliers, including both third part certified and self-certified data, by engaging suppliers through training sessions and capacity-building initiatives.

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

☑ Geospatial monitoring tool

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ 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%

(5.11.6.5) % 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%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

SCGP conducts supplier audits in compliance with FSC standards through a comprehensive process that includes pre-audit preparation, on-site inspections, interviews, document verification, identification of non-conformities, and follow-up audits. If a supplier is found to be involved in illegal activities that violate SCGP's policies, they will be immediately removed from our approved supplier list, reflecting our strong commitment to legal and ethical business practices. In cases where suppliers operate in violation of accepted standards, SCGP requires immediate corrective action. SCGP guarantees that all sources of pulp, wood logs, wood chips, and imported pulp are 100% FSC-certified. In addition, we maintain a regular supplier monitoring process through (1) self-assessments and (2) on-site evaluations. Supplier performance is reviewed based on delivery reliability, product and service quality, and ESG risk management. Our assessment criteria address environmental and social impacts, as well as business continuity, and are aligned with international standards such as ISO certifications and third-party FSC audits conducted annually. Suppliers who fail to meet these standards are given a six-month period to implement corrective actions. If they remain non-compliant, they will be excluded from SCGP's supplier list. Moreover, SCGP utilizes CERT+ geospatial certification as satellite-enabled monitoring to ensure its supply chain is deforestation- and forest conversion- free.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting and monitoring withdrawal reduction targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ 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:

☑ 1-25%

(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:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

SCGP actively encourages its suppliers to implement comprehensive water management practices, covering both water consumption reduction and wastewater management. Suppliers are guided to adopt efficient water-use practices, monitor water usage, and improve treatment processes for wastewater to meet regulatory and sustainability standards. SCGP also collaborates with suppliers to ensure that water management improvements are measurable, aligned with SCGP's sustainability goals, and contribute to reducing risks in the upstream value chain.
[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

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

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:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

At SCGP, sustainability across the entire supply chain—from upstream to downstream—is fundamental to our long-term business success. We are committed to creating sustainable value through responsible supplier management. Our selection process prioritizes partners that demonstrate ethical business practices, professionalism, and the capacity to manage sustainability-related risks under a robust risk framework. We also emphasize co-creating opportunities with suppliers through an effective assessment and engagement program. To support supply chain decarbonization, SCGP works closely with Strategic and High-Impact Suppliers to improve the accuracy of Scope 3 GHG emissions data. We encourage these suppliers to share product-specific emission factors and provide them with training

and resources on GHG data collection and reduction. Strategic Suppliers are prioritized due to their readiness and potential to contribute to emissions reduction. Since 2025, SCGP has expanded this initiative to include High-Impact Suppliers, recognizing their significant contribution to Scope 3 emissions and encouraging them to develop and implement decarbonization plans. In 2024, SCGP's Scope 3 GHG emissions totaled 2.8 million tCO_2e (across all categories). We have set a target to reduce these emissions by 25% by 2030, and engaging key suppliers is vital to achieving this goal. Key initiatives include: Building supplier capability: In collaboration with SCG, SCGP organized seminars to promote ESG integration into suppliers' operations, covering governance, ethics, climate change, and human rights, while sharing best practices from peer industries. Carbon Footprint of Product (CFP) training. Supplier ESG risk assessments. Supplier Awards recognizing ESG performance and collaboration on emission reduction.

(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 and decarbonization road map

(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

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

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 training to suppliers on FSC certification, specifically focusing on Chain of Custody requirements, to ensure that all suppliers of wood-related products comply with FSC standards. Currently, SCGP is able to trace the origin of recycled paper bales (OCC) back to the country of origin for 100% of its suppliers. We source OCC paper bales from various countries worldwide, and to ensure their quality and traceability, our sourcing and supply chain management teams follow strict inspection protocols. These include standardized procedures for examining imported recovered paper before it is processed in our 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

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

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:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

SCGP aims to actively collaborate with suppliers to drive innovation in water management, focusing on solutions that reduce water consumption across the supply chain. In addition, SCGP encourages suppliers to systematically collect and report water quality and quantity data on an annual basis, enabling transparent monitoring and informed decision-making. Through these collaborative efforts, SCGP seeks to foster continuous improvement in water efficiency, support sustainable operations, and strengthen supply chain resilience.

(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 :Water Withdrawal Reduction

(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

86

(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:

☑ 100%

(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

To strengthen our capacity for sustainable water management and to ensure that the company has access to essential data for effective internal water management, SCGP has joined as a member and board participant in various organizations related to water management, both at the watershed level and in the operational areas where the company conducts its activities. This participation allows the company to play an active role in national water management efforts, including providing input on relevant regulations and policies, as well as accessing comprehensive and timely water-related data. Such information is invaluable for planning and improving internal water management processes to maximize efficiency and align with sustainable development objectives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

For regulatory authorities, SCGP's opportunity to participate in discussions and provide feedback on water management laws and regulations represents a crucial opportunity for the company to share our industry knowledge and practical experience. This participation ensures that laws and measures are aligned with the real operational context of our industry. By engaging in these processes, we can communicate actual challenges and needs, and propose appropriate approaches to develop effective and sustainable water management practices. Moreover, by having early access to information and being actively involved, the company can plan and adjust its internal water management strategies promptly and carefully to respond efficiently to new laws or regulatory requirements. This ensures that SCGP's operations not only comply with legal standards but also contribute to sustainable water resource management at both the industry and national levels. In summary, SCGP's voice and role are significant in the policymaking process. We can actively contribute to shaping regulations and measures that align with the context of our industry, producing outcomes that benefit the company, society, and the environment in a sustainable manner.

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 87% of customer sampling (367 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 87% 2). We measures % of customer engagement from number of customer engagement (107 customers) divided by total customer (1,095 customers cover 90% from SCGP total sales) Multiply by 100 as (107/1095)*100=9.77% 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 (39722 tCO2/405334 tCO2)*100=9.8% 4). GHG emissions Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products not related to SCGP.*

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

(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 actively communicates with investors and shareholders about its financial performance and environmental sustainability efforts. This includes emphasizing the importance of achieving deforestation- and forest conversion-free targets and promoting biodiversity conservation. SCGP believes that by prioritizing these environmental goals, the company can simultaneously increase revenue while contributing positively to the environment and society, ensuring long-term sustainable business success. Sustainable land use with FSC certification, as practiced by SCGP, signifies that its forests are managed responsibly according to the Forest Stewardship Council's standards. This approach balances environmental protection, social responsibility, and economic viability, ensuring that forests are renewed and maintained for the benefit of future generations.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

SCGP measures its deforestation- and forest conversion-free status using the FSC standard by ensuring its products originate from forests certified under the FSC forest management standard, which upholds environmental, social, and economic principles. Achieving a reliable measure of this status requires robust data collection, comprehensive indicators, traceability system and input from multiple stakeholders to go beyond basic measurements. Indicators for FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) refer to international indicators, which are a set of specific metrics used to evaluate if a forest operation is being managed according to the FSC Principles and Criteria. SCGP communicates with its investors and shareholders to emphasize and promote its commitment to sustainable forest management practices. This engagement aims to ensure that stakeholders are informed about the company's efforts to manage forests in a way that balances environmental, social, and economic considerations for the long term.
[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

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to provision of goods and services

☑ Reduce packaging weight

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

SCGP develops "Green Carton" packaging that helps reduce environmental impacts and costs — while maintaining product performance. This ties the design innovation directly to lower weight, lower cost, and lower GHG emissions across both SCGP's operations and customer use (transport): 1. Lightweight Design with Maintained Strength Optimized paper grade mix and structure: SCGP engineers redesign corrugated boxes by adjusting liner and medium paper grammage, flute profiles (e.g. switching from C to B flute), and board combinations to achieve the same stacking/compression strength with less total material. Advanced packaging design tools are used (e.g. Finite Element Analysis, Box Compression Test simulations) to ensure that despite lower weight, the box can still protect products effectively throughout distribution cycles. Result: Lower material usage per box (e.g. 10–15% less paper weight) while keeping strength constant. 2. Reduced Production Cost and Emissions in SCGP's Operations Using less paper per box directly reduces fiber consumption, energy use, and steam demand during paper production, and corrugation. Lower material input means fewer ton processed → less fuel for boilers → less electricity for production, cutting Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. Because each ton of paper contributes a large share of packaging cost, reducing grammage also lowers cost per box, improving operational efficiency and competitiveness. 3. Reduced Customer Emissions from Transportation Lighter boxes reduce the gross weight of packed goods transported by customers, which: Lowers fuel consumption per shipment. Enables more goods per truckload without exceeding weight limits, improving logistics efficiency. As transport fuel is a major part of downstream (Scope 3) emissions, this design change helps customers reduce their carbon footprint while also lowering logistics costs. 4. Circularity and Sustainability Positioning Almost all SCGP green cartons integrate recycled fiber and are designed for high recyclability, further reducing life-cycle impacts. SCGP can provide carbon footprint (CFP) data per box, helping customers quantify avoided emissions and meet their own sustainability targets.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Lower price per unit

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(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

3500

(5.12.11) Please explain

Less energy (steam) and electricity for production => less Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. CO2 saving = 2,500 tonCO2e Lower packaging weight => less downstream (Scope 3) emissions. CO2 saving = 1,000 tonCO2e (Calculation based on 1 lifecycle of a Green carton product)
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from:

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	☑ 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

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to provision of goods and services

☑ Reduce packaging weight

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

SCGP develops “Green Carton” packaging that helps reduce environmental impacts and costs — while maintaining product performance. This ties the design innovation directly to lower weight, lower cost, and lower GHG emissions across both SCGP’s operations and customer use (transport): 1. Lightweight Design with Maintained Strength Optimized paper grade mix and structure: SCGP engineers redesign corrugated boxes by adjusting liner and medium paper grammage, flute profiles (e.g. switching from C to B flute), and board combinations to achieve the same stacking/compression strength with less total material. Advanced packaging design tools are used (e.g. Finite Element Analysis, Box Compression Test simulations) to ensure that despite lower weight, the box can still protect products effectively throughout distribution cycles. Result: Lower material usage per box (e.g. 10–15% less paper weight) while keeping strength constant. 2. Reduced Production Cost and Emissions in SCGP’s Operations Using less paper per box directly reduces fiber consumption, energy use, and steam demand during paper production, and corrugation. Lower material input means fewer ton processed → less fuel for boilers → less electricity for production, cutting Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. Because each ton of paper contributes a large share of packaging cost, reducing grammage also lowers cost per box, improving operational efficiency and competitiveness. 3. Reduced Customer Emissions from Transportation Lighter boxes reduce the gross weight of packed goods transported by customers, which: Lowers fuel consumption per shipment. Enables more goods per truckload without exceeding weight limits, improving logistics efficiency. As transport fuel is a major part of downstream (Scope 3) emissions, this design change helps customers reduce their carbon footprint while also lowering logistics costs. 4. Circularity and Sustainability Positioning Almost all SCGP green cartons integrate recycled fiber and are designed for high recyclability, further reducing life-cycle impacts. SCGP can provide carbon footprint (CFP) data per box, helping customers quantify avoided emissions and meet their own sustainability targets.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Lower price per unit

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

1000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Target: Reduce downstream (Scope 3) emissions for customers via lighter transport loads Success = Customers ship the same volume of products with lower weight → reduced fuel use and emissions. Measurement to determine success: 1. Average total packed shipment weight reduction (%) 2. Fuel consumption or CO_2e/ton-km during customer transport 3. Number of cartons per truckload / container (load efficiency) 4. Number of Green carton sold to the customer

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

[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 employs a full consolidation approach, consistent with its financial accounting practices, for both financial and environmental performance data across all subsidiaries in which it holds a majority stake (more than 50% of shares). For instance, if SCGP owns 80% of Company A, it consolidates 100% of Company A's environmental performance data, including GHG emissions, energy consumption, and water withdrawal. For affiliates where SCGP holds less than 50% ownership, environmental data is reported on a pro-rata basis, reflecting SCGP's percentage of 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 uses a full consolidation approach, consistent with its financial accounting practices and merger & acquisition activities, for both financial and environmental performance data from all subsidiaries in which it holds a majority stake (more than 50% of shares). For example, if SCGP owns 80% of Company A, it fully reports and consolidates 100% of Company A's environmental performance data, including GHG emissions, carbon credits, and GHG absorption. For affiliates in which SCGP holds less than 50% ownership, environmental data is reported on a pro-rata basis, reflecting SCGP's percentage 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 employs a full consolidation approach, consistent with its financial accounting practices, for both financial and environmental performance data across all subsidiaries in which it holds a majority stake (more than 50% of shares). For instance, if SCGP owns 80% of Company A, it consolidates 100% of Company A's environmental performance data, including GHG emissions, energy consumption, and water withdrawal. For affiliates where SCGP holds less than 50% ownership, environmental data is reported on a pro-rata basis, reflecting SCGP's percentage of 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 employs a full consolidation approach, consistent with its financial accounting practices, for both financial and environmental performance data across all subsidiaries in which it holds a majority stake (more than 50% of shares). For instance, if SCGP owns 80% of Company A, it consolidates 100% of Company A's environmental performance data, including GHG emissions, energy consumption, and water withdrawal. For affiliates where SCGP holds less than 50% ownership, environmental data is reported on a pro-rata basis, reflecting SCGP's percentage of 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 employs a full consolidation approach, consistent with its financial accounting practices, for both financial and environmental performance data across all subsidiaries in which it holds a majority stake (more than 50% of shares). For instance, if SCGP owns 80% of Company A, it consolidates 100% of Company A's environmental performance data, including GHG emissions, energy consumption, and water withdrawal. For affiliates where SCGP holds less than 50% ownership, environmental data is reported on a pro-rata basis, reflecting SCGP's percentage of ownership.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

(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

VEM (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

SCGP completed the acquisition of a 90% stake in VEM (Thailand) Company Limited (VEM-TH) on 29 June 2024, with the transaction announced on 1 July 2024. The investment expands SCGP's healthcare packaging and supplies business. VEM-TH is a manufacturer of high-performance polymer injection molding parts serving the medical, aviation, electronics, and automotive industries, strengthening SCGP's production capabilities, particularly in medical devices and labware. In line with SCGP's Environmental Framework, VEM-TH's environmental data will be included and disclosed for the first time in SCGP's 2026 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)

In the reporting year 2024, SCGP's organizational boundary expanded following the acquisition of 8 subsidiaries: 1. Bien Hoa Packaging Joint Stock Company -Bien Hoa Carton plant (Vietnam) -Bien Hoa Offset plant (Vietnam) -Binh Duong plant (Vietnam) 2. Go-Pak Vietnam -Go-Pak Paper Products Vietnam Co., Ltd.(Vietnam) -Go-Pak Vietnam Limited (Vietnam) 3. PT. Intan Ustrix Gresik (Indonesia) 4. PT. Intan Ustrix Manado (Indonesia) 5. PT. Bahana Buana Box (Indonesia) 6. PT. Rapipack Asritama (Indonesia) 7. Duy Tan Plastics Manufacturing Corporation Joint Stock Company -Duy Tan Binh Duong Plastics Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) -Duy Tan Long An Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) -Duy Tan Precision Mold Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) -Mata Plastics Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) 8. Deltalab Global, S.L. (Spain) In line with SCGP's environmental reporting framework, the environmental data of these entities—including 2024 GHG emissions of approximately 122,941 tCO_2e—have been consolidated and disclosed for the first time in the SCGP Sustainability Report 2024.
[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 operations acquired or divested did not exist in the base year

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

SCGP's long-term objective is to achieve Net Zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. Our short-term target is a 25% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 from a 2020 base year. Since 2020, SCGP has acquired businesses in Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, the UK, the Netherlands, and Italy. For target integrity and comparability, we continue to use 2020 as our base year. Under our recalculation policy, acquisitions trigger a base-year adjustment only when the combined change in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions equals or exceeds 20% of 2020 emissions. To date, the aggregate impact of these acquisitions has remained below this threshold; therefore, no base-year recalculation has been required.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization: The National Guideline Carbon Footprint for organization

☑ Other, please specify :Calculation Tools for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Pulp and Paper Mills by The Climate Change Working Group of the International Council of Forest and Paper Associations (ICFPA)

(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 purchases energy in the form of electricity and steam from both location-based and market-based suppliers. Location-based suppliers: SCGP procures only electricity and applies national grid emission factors in each operating country, including Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Market-based suppliers: SCGP applies emission factors from specific contractual instruments or supplier-provided data. Examples include: [Thailand]: Electricity Generating PCL (EGCO), supplying steam and electricity from natural gas, and Gulf Energy Development PCL, supplying electricity [The Netherlands]: Scholt Energy [Italy]: Repower [Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

VEM (Thailand) Co., Ltd., Thailand

(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 3: Downstream leased assets

☑ 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: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ 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: 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

06/30/2024

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

SCGP has criteria for collecting and reporting environmental performance data of newly acquired or merged companies. After the acquisition or merger, each company is given a transition period to conduct trial reporting, and full reporting begins in the second year following the merger. For example, VEM (Thailand) Co., Ltd., which was merged on July 1, 2024, will start trial reporting in 2025 and will be included in SCGP's Sustainability Report in 2026.

Row 2

(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 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 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use 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

12/16/2023

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

SCGP has criteria for collecting and reporting environmental performance data of newly acquired or merged companies. After the acquisition or merger, each company is given a transition period to conduct trial reporting, and full reporting begins in the second year following the merger. For example, Starprint Vietnam JSC, Vietnam, which was merged on December 17, 2023, will start trial reporting in 2024 and will be included in SCGP's Sustainability Report in 2025.

Row 3

(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

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3: Franchises

☑ Scope 3: Investments

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

☑ 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: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ 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: 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 environmental performance data of newly acquired or merged companies. After the acquisition or merger, each company is given a transition period to conduct trial reporting, and full reporting begins in the second year following the merger. For example, Bicappa Lab S.r.L. (Bicappa), which was merged on October 25, 2023, will start trial reporting in 2024 and will be included in SCGP's Sustainability Report in 2025.

Row 4

(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 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 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use 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

10/23/2023

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

SCGP has criteria for collecting and reporting environmental performance data of newly acquired or merged companies. After the acquisition or merger, each company is given a transition period to conduct trial reporting, and full reporting begins in the second year following the merger. For example, Law Print & Packaging Management Limited (Law Print), which was merged on October 24, 2023, will start trial reporting in 2024 and will be included in SCGP's Sustainability Report in 2025.

Row 5

(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

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 3: Franchises

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Investments

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ 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: 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

07/16/2022

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

SCGP has criteria for collecting and reporting environmental performance data of newly acquired or merged companies. After the acquisition or merger, each company is given a transition period to conduct trial reporting, and full reporting begins in the second year following the merger (remark: this is a new criteria have been effective since January 2023). In this case, Peute Recycling B.V. (Peute) still use exist criteria, under company is given a three-year preparation period after the

merger. For example, Peute Recycling B.V. (Peute), which was merged on July 17, 2022, will start trial reporting in 2023-2024 and will be included in SCGP's Sustainability Report in 2025.

Row 6

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Jordan Trading Inc., a New York-based company

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 1
- ☑ Scope 2 (market-based)
- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ 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: 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: 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

08/31/2022

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

SCGP has criteria for collecting and reporting environmental performance data of newly acquired or merged companies. After the acquisition or merger, each company is given a transition period to conduct trial reporting, and full reporting begins in the second year following the merger (remark: this is a new criteria have been effective since January 2023).
[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 CO2e)

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

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1419020

(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

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53830

(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 (refer from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). 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

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

407527

(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

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

344322

(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

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26502

(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

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

996

(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

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26824

(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

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SCGP do not have upstream leased assets. So this category is not relevant.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

67851

(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

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

405334

(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

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28941

(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

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SCGP has leased land with factory to renter. SCGP collected electricity consumption data through monthly Electricity bills paid by renter. The electricity consumption (in kWh) is then multiplied by emissions factor of electricity purchased from grid to get the GHG emission.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19169

(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

12/30/2024

(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

12/30/2024

(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)

3478086

(7.6.3) Methodological details

SCGP collects and reports Scope 1 GHG emissions in accordance with the WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The Scope 1 boundary covers all subsidiaries in Thailand and overseas operations. Each month, sites report actual fuel consumption by fuel type to the SHEKPI system (SCGP's platform for environmental data and Scope 1& Scope 2 calculations). Emissions (tCO_2e) are calculated by multiplying reported fuel quantities by emission factors issued by the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO).

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3447684

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

SCGP collects and reports Scope 1 GHG emissions in accordance with the WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The Scope 1 boundary covers all subsidiaries in Thailand and overseas operations. Each month, sites report actual fuel consumption by fuel type to the SHEKPI system (SCGP's platform for environmental data and Scope 1& Scope 2 calculations). Emissions (tCO_2e) are calculated by multiplying reported fuel quantities by emission factors issued by the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO).

Past year 2

(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 collects and reports Scope 1 GHG emissions in accordance with the WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The Scope 1 boundary covers all subsidiaries in Thailand and overseas operations. Each month, sites report actual fuel consumption by fuel type to the

SHEKPI system (SCGP's platform for environmental data and Scope 1& Scope 2 calculations). Emissions (tCO_2e) are calculated by multiplying reported fuel quantities by emission factors issued by the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO).

Past year 3

(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 collects and reports Scope 1 GHG emissions in accordance with the WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The Scope 1 boundary covers all subsidiaries in Thailand and overseas operations. Each month, sites report actual fuel consumption by fuel type to the SHEKPI system (SCGP's platform for environmental data and Scope 1& Scope 2 calculations). Emissions (tCO_2e) are calculated by multiplying reported fuel quantities by emission factors issued by the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO).

Past year 4

(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

SCGP collects and reports Scope 1 GHG emissions in alignment with the WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The Scope 1 boundary covers all subsidiaries in Thailand as well as overseas operations.
[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)

673520

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

638977

(7.7.4) Methodological details

SCGP collects and reports Scope 2 GHG emissions in accordance with the WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The Scope 2 boundary covers all subsidiaries in Thailand and overseas operations. Each month, sites report purchased energy—electricity and steam—from national grids (location-based suppliers) and from utility providers under contractual instruments (market-based suppliers) into the SHEKPI system (SCGP’s platform for environmental data and Scope 1+ Scope 2 calculations). Emissions (tCO_2e) are calculated by applying the appropriate emission factors: national grid factors for location-based reporting and supplier-specific factors for market-based reporting.

Past year 1

(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)

568150

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

SCGP collects and reports Scope 2 GHG emissions in accordance with the WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The Scope 2 boundary covers all subsidiaries in Thailand and overseas operations. Each month, sites report purchased energy—electricity and steam—from national grids (location-based suppliers) and from utility providers under contractual instruments (market-based suppliers) into the SHEKPI system (SCGP's platform for environmental data and Scope 1+ Scope 2 calculations). Emissions (tCO_2e) are calculated by applying the appropriate emission factors: national grid factors for location-based reporting and supplier-specific factors for market-based reporting.

Past year 2

(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)

579477

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

SCGP collects and reports Scope 2 GHG emissions in accordance with the WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The Scope 2 boundary covers all subsidiaries in Thailand and overseas operations. Each month, sites report purchased energy—electricity and steam—from national grids (location-based suppliers) and from utility providers under contractual instruments (market-based suppliers) into the SHEKPI system (SCGP's platform for environmental data and Scope 1+ Scope 2 calculations). Emissions (tCO_2e) are calculated by applying the appropriate emission factors: national grid factors for location-based reporting and supplier-specific factors for market-based reporting.

Past year 3

(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)

506806

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

SCGP collects and reports Scope 2 GHG emissions in accordance with the WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The Scope 2 boundary covers all subsidiaries in Thailand and overseas operations. Each month, sites report purchased energy—electricity and steam—from national grids (location-based suppliers) and from utility providers under contractual instruments (market-based suppliers) into the SHEKPI system (SCGP's platform for environmental data and Scope 1+ Scope 2 calculations). Emissions (tCO_2e) are calculated by applying the appropriate emission factors: national grid factors for location-based reporting and supplier-specific factors for market-based reporting.

Past year 4

(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)

504191

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

SCGP collects and reports Scope 2 GHG emissions in accordance with the WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The Scope 2 boundary covers all subsidiaries in Thailand and overseas operations. Each month, sites report purchased energy—electricity and steam—from national grids (location-based suppliers) and from utility providers under contractual instruments (market-based suppliers) into the SHEKPI system (SCGP's platform for environmental data and Scope 1+ Scope 2 calculations). Emissions (tCO_2e) are calculated by applying the appropriate emission factors: national grid factors for location-based reporting and supplier-specific factors for market-based reporting.
[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)

1419020

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ 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

For GHG Scope 3 Category 1 (Purchased goods and services), SCGP compiled activity data covering the quantity of goods and services procured across all operating facilities in Thailand and international subsidiaries. Emissions were estimated by multiplying activity data by the corresponding emission factors for each material or service category, following the equation: Emissions (tCO_2e) =∑(Quantity purchased × Emission factor) In 2024, approximately 80% of emission factors applied were secondary data sourced from the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) database, representing the average data method. The remaining ~20% were primary data obtained directly from suppliers, reflecting the supplier-specific method. This approach is consistent with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard hierarchy, which prioritizes supplier-specific factors where available, and applies average or industry-level factors for categories where primary data are not yet accessible.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

53830

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For GHG Scope 3 Category 2 (Capital goods), SCGP estimated emissions using an investment-specific method, whereby capital expenditures were categorized by asset type (e.g., machinery and equipment). Emission factors were assigned to each asset category based on published sources (e.g., U.S. Environmental Protection Agency datasets), and emissions were calculated by multiplying the monetary value of investments by the corresponding emission factor: Emissions (tCO_2e)=∑(Capital expenditure by asset group (currency) × Emission factor (tCO_2e per monetary unit)) This approach allows alignment of capital goods emissions with financial accounting of investment spending while differentiating among asset groups to increase accuracy.

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)

407527

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

10

(7.8.5) Please explain

For GHG Scope 3 Category 3 (Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2), SCGP compiled activity data on energy purchased across its operations. The principal sources of emissions in this category are sub-bituminous coal and electricity consumption, including transmission and distribution (T&D) losses. Emissions were quantified by multiplying the recorded quantities of purchased fuels and electricity by corresponding emission factors, as equation follows: Emission=∑(Quantity of Energy × Emission factor) (kgCO2/energy unit) Fuels (Scope 1 reference): Emission factors sourced primarily from the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) database or other reliable published datasets, applying the fuel-based method under the average data approach. Electricity (Scope 2 reference): Emission Factor of T&D losses and energy's raw material acquisition from supplier's Carbon footprint of energy. If the energy is Grid electricity, use the difference of Emission factor in Thailand national database's CFP and CFO library This methodology is consistent with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard hierarchy, prioritizing supplier-specific data where possible and supplementing with national or regional averages where primary data are not available.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

344322

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

SCGP collected and calculated GHG Scope 3 Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. In 2024, we used distance-based method. SCGP has system to collect distance from transportation and we used emission factor of each stage and type of vehicle (for Distance-based method) from Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) or TGO. as equation Loaded trip Weight of material (tons) × distance(km) x transportation EF (kgCO2/tkm) No-load trip: to evaluate number of trips Weight of material(ton)/max load per trip(ton) X distance(km) x EF (kgCO2/km) 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 18wheel 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)

26502

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For GHG Scope 3 Category 5(Waste generation in operations), SCGP compiled activity data covering the quantity of operation waste management across all operating facilities in Thailand and international subsidiaries. Emissions were estimated by multiplying activity data by the corresponding emission factors for each management category, following the equation: Emission= ∑(Waste quantity (tons) x Emission factor (kgCO2e/ton)) + ∑ Transportation emission *Transportation calculation refers to Category 4 SCGP Thailand has committed to Zero Waste to landfill for industrial waste 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 reduce waste to landfill with 3Rs strategies to manage waste align with circular economy principle*

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

996

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We collected employee travel data both domestic and abroad by distance (1) by car and van from the administration department and (2) by airplane from the travel service. The calculation methodology can separate to 2 types of transportation as below Road vehicle: Emission = ∑(Total distance (km) / fuel consumption rate of each vehicle type (km/liter) x fuel emission factor(kgCO2/liter) Airplane: Use ICAO to calculate https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CarbonOffset So, we input about flight type (Economic/business), Numbers of passenger, departure and destination to calculate to tCO2 in ICAO

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

26824

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We collected distance of employee commuting by collaborating with People Caring division to take a survey with employees to get their commuting distance. The distance is then multiplied by the emission factor of each vehicle and fuel type to get GHG emission. We use extrapolation of some plants that cannot provide the commuting data by estimating vehicle type from parking lot and estimating average distance. Emission = Number of employees using each mode of transportation x Average one-way distance(km) x 2 x working days per year x fuel consumption rate (liter/km) x fuel emission factor (kgCO2/liter)

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

SCGP has no activities related to upstream leased assets

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

67851

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

SCGP collected and calculated GHG Scope 3 Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution. In 2024, we used distance-based method. SCGP has system to collect distance from transportation and we used emission factor of each stage and type of vehicle (for Distance-based method) from Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) or TGO. as equation Loaded trip Weight of material (tons) × distance(km) x transportation EF (kgCO2/tkm) No-load trip: to evaluate number of trips Weight of material(ton)/max load per trip(ton) X distance(km) x EF (kgCO2/km) 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 18wheel 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)

405334

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Average product method

☑ Other, please specify

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(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 and 2 of production process (kg CO2e/ton production) of SCGP that representing

fuel and energy used in production of corrugated box for customers Emission = Intermediate product quantities (tons product) x Emission factor for processing (kgCO2/tons product)

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

SCGP has no activity related to use of sold products

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)

28941

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 12 – End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products The majority of SCGP's products are paper and containers, which are recycled at a proportion of at least 95%. Consequently, end-of-life GHG emissions primarily arise from plastic packaging. SCGP calculates these emissions based on the sales quantity of single-use plastics, assuming that all such products are disposed of via landfill. Emissions (tCO_2e)=Product quantity (tons)×(1−Recycling rate)×Emission factor ($kgCO_2$/ton) *Recycling rate is based on the national average for each product type. Methodology and Standards Applied Emission factors and GWP values: Derived in line with international standards and tools, including the WBCSD GHG Protocol, ISO 14064-1 Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO). Waste disposal: Emissions calculated from the quantity of waste sent to landfill and to incineration without energy recovery, multiplied by emission factors from the IPCC (landfill) and SimaPro (incineration). Transportation: Emissions from waste transportation are calculated based on transport distance, shipping weight, and vehicle type, multiplied by emission factors from TGO.*

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

107

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Lessor-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 13 – Downstream Leased Assets Emissions are calculated based on electricity and other energy (fuel) consumption data obtained from monthly utility bills paid by the lessor. The activity data are then multiplied by the applicable emission factors for each energy type to estimate GHG emissions. Emissions (tCO_2e) = Fuel or electricity consumption × Emission factor

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

SCGP do not have franchise

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19169

(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

Category 15 – Investments Emissions were calculated based on the Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions of associate companies, allocated according to SCGP's equity share, using the following equation: Emissions (tCO_2e)=GHG Scope 1+2 of investee company (tCO_2e)×%holding share of SCGP For the reporting year, SCGP disclosed Scope 3 Category 15 data from three associate companies: Siam Toppan Packaging Co., Ltd. (49% holding) Siam Nippon Industrial Paper Co., Ltd. (31% holding) Sahagreen Forest Co., Ltd. (17.4% holding) SCGP applies the following criteria for reporting: Greenfield projects (<1 year) and newly acquired companies (<1 year) are not required to report environmental data. Operating factories are required to report environmental data. Non-production entities (e.g., administrative offices, investment companies, sales and service companies) are not required to report data

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream Scope 3 GHG emission sources are considered relevant

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream Scope 3 GHG emission sources are considered relevant
[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

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

859465

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

36550

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

441172

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

384560

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

17883

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

831

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

247

(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)

66206

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

219533

(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)

37463

(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)

32336

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3 calculations have been expanded to include Categories 2, 5, and 10

Past year 2

(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)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

First year of GHG Scope 3 data collection and reporting
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ 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-sdreport2024-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-sdreport2024-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-sdreport2024-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: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ 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

(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-sdreport2024-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 (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Increased

(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)

277226

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In the reporting year 2024, SCGP's total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions amounted to 4,117,064 tCO_2e, compared with 4,015,834 tCO_2e in 2023. This represents an absolute year-on-year increase of 101,230 tCO_2e, equivalent to +2.5%. The increase in reported Scope 1+2 emissions is attributable to the following factors: (1) Acquisitions/Organizational boundary change: Inclusion of GHG emissions from newly acquired companies consolidated in the 2024 inventory. (2) Activity data variation: Changes in production output compared to the previous year. (3) Energy mix changes: Variation in the proportion of renewable versus non-renewable energy consumption. (4) Operational efficiency: Changes associated with energy efficiency improvements and other emissions reduction initiatives, which influenced the overall net emissions balance. For No. (3) Energy mix changes: In 2024, SCGP increased the share of renewable energy (e.g., biomass and solar) in its operations, reducing reliance on fossil fuels. As a result, the proportion of renewable energy consumption rose to 31.4% of total energy use. This shift in the energy mix contributed to a combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission reduction of 277,226 tCO_2e, equivalent to a 6.8% decrease relative to the 2023 baseline (277,226 ÷ 4,015,834 = 6.8%).

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In the reporting year 2024, SCGP's total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions amounted to 4,117,064 tCO_2e, compared with 4,015,834 tCO_2e in 2023. This represents an absolute year-on-year increase of 101,230 tCO_2e, equivalent to +2.5%. The increase in reported Scope 1+2 emissions is attributable to the following factors: (1) Acquisitions/Organizational boundary change: Inclusion of GHG emissions from newly acquired companies consolidated in the 2024 inventory. (2) Activity data variation: Changes in production output compared to the previous year. (3) Energy mix changes: Variation in the proportion of renewable versus non-renewable energy consumption. (4) Operational efficiency: Changes associated with energy efficiency improvements and other emissions reduction initiatives, which influenced the overall net emissions For No. (4) Operational efficiency (other emissions reduction activities): In 2024, SCGP implemented a range of efficiency measures, including integration of AI- and machine-learning technologies to optimize energy generation processes, replacement of outdated machinery with higher-efficiency units, and waste reduction initiatives. Collectively, these actions resulted in a combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission reduction of 68,000 tCO_2e, equivalent to a 1.7% decrease relative to the 2023 baseline (68,000 ÷ 4,015,834 = 1.7%).

Divestment

(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

No divestment in the reporting year

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122941

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In the reporting year 2024, SCGP's total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions amounted to 4,117,064 tCO_2e, compared with 4,015,834 tCO_2e in 2023. This represents an absolute year-on-year increase of 101,230 tCO_2e, equivalent to +2.5%. The increase in reported Scope 1+2 emissions is attributable to the following factors: (1) Acquisitions/Organizational boundary change: Inclusion of GHG emissions from newly acquired companies consolidated in the 2024 inventory. (2) Activity data variation: Changes in production output compared to the previous year. (3) Energy mix changes: Variation in the proportion of renewable versus non-renewable energy consumption. (4) Operational efficiency: Changes associated with energy efficiency improvements and other emissions reduction initiatives, which influenced the overall net emissions balance. For No. (1) Acquisitions: In 2024, SCGP expanded its organizational boundary to include 15 newly acquired companies (acquired in 2021): Go-Pak Paper Products Vietnam Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) Go-Pak Vietnam Limited (Vietnam) PT. Intan Ustrix Gresik (Indonesia) PT. Intan Ustrix Manado (Indonesia) PT. Bahana Buana Box (Indonesia) PT. Rapipack Asritama (Indonesia) Bien Hoa Carton (Vietnam) Bien Hoa Offset (Vietnam) Binh Duong (Vietnam) Duy Tan Plastics Manufacturing Co. (Vietnam) Duy Tan Binh Duong Plastics Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) Duy Tan Long An Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) Duy Tan Precision Mold Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) Mata Plastics Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) Deltalab Global, S.L. (Spain) In accordance with SCGP's environmental reporting framework, the environmental data of

these entities were consolidated into the 2024 inventory for the first time. This resulted in additional reported Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of approximately 122,941 tCO_2e, corresponding to a 3.1% increase compared to the 2023 baseline (122,941 ÷ 4,015,834 = 3.1%)

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)

323514

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In the reporting year 2024, SCGP's total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions amounted to 4,117,064 tCO_2e, compared with 4,015,834 tCO_2e in 2023. This represents an absolute year-on-year increase of 101,230 tCO_2e, equivalent to +2.5%. The increase in reported Scope 1+2 emissions is attributable to the following factors: (1) Acquisitions/Organizational boundary change: Inclusion of GHG emissions from newly acquired companies consolidated in the 2024 inventory. (2) Activity data variation: Changes in production output compared to the previous year. (3) Energy mix changes: Variation in the proportion of renewable versus non-renewable energy consumption. (4) Operational efficiency: Changes associated with energy efficiency improvements and other emissions reduction initiatives, which influenced the overall net emissions balance. For No. (2) Activity data variation: In 2024, SCGP experienced higher production output driven by capacity expansions at existing facilities and recovery in market demand. This increase in activity data contributed to an additional 323,514 tCO_2e of combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, representing an 8.1% increase compared to the 2023 baseline (323,514 ÷ 4,015,834 = 8.1%).

Change in methodology

(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

No Change in methodology

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

No other change in boundary excepted for the acquisitions reported in the previous reason [Acquisition]

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

No Change in physical operation conditions

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

N/A

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]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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)

79779

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

☑ Region-specific emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

SCGP has cultivated eucalyptus trees internally by planting them as their own raw material. This approach allows the company to have greater control over the quality and supply of the raw materials used in their production processes. In our operations, we undertake a planting process that involves the use of various resources such as fertilizer to help promote healthy growth of the eucalyptus trees, fuel to power machinery used during planting and maintenance activities, and

electricity to support related operational needs. Additionally, our activities include transportation processes, which are essential for moving raw materials and finished products efficiently. These transportation activities encompass the movement of raw materials like eucalyptus logs from planting sites or processing facilities to other parts of the supply chain, as well as the distribution of finished wood products to customers or distribution centers. Overall, these combined activities form a crucial part of our supply chain management, helping us to ensure a steady flow of materials and products while maintaining quality and efficiency

CO2 removals from land use management

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

270228

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

☑ Region-specific emissions factors

☑ Other, please specify

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

SCGP manages economic tree plantations that contribute to CO_2 sequestration. In 2024, SCGP collaborated with CERT+ to apply satellite imagery and AI-based calculation technology to quantify carbon sequestration in its economic forests. As a result, SCGP received certification for 66,621 rai (10,659.36 hectares) of its own economic tree plantations, verified to have a sequestration capacity of approximately 270,228 tCO_2e.

Sequestration during land use change

(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

No CO2 sequestration from land use change

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

No CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion of land machinery

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

2054168

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

☑ Region-specific emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

In 2024, SCGP reported 2,054,168 tCO_2e of biogenic carbon emissions from the combustion of biomass fuel, biogas, and black liquor for electricity generation. The calculation methodology follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Reporting and Calculation Guidelines (WRI/WBCSD), with the following principles: Activity data:Fuel consumption data for biogas and black liquor are collected from installed meters. For biomass fuel, data are obtained from weighing scales. Heating values: The Low Heating Value (LHV) or Net Calorific Value (NCV) of each fuel type is determined through laboratory analysis and applied in the calculations. Emission factors: Fuel-specific emission factors are referenced from the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Biofuel Sources: SCGP sources biofuels from a variety of renewable and process-derived materials, including: (1) Agricultural residues: sugarcane leaves, rice husks, and cashew husks (2) By-products from pulp production: bark and black liquor (3) Wood chips from SCGP's economic tree plantations (4) Biogas is recovered from SCGP's anaerobic wastewater treatment plants, supporting circular resource utilization Sustainability Assurance: All SCGP-owned and leased plantation lands are managed under 100% FSC-FM certification. All wood volumes from SCGP's timber plantations entering the pulp production process are covered by 100% FSC-CW certification.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

☑ Region-specific emissions factors

☑ Other, please specify

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

No CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)
[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:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77400

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(7.14.6) Please explain

SCGP calculates GHG emissions associated with significant timber product used in our business value chain (e.g., wood log, wood chip, fertilizer). The calculation covers Scope 1, Scope 2, and relevant Scope 3 categories, totaling 77,400 tons of CO2 equivalent, or 1.1% of SCGP's total GHG emissions, using country-specific emission factors and/or IPCC default values. Methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol and national guidelines (e.g., TGO). The results are reviewed internally and incorporated into our sustainability reporting.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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)

3388012

(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)

44761

(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)

45313

(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)

1025618

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

199016

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

198956

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)

5135

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5135

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)

251062

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

34903

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

34903

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

49

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

49

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2006809

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

210337

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

184203

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)

194597

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

224080

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

215731
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(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	*Integrated Packaging Business (Fiber Packaging and Packaging Paper)*	*3053008*

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 2	*Integrated Packaging Business (Consumer and Performance Packaging)*	*6353*
Row 3	*Fibrous Business*	*418725*
Row 4	*Recycling Business & Other*	*0*
Row 5	*Medical supplies and labware*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.18.1) Select the form(s) in which you are reporting your agricultural/forestry emissions.

Select from:

☑ Total emissions

(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)

47775

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

GHG emission (scope 1) 47,775 tonCO2e 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)

3430312

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

GHG emissions (scope 1) of 3,430,312 tons CO2e 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.

Row 3

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Distribution

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

Scope 1 GHG emissions from distribution are zero because SCGP does not operate a separate distribution center. The company only has warehouses that are integrated within its manufacturing units.
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Integrated Packaging Business (Fiber Packaging and Packaging Paper)*	*221248*	*193567*
Row 2	*Integrated Packaging Business (Consumer and Performance Packaging)*	*128278*	*121416*
Row 3	*Fibrous Business*	*323945*	*323945*
Row 4	*Recycling Business & Other (not included in this reporting year due to recent acquisition)*	*0*	*0*
Row 5	*Medical supplies and labware*	*49*	*49*

[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 CO2e)

3478086

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

673520

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

638977

(7.22.4) Please explain

SCGP consolidates GHG emissions from all subsidiaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based and market-based) and Scope3 at the Group level. Inclusion in environmental reporting and disclosure is determined by the following criteria: (i) SCGP holds at least 51% equity interest, and (ii) SCGP manages or has authority over operations (operational control). Newly acquired or merged entities undergo an onboarding and data-validation period and are incorporated into the SCGP Sustainability Report within two years of the acquisition or merger.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1012

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50931

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55337

(7.22.4) Please explain

As of 31 December 2024, three joint ventures—Siam Toppan Packaging Co., Ltd.; Siam Nippon Industrial Paper Co., Ltd.; and Sahagreen Forest Co., Ltd.—are not consolidated in SCGP's Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory because SCGP holds less than 50% equity in each. In line with the GHG Protocol, these entities are included in Scope 3, Category 15 (Investments) using the equity share approach: their Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are multiplied by SCGP's shareholding percentage. [Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Thai Containers Groups 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)

26078

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27439

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22935

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand, consist of 9 facillities (TCKN, TCPT, TCSP, TCRB, TCS, TCCB, TCPB, TCSB, TCKP)

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Thai Containers Khon Kaen 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)

2346

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1631

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1275

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Thai Containers Rayong 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)

3025

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2459

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1956

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Tawana Container 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)

2356

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3068

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2146

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Orient Containers 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)

8408

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4698

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4219

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand, consist of 3 facillities (OCSS, OCNP, OCON)

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Precision Print 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)

60

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

988

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

743

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Vina Corrugated Packaging Company Limited

(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)

965

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7659

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6928

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Vietnam, consist of 3 facillities (VCHC,VCHD,VCHQ)

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Bien Hoa Packaging Joint Stock Company

(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)

412

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7133

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6976

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Vietnam, consist of 3 facillities BH-offset, BH-carton, Binh Doung plant

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Primacorr Mandiri

(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)

5297

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1886

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1886

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Indonesia

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Indoris Printingdo

(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)

28

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

295

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

295

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Indonesia

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Indocorr Packaging Cikarang

(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)

3042

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1935

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1935

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Indonesia

Row 12

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Indonesia Dirtajaya Aneka Industri Box (IUG)

(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)

6390

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2790

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2790

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Indonesia

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Indonesia Dirtajaya Aneka Industri Box (IUM)

(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)

598

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

581

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

521

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Indonesia

Row 14

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Bahana Buana Box

(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)

254

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2520

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2520

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Indonesia

Row 15

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Rapipack Asritama

(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)

7983

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1630

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1630

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Indonesia

Row 16

(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)

1201469

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82510

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73401

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand, consist of 2 facillities (SKIC-BP, SKIC-WS) Electricity that bought from grid and supplier

Row 17

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Thai Cane Paper Public Company Limited

(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)

272009

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8453

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2608

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand, consist of 2 facillities (Kanchanaburi, Prachinburi)

Row 18

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Vina Kraft Paper 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)

188285

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104380

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101232

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Vietnam

Row 19

(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)

251062

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34903

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34903

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Phillippines

Row 20

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk.

(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)

864272

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132137

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132137

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Indonesia

Row 21

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Dayasa Aria Prima

(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)

137754

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55242

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55242

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Indonesia

Row 22

(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)

70913

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand, selling electricity to national grid only

Row 23

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Phoenix Pulp & Paper Public Company Limited

(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)

348777

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33866

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33866

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand

Row 24

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Thai 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)

22172

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

273550

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

273550

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand, consisting of 4 facilities (Paper, BPP, WSP, Fest)

Row 25

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Go-Pak Vietnam

(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)

2

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8695

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8695

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Vietnam, consisting of 2 facilities

Row 26

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Interpress Printers Sendirian Berhad

(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)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5135

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5135

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Malaysia, foodservice packaging

Row 27

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

The Siam Forestry Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Logging

(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)

47775

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2699

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2699

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand, plantation and logging

Row 28

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Conimex 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)

50

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7311

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6662

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand, rigid plastic pakaging

Row 29

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Vexcel Pack 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)

23

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10355

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9342

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand, rigid plastic pakaging

Row 30

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Prepack Thailand 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)

1347

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14399

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13514

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Thailand, flexible plastic packaging, consisting of 4 facilities (AM, SS1, SS2, RY)

Row 31

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Tin Thanh Packing Joint Stock Company (Batico)

(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)

283

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12428

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12428

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Vietnam, flexible plastic packaging

Row 32

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Duy Tan Plastics Manufacturing Corporation Joint Stock Company

(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)

4650

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83785

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79471

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Vietnam, consist of 5 facillities MATA, DTBD, DTLA, DTPM,Duy tan

Row 33

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Deltalab, S.L.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Health care supplies

(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)

49

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Spain, Medicial labware & supplies
[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

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(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

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

654.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

In the column "Emissions in metric tons of CO2e", It is calculated based on the product's carbon footprint multiplied by the sales volume, as in the following example: Carbon footprint of Flexography post print-Die-cut-Corrugated Carton (TS235/CSP150/TS235) (tCO2/ton) × Sales volume of Flexography post print-Die-cut-Corrugated Carton (TS235/CSP150/TS235) (ton). The major emission sources can be divided into two parts: 1).Raw material acquisition (Scope 3): Mainly from kraft paper, starch, and ink, accounting for approximately 92% of the product's carbon footprint. 2).Production (Scopes 1 and 2): Primarily from the combustion of cracker bottom and electricity consumption, representing about 7% of the product's carbon footprint. This demonstrates that Scope 3 is the dominant source of emissions for the product. Note: 1. Raw material acquisition (Scope 3) included emissions from purchased raw material, transportation of raw material, waste management 2. The carbon footprint assessment is conducted on a cradle-to-gate basis

(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 of 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?lang=TH&mod=Y0hKdlpIVmpkSE5mWVhCd2NtOTJZV3c9&page=11&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 Additional, you can contact Account Executive to request the product carbon footprint information.
[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:

☑ 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 serves customers worldwide with a highly diverse portfolio. In our fiber packaging (corrugated box) business alone, we manage more than 80,000 SKUs. Calculating SKU-level carbon footprints for every product would be time-consuming and cost-inefficient. To address this, SCGP—working in collaboration with, and with approval from, the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO)—has developed a Product Category Rule (PCR) that enables calculation of the carbon footprint of products (CFP) at the product-group level rather than for each SKU. Under this approach, a product's CFP equals the CFP of its input materials plus the product-group CFP (i.e., shared manufacturing and conversion processes).

Row 2

(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's global portfolio spans pulp; printing & writing paper; kraft paper; corrugated boxes; folding cartons; rigid boxes; rigid plastic packaging; flexible plastic packaging; and medical labware. Managing consistent, product-specific emission factors (carbon footprint of products, CFP) across this diversity is challenging because some suppliers are not yet able to provide product-level CFP data. In such cases, we apply market-average emission factors from credible sources (e.g., the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization, TGO), which can reduce precision for customer-level CFPs. To address this, SCGP runs a supplier-engagement program—providing training, templates, and data-sharing guidance—to help suppliers measure and disclose product-specific CFPs. As supplier data becomes available, we replace market averages with supplier-specific factors, improving the accuracy of CFP calculations for our customers.

Row 3

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Energy, steam, and scrap are measured at line/plant level, not per order, so allocation (mass, economic value, time, or machine-hour) can change results.

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Shared processes and co-production: Core equipment such as paper machines (kraft and printing & writing grades), corrugators (fiber packaging), extruders (rigid packaging), and printing/lamination machines (flexible packaging) operate across multiple SKUs. In several facilities, machine-level sub-metering for energy, steam, and waste is not available; measurements are captured only at the production line or plant boundary. Consequently, order-level footprints cannot be directly measured but must be derived through allocation approaches (e.g., mass, economic value, production time, or machine-hour). The choice of allocation basis introduces variability and can materially influence the distribution of reported energy use, waste generation, and associated emissions across products and customers. Possible Solutions: • Enhance data measurement: Gradually implement sub-metering at machine or process-unit level (for electricity, steam, compressed air, water) to capture more precise consumption per production step. • Hybrid Allocation Models: Where sub-metering is not yet available, use a combination of mass, economic value, and process-specific energy intensity factors (such as energy intensity by type of product group) validated with actual production trials. • Digitalization & AI Tools: Apply AI-based energy modeling to estimate machine-level footprints, cross-checked against line-level metered data. [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 plans to build the capability to allocate emissions accurately to individual customers—at scale and cost-effectively—through the following actions: • System integration: Link SHEKPI ↔ ERP to automatically capture order/SKU/plant/time-stamped data (energy, steam, scrap, run time, changeovers). • CFP platform: Develop a Carbon-Footprint of Product (CFP) platform—fed by SHEKPI and the enterprise data warehouse—that auto-calculates at order/SKU/product-family levels and generates customer-ready CFP reports/certificates. • Sub-metering & data capture: Install machine-level electricity/steam meters on priority lines; automate scrap and make-ready logging. • Supplier emission factors: Build a supplier-specific CFP data pipeline for high-impact inputs (paper, films, inks, adhesives) and maintain a versioned EF library with data-quality ratings. • Supplier engagement: Continue the Supplier Engagement Program (training, templates, onboarding

portal) to replace market-average factors with supplier-specific data. • Standards & PCRs: Expand SCGP's Product Category Rules (PCRs) for product-group calculations and align them with ISO 14067 to strengthen international credibility and applicability across overseas operations.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

(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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ 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

5353445

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

10641695

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

15995140.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

856998

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

856998.00

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

1813

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

326038

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

327851.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

56912

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

56912.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5412170

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

11824730

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

17236900.00
[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:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ 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

3033004

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1384

(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

15137

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

3016483

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We have proportion of sustainable biomass usage 19% of total fuel consumption. 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: FSCC012207, 100% of the wood volume from SCGP's 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

2320442

(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

33215

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

2287227

(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:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(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

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7849137

(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

68225

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

7780911

(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

503008

(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

461359

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

41649

(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

1638705

(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

5576

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

31568

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

1601562

(7.30.7.8) Comment

LPG and natural gas

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

650845

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

208839

(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

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

442006

(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

15995140

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

210223

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

466935

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

148146

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

15169837

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel consumption = 15,995,140 MWh
[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)

2797183

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2680849

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1013224

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

994645

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

481795

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

481795

(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

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

9886120

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

9815160

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

3450101

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3427622

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 84% 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 2024, we expand installations solar power in adding up for 13.6 megawatts peak in Thailand (41.6 MWp totally), generate electricity from solar power 46,013 MWh and reduce 22,961 ton of carbon dioxide equivalent per year from purchased grid electricity. 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 84% 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 2024, we expand installations solar power in Vietnam to 20.6 megawatts peak totally (include new installation and acquisition). It is expected to reduce 8,010 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 84% 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 84% 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 84% 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 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(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 84% 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 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(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

SCGP only maintains an administrative office in this country, with no operational facilities. Therefore, GHG reporting for this entity is excluded in the current reporting year.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(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

As the acquired companies in this country were only recently integrated, their GHG emissions are excluded from the current reporting year in accordance with SCGP's reporting framework.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(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

As the acquired companies in this country were only recently integrated, their GHG emissions are excluded from the current reporting year in accordance with SCGP's reporting framework.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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

SCGP only maintains an administrative office in this country, with no operational facilities. Therefore, GHG reporting for this entity is excluded in the current reporting year.
[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)

228755

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1717411

(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)

6670236

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8616402.00

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)

9008.35

(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)

9008.35

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)

48605.16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

178437

(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)

483146.79

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

710188.95

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

452.04

(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)

452.04

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

373994.71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1717411

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

396997.5

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6670236

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9158639.21

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)

321941.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

144091

(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)

801729.43

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1267762.23
[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

0.0000310057

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

4117063

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

132784000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.08

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Acquisitions

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

GHG Emission Intensity (Scope 1 & 2) 2023: Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 & 2): 4,015,834 tCO_2e Total revenue: THB 129,398,000,000 Emission intensity: 0.00003103 tCO_2/THB 2024: Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 & 2): 4,117,063 tCO_2e Total revenue: THB 132,784,000,000 Emission intensity: 0.0000310057 tCO_2/THB Result: The 2024 emission intensity decreased by 0.08% compared with 2023, reflecting improved carbon efficiency relative to revenue growth. [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

10.2

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

ton production

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4.7

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

With regard to energy intensity, reducing energy consumption not only lowers CO_2 emissions from production processes but also serves as a critical indicator of operational efficiency. Improved energy intensity translates directly into cost savings, more effective resource utilization, and enhanced competitiveness for SCGP in an energy-constrained market. Furthermore, strong energy management practices are increasingly important to stakeholders, as they reflect SCGP's ability to balance environmental responsibility with long-term business resilience and profitability. In 2024, SCGP achieved a 4.7% improvement in energy intensity, driven by the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning across both the energy supply and demand sides. Key initiatives included soot blower optimization, turbine and generator load allocation, and the installation of turbo vacuum pumps, all of which contributed to more efficient energy use and reduced emissions.

Row 4

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.24

(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

7.7

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

SCGP has implemented a series of projects to minimize waste to landfill, with the ambition of achieving an organization-wide Zero Waste to Landfill target by 2030. In 2024, notable initiatives included the reduction of hazardous chemicals in printing ink, the beneficial utilization of fiber sludge (10,660 tons repurposed in 2024), and the application of starch waste as a soil amendment. These projects not only reduce environmental impacts but also support circular resource management across SCGP's operations.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(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:
☑ 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

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(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)

3478086

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

638997

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4117083.000

(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

70.00

(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 reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) GHG emissions by 25% by 2030, compared with the 2020 base year. This target is aligned with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) – Well-Below 2°C (WB2C) pathway and is consistent with Thailand's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), thereby supporting both global and national efforts to address climate change. SCGP also anticipates that future regulations in Thailand and across ASEAN will increasingly focus on controlling greenhouse gas emissions, including the introduction of mechanisms such as carbon taxes and emissions trading systems (ETS). By setting ambitious targets and preparing in advance, SCGP seeks to mitigate the potential financial impacts of these regulatory measures while reinforcing its long-term climate resilience and competitiveness.

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

SCGP has developed a comprehensive Decarbonization Roadmap to achieve its climate targets. The plan is structured around three key pillars: Energy efficiency and process optimization: Deploying advanced technologies and integrating artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning to reduce energy consumption across production lines. Renewable energy transition: Expanding the share of renewable energy through on-site solar installations, and increasing the utilization of biomass and biogas for electricity and steam generation. Progress as of the end of 2024: 1. Achieved a 17.5% reduction in GHG emissions (scope1+2) compared with the 2020 base year. 2. Reduced energy consumption intensity by 15.2% compared with the 2020 base year. 3. Increased the share of renewable energy to 31.4% of total energy use. 4. In collaboration with CERT+, SCGP has applied satellite imagery and AI-based calculation technologies to assess carbon sequestration in its economic forests, which have the capacity to sequester 270,828 tCO_2 across 10,659.36 hectares.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/18/2025

(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 (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2894401.840

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3478086

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

638997

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4117083.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

41.66

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(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 reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) GHG emissions by 25% by 2030, compared with the 2020 base year. Originally aligned with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) – Well-Below 2°C (WB2C) pathway, SCGP has since upgraded its climate target to a 1.5°C pathway. This transition ensures alignment with the latest climate science, the Paris Agreement goals, and Thailand's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0). The enhancement of our target also reflects the rising expectations of stakeholders—including global customers, investors, and regulators—who are demanding more ambitious climate action. SCGP also anticipates that future regulations in Thailand and across ASEAN will increasingly focus on controlling greenhouse gas emissions, including the introduction of mechanisms such as carbon taxes and emissions trading systems (ETS). By setting ambitious targets and preparing in advance, SCGP seeks to mitigate the potential financial impacts of these regulatory measures while reinforcing its long-term climate resilience and competitiveness.

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

SCGP has developed a comprehensive Decarbonization Roadmap to achieve its climate targets. The plan is structured around three key pillars: Energy efficiency and process optimization: Deploying advanced technologies and integrating artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning to reduce energy consumption across production lines. Renewable energy transition: Expanding the share of renewable energy through on-site solar installations, and increasing the utilization of biomass and biogas for electricity and steam generation. Progress as of the end of 2024: 1. Achieved a 17.5% reduction in GHG emissions (scope1+2) compared with the 2020 base year. 2. Reduced energy consumption intensity by 15.2% compared with the 2020 base year. 3. Increased the share of renewable energy to 31.4% of total energy use. 4. In collaboration with CERT+, SCGP has applied satellite imagery and AI-based calculation technologies to assess carbon sequestration in its economic forests, which have the capacity to sequester 270,828 tCO_2 across 10,659.36 hectares.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/18/2025

(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

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

95

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

249517.400

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3478086

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

638997

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4117083.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

18.42

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(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 reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) GHG emissions by 25% by 2030, compared with the 2020 base year. Originally aligned with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) – Well-Below 2°C (WB2C) pathway, SCGP has since upgraded its climate target to a 1.5°C pathway. This upgrade ensures alignment with the latest climate science, the Paris Agreement goals, and Thailand's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0). The transition reflects growing expectations from stakeholders—including global customers, investors, and regulators—who are calling for more ambitious climate action. By committing to a 1.5°C target, SCGP not only strengthens its resilience against climate-related risks but also enhances its competitiveness as a preferred partner in global value chains, many of which are already aligned with 1.5°C and Net Zero pathways. SCGP also anticipates that future regulations in Thailand and across ASEAN will increasingly focus on controlling greenhouse gas emissions, including the introduction of mechanisms such as carbon taxes and emissions trading systems (ETS). By preparing early and setting forward-looking targets, SCGP aims to mitigate the potential financial impacts of these regulatory measures while reinforcing its long-term climate resilience and business competitiveness.

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

SCGP has developed a comprehensive Decarbonization Roadmap to achieve its climate targets. The plan is structured around three key pillars: Energy efficiency and process optimization: Deploying advanced technologies and integrating artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning to reduce energy consumption across production lines. Renewable energy transition: Expanding the share of renewable energy through on-site solar installations, and increasing the utilization of biomass and biogas for electricity and steam generation. Progress as of the end of 2024: 1. Achieved a 17.5% reduction in GHG emissions (scope1+2) compared with the 2020 base year. 2. Reduced energy consumption intensity by 15.2% compared with the 2020 base year. 3. Increased the share of renewable energy to 31.4% of total energy use. 4. In collaboration with CERT+, SCGP has applied satellite imagery and AI-based calculation technologies to assess carbon sequestration in its economic forests, which have the capacity to sequester 270,828 tCO_2 across 10,659.36 hectares.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/18/2025

(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 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2024

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1419020

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

407527

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

344322

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

67851

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

405334

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28941

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2672995.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2672995.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

95

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

95

(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)

2004746.250

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1419020

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

407527

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

344322

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

67851

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

405334

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28941

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2672995.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2672995.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(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 has set a target to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 and to achieve Net Zero by 2050, recognizing that addressing value chain emissions is essential for meaningful climate action. More than 90% of SCGP's carbon footprint originates from upstream raw materials and logistics, making Scope 3 reduction a critical component of our decarbonization pathway. This ambition aligns with the 1.5°C pathway and Thailand's NDC 3.0, while also responding to the expectations of global customers and investors who increasingly demand robust value chain climate targets. By establishing both a near-term 2030 target and a long-term Net Zero goal, SCGP demonstrates accountability, transparency, and a credible trajectory toward deep decarbonization. Furthermore, these targets strengthen SCGP's business resilience by mitigating climate-related risks—including supply chain disruptions, emerging regulations such as Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

(CBAM), and reputational risks—while also creating opportunities for innovation in low-carbon materials, circular economy solutions, and sustainable growth in collaboration with our partners.

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

SCGP Net Zero Target for Scope 3 Emissions SCGP's pathway to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 25% by 2030 and achieve Net Zero by 2050 is built on four strategic pillars: Supplier engagement program: Building supplier capacity through training on product carbon footprint (PCF), while collaborating with strategic suppliers to share emissions data, set reduction targets, and improve energy efficiency within the value chain. Sustainable sourcing: Expanding the use of recycled fiber, certified paper (FSC™/PEFC), and low-carbon alternatives such as bio-based starch and environmentally friendly inks. Circular economy initiatives: Scaling up post-consumer packaging collection and recycling programs to reduce reliance on virgin materials and cut associated upstream emissions. Logistics optimization: Lowering transport emissions through route optimization, fuel switching, and piloting electrification of logistics fleets where feasible. Together, these initiatives provide a clear pathway toward SCGP's near-term 25% Scope 3 reduction by 2030 and long-term Net Zero value chain emissions by 2050. Progress in 2024: Supplier engagement: Conducted a PCF seminar for suppliers, with 299 participants, to build awareness and technical capability in value chain emissions reduction. Sustainable sourcing: Procured pulp and wood from suppliers that are 100% FSC™-CW/COC certified (FSC-C133879), and engaged two suppliers providing verified PCF data for raw materials. Circular economy: Advanced the Paper Recycling Project by establishing drop points in collaboration with partners, resulting in the recycling of more than 101 tons of used paper in 2024, effectively closing material loops. Logistics optimization: Transitioned 59% of forklifts in warehouses and raw material facilities to electric vehicles (EVs) and deployed 7 EV trailers, reducing emissions from internal logistics.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/18/2025

(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 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2024

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1419020

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

407527

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

344322

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

67851

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

405334

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28941

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2672995.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2672995.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

95

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

95

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

267299.500

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1419020

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

407527

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

344322

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

67851

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

405334

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28941

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2672995.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2672995.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(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 has committed to reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 and achieving Net Zero across our value chain by 2050. Addressing Scope 3 emissions is essential for meaningful climate action, as more than 90% of SCGP's carbon footprint originates from upstream raw materials and logistics. Scope 3 reduction therefore represents a critical driver of our overall decarbonization pathway. This ambition is aligned with the 1.5°C pathway and Thailand's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0), while also meeting the growing expectations of global customers and investors who increasingly demand robust value chain climate targets. By pairing a near-term 2030 milestone with a long-term Net Zero goal, SCGP demonstrates accountability, transparency, and a credible trajectory toward deep decarbonization. In addition, these commitments strengthen SCGP's business resilience by mitigating climate-related risks—including supply chain disruptions, emerging regulations such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), and reputational risks—while also creating opportunities for innovation in low-carbon materials, circular economy solutions, and sustainable growth in collaboration with our partners.

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

SCGP Net Zero Target for Scope 3 Emissions SCGP's pathway to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 25% by 2030 and achieve Net Zero by 2050 is built on four strategic pillars: Supplier engagement program: Building supplier capacity through training on product carbon footprint (PCF), while collaborating with strategic suppliers to share emissions data, set reduction targets, and improve energy efficiency within the value chain. Sustainable sourcing: Expanding the use of recycled fiber, certified paper (FSC™/PEFC), and low-carbon alternatives such as bio-based starch and environmentally friendly inks. Circular economy initiatives: Scaling up post-consumer packaging collection and recycling programs to reduce reliance on virgin materials and cut associated upstream emissions. Logistics optimization: Lowering transport emissions through route optimization, fuel switching, and piloting electrification of logistics fleets where feasible. Together, these initiatives provide a clear pathway toward SCGP's near-term 25% Scope 3 reduction by 2030 and long-term Net Zero value chain emissions by 2050. Progress in 2024: Supplier engagement: Conducted a PCF seminar for suppliers, with 299 participants, to build awareness and technical capability in value chain emissions reduction. Sustainable sourcing: Procured pulp and wood from suppliers that are 100% FSC™-CW/COC certified (FSC-C133879), and engaged two suppliers providing verified PCF data for raw materials. Circular economy: Advanced the Paper Recycling Project by establishing drop points in collaboration with partners, resulting in the recycling of more than 101 tons of used paper in 2024, effectively closing material loops. Logistics optimization: Transitioned 59% of forklifts in warehouses and raw material facilities to electric vehicles (EVs) and deployed 7 EV trailers, reducing emissions from internal logistics.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(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:

☑ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

☑ GJ

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

12.1

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

10.285

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

10.2

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

104.6831955923

(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?

As part of SCGP's overarching initiative to drive decarbonization and operational excellence, the company has established an energy intensity reduction target of 15% by 2030 (compared to 2020), serving as a key lever to enhance energy efficiency, reduce GHG emissions, and support its Net Zero ambition

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :SCGP has established an energy intensity reduction target of 15% by 2030 (compared to 2020), serving as a key lever to enhance energy efficiency, reduce GHG emissions, and support its Net Zero ambition.

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SCGP has established an Energy Intensity target to systematically monitor annual energy consumption and efficiency performance, ensuring continuous improvement in energy use while directly supporting GHG emissions reduction. The company has set a goal to reduce energy intensity by 15% by 2030, compared to the 2020 base year.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The energy intensity target (GJ/ton of product) is a key component of SCGP's strategy to reduce GHG emissions and achieve net zero. It serves as both a performance indicator and a monitoring tool to ensure annual greenhouse gas reduction targets are met. Beyond emissions reduction, improving energy intensity also helps mitigate risks associated with energy scarcity and reduces potential financial exposure to carbon pricing and taxes.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Enhancement of Energy Efficiency in the Manufacturing Process Turbo Vacuum Pump: SCGP has improved paper production efficiency by adopting Turbo Vacuum Pumps to remove water from paper pulp. Unlike conventional Liquid Ring Vacuum Pumps, which consume higher amounts of electricity, the Turbo Vacuum Pump operates at higher speeds, enabling effective air suction while significantly reducing energy consumption. (Implemented in 2024) Real-time Performance Monitoring & Control Platform (RMC): This digital system has been deployed to monitor and optimize production parameters in real time, leading to a substantial reduction in steam energy consumption during the paper production process. Process Steam Optimization: SCGP utilizes extraction steam turbines to supply steam for both paper drying and electricity generation. By enhancing turbine performance with AI and machine learning, the company has optimized steam allocation, improving overall energy efficiency in the production process.

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

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2024

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

(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 applies the 3R principles and circular economy approaches as part of its operational waste management strategy. To address residual waste previously sent to landfill, the company has developed alternative treatment pathways. For example, in collaboration with SCG's Cement-Building Materials Business and the SCG Technology Office, fly ash and bottom ash are converted into sustainable building materials under the PROBLOCK ECO brand. This initiative supports SCGP's goal of achieving zero waste to landfill across its Thailand operations.

Row 4

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2016

(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

12/30/2017

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2024

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

(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

Aiming for a “Net Positive Impact: NPI”.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

SCGP currently maintains 100% no gross deforestation and leases neglected forest land with private land deeds to help preserve biodiversity and ecosystems. In 2024, a total of 50,399 rai of land under SCGP's management was certified under FSC™ standards. Of this area, 31,807 rai consisted of SCGP's economic forests, while 18,592 rai belonged to farmer members. These initiatives reinforce SCGP's commitment to achieving a "Net Positive Impact" and maintaining a strict "No Gross Deforestation" policy.

Row 5

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 4

(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

12/30/2020

(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

59.3

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

88.9055472264

(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 2024, SCGP generated 59.3% of its total sales revenue from SCG Green Choice products. To further drive low-carbon product development and increase sales from SCG Green Choice, the company has adopted the following strategies: Develop sustainable production technologies and innovations. Design sustainable products by increasing recycled content, reducing energy use, and lowering water consumption. Collaborate with supply chain partners to reduce GHG emissions in production and transportation. Enhance customer engagement by providing transparent information on product environmental impacts, highlighting efforts to reduce emissions, and encouraging the choice of environmentally friendly products. Obtain green product certifications and labels, such as the SCG Green Choice label, Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP), and Carbon Footprint Reduction (CFR). Set clear goals and track progress to ensure continuous improvement. By implementing these strategies, SCGP aims to strengthen the competitiveness of its low-carbon product portfolio while meeting the growing market demand for environmental sustainability.

Row 6

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 5

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2017

(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

☑ hectares afforested

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2024

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

10

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

10.6

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

106.0000000000

(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

(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 set the target for owned reserved forest area to be at least 10% of SCGP owned agroforestry area.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To conserve forest areas and increase carbon dioxide storage.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

In 2024, SCGP allocated 856 hectares (10.6%) of its FSC™-certified land for biodiversity conservation, including approximately 329 hectares under concession or lease agreements. These areas are protected under FSC-FM certification, ensuring they remain free from deforestation and land conversion, and are not used for production activities. Most of the conservation areas are located in Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi, and Kamphaeng Phet provinces.
[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

03/18/2025

(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

☑ Abs3

(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, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(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

SCGP upgraded its climate target from a well-below 2°C pathway to a 1.5°C pathway to align with the latest climate science and the Paris Agreement goals and to align with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under the updated NDC 3.0. This transition reflects increasing expectations from our stakeholders, including global customers, investors, and regulators, who are demanding more ambitious climate actions. By committing to a 1.5°C target, SCGP not only strengthens our resilience against climate-related risks but also enhances our competitiveness as a preferred partner in global value chains, many of which are already aligned with 1.5°C and Net Zero pathways.

(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:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(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

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(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.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

To achieve Net Zero by 2050, SCGP has plan to implementing Beyond Value Chain Mitigation (BVCM) through Natural Climate Solutions (no deforestation and reforestation), technological carbon removal (CCUS, biochar), and renewable energy initiatives in collaboration with suppliers, communities, and industry partners. These efforts neutralize residual emissions from Scope 1, 2, and 3 while generating positive environmental and social impact beyond our direct value chain. In 2024, SCGP has a highlight activity to emission beyond our value chain as: 1. Natural Climate Solution: SCGP collaborates with local communities and government agencies to expand carbon-sink forests through the "SCGP Conserving Environments from the Mountain to the Sea" project, planting 301,326 trees between 2019 and 2024, which is estimated to sequester approximately 2,863 tCO_2e. 2. The "SCGP Zero Waste Community Project," launched in 2019, has expanded to 183 model communities in Ban Pong district, Ratchaburi, by 2024. SCGP plans to extend the project to other districts with its manufacturing facilities and upgrade Ban Pong into a "Low-Carbon Community Project." From 2050 onwards, SCGP may purchase high-quality carbon credits from forestry projects or CCUS to offset the remaining 5% of GHG emissions for Scope 1 and 2.

(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.

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

03/18/2025

(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

☑ Abs5

(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, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(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 achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 (the long-term goal). This Scope 3 covers all of its subsidiaries in Thailand and overseas, focusing on Scope 3 categories that are significant to our business, such as Category 1: Purchased goods and services, Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities, Category 4: Upstream transportation, Category 9: Downstream transportation, Category 10: Processing of sold products and Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products. This covers 95% of all Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions. Note: SCGP reports Scope 3 GHG emissions across all categories, except for Category 8: Upstream leased assets, Category 11: Use of sold products and Category 14: Franchises, which are not relevant to our business.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

SCGP has set the target to achieve net zero of scope 3 by 2050 because addressing value chain emissions is essential for meaningful climate action. More than 90% of our carbon footprint arises from upstream raw materials and logistics, making Scope 3 reduction a critical driver of our decarbonization pathway. This ambition ensures alignment with the 1.5°C pathway and Thailand's NDC 3.0, while also meeting the expectations of global customers and investors who increasingly require robust value chain climate targets. By setting a near-term 2030 target alongside our long-term net zero goal, SCGP demonstrates accountability, transparency, and a credible trajectory toward deep decarbonization.

(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:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(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

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

SCGP's milestones toward Scope 3 Net Zero by 2050 include: 2025–2030: Establish a robust Scope 3 baseline, identify emission hotspots, and expand supplier engagement programs to improve upstream emission data quality. Increase the use of recycled fiber and certified materials, and optimize logistics to reduce upstream emissions. 2030–2040: Scale up circular economy initiatives, low-carbon packaging solutions, and sustainable material sourcing across all major product lines. Strengthen collaboration with suppliers and customers to reduce value chain emissions. 2040–2050: Deploy carbon removal solutions (nature-based solutions and technological carbon removal) to neutralize residual Scope 3 emissions. Continue to monitor, report, and refine strategies to ensure alignment with the 1.5°C pathway. Near-term Investments: 1. Investment in supplier training and carbon footprint data systems to improve transparency and reduction opportunities. 2. Investment in low-carbon product innovation and circular packaging solutions. 3. Partnership with certified carbon removal projects (e.g., reforestation, regenerative agriculture, and biochar) to begin offsetting residual emissions.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

To achieve Net Zero by 2050, SCGP has plan to implementing Beyond Value Chain Mitigation (BVCM) through Natural Climate Solutions (no deforestation and reforestation), technological carbon removal (CCUS, biochar), and renewable energy initiatives in collaboration with suppliers, communities, and industry partners. These efforts neutralize residual emissions from Scope 1, 2, and 3 while generating positive environmental and social impact beyond our direct value chain. In 2024, SCGP has a highlight activity to emission beyond our value chain as: 1. Natural Climate Solution: SCGP collaborates with local communities and government agencies to expand carbon-sink forests through the "SCGP Conserving Environments from the Mountain to the Sea" project, planting 301,326 trees between 2019 and 2024, which is estimated to sequester approximately 2,863 tCO_2e. 2. The "SCGP Zero Waste Community Project," launched in 2019, has expanded to 183 model communities in Ban Pong district, Ratchaburi, by 2024. SCGP plans to extend the project to other districts with its manufacturing facilities and upgrade Ban Pong into a "Low-Carbon Community Project." From 2050 onwards, SCGP may purchase high-quality carbon credits from forestry projects or CCUS to offset the remaining 10% of GHG emissions for Scope 3.

(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) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(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
Under investigation	*26*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*50*	*209454*
Implementation commenced	*23*	*5606*
Implemented	*81*	*249682*
Not to be implemented	*2*	*`Numeric input*

[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)

113522

(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 1.2)

246070000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

440780000

(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

In 2024, SCGP intensified efforts to enhance operational efficiency through a series of targeted projects, including the installation of turbo vacuum systems, steam optimization, cooling system upgrades, and improvements to heat recovery processes. Collectively, these initiatives strengthened energy efficiency, reduced operating costs, and contributed significantly to emissions reduction. The measures are projected to lower carbon emissions by approximately 113,522 tCO_2e annually.

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)

86387

(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 1.2)

40929677

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

82000000

(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

In 2024, SCGP placed a strong focus on expanding the use of biomass as a sustainable substitute for fossil fuels, in line with its long-term climate strategy and carbon reduction roadmap. By prioritizing biomass, the company achieved two key outcomes: (1) optimization of existing production processes without requiring significant new facility investments during the year, and (2) replacement of oil-fired boilers with high-efficiency biomass boilers, enhancing both cost competitiveness and environmental performance. These biomass initiatives represent a total investment of THB 82 million and are expected to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by approximately 86,387 tCO_2e per year.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

49773

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ 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 1.2)

29680000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

241600000

(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

In 2024, SCGP advanced its renewable energy strategy by expanding solar rooftop installations. An additional 13.5 megawatts peak (MWp) of solar capacity was deployed in Thailand, increasing the company's total installed capacity to 63 MWp. This investment supports the transition to renewable energy while simultaneously reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and lowering energy costs across SCGP's manufacturing operations. The expansion is projected to cut GHG emissions by approximately 49,773 tCO_2e per year.
[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

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 2024), projects have been supported by ICP, with a total investment of 1,439 million baht. It is expected that these projects will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions by a total of 266,253 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 2024, SCGP invested in process optimization to increase energy efficiency, resulting in energy cost savings of 246.7 million baht. Additionally, it helped reduce greenhouse gas emissions by a total of 113,521 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. This was achieved through a total investment of 441 million baht.

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

SCGP improving energy efficiency and transitioning to renewable energy, as well as designing and producing recyclable products, that can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and result in low-carbon products. In 2024, SCGP received 38 carbon footprint reduction label products by Thailand greenhouse gas organization. This reflects SCGP's sustainability efforts, by estimating carbon emission throughout the life cycle of its products and services. This metric enables SCGP to effectively manage GHG emissions in alignment with environmental standards.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

SCGP applies the Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) to assess cost-effectiveness and the Technology Readiness Level (TRL) to evaluate investment potential and technology maturity for greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction initiatives. Projects are categorized into three groups: Do Now, To Decide, and Decide Later. Do Now: Projects with negative carbon abatement cost (below the x-axis on the MACC). These projects generate immediate financial benefits, require no additional funding, and deliver returns that exceed SCGP's hurdle rate. Examples: installation of solar cells, utilization of biomass energy in corrugated box plants. To Decide: Projects with carbon abatement costs between zero and SCGP's Internal Carbon Price (ICP) of USD 25/tCO_2. These projects require ICP support to meet the hurdle rate in feasibility analyses. Examples: retrofitting existing boilers to increase biomass utilization. Decide Later: Projects with carbon abatement costs above the ICP. These typically involve higher costs, longer payback periods, or less mature technologies. SCGP considers these for future implementation when costs decline, technology advances, or external funding becomes available. Examples: green hydrogen, carbon capture utilization and storage (CCUS), biochar.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :Green Finance

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Since 2021, SCGP has secured its first credit facility linked to long-term sustainability performance through a Sustainability-Linked Loan (SLL) valued at THB 5,000 million, with a four-year tenor, from the Bank of Ayudhya—appointed as the Sustainability Coordinator and Sole Lender. The loan's interest rate structure is directly tied to SCGP's Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs) and may be reduced annually if the company achieves the three predefined targets. These SPTs include: (1) reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, (2) reducing water withdrawal, and (3) increasing the sales share of eco-friendly products and services under the SCG Green Choice label—Thailand's first self-declared eco brand. By embedding sustainability performance into its financing strategy, SCGP has strengthened its ESG value proposition, reinforcing investor confidence and supporting responsible investment. This approach not only drives business growth but also contributes to Thailand's economic prosperity while positioning SCGP as a regional and global leader in sustainable packaging.

Row 8

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

To decide whether to proceed with a GHG reduction project, SCGP requires the project to meet its EBITDA-to-investment hurdle rate in feasibility assessments. However, for projects with high Technology Readiness Levels (TRL) or stable returns—such as solar installations—SCGP may accept a slightly lower EBITDA-to-investment ratio (1–2% below the hurdle rate), as these projects are already proven to be economically viable while delivering significant GHG emission reductions. [Add row]

(7.67) Do you implement agriculture or forest management practices on your own land with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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, a subsidiary of SCGP, has intensified its efforts to restore biodiversity within designated conservation areas. The program targets 71.52 hectares of degraded forest in Pak Tho District, Ratchaburi Province, focusing on reintroducing native tree species and applying best-practice reforestation methods. Restoration activities began with planting local species in canopy gaps and establishing native pioneer trees to improve species diversity and restore forest structure. The project spans a 10-year period (2023–2033). As part of SCGP's forest management practices, at least 10% of plantation areas are reserved for conservation, in line with FSC™ requirements. In 2024, 10.6% of SCGP's FSC™-certified land—equivalent to 5,351 rai—was designated as biodiversity conservation zones. Of this, 3,257 rai are SCGP-owned, while 2,094 rai are managed by contracted farmer members. In addition, SCGP has leased neglected forest areas under private land deeds to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem services. Biodiversity monitoring is also a key component of the initiative. SCGP conducted flora and fauna surveys across one community forest and two conservation forests: the Baan Huay Saphan Samakkee Community Forest and Khao Cha-ang Conservation Forest in Kanchanaburi, as well as the Kamphaeng Phet Conservation Forest in Kamphaeng Phet. Using the Shannon-Wiener Index to measure biodiversity, results showed that the Baan Huay Saphan Samakkee Community Forest recorded a moderate score of 2.88 in 2021, while Khao Cha-ang Conservation Forest achieved a high score of 3.56 in 2022, and the Kamphaeng Phet Conservation Forest recorded a similarly high score of 3.66 in 2023. Do you want me to make this sound more corporate/report-style (for sustainability disclosure), or more engaging/story-style (for presentation or external communications)? Further details on species diversity within these conservation areas are available on the SCGP Sustainability website: Forestry and Biodiversity 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 CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

5060

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

In 2024, an increased conservation areas 110.56 hectares, totaling 856.16 hectares, can absorb 5,060 ton of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. Calculated from: 856.16 hectares x 5.91 ton of CO2 per hectare per year = 5,060 ton of CO2e/year. [Calculation methodology] SCGP estimate CO2 absorption using area of tree plantation (in hectare) multiply with 5.91 (ton of CO2/hectare/year) which is the average rate of carbon absorption by trees in Thailand. (Reference: 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).

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

SCGP implements the "SCGP Conserving Environments from the Mountain through the Sea Project," aimed at conserving natural resources through large-scale tree planting and sustainable water resource management. From 2019 to 2024, SCGP expanded its carbon-sink forests by planting 301,326 trees. In 2024 alone, the company planted 62,767 trees, projected to sequester approximately 2,863 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e). At the same time, SCGP strengthened water

conservation by building 4,662 check-dams, advancing toward its target of 10,000 dams by 2030. These efforts support effective water management, flood prevention, and landslide mitigation, while reinforcing SCGP's ESG 4Plus strategy, which places strong emphasis on environmental sustainability.

(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)

2863

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

In 2024, SCGP planted 62,767 trees, bringing the cumulative total to 301,326 trees. The company estimated carbon sequestration by multiplying the number of trees planted by the average absorption rate of 9.5 kgCO_2 per tree per year, resulting in an annual carbon absorption potential of approximately 2,863 tCO_2e. Note: The average carbon absorption rate of 9.5 kgCO_2 per tree per year is based on the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO), T-VER-TOOL-FOR/AGR-01: Calculation for Carbon Sequestration.

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

SCGP manages eucalyptus plantations through Siam Forestry Co., Ltd. to supply raw materials for pulp production. The company applies a combination of AI and satellite imagery to monitor tree growth annually and to measure carbon dioxide sequestration over the 5–7 year cultivation cycle, in accordance with TGO's T-VER standard. In 2024, the total plantation area covered xx,xxx rai, equivalent to an annual absorption of approximately 270,228 tCO_2e based on this methodology

(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)

270228

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

SCGP manages its own eucalyptus plantation of 66,621 rai and reports CO_2 sequestration from this area using two approaches: (1) AI and satellite imagery, and (2) field measurements of eucalyptus tree height and diameter to calculate carbon stock (including both aboveground and belowground biomass). The carbon stock is then converted into the amount of carbon sequestered using the default emission factors specified in the methodology "T-VER-S-METH-13-04: Economic Fast-Growing Tree Plantation" by the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO). The sequestration results have been independently verified by SGS (Thailand) Limited.

Row 4

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP4

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Diversifying farmer income

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

Agroforestry (Sequential Cropping System) SCGP has explored an agricultural model designed to enhance land productivity and reduce reliance on monocropping. In this system, farmers initially cultivate short-cycle crops (e.g., cassava, corn, rice) on their land. After harvesting, eucalyptus is introduced as the subsequent crop. The core objective of this approach is to improve soil quality through crop cultivation and residue incorporation, while gradually promoting eucalyptus plantation as a sustainable long-term land-use practice. Key Benefits Soil enrichment: Cultivation of food crops and incorporation of crop residues enhance soil fertility, structure, and organic matter, creating favorable conditions for subsequent tree growth. Thus, this help reduce demand for fertilizers. Facilitated adoption: A stepwise transition enables farmers to shift into eucalyptus plantation more smoothly, lowering adoption barriers and resistance. Income continuity: Short-cycle crops generate near-term revenue streams, reducing farmers' financial exposure before committing land to long-rotation eucalyptus and help diversify farmer income. Optimized land productivity: Ensures both short-term economic returns and long-term ecological and economic sustainability of land use.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☑ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

0.22

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

As a result of this practice, participating farmers benefit from improved soil conditions, which in turn reduces their reliance on fertilizers. In 2024, this reduction in fertilizer use is estimated to have avoided approximately 219 kgCO_2e of greenhouse gas emissions.

Row 5

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP5

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Replacing fossil fuels by renewable energy sources

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

SCGP's Sugarcane-Leaf Harvesting Tractor Initiative Background In many agricultural communities, farmers traditionally burn sugarcane leaves after harvest to quickly clear fields for the next planting cycle. While convenient, this practice releases significant greenhouse gases (GHG), contributes to smog, and exacerbates Thailand's seasonal PM2.5 air pollution problem. The burning also wastes a potentially valuable biomass resource that could be used to replace fossil fuels. SCGP Initiative To tackle this challenge, SCGP mobilized its in-house engineers to co-create a solution with local farmers. The result was the development of the Cane-leaf Harvester Tractor, a machine that efficiently chops, collects, and bundles sugarcane leaves. Instead of being burned, the collected leaves are sold to SCGP and used as biomass fuel in production processes. This approach turns an agricultural waste stream into a renewable energy source while cutting down on fossil fuel consumption. Environmental Impact GHG Emissions Reduction: Prevents open-field burning, which would otherwise emit CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O without any energy recovery. Cleaner Air: Helps alleviate PM2.5 smog during the harvesting season. Energy Substitution: Provides SCGP with a renewable biomass feedstock, displacing fossil fuels in operations. Community & Economic Benefits Extra Income for Farmers: Farmers gain a new revenue stream by selling sugarcane leaves instead of discarding them. Knowledge Sharing: SCGP engineers transfer technical know-how, building community capacity for sustainable farming. Long-Term Partnership: Strengthens ties between SCGP and neighboring communities through practical, win-win collaboration. Pilot Location & Results The initiative has already shown success in Khao Khlung Subdistrict, Ban Pong District, Ratchaburi Province, where the reduction in agricultural burning has led to improved air quality and visible environmental benefits.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☑ Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

1373

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

As a result of this collaboration, an innovative "Sugarcane Leaf Harvesting Tractor" was developed. This machine enables the efficient chopping, collection, and bundling of sugarcane leaves, which can then be sold to SCGP as an alternative raw material. In 2024, SCGP purchased sugarcane leaves from local farmers and utilized them as a substitute for sub-bituminous coal in energy production, generating approximately 14,180 GJ of renewable energy. This initiative is estimated to have reduced carbon dioxide emissions by 1,373 tCO_2e, while also creating additional income opportunities for farmers and supporting circular economy practices. [Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

Biodiversity conservation program Siam Forestry Company Limited, a subsidiary of SCGP, has intensified its efforts to restore biodiversity within designated conservation areas. The program targets 71.52 hectares of degraded forest in Pak Tho District, Ratchaburi Province, focusing on reintroducing native tree species and applying best-practice reforestation methods. Restoration activities began with planting local species in canopy gaps and establishing native pioneer trees to improve species diversity and restore forest structure. The project spans a 10-year period (2023–2033). As part of SCGP's forest management practices, at least 10% of plantation areas are reserved for conservation, in line with FSC™ requirements. In 2024, 10.6% of SCGP's FSC™-certified land—equivalent to 5,351 rai—was designated as biodiversity conservation zones. Of this, 3,257 rai are SCGP-owned, while 2,094 rai are managed by contracted farmer members. In addition, SCGP has leased neglected forest areas under private land deeds to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem services. Biodiversity monitoring is also a key component of the initiative. SCGP conducted flora and fauna surveys across one community forest and two conservation forests: the Baan Huay Saphan Samakkee Community Forest and Khao Cha-ang Conservation Forest in Kanchanaburi, as well as the Kamphaeng Phet Conservation Forest in Kamphaeng Phet. Using the Shannon-Wiener Index to measure biodiversity, results showed that the Baan Huay Saphan Samakkee Community Forest recorded a moderate score of 2.88 in 2021, while Khao Cha-ang Conservation Forest achieved a high score of 3.56 in 2022, and the Kamphaeng Phet Conservation Forest recorded a similarly high score of 3.66 in 2023. Do you want me to make this sound more corporate/report-style (for sustainability disclosure), or more engaging/story-style (for presentation or external communications)? Further details on species diversity within these conservation areas are available on the SCGP Sustainability website: Forestry and Biodiversity https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/en/environmental/forestry-and-biodiversity

(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:

☑ MP4

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Diversifying farmer income

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Agroforestry (Sequential Cropping System) SCGP has explored an agricultural model designed to enhance land productivity and reduce reliance on monocropping. In this system, farmers initially cultivate short-cycle crops (e.g., cassava, corn, rice) on their land. After harvesting, eucalyptus is introduced as the subsequent crop. The core objective of this approach is to improve soil quality through crop cultivation and residue incorporation, while gradually promoting eucalyptus plantation as a sustainable long-term land-use practice. Key Benefits Soil enrichment: Cultivation of food crops and incorporation of crop residues enhance soil fertility, structure, and organic matter, creating favorable conditions for subsequent tree growth. Facilitated adoption: A stepwise transition enables farmers to shift into eucalyptus plantation more smoothly, lowering adoption barriers and resistance. Income continuity: Short-cycle crops generate near-term revenue streams, reducing farmers' financial exposure before committing land to long-rotation eucalyptus. Optimized land productivity: Ensures both short-term economic returns and long-term ecological and economic sustainability of land use.

(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.

Row 3

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP5

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Replacing fossil fuels by renewable energy sources

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

SCGP's Cane-Leaf Harvester Tractor Initiative Background In many agricultural communities, farmers traditionally burn sugarcane leaves after harvest to quickly clear fields for the next planting cycle. While convenient, this practice releases significant greenhouse gases (GHG), contributes to smog, and exacerbates Thailand's seasonal PM2.5 air pollution problem. The burning also wastes a potentially valuable biomass resource that could be used to replace fossil fuels. The Initiative To tackle this challenge, SCGP mobilized its in-house engineers to co-create a solution with local farmers. The result was the development of the Cane-leaf Harvester Tractor, a machine that efficiently chops, collects, and bundles sugarcane leaves. Instead of being burned, the collected leaves are sold to SCGP and used as biomass fuel in production processes. This approach turns an agricultural waste stream into a renewable energy source while cutting down on fossil fuel consumption. Environmental Impact GHG Emissions Reduction: Prevents open-field burning, which would otherwise emit CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O without any energy recovery. Cleaner Air: Helps alleviate PM2.5 smog during the harvesting season. Energy Substitution: Provides SCGP with a renewable biomass feedstock, displacing fossil fuels in operations. Community & Economic Benefits Extra Income for Farmers: Farmers gain a new revenue stream by selling sugarcane leaves instead of discarding them. Knowledge Sharing: SCGP engineers transfer technical know-how, building community capacity for sustainable farming. Long-Term Partnership: Strengthens ties between SCGP and neighboring communities through practical, win-win collaboration. Pilot Location & Results The initiative has already shown success in Khao Khlung Subdistrict, Ban Pong District, Ratchaburi Province, where the reduction in agricultural burning has led to improved air quality and visible environmental benefits.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

SCGP encourages neighboring farmers to maximize the value of agricultural residues while adopting GHG reduction practices. Traditionally, after harvest, farmers often burn crop residues such as sugarcane leaves and rice straw to prepare fields for the next cultivation cycle. This practice contributes significantly to seasonal smog and PM2.5 pollution, particularly during the harvesting period (December–February). To address this issue, SCGP mobilized employees with engineering expertise to support the community in developing practical solutions. This collaboration led to the creation of the innovative Leaf Cane Harvester Tractor, a machine designed to chop, collect, and bundle sugarcane leaves. Instead of being burned, these leaves can now be sold to SCGP as a renewable biomass fuel.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

The results have been substantial. The adoption of this technology has drastically reduced agricultural burning in the Khao Khlung Subdistrict of Ban Pong District, Ratchaburi Province, representing a significant environmental milestone. In addition, the initiative has provided farmers with supplementary income while simultaneously reducing SCGP's reliance on fossil fuels through greater use of biomass.
[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.69) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in 7.67.1 have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

☑ Other, please specify :Community

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

1. Biodiversity: Positive impacts: Planting native pioneer and canopy species on 71.52 ha degraded forest in Ratchaburi enhances species diversity and restores natural forest structure. 5,351 rai (~10.6% of FSC™-certified land) designated as conservation areas, maintaining ecological corridors and habitats. Tools: Biodiversity surveys (2021–2023) at 3 community/conservation forest sites using Shannon-Wiener Index show medium-to-high species diversity (2.88–3.66). 2. Soils: Positive impacts: Reforestation stabilizes degraded land, reduces erosion, and increases soil organic matter via litterfall and ground cover. 3. Water: Positive impacts: Forest restoration improves watershed function and water retention capacity, benefitting local ecosystems and downstream communities. 4. Community: Positive impact: Partnerships with farmer members build shared stewardship and employment. Community forests (e.g., Baan Huay Saphan Samakkee) become living classrooms for environmental education.

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

To promote positive impacts and proactively prevent potential risks from forestry practices, SCGP implements the following actions: 1. Enhancing positives: 1.1 Apply best-practice reforestation (native pioneer + canopy species mix, gap planting) to accelerate forest succession. 1.2 Expand and maintain FSC™-certified conservation set-asides (≥10% of managed land). 1.3 Continue biodiversity monitoring every 2–3 years to assess species trends. 2. Mitigating risks: 2.1 Manage invasive species that may threaten restoration sites. 2.2 Monitor regeneration to ensure long-term survival of planted trees. 3. Community involvement: 3.1 Engage farmer members in conservation area management. 3.2 Support local communities through biodiversity survey participation and awareness programs. 3.3 Share findings publicly to raise awareness of ecosystem value.

Row 3

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP3

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Mixed

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

☑ Other, please specify :Local community

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

1. Biodiversity Risks: Climate change can cause habitat loss, shifts in ecosystem dynamics, and spread of invasive species. Large-scale monoculture plantations may also reduce native species diversity. Positive impacts: Buffer zones, firebreaks, and intercropping support secondary habitats, wildlife corridors, and enhance ecosystem resilience. Tools: Annual AI and satellite monitoring, biodiversity surveys, and conservation programs to protect habitats and species. 2. Water Risks:

Changing rainfall patterns and rising temperatures may cause water scarcity, flooding, and reduced water quality. Eucalyptus plantations can increase water demand, lowering groundwater levels if unmanaged. Positive impacts: water conservation measures enhance retention, reduce flooding, and improve water availability for communities. Tools: Hydrological monitoring, water balance assessments, and integrated water resource management. 3. Soil Risks: Climate change may increase erosion, degrade soil quality, and accelerate loss of soil carbon. Intensive plantations can deplete nutrients over successive rotations. Positive impacts: Tree roots stabilize soil, reduce erosion, and contribute organic matter. Tools: Periodic soil testing, use of organic amendments, crop rotation, and tree planting to restore degraded areas. 4. Community and Landscape Benefits: Plantations provide a stable raw material supply for pulp operations, generate local employment, improve green cover, and enhance landscape aesthetics. Tools: Stakeholder engagement programs, community tree planting, fire control collaboration, and third-party verification (SGS) of carbon and co-benefits.

(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 annual climate risk and opportunity assessments to address impacts on biodiversity, water, and soil. To promote positive impacts and proactively prevent potential risks from plantation practices, SCGP implements the following actions: 1. Biodiversity Management 1.1 Conserve and restore habitats such as forests, wetlands, and grasslands. 1.2 Protect endangered species through monitoring and conservation programs. 1.3 Promote sustainable land use to reduce ecosystem degradation. 1.4 Maintain conservation strips and mixed vegetation along rivers and community boundaries. 2. Water Management 2.1 Adopt water-efficient technologies such as rainwater harvesting and recycling. 2.2 Apply integrated water resource management (IWRM) in plantation areas. 2.3 Improve efficiency, reduce water losses, and build water harvesting structures in sensitive catchments. 3. Soil Management 3.1 Expand forested areas to reduce erosion and enhance carbon sequestration. 3.2 Apply organic amendments and sustainable fertilization to maintain soil fertility. 4. Integrated Adaptation and Forestry Practices 4.1 Use AI and satellite data to optimize tree growth and monitor land cover. 4.2 Develop flood-resilient infrastructure and natural buffers against climate impacts. 4.3 Engage local communities in tree planting, fire control, and ecosystem management. 4.4 Monitor biodiversity, water, and soil health regularly to guide adaptive action. 5. Community and Transparency 5.1 Collaborate with local communities to share benefits and employment opportunities. 5.2 Report carbon sequestration under the T-VER standard (TGO). 5.3 Secure independent verification by SGS to ensure credibility of results and co-benefits.

Row 4

(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

☑ Other, please specify :Local community

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

1. Biodiversity Positive impact: Mixed native and fast-growing species increase habitat diversity, support pollinators, and create ecological corridors. Tools: biodiversity surveys, remote sensing to monitor canopy cover and habitat connectivity. 2. Soils Positive impact: Tree cover reduces erosion, adds organic matter via litterfall, and improves soil fertility. Tools: soil quality monitoring, organic matter assessments. 3. Water Positive impact: Tree roots improve water infiltration and reduce runoff; check-dams built alongside plantations support water conservation. Risk: High planting density could increase water demand Tool: Water monitoring or hydrological studies. 4. Local community Positive impact: Benefits include green space creation, improved landscape aesthetics, and opportunities for local employment/engagement. Tools: community feedback sessions and satellite monitoring for land-use change.

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

To promote positive impacts and proactively prevent potential risks from forestry practices, SCGP implements the following actions: 1. Enhancing positive outcomes 1.1 Plant a mix of native and economic tree species to strengthen biodiversity and ecosystem services. 1.2 Integrate water conservation measures, such as check-dams, ponds, and contour planting. 1.3 Apply mulching and organic soil amendments to sustain soil fertility. 2. Mitigating environmental risks 2.1 Optimize planting density to balance carbon sequestration with sustainable water use. 2.2 Conduct regular ecological and hydrological assessments. 2.3 Designate buffer strips and conservation zones within plantation areas. 3. Community involvement and benefits 3.1 Organize community tree planting events and environmental education programs. 3.2 Create local employment opportunities for planting and maintenance. 3.3 Report environmental and social outcomes transparently, with third-party verification.

[Add row]

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Biodiversity: Enrichment planting with native species and pioneer trees enhances species diversity, improves forest structure, and creates habitats for fauna. Soil & Water: Conservation forests protect against erosion, stabilize soil, and support water regulation services. Supply Chain Coverage: SCGP applies conservation requirements across 100% of FSC™-certified plantations, including company-owned and contracted farmer-managed lands. In 2024, conservation areas totaled 5,351 rai (10.6% of FSC™ land), of which 3,257 rai were SCGP-owned and 2,094 rai were managed by contracted farmers. Supplier Assessment Methods: Biodiversity monitoring conducted via flora and fauna surveys. Application of the Shannon-Wiener Index to assess species richness and ecosystem health. Long-term (10-year) monitoring programs across community and conservation forests (Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi, Kamphaeng Phet). Parts of Supply Chain Affected: Upstream forestry operations: Land-use allocation (10%+ reserved for conservation). Contracted farmers: Participation in biodiversity management on leased and certified lands. Community stakeholders: Benefits from restored forests, ecosystem services, and biodiversity stewardship.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Supplier & Community Response: Contracted farmers agreed to designate portions of their land for conservation, supporting FSC™ compliance. Communities actively participated in monitoring biodiversity (flora and fauna surveys). Partnerships reinforced stewardship of neglected or degraded lands under private deeds, transforming them into conservation assets. SCGP Support & Mitigation Measures: Provided technical guidance and resources for native species replanting and restoration. Established a biodiversity monitoring framework using international indices (Shannon-Wiener). Ensured long-term planning through a 10-year (2023–2033) conservation program, with periodic reviews. Transparently disclosed biodiversity outcomes in annual sustainability reports and on SCGP's sustainability website.

Row 2

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP4

(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

☑ Water

☑ Yield

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Soil Quality: Incorporation of crop residues before eucalyptus planting enriches nutrients and organic matter, supporting sustainable plantation establishment. Yield: Farmers gain stable income from short-cycle crops (cassava, corn, rice) prior to eucalyptus maturity, mitigating financial risks. Land Productivity: The system optimizes both short- and long-term land use, balancing immediate returns with long-term sustainability. Biodiversity: Compared to direct monoculture conversion, the sequential approach provides a transition period that supports multiple crop types, although long-term eucalyptus plantation still carries biodiversity trade-offs. Supply Chain Coverage: Data collection is at an early stage, limited to participating farmers under SCGP's pilot agroforestry projects. Approximate coverage: 10%. Supplier Assessment Methods: Farmer feedback on yields and income during sequential cropping. Soil quality indicators (fertility, organic matter) monitored through field surveys. Tracking adoption rates of eucalyptus plantations post-food crop cycles. Parts of Supply Chain Affected: Upstream (farmers): Increased income resilience and soil health. Midstream (SCGP forestry operations): Establishment of sustainable eucalyptus feedstock supply.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Supplier Response: Farmers have welcomed the model as it reduces risk from relying solely on eucalyptus or single food crops. Adoption is facilitated by immediate economic benefits and gradual transition to tree plantations. Farmers acknowledged improvements in soil condition, supporting long-term land productivity. SCGP Support & Mitigation Measures: Provided technical guidance on crop sequencing and soil management. Supported gradual introduction of eucalyptus to reduce adoption resistance. Maintains monitoring to balance ecological outcomes with plantation expansion. Engages farmers in knowledge-sharing to strengthen long-term sustainability practices.

Row 3

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP5

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Soil

☑ Other, please specify :Improved air quality (positive for biodiversity)

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

GHG Emissions: Prevented CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O emissions from sugarcane leaf burning; biomass provides a carbon-neutral energy substitute. Soil Quality: Avoidance of open burning reduces topsoil degradation and nutrient volatilization, supporting long-term agricultural productivity. Air Quality & Biodiversity: Reduced PM2.5 emissions benefit local ecosystems and community health. Supply Chain Coverage: Data was collected from approximately 10% that coverage is limited to participating farmers in Khao Khlung Subdistrict, Ban Pong District, Ratchaburi Province]. Supplier Assessment Methods: Farmers and SCGP engineers+ CSR team jointly tracked results through: Observation of reduction in open-field burning. Measurement of collected biomass volumes. Tracking biomass substitution in SCGP's operations (fuel tonnage of coal displaced). Informal farmer feedback on field conditions and income gained. Parts of Supply Chain Affected: Upstream (farmers): Income diversification, reduction of harmful practices. Midstream (SCGP operations): Biomass fuel supply, reduced fossil fuel dependency.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Supplier Response: Farmers adopted the Cane-leaf Harvester practice voluntarily due to tangible income benefits. Farmers adapted quickly, integrating the tractor into the harvest cycle without disrupting yields. Communities expressed willingness to expand the practice, recognizing improved air quality and reduced smog impacts. SCGP Support & Mitigation Measures: Provided technical guidance and equipment through in-house engineers. Purchased the collected biomass to ensure

stable demand and income. Continued dialogue and knowledge sharing to build farmer capacity. Monitoring results in Ratchaburi as a pilot model, with plans for expansion.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:
☑ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

58.5

(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

Post-print Regular Slotted Container (RSC) corrugated box

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

RSC Corrugated box container

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Product code 01897-0332-00

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

0.62

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-1

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

05/08/2024

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Reduced carbon footprint of input materials driven by a higher share of renewable energy in kraft paper production

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 2

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Post-print Die-cut corrugated box

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Die-cut Corrugated box container

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Product code 01897-0363-00

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

0.8

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-1

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

05/08/2024

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Reduced carbon footprint of input materials driven by a higher share of renewable energy in kraft paper production

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

[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

Post-print Regular Slotted Container (RSC) corrugated box

(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

0.62

(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 assesses data quality for CFP by applying five standardized indicators (technology, time, geography, completeness, reliability), documenting the results in a data management plan, and reporting improvements for significant processes. This systematic evaluation ensures credibility, transparency, and readiness for third-party verification and TGO approval. SCGP Data Quality Assessment for CFP 1. Technological Representativeness - Good SCGP collects primary data from its own operations (energy use, fuel, scrap, waste) via the SHEKPI system, which directly reflects actual production technologies (e.g., boilers, corrugators, lamination, extrusion). Supplier-specific CFP data is increasingly used for key inputs (paper, inks, adhesives), improving alignment with actual production processes. In some cases, secondary datasets (e.g., national databases, IPCC factors) are used where supplier-specific data is not available. 2. Temporal Representativeness - Good SCGP uses annual data collection cycles with continuous updates via SHEKPI. Supplier-specific emission factors (where provided) are updated yearly. 3. Geographical Representativeness - Very Good SCGP collects site-specific primary data for operations in Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, etc. Electricity emission factors reflect national grid factors or supplier-specific (market-based) contracts (e.g., EGCO, Scholt, Repower). 4. Completeness - Good SHEKPI covers all facilities under SCGP's operational control. Data includes energy, steam, scrap, waste, transportation, and material balances. 5. Reliability - Good Third-party verification (by SGS Thailand) ensures independence and compliance of the data.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

SCGP first conducts internal calculations of product carbon footprints following internationally recognized methodologies, such as: ISO 14067:2018 (Carbon Footprint of Products) GHG Protocol Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard WBCSD/WRI guidelines for data collection and boundary setting The assessment covers cradle-to-gate or cradle-to-grave boundaries, depending on product scope, including raw material acquisition, transportation, production processes (energy, steam, chemicals, packaging), and in some cases end-of-life stages. For carbon footprint of products (CFP) calculation, SCGP applies both primary and secondary data sources. Activity data: Energy consumption, fuel use, transportation distances, raw material input/output, scrap, and waste. These are collected as primary data through SCGP's SHEKPI system, which compiles environmental performance information. Emission factors: Secondary data are sourced from national databases and IPCC guidelines, while primary data are obtained from supplier-specific carbon footprint information for key inputs such as paper, films, inks, and adhesives. The calculated CFP results are verified by an independent third party and subsequently submitted to the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) for approval. Upon approval, TGO issues CFP certificates, which remain valid for three years.

Row 2

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Post-print Die-cut corrugated box

(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

0.8

(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 assesses data quality for CFP by applying five standardized indicators (technology, time, geography, completeness, reliability), documenting the results in a data management plan, and reporting improvements for significant processes. This systematic evaluation ensures credibility, transparency, and readiness for third-party verification and TGO approval. SCGP Data Quality Assessment for CFP 1. Technological Representativeness - Good SCGP collects primary data from its own operations (energy use, fuel, scrap, waste) via the SHEKPI system, which directly reflects actual production technologies (e.g., boilers, corrugators, lamination, extrusion). Supplier-specific CFP data is increasingly used for key inputs (paper, inks, adhesives), improving alignment with actual production processes. In some cases, secondary datasets (e.g., national databases, IPCC factors) are used where supplier-specific data is not available. 2. Temporal Representativeness - Good SCGP uses annual data collection cycles with continuous updates via SHEKPI. Supplier-specific emission factors (where provided) are updated yearly. 3.

Geographical Representativeness - Very Good SCGP collects site-specific primary data for operations in Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, etc. Electricity emission factors reflect national grid factors or supplier-specific (market-based) contracts (e.g., EGCO, Scholt, Repower). 4. Completeness - Good SHEKPI covers all facilities under SCGP's operational control. Data includes energy, steam, scrap, waste, transportation, and material balances. 5. Reliability - Good Third-party verification (by SGS Thailand) ensures independence and compliance of the data.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

SCGP first conducts internal calculations of product carbon footprints following internationally recognized methodologies, such as: ISO 14067:2018 (Carbon Footprint of Products) GHG Protocol Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard WBCSD/WRI guidelines for data collection and boundary setting The assessment covers cradle-to-gate or cradle-to-grave boundaries, depending on product scope, including raw material acquisition, transportation, production processes (energy, steam, chemicals, packaging), and in some cases end-of-life stages. For carbon footprint of products (CFP) calculation, SCGP applies both primary and secondary data sources. Activity data: Energy consumption, fuel use, transportation distances, raw material input/output, scrap, and waste. These are collected as primary data through SCGP's SHEKPI system, which compiles environmental performance information. Emission factors: Secondary data are sourced from national databases and IPCC guidelines, while primary data are obtained from supplier-specific carbon footprint information for key inputs such as paper, films, inks, and adhesives. The calculated CFP results are verified by an independent third party and subsequently submitted to the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) for approval. Upon approval, TGO issues CFP certificates, which remain valid for three years.
[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

Post-print Regular Slotted Container (RSC) corrugated box

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:
☑ Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Thai Containers Group, Samutprakarn Plant (TCSP) plans to replace its natural gas-fired boiler with a new unit capable of operating on 100% biomass fuel by 2030. This transition is expected to reduce GHG emissions and lower the plant's product carbon footprint by approximately 15% compared to current levels. The project is currently under study.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

0.09

Row 2

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

Post-print Die-cut corrugated box

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Thai Containers Group, Samutprakarn Plant (TCSP) plans to replace its natural gas-fired boiler with a new unit capable of operating on 100% biomass fuel by 2030. This transition is expected to reduce GHG emissions and lower the plant's product carbon footprint by approximately 15% compared to current levels. The project is currently under study.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

0.12
[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(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 :Corrugated box

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

SCG Green Choice – Environmental Label (Type II) SCG Green Choice is a Type II Environmental Label under ISO 14021, established by SCGP to communicate the environmental friendliness and ecological value of its products through self-declared environmental claims. SCG Green Choice Criteria Products certified under SCG Green Choice must demonstrate compliance with one or more of the following criteria: 1) Designed for easy disassembly 2) Reduced resource use 3) Use of renewable materials 4) Recovered energy utilization 5) Use of renewable energy 6) Reduced energy consumption 7) Reduced water consumption 8) Ergonomic design 9) Health or hygiene benefits 9) Extended product life 10) Reusable or refillable 11) Waste reduction 12) Greenhouse gas reduction 13) Recyclable or contain recycled content 14) Compostable SCG Green Choice represents a collaborative effort among SCGP, intermediate processors, and customers to drive low-carbon product innovation and enhance energy efficiency across the value chain.

(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:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 ton of green carton (corrugated boxes used for Packaging and delivering consumer goods using) versus a typical corrugated box for one distribution cycle

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Reference product A single Flexography RSC post-print corrugated carton (unlaminated) with following specifications: Material: TS235/CS110/TS235 Dimensions: L 300 mm × W 200 mm × D 300 mm Flute type: C-flute Board weight: 635 gsm Box weight: 0.33 Baseline Scenario Transportation and storage of 5 kg goods load

capacity using conventional corrugated boxes (no recycled fiber content and without eco-design optimization), designed to provide equivalent product protection for one distribution cycle

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.074

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Green carton can help customers reduce carbon footprint from the following aspects: 1. Material Selection – High Recycled Fiber Content Green cartons are designed with a high proportion of recycled paper fiber compared to virgin kraft. This reduces demand for energy- and carbon-intensive virgin pulp production. -> Lower Scope 3 upstream emissions (raw material extraction and processing). 2. Light-weighting and Eco-Design Green cartons are engineered for strength with optimized grammage (basis weight), meaning less material is required to achieve the same performance. Fewer raw materials = lower energy use, reduced transport emissions, and less waste generated. 3. Renewable Energy in Manufacturing SCGP integrates biomass boilers, solar energy, and efficiency improvements in production facilities. Green carton production thus carries a lower Scope 1 & 2 carbon footprint compared with conventional cartons. 4. End-of-Life Benefits – Recyclability Green cartons are fully recyclable within existing paper recovery systems. Their high recyclability ensures higher circularity rates, avoiding landfill or incineration-related emissions. Customers can report lower Scope 3 downstream emissions (Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products). 5. Avoided Emissions for Customers By using SCGP's green cartons, customers achieve avoided emissions through: Reduced product carbon footprint (CFP) of packaging purchased. Contribution toward Scope 3 GHG reduction targets of FMCG, retail, and e-commerce customers. Avoided emissions are calculated from Carbon footprint of typical corrugated box - Carbon footprint of green carton = xxxx -xxxx = xxx tonCO2/functional unit

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

59
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

Timber products

(8.2.1) Disclosure volume (metric tons)

5799249

(8.2.2) Volume type

Select all that apply

☑ Produced

☑ Sourced

(8.2.3) Produced volume (metric tons)

187673

(8.2.4) Sourced volume (metric tons)

5611576
[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

SCGP owns, manages, or controls land for tree plantations in Kamphaengphet and Ratchaburi, which are provinces in Thailand. The locations, including their exact latitude and longitude coordinates, are provided in the attached file. 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)

1514

(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)

28390

(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)

(8.3.11.1) Own land_Kampaengphet & Ratchaburi.pdf

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

SCGP leases and operates land for tree plantations in Kanchanaburi, a province in Thailand. The attached file contains detailed location data, including exact latitude and longitude coordinates. 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)

4882

(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)

159283

(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)

(8.3.11.2) Concession-Lease_Kanchanaburi.pdf
[Add row]

(8.4) Indicate if any of the land you own, manage and/or control was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.

Select from:

☑ Some of the land we own, manage and/or control is not used for production

(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)

330

(8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

0

(8.4.1.6) Please explain

SCGP is dedicated to the continuous conservation of forests and biodiversity through sustainable forest management, adhering to the Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC™) standards. FSC certification emphasizes maintaining or enhancing High Conservation Values (HCVs), which can include areas designated for conservation. SCGP has publicly disclosed the target on biodiversity conservation certified by FSC™ standards at least 10% of certified area. In 2024, SCGP dedicated 856 Hectares (10.6%) of its land certified by FSC™ to conserve biodiversity which is our own land managed by SCGP around 330 hectares. This land is protected by FSC-FM certification, ensuring no deforestation or conversion, and is not used for production purposes. The majority of these conservation areas are situated in provinces like Kamphaeng Phet. The Siam Forestry Company Limited (SFT), a subsidiary of SCGP specializing in eucalyptus wood and holding FSC license code FSC-C012207, possesses FSC certificate code BV-FM/COC-644254, which is valid until November 2027 and is consistently renewed. SFT's forest management practices have been FSC-FM (Forest Management) certified since March 2008. Additionally, SSCGP in collaboration with CERT+ has used satellites and AI in calculating technology to monitoring tree growth & forest condition and calculating the carbon dioxide sequestered in its economic forests.

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:

☑ Land protected by certifications

(8.4.1.4) Area (hectares)

329

(8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

0

(8.4.1.6) Please explain

SCGP is committed to the ongoing conservation of forests and biodiversity by using sustainable forest management practices that meet the standards set by the Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC™). FSC certification prioritizes the maintenance and enhancement of High Conservation Values (HCVs), which may encompass areas specifically set aside for conservation purposes. SCGP has announced a commitment to conserve biodiversity, aiming to have at least 10% of its certified areas meet FSC™ standards for biodiversity conservation. In 2024, SCGP allocated 856 hectares (10.6%) of its FSC™-certified land for biodiversity conservation, including approximately 329 hectares managed under concession or lease agreements. This area is safeguarded by FSC-FM certification, guaranteeing that it remains deforestation- and conversion- free, and it is not utilized for production activities. Most of areas are located in various areas such as Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi and Kamphaeng Phet province. The Siam Forestry Company Limited (SFT), a subsidiary of SCGP focused on eucalyptus wood with FSC license FSC-C012207, holds FSC certificate BV-FM/COC-644254, which remains valid until November 2027 and is regularly renewed. SFT has been certified for FSC-FM (Forest Management) since March 2008. In addtion, working with CERT+, utilizes satellite technology and AI-driven calculations to monitor tree growth in its economic forests, as well as to quantify the amount of carbon dioxide captured.

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:

☑ Land protected by certifications

(8.4.1.4) Area (hectares)

335

(8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

100

(8.4.1.6) Please explain

FSC certification, particularly the SLIMF (Small or Low Intensity Managed Forest) criteria, can be a valuable tool in combating deforestation and promoting sustainable forest management. FSC certification requires adherence to strict environmental and social standards, including preventing deforestation and forest degradation. SCGP manages small and low-intensity managed forests (community forests) for timber products aligned with FSC-SLIMF. However, some parts of these community forests own by a local community are not used to produced the products, but use to empower local people to manage their natural resources sustainably. SCGP has publicly collaborated with the Community Forest Committee of Nong Rong Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Ban Huay Saphan School, and Kanchanaburi Rajabhat University to conserve natural ecosystem and biodiversity at Huay Saphan Samakee Community Forest together. The area of Huay Saphan Samakee Community Forest is around 335 hectares in 2024. The Siam Forestry Company Limited (SFT) as a subsidiary of SCGP that is a full-service provider of eucalyptus wood business (License code: FSC-C105470) gets FSC certificate code BV-FM/COC-105470 expiring in April 2026, however, the license and certificate is always renewed. The forest areas managed by small-scale, low intensity, and community forests have been FSC-SLIMF certified since April 2011. Besides, SCGP in partnership with CERT+ employs satellite and AI technology to monitor the growth and tree conditios in its economic forests and to calculate the amount of carbon dioxide they sequester.
[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

SCGP has procured timber products from multiple locations of chipping plants in Thailand, including the provinces of Phichit, Phitsanulok, Roi-Et, Surin, and Chachoengsao. 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)

3812760

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

(8.5.6.1) List of Supplier Production and Primary Processing Sites_SFT_SCGP_2025.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

SCGP has sourced timber products in Thailand exclusively from various sources, including Contracted suppliers (processors), Contracted suppliers (manufacturers) and Trader/broker/commodity market. This sourced volume in Thailand is 3,812,760 tons in 2024. SCGP ensures that all sourced wood volumes are FSC-CW (Controlled Wood) and FSC-CoC (FSC Chain of Custody) certified, meaning they meet FSC's minimum standards for responsible sourcing, reducing the risk of unsustainable practices. This certification requires adherence to strict environmental and social criteria, including preventing deforestation. The Siam Forestry

Company Limited (SFT) has been certified by FSC-CW & FSC-CoC since January 2017 (license code: FSC-C133879, certificate code: SCS-COC-005873). SCGP's paper packaging (PP) and consumable industrial packaging (CIP) subsidiaries have been FSC-CW certified since June 2017 (license code: FSC-C135609, certificate code: SGSHK-COC-470111). Additionally, the fiber-based packaging business (FB) holds multiple license codes (FSC-C014429 / FSC-C015565) and certificate codes (SCS-CW-007238 / SCS-CW-007237). In addtion, FSC-CoC (FSC Chain of Custody) has been issued in our companies abroad for license codes (FSC-C208875 / FSC-C214942 / FSC-C127941) and certificate codes (BV-COC-208875 / BV-COC-214942 / SGSHK-COC-450016). Because all license and certificate codes are publicly accessible, they can be verified on the FSC website.

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

SCGP manages small-scale, low-intensity timber production areas run by independent or company-affiliated smallholders in accordance with FSC-SLIMF standards. The timber comes from lands in the Thai provinces of Kanchanaburi, Ratchaburi, Khon Kaen, Udon Thani, Chai Nat, and Kalasin. As of 2024, FSC-SLIMF comprises 86 members. 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)

34410

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

(8.5.6.2) List of Supplier Production&Primary Processing Sites_SLIMF_SCGP.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

SCGP manages small and low-intensity areas as independent smallholders or company-affiliated smallholders, for timber production in accordance with FSC-SLIMF standards. The amount of material SCGP sourced from small and low-intensity areas in Thailand totaled 34,410 tons (541 Hectares) in 2024. SCGP guarantees that all of its wood materials from small and low-intensity areas are FSC-SLIMF certified. This certification confirms adherence to FSC's responsible sourcing standards, which lowers the likelihood of unsustainable practices. This certification demands compliance with rigorous environmental and social guidelines, notably the prevention of deforestation. The Siam Forestry Company Limited (SFT) has maintained FSC-SLIMF certification, initially obtained in April 2011, through continuous license renewals. The Siam Forestry Company Limited (SFT) holds license code FSC-C105470 and certificate code BV-FM/COC-105470. As they are publicly available, all license and certificate codes can be verified on the FSC website.

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

SCGP sources wood from the Royal Irrigation Department and the Village and Urban Community Fund in the provinces of Kanchanaburi, Ratchaburi, and Suphanburi, each of which has entered into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with SCGP. 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)

24535

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Single contracted producer

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

(8.5.6.3) List of Supplier Production&Primary Processing Sites_MOU_SCGP.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

SCGP obtains all of its timber products within Thailand from canalside areas. SCGP has signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Royal Irrigation Department and Village and Urban Community Fund as a single contracted producer related to FSC-CW for forest timber areas. This MOU outlines the collaborative efforts and agreements between the involved parties—usually governments or organizations—to ensure forest resources are sustainably managed and used for

timber production, in accordance with FSC-CW & FSC-CoC standards. This sourced volume from MOU in Thailand is 24,535 tons in 2024. FSC-CW (Controlled Wood) & FSC-CoC (FSC Chain of Custody) standards ensure that the wood doesn't come from illegally harvested forests, forests where high conservation values are threatened, or areas where human rights are being violated. The Siam Forestry Company Limited (SFT) has held FSC-CW certification since January 2017 (license code: FSC-C133879, certificate code: SCS-COC-005873). SCGP's paper packaging (PP) and consumable industrial packaging (CIP) subsidiaries have been FSC-CW certified since June 2017 (license code: FSC-C135609, certificate code: SGSHK-COC-470111). Furthermore, the fiber-based packaging business (FB) has possessed several license, license codes (FSC-C014429 / FSC-C015565 / FSC-C208875 / FSC-C127941 / FSC-C135609) and certificate codes (SCS-CW-007238 / SCS-CW-007237 / SGSHK-CW-470111). Since the license and certificate codes are public information, they can all be verified on the FSC website.

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

SCGP obtains timber products from multiple sources in Thailand, including the Forest Industry Organization (FIO) in the provinces of Thailand such as Khon Kaen, Phitsanulok, Buriram, Surin, Uthai Thani. 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)

49871

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Single contracted producer

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

(8.5.6.4) List of Supplier Production&Primary Processing Sites_FIO_SCGP.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

SCGP obtains timber products from multiple sources in Thailand, including the Forest Industry Organization (FIO) as a single contracted producer. The Forest Industry Organization (FIO) is a state enterprise in Thailand focused on natural resources and the forest industry. Its roles include working on the forest industry and other activities related to wood and non-wood products, as well as reforesting, conserving, and restoring forests through its projects. It manages government-owned forest areas and is involved in sustainable forest plantation management. The timber products obtained from the Forest Industry Organization follows the FSC-FM (Forest Management) standard. This sourced volume from Forest Industry Organization (FIO) in Thailand is 49,871 tons in 2024.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

320000

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

(8.5.6.5) List of Supplier Production&Primary Processing Sites_Recycled paper_SCGP.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from the country of origin can be traced back to the port of loading from which the purchased paper was exported.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

250000

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

(8.5.6.5) List of Supplier Production&Primary Processing Sites_Recycled paper_SCGP.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from the country of origin can be traced back to the port of loading from which the purchased paper was exported.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

80000

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

(8.5.6.5) List of Supplier Production&Primary Processing Sites_Recycled paper_SCGP.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from the country of origin can be traced back to the port of loading from which the purchased paper was exported.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1040000

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

(8.5.6.5) List of Supplier Production&Primary Processing Sites_Recycled paper_SCGP.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from the country of origin can be traced back to the port of loading from which the purchased paper was exported.
[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”

SCGP is committed to preventing natural forest deforestation. SCGP's cutoff date of 2015 ensures that timber products are not sourced or produced from land deforested after that year, a policy applied globally across all SCGP sites. SCGP has met its deforestation-free target since 2017 and actively works to preserve biodiversity alongside its no-deforestation efforts through FSC standard. SCGP's deforestation-free target is publicly available on our website.

(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

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

In relation to the no-conversion target, SCGP signifies a commitment to prevent the conversion of natural forests for other land uses, such as agriculture, plantations, or development. With a cutoff date of 2015, SCGP ensures that timber products are not sourced or produced from land converted from natural forests after that year. SCGP sets targets and operates throughout the supply chain by FSC standard in all areas of SCGP. SCGP has achieved the target on forest conversion-free since 2017.

(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 Controlled Wood certification

☑ FSC Forest Management certification

☑ Other forest management/producer certification, please specify :FSC-SLIMF (Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests)

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/30/2024

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2024

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

80

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

80.00

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) requires that timber products sold in the EU are deforestation-free and legally produced, meaning they cannot originate from land deforested after December 31, 2020. As an exporter to Europe, SCGP must comply with the EUDR to avoid losing its European market share. SCGP's FSC certification provides a solid base for meeting EUDR requirements. The date target was set in December 2024. The end date of target was set in December 2025. However, SCGP has already achieved its deforestation- and forest conversion-free target since 2017.

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

Building on FSC standards, SCGP has established a cross-functional working group to manage EUDR compliance. Our operations have already complied with FSC standards (FSC-FM / FSC-SLIMF / FSC-CW / FSC-COC). Our strategy is to extend FSC-aligned processes to support and reinforce EUDR compliance, reducing duplication and ensuring synergy. SCGP has defined platform objectives, data needs, and stakeholder roles across the supply chain. SCGP plans to test the system using real data to ensure stability, traceability and reporting accuracy, with a platform launch planned for the fourth quarter of 2025. The work is currently underway and around 80% finished. Finally SCGP will complete 100% on the compliance alignments and system validation before the EUDR will become applicable by December 2025.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

In addition to deforestation- free target, SCGP's commitment to forest conversion- free aligns with EUDR compliance. SCGP is thoroughly analyzing EUDR requirements, focusing on geolocation, legality verification, and supply chain traceability to ensure end-to-end compliance.
[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 has sourced the timber products from various sources such as contracted suppliers, trader/broker/commodity market, independent & company-affiliated smallholders including single contracted producer. These areas are related to small and low-intensity areas, the areas of memorandum of understanding (MOU) and government-owned areas from Forest industrial organization (FIO). All of these areas that are sourced for pulp and paper production have to be certified by FSC standard among FSC-CoC (Chain of Custody) / FSC-CW (Controlled Wood) / FSC-SLIMF / FSC-FM (Forest Management). At prepent (2025), there are 44 companies within the scope of FSC™ operations, with 44 actively complying, representing 100%. This can verify that forest management practices meet specific environmental and social standards, while FSC certification tracks wood products from certified forests through the supply chain. Furthermore, SCGP utilizes the M-Series system including M-Scale and M-Plan, developed by a software company that co-developed with SCGP, 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. Moreover, SCGP has internal audit process for FSC re-assessment surveillance as internal traceability system in many topics which concern with sustainable development, which comply with law and international standard. SCGP effectively audits and engages suppliers and related stakeholders to ensure they are following FSC standards and promoting responsible forest management.
[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

70

(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

30

(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 our produced volume, sourced volume and not used to produced volume ensuring compliance with 100% FSC-FM certification 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. SCGP has 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 since 2008. 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. The Siam Forestry Company, a subsidiary in SCGP, has been assessed and certified as meeting of the requirement of forest management until 17 November 2027 (FSC certificate code: BV-FM/COC-644254)

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Cer. FSC-FM_SFT_(BV-FM-COC-644254)_until Nov2027.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-CW (Controlled Wood) 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. The Siam Forestry Company, a subsidiary in SCGP, has been assessed and certified as meeting of the requirement of FSC-CW. This multi-site certificate covers the production and trade of wood, wood chips, pellet and pallet products using the transfer and percentage systems. It also covers the control of wood sourced from Northeast, East, Central, North and South regions of Thailand; the sale of FSC-CW.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Cer. FSC-COC & FSC-CW_SCGP for CDP2025.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ Other forest management/producer certification, please specify :FSC-SLIMF (Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests)

(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 manages small and low intensity managed forests through FSC-SLIMF. This standard includes community forest criteria, allowing standard developers to include local adaptations. SLIMF certification can be obtained through a group scheme or an FSC-accredited certification body. This certification assures that sourcing follows FSC's responsible standards, reducing the risk of unsustainable practices. It requires adherence to strict environmental and social guidelines, especially preventing deforestation. The Siam Forestry Company (SFT) has consistently renewed its FSC-SLIMF certification since its initial award in April 2011. SFT's license code is FSC-C105470, and its certificate code is BV-FM/COC-105470. These codes are publicly verifiable on the FSC website.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Cer. FSC-SLIMF_SFT_(BV-FM-COC-105470)_until 14Apr2026.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(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

FSC-CoC (Chain of Custody) can track FSC-certified materials from the forest to the final product. It ensures that products labeled with the FSC logo originate from responsibly managed forests, controlled sources, or reclaimed materials. This certification verifies that the material has been identified and separated from non-certified materials throughout the supply chain. Since January 2017, The Siam Forestry Company Limited (SFT) has held FSC-CW & FSC-CoC certifications (license code: FSC-C133879, certificate code: SCS-COC-005873). SCGP's paper packaging (PP) and consumable industrial packaging (CIP) subsidiaries have been FSC-CW certified since June 2017 (license code: FSC-C135609, certificate code: SGSHK-COC-470111). The fiber-based packaging business (FB) possesses multiple license codes (FSC-C014429 / FSC-C015565) and certificate codes (SCS-CW-007238 / SCS-CW-007237). Furthermore, FSC-CoC certifications have been issued to our international companies under license codes FSC-C208875, FSC-C214942, and FSC-C127941, and certificate codes BV-COC-208875, BV-COC-214942, and SGSHK-COC-450016. All license and certificate codes can be verified on the FSC website, as they are publicly available.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Cer. FSC-COC_SCGP for CDP2025.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+, a startup under SCGC (a subsidiary of SCG), has advanced the measurement of forest carbon credits and forest management such as deforestation and forest conversion- free through AI technology. By leveraging precise data, CERT+ contributes to continuous global warming mitigation while enhancing competitiveness in the global carbon credit market. This approach not only aligns with the needs of modern businesses that prioritize environmental responsibility but also supports sustainable growth within communities. 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. CERT+ technology can transform 2D images captured by satellites, airplanes, or drones into 3D data, such as the width and height of trees. This enables precise and near real-time calculations of the carbon stored in trees. CERT+ has been officially certified by the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) or TGO, the country's authority for carbon credit certification, for its methodology in assessing carbon sequestration. CERT+ is now compatible with various plant species, including eucalyptus, teak, and natural forests, with eucalyptus being specifically certified by the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO). 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

SCGP uses CERT+ certification to verify that our supply chain is deforestation- and conversion -free, meaning it meets the specific criteria outlined in both CERT+ and any relevant deforestation-free standards. CERT+ geospatial certification program is conducted through the monitoring process. These applications are used to determine DF/DCF status. CERT+ process generally refers to a certification process that involves several key stages. These stages often include needs analysis, system setup, training, internal audits, a formal certification audit by an accredited body, and ongoing monitoring and improvement. Moreover, the sites are audited by our assessment program with communities. In addition, the principles and criteria of FSC standards cover a range of issues including compliance with laws & righs, 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.

(8.9.3.8) Attachment of verification (optional)

(8.9.3.8) SGS_Certificate_CERT+_Verification_for SFT_Nov2024.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

The conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems is a key sustainability goal for SCGP, emphasizing the achievement of "Net Positive Impact" (NPI), "No Net Loss" (NNL), and "Deforestation- and forest conversion- free (DCF)" across all company operations in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals. In its commitment to the Nature Positive approach, SCGP aims to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 using a 2020 baseline, with a goal of full recovery by 2050. SCGP has monitored the sourcing areas to focus on deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) practices through FSC management among FSC-CW (Controlled wood), FSC-COC (Chain of Custody) and FSC-SLIMF which are 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. Moreover, FSC certification requires engaging with local communities and stakeholders for internal audit. The wood procurement from Forest Industry Organizations (FIO) is another source for SCGP. FIO manages deforestation-free operations by implementing a combination of certification standards, traceability systems, land-use planning, and stakeholder engagement through the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). 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. In addition, SCGP has an FSC Central office that works collaboratively with each of SCGP's subsidiaries throughout the supply chain to conduct audits in accordance with FSC standards. The frequency of the audits is one internal audit per year per company and approximately 10-15 external audits per year in accordance with FSC certification.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

☑ Thailand

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

SCGP sourced wood used for pulp and paper production from many areas in Thailand, such as the northern (e.g. Kamphaeng Phet), northeastern, and central regions (e.g. Kanchanaburi and Ratchaburi), where fast-growing trees like eucalyptus is commonly cultivated for industrial use. Moreover, SCGP sourced recycled paper by purchasing both domestically and internationally.

(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 of DF and DCF status 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 through supply chain, 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)

(8.9.4.10) FSC Certification List_SCGP.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. The risk assessment was categorized as 'Low risk'

as no specific risks were identified on the FSC-CoC (Chain of Custody). According to the attachments, SCGP inspects the sites based on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), which includes biodiversity and forestry assessments conducted both before and after activities. SCGP analyzes and evaluates risks in FSC activities at each location, including implementing corrections and preparing mitigation plans. SCGP surveys and assesses risks with wood suppliers and stakeholders throughout the supply chain. SCGP has a survey form (Siam Forestry's work procedure: W-FSC-CW-01) to assess timber supply risks related to DF/DCF as in the attachment indicating risk classification. In addtion, SCGP has implemented the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) to identify, assess, manage, and disclose nature-related risks and opportunities of organization. This helps companies in SCGP to understand their dependencies and impacts on nature and to support better decision-making that aligns with sustainable development. SCGP identified and prioritized key business activities within selected sites using GIS analysis (Geographic Information System), WWF BRF (Biodiversity Risk Filter), iBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool), KBA (Key Biodiversity Areas) and the ENCORE tool (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks, and Exposure). SCGP's TNFD report is publicly disclosed on SCGP's website.

(8.9.4.12) Attachment indicating risk classification for each sourcing area (optional)

(8.9.4.12) Risk classification_survey_evaluation_SFT.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:* ☑ 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

2015

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Since 2017, SCGP has committed to a deforestation- and conversion-free supply chain, covering both Tier 1 and non-Tier 1 suppliers, aligned with national regulations and global biodiversity standards. Governance is led by our FSC™ Management Committee, integrating FSC standards and ESG objectives, with annual third-party verification (IUCN, CITES) and FSC audits. 100% of wood, pulp, and paper sourcing is subject to FSC-aligned monitoring. Since 2021, we've used satellite-enabled monitoring (CERT+) and national land-use databases. In 2024, 50,399 rai (8,399.83 ha) of managed land was FSC-certified. Our traceability framework covers 100% of suppliers, collecting data on origin, legality, and FSC™ chain-of-custody. All procured volume is FSC-certified to track deforestation and conversion, and all suppliers are engaged via questionnaires and capacity-building, including FSC audits by Bureau Veritas, SCS (Indonesia), and SGS (Thailand). No ecosystem conversion cases have been identified since the 2015 cut-off, with verification through stakeholder engagement. Due diligence includes annual stakeholder reviews, a public grievance mechanism, and remote/on-site verification. By 2017, we achieved 100% deforestation- and conversion-free sourcing. Enhancements include Tier 2+ supplier mapping, expanded satellite monitoring. SCGP's system aligns with EUDR, including species and GPS data collection, risk assessment, and supplier mitigation—up to contract termination for non-compliance.

[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:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.12.1) Provide details of the certified volumes sold to each requesting CDP Supply Chain member.

Row 1

(8.12.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(8.12.1.2) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(8.12.1.3) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Secondary packaging

☑ Tertiary packaging

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member

2600

(8.12.1.5) Metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(8.12.1.6) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.12.1.7) % of the total volume of commodity sold to requesting member that is certified

100

(8.12.1.8) Comment (optional)

Customer A is one of our customers that SCGP has supplied container board packaging in both secondary and tertiary packaging (outer carton). The volume of container board was around 2,600 Tons in 2024. It was divided into three types: Offset folding carton 1.7%, Post-printed Regular slotted container (RSC) corrugated box (printing after formation) 87.8% and Pre-print Die-cut corrugated box (printing before formation) 10.5%. The paper for producing the container board for customer A is certified FSC 100%.
[Add 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:* ☑ 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 2024, 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)

270228

(8.13.1.4) Base year

2024

(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 manages economic tree plantations that contribute to CO_2 sequestration. In 2024, SCGP collaborated with CERT+ to apply satellite imagery and AI-based calculation technology to quantify carbon sequestration in its economic forests. As a result, SCGP received certification for 66,621 rai (10,659.36 hectares) of its own economic tree plantations, verified to have a sequestration capacity of approximately 270,228 tCO_2e.

Row 2

(8.13.1.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(8.13.1.2) Description of actions

SCGP has set a target to achieve a 25% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2030, in alignment with the SBTi well-below 2°C pathway. To support this target, SCGP is investing in two key types of GHG reduction projects: 1. Energy efficiency improvements – Enhancing machine performance through AI-based optimization and replacing selected hardware with higher-efficiency alternatives to maximize energy savings. 2. Renewable energy – Increasing the share of renewable energy based on cost-effectiveness and carbon reduction potential, with a focus on substituting fossil fuels with biomass and expanding solar PV capacity to maximize renewable electricity under the Scope 2 market-based approach.

(8.13.1.3) CO2e reductions and removals achieved from base year (metric tons CO2e)

873285

(8.13.1.4) Base year

2020

(8.13.1.5) Emissions accounting boundary

Select from:

☑ Included in the corporate GHG inventory boundary

(8.13.1.6) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1+2 (market-based)

(8.13.1.7) Emissions accounting methodology and standards

Select all that apply

☑ GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

(8.13.1.8) Explain calculation

Scope 1 & 2 (market based) emissions in base year 2020: 4,990,348 tCO2 and in 2024 the corresponding figure was 4,117,063 tCO2. These 2024 emissions are 17% lower than in 2020
[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, FSC-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. In addition, the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) mandates that all timber products sold in the EU must be legally sourced and free from deforestation, specifically from land not cleared after December 31, 2020. As a supplier to the European market, SCGP is required to comply with these rules to maintain its market presence. SCGP's FSC certification serves as a strong foundation for meeting EUDR standards. Although the EUDR compliance deadline is set for December 2024 to meet the end date of target in December 2025, SCGP has already been meeting deforestation- and forest conversion-free standards since 2017.
[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: ☑ 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

☑ Risk of biodiversity loss ecosystems

☑ Risk of supplier non-compliance in area

☑ Organization has operational presence in area

☑ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems

☑ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

☑ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

SCGP have some various processes in place to guide our organization in prioritizing landscapes or jurisdictions for collaborative engagement. A double materiality approach is used to prioritize both risks and opportunities based on their impact on the organization and the environment or society. By using double materiality, SCGP prioritizes risks and opportunities that are significant both to the business and to stakeholders such as communities, regulators, investors, and the environment. The double materiality assessment is based on weighted ESG topics derived from both active and passive ESG ratings, stakeholder surveys, and global trends. In addition, SCGP aligns with the TNFD (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures) framework, specifically following the LEAP approach. The ENCORE tool was employed to identify SCGP's key environmental impacts and dependencies, and these findings were validated by SCGP's internal team to confirm their relevance. Key business activities at selected sites were identified and prioritized using a combination of tools, including ENCORE, GIS analysis, iBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool), KBA (Key Biodiversity Areas), and WWF's Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF). The outcomes of this assessment are presented in SCG's 2025 TNFD report that is publicly disclosed.
[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)

(8.15.2.5) 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)

268

(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

300000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Carbon offsetting

☑ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

☑ Increased and/or maintained protected areas

☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

☑ Improved rate of carbon sequestration (e.g., through restoration)

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

Social

☑ Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests

(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 :Provincial industrial groups / Royal Forest Department

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

The core focus of this initiative is in Kamphaeng Phet Province, with activities gradually expanding to other regions. SCGP works in partnership with local communities and organizations, including wood processing plant networks, provincial industrial groups, and the Royal Forest Department, to conduct tree-planting campaigns and collaborative activities. An annual village meeting is also held to gather feedback from residents. One notable project within the Kamphaeng Phet Plantation is the "Conserving Water from Mountain to Mighty River Project." This initiative encourages communities to adopt effective water management strategies aimed at ensuring a sustainable water supply. Through activities like constructing check dams, the project helps slow water flow, retain soil moisture, and lower the risk of wildfires. Large trees play a key role by absorbing carbon dioxide, which supports ecological balance and increases rainfall, helping to replenish water resources consistently.These conservation efforts are designed to generate employment, ensure steady income, and foster long-term community sustainability. SCGP has expanded this project to other provinces, including Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi, and Khon Kaen. Additionally, SCGP supports various community cultural projects, such as initiatives in schools, temples, and with local authorities.

(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 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. In April 2025, Siam Forestry partnered with Asst.Prof. Dr. Roongreang Poolsiri and forestry researchers from Kasetsart University to evaluate the Kamphaeng Phet Plantation on biodiversity assessment. The assessment identified 82 plant species from 37 families, with the Fabaceae family being the most abundant. This suggests a well-balanced ecosystem with a diverse range of

species and no dominant species, indicating ecological completeness. Additionally, 13 species of wild animals and various bird species were observed, highlighting the area's rich habitat. The Shannon-Weiner Diversity Index indicates a high level of biodiversity. To manage the natural ecosystem, the biodiversity survey and assessment is important which is for each area cost approximately 200,000 baht/time of assessment. The area's management costs are approximately 100,000 baht, so, the total investment is around 300,000 baht or 9,300 USD.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Both individual and collective

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

SCGP partners with specialists to ensure our operations are deforestation- and forest conversion- free. We are committed to supporting biodiversity conservation. We work closely with partners, academic institutions, stakeholders, and local communities through our conservation area program to promote long-term resilience and sustainability. Information about our efforts is publicly available in our Sustainability Report, which can be downloaded from our website.

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)

(8.15.2.5) 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

(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

300000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

☑ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate

☑ Increased and/or maintained protected areas

☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

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 :Local schools

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Khao Cha-ang Conservation Area, located in Kanchanaburi Province, is one of SCGP's FSC-certified conservation forests, recognized for preserving biodiversity while following international forestry standards. SCGP supports local culture and community development.SCGP promotes local culture and community development by empowering the next generation. A notable initiative involves a training and tree-planting program at a nearby community school. Students actively participate in

planting trees within the school grounds, fostering ecological awareness and increasing the forested area. This hands-on involvement nurtures environmental stewardship among youth and reinforces sustainability values. The project includes annual monitoring to review progress and ensure lasting impact. By measuring ecological and social outcomes, SCGP ensures the initiative remains effective, transparent, and continuing to contribute positively to the environment and local communities.

(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 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. In April 2025, Siam Forestry collaborated with Asst.Prof. Dr. Roongreang Poolsiri and forestry researchers from Kasetsart University to assess Khao Cha-ang conservation area on biodiversity assessment. A survey of the forest revealed the plant diversity with 45 species from 24 families identified; the Fabaceae family was the most prevalent. No single plant species dominated the ecosystem. Animal biodiversity was identified in 8 species across birds (6 species), reptiles (1 species), and mammals (1 species), suggesting a reasonably complete habitat. The Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index indicates a moderate to relatively high level of overall biodiversity in the forest. Biodiversity surveys and assessments are essential for managing the natural ecosystem, with each survey costing approximately 200,000 baht per area. The management cost for the area is around 100,000 baht. The cost of investment is around 300,000 thb or 9,300 USD.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Both individual and collective

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

SCGP partners with specialists to ensure our operations are deforestation- and forest conversion- free. We are committed to supporting biodiversity conservation. We work closely with partners, academic institutions, stakeholders, and local communities through our conservation area program to promote long-term resilience and sustainability. Information about our efforts is publicly available in our Sustainability Report, which can be downloaded from our website.

Row 3

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ3

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Baan Huay Saphan Samakee Community Forest

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Baan Huay Saphan Samakee Community Forest

(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

(8.15.2.5) LJ3_Baan Huay Saphan Samakee_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)

335

(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

285000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

☑ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate

☑ Increased and/or maintained protected areas

☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

Social

☑ Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests

(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

☑ Sub-national government

☑ Local communities

☑ Other, please specify :Administrative Organization / University

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

certified under the FSC-SLIMF standard. Rather than being used for production, this area is designated as a biodiversity conservation zone. These initiatives have been collaborated with key stakeholders as part of CSR efforts, including the Community Forest Committee of the Nong Rong Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Ban Huay Saphan School, and Kanchanaburi Rajabhat University. This fosters strong involvement and connection with local communities. In 2024, SCGP and its partners have implemented several activities that can be summarized as follows: 1) Management planning: An annual sustainable development plan is established, with activity progress reviewed every two months. We continuously monitor stakeholder satisfaction and engagement. 2) Social initiatives: SCGP conducts forest education programs for young people and actively supports youth-led initiatives. 3) Environmental efforts: SCGP organizes yearly tree-planting events, backs activities to remove invasive plant species, and supports the construction of firebreaks six times a year.

(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 partnership with Baan Huay Saphan Samakee village's Forest and Community Committee highlights their dedication to both community engagement and environmental responsibility. Regular biodiversity assessments, conducted every two years, ensure the project's ongoing effectiveness. In 2021 of plant species diversity survey, using the Shannon-Weiner Diversity Index, rated Baan Huay Saphan Samakee Community Forest at a medium level (2.88). The forest boasts 65 tree species (51 generation, 27 families) and 81 animal species. This holistic strategy guarantees the project's positive environmental impact and its alignment with community needs and expectations. SCGP intends to conduct updated biodiversity assessments as part of its future plans. A community opinion study was conducted in May 2025 by researchers from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Kanchanaburi Rajabhat University, Thailand, on behalf of Siam Forestry Co., Ltd. (SCGP). The study focused on the impacts of a forest management project (FSC) in 27 plantation areas within the Western Region (Kanchanaburi, Ratchaburi, and Phetchaburi). A representative sample of 400 community members, including household representatives and leaders from areas surrounding the forest plots, were surveyed. The study revealed several positive impacts: economically, the project generated income for local communities through employment; socially, it fostered new knowledge and skills in sustainable forest care; environmentally, it contributed to the restoration of degraded areas; and in terms of biodiversity, it supported the creation of sustainable ecosystems with balanced energy and nutrient cycling. The natural ecosystem management also relies on biodiversity surveys and assessments, each costing roughly 200,000 baht per area. The area management cost is about 85,000 baht, and the initial investment amounts to approximately 285,000 THB or 8,800 USD.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Both individual and collective

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

SCGP partners with specialists to ensure our operations are deforestation- and forest conversion- free. We are committed to supporting biodiversity conservation. We work closely with partners, academic institutions, stakeholders, and local communities through our conservation area program to promote long-term resilience and sustainability. Information about our efforts is publicly available in our Sustainability Report, which can be downloaded from our website.
[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) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

☑ 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

UNGC: 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, Human Rights & Labour, Environment, and Anti-Corruption across our business value chain, notably supporting and abiding by the UN Global Compact (UNGC) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. SCGP has continuously engaged with the UN Global Compact process such as filling out the required questionnaire, providing data on their sustainable business practices and demonstrating commitment to ethical, environmental, and social standards. This confirms that SCGP supports of the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact in the areas of Human Rights, Labour,Environment, and Anti-Corruption. This strengthens credibility and brand value by demonstrating a commitment to corporate sustainability, the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Additionally, it provides insights to support learning and continuous improvement in sustainability performance by helping identify gaps, inform goal-setting year over year, and benchmark progress against peers through access to one of the largest sources of free, public, and comparable corporate sustainability data.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Nature-related assessment on dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities / LEAP Approach / Disclosure and Reporting.

(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

TNFD: In its commitment to the Nature Positive approach, SCGP aims to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 using a 2020 baseline, with a goal of full recovery by 2050. To facilitate effective implementation, SCGP aligns its efforts with the guidelines established by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Its parent company, SCG, is registered as an Early Adopter of TNFD. Consequently, SCGP includes nature-related financial disclosures as part of its corporate reporting in 2025 alongside SCG. This is addressing nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities across business operations and value chains. These included 10 target sites of SCGP (8 sites of SCGP's direct operation / 2 sites of SCGP's value chain - 1 upstream site & 1 downstream site). Following the E-Evaluate steps of LEAP, the ENCORE tool was utilized to identify the relevant impacts and dependencies. SCGP identified and prioritized key business activities within selected sites using the ENCORE tool, GIS analysis, and WWF BRF. SCGP adopts efficient production practices and a circular economy to reduce resource dependencies and operational disruptions for important resources. Moreover, The climate strategy is built on a foundation of integrating both mitigation and adaptation measures throughout the operations and value chain. SCGP's TNFD report is publicly disclosed na davailable online. (https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/en/environmental/forestry-and-biodiversity)

Row 4

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Collaboration with organizations and universities.

(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 collaborated with various partners and organizations in support of forestry and biodiversity. 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. SCGP has collaborated partnerships with entities like the Forestry Research Center and the Thai Forest Ecological Research Network of Kasetsart University to conduct biodiversity assessment and research. Additionally, they have jointly worked with the Forest Resource Management Office of the Royal Forest Department to implement conservation initiatives in target areas.

Row 5

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :PEFC - Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification

(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

PEFC: Fest by SCGP has joined the Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) to promote sustainable forest management through independent third-party certification.This empowers consumers and companies to choose sustainably sourced products and provide forest owners with a tool to demonstrate their responsible forest management. Fest by SCGP is a brand under SCG Packaging (SCGP) that focuses on developing and providing innovative and sustainable food packaging solutions, particularly for the ready-to-eat and chilled fresh meat markets. In Thailand, this initiative is supported by the certifying Thailand Forest Certification Council (TFCC), which operates under the Institute of Agro-Based Industries (IAI) within the Federation of Thai Industries (FTI). Both TFCC and IAI are recognized as National Governing Bodies (NGB) by PEFC International based on internationally recognized sustainable forest standards, similar to FSC standard. [Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ 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

SCGP acknowledges the importance of trees and forests, reflecting its dedication to environmental sustainability. SCGP recognizes the critical role of trees in carbon sequestration, biodiversity preservation, and ecosystem health. Through surveys and assessments, SCGP seeks to gather data for the conservation and protection of its new forest conservation site. To pursue carbon credits, the process involves preparing and collecting data, providing the Project Document Design (PDD), undergoing verification by a third party, and submitting the document to TGO. SCGP has planned to find new areas around 30,000 rai (4,800 hectares) per year. The area operated by SCGP will request CO2 removal certification as CFO: Carbon Footprint Organization from Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) - TGO. In 2021, SCGP launched a carbon credit pilot project in a specific area, working with both the Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Program (T-VER) and the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) - TGO. This 10-year initiative, named "Sustainable Forest Restoration under conservation forest, Khampaengphet Plantation" (ending in 2031), is under development and study by Siam Forestry (SFT), a subsidiary of SCGP. Furthermore, SCGP is working towards obtaining carbon credits by adhering to international standards at its conservation sites. By meeting specific guidelines and criteria, SCGP intends to participate in future CO2 credit claims, contributing to global climate change mitigation and sustainable development efforts.

(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

2021

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2031-2035

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

109.5

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

109.5

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

16.69947

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

99.57177

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

340000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon credits gained

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

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. Therefore, it can be concluded that the total investment for carbon credit generation can amount to approximately 340,000 baht in a given assessment year (Carbon credits 140,000 + Operation 200,000) if the assessments are conducted simultaneously. This investment includes the 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 as the pilot project. 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 (2031), until the T-VER project expires, the area will be able to store around 16,300 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(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

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ 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

SCGP commit to reserving a minimum of 10% of their FSC-certified plantation lands as biodiversity conservation areas. These designated areas are intended to protect and enhance the natural habitats within the forest, supporting a range of plant and animal species. The conservation areas provide critical resting, breeding, and feeding grounds that are not subject to forestry operations or human activities, such as mass tourism.

(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

2008

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2030

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

856

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

2144

(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)

4350000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon credits gained

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

In 2024 SCGP allocated 10.6% of its FSC™-certified land, totaling 5,351 rai (856 Hectares), for biodiversity conservation areas. Of these conservation areas, 3,257 rai (521 Hectares) are owned by SCGP, while 2,094 rai (335 Hectares) are managed by farmer members. The main locations of these biodiversity areas are Kamphaeng Phet Plantation in Kamphaeng Phet, Khao Cha-ang conservation areas in Kanchanaburi, Baan Huay Saphan Samakee Community Forest in Kanchanaburi and other various locations. The estimated annual management cost ranges from 50,000 to 400,000 baht. However, the project areas have been gradually increasing since 2008. The approximate total management cost is around 4.35 million baht (135,000 USD) over the project period from 2008 to 2030.

Row 3

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ 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

SCGP collaborated with the government and local community and committed to preserving and expanding as green space. As a source of water for the surrounding communities, the restoration and reforestation efforts in this upstream community forest will ensure water availability and fertile soil for agriculture. This contributes to the community's ability to generate income from farming and naturally sourced food. These efforts are set to improve the quality of life, encourage community participation, and promote conservation-based tourism in the area.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2020

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2030

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

2410

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

3899

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

13.86235

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

99.729736

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

0

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

SCGP, in collaboration with government agencies and communities, has continuously planted trees since 2020. SCGP expanded carbon-sink forests by planting 301,326 trees (15,066 rai = 2,410.56 Hectares) between 2019 and 2024. The "SCGP Plant the Trees to Beat the Heat" project alone contributed 62,767 (3,138 rai = 502 Hectares) trees in 2024 which is estimated to sequester approximately 2,863 tons of sequestered carbon dioxide equivalent. The conversion of trees to land area uses a ratio where 20 trees are considered equivalent to 1 rai, which is equal to 0.16 hectares.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct Monitoring with Flow Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

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

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct Monitoring with Flow Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct Monitoring with Flow Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct Monitoring with Flow Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

76900

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

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

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

60700

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

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

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

16200

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

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

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

49800

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

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

64.76

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

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

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

35954

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

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

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No usage of this type of water

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

35980

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

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

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No usage of this type of water

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No usage of this type of water

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4980

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

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

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

60400

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

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

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

No Discharge to this type of water

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

No Discharge to this type of water

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

700

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

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

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

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

35218525

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

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

Select from:

☑ 51-60

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

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

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

25182214

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

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

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

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

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

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

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

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

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

188223

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

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

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

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

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

92.6

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

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

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

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

5

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

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

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.4) Please explain

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

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk.

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☑ Other, please specify :Cikarang River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-6.27304

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

107.12113

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

14797.91

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

14786.21

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

11.7

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

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

6753.08

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

6753.08

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

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

8044.84

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

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

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Thai Cane Paper PCL (Prachinburi)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Other, please specify :Bangpakong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.946745

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.815002

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2572.24

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

2572.24

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

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

2279.76

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

2279.76

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

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

292.48

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

SCGP collects environmental data on a central platform called SHEKPI. Each month, operation sites input their data into this platform to review monthly, quarterly, and annual summaries, as well as to evaluate performance against set targets. If performance does not align with the plan, corrective actions can then be taken. Water-related data is obtained from actual measurements conducted at intervals specified by the company, using reliable meters that are regularly calibrated. Comparison with the previous reporting year 2% higher water withdrawal 29% lower water discharge 6% higher water consumption 22% higher recycle water in processes Our water usage has increased each year in line with business expansion. However, we have set targets to reduce water intensity (m^3/ton of production), with specific reduction plans assigned to every plant that emphasize increasing reuse and recycle water as well as chemical trial to reduce water consumption. In addition, we have established a long-term goal of achieving a 10% reduction in water withdrawal intensity by 2030.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

PHOENIX PULP & PAPER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Other, please specify :Chi

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.702969

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

102.749142

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

13675.95

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

13675.95

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

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

12508.56

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

12508.56

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

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

1167.39

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

SCGP collects environmental data on a central platform called SHEKPI. Each month, operation sites input their data into this platform to review monthly, quarterly, and annual summaries, as well as to evaluate performance against set targets. If performance does not align with the plan, corrective actions can then be taken. Water-related data is obtained from actual measurements conducted at intervals specified by the company, using reliable meters that are regularly calibrated. Comparison with the previous reporting year 9% higher water withdrawal 6% higher water discharge 9% higher water consumption 31% higher recycle water in processes Our water usage has increased each year in line with business expansion. However, we have set targets to reduce water intensity (m^3/ton of production), with specific reduction plans assigned to every plant that emphasize increasing reuse and recycle water in process. In addition, we have established a long-term goal of achieving a 10% reduction in water withdrawal intensity by 2030.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CHOK YUEN YONG INDUSTRY COMPANY LIMITED

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Other, please specify :Mun

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

2360.13

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

2159.22

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

200.91

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

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

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Thai Containers Group Co.,Ltd. (Navanakorn)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.12141

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.59469

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

43.82

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

43.82

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

18.53

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

18.53

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

25.29

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

SCGP collects environmental data on a central platform called SHEKPI. Each month, operation sites input their data into this platform to review monthly, quarterly, and annual summaries, as well as to evaluate performance against set targets. If performance does not align with the plan, corrective actions can then be taken. Water-related data is obtained from actual measurements conducted at intervals specified by the company, using reliable meters that are regularly calibrated. Comparison with the previous reporting year: 9% higher water withdrawal 8% lower water discharge 28% higher water consumption Our water usage has increased each year in line with business expansion. However, we have set targets to reduce water intensity (m³/ton of production), with specific reduction plans assigned to

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

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Thai Containers Group Co.,Ltd. (Saraburi)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand
☑ Other, please specify :Pasak

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.58403

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.97394

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

27.09

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

27.09

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

10.8

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

10.8

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

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

16.29

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

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

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

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

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

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

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

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

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

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

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

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

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

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

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

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

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

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

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

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

Select from:

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

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

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

132783687000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1726705.94

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

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

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

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Integrated Packaging Business (Packaging Paper)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

9.6

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production

(9.12.5) Comment

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

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

Integrated Packaging Business (Consumer and Performance Packaging)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

2.1

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production

(9.12.5) Comment

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

Row 3

(9.12.1) Product name

Fibrous Business

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

25.2

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production

(9.12.5) Comment

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

Row 4

(9.12.1) Product name

Recycling Business

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production

(9.12.5) Comment

Recycling business data will be disclosed through sustainability report 2025.

Row 5

(9.12.1) Product name

Consumer and Industrial Packaging Business

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.72

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production

(9.12.5) Comment

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

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

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

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

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

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

(9.14.4) Please explain

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per business unit

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2014

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2014

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

60990

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

99320

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

76900

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

42

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

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All SCGP Subsidiaries without exclusions

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

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

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

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

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

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

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

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2014

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2014

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

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

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All SCGP Subsidiaries without exclusions

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

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

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

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

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

13.11

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

11.8

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

11.69

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

108

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

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All SCGP Subsidiaries without exclusions

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

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

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

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

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 flexible packaging, rigid packaging and high performance packaging options to meet the specific needs of our customers in various industries. Subsidiaries in the CPP business include: 1) Flexible packaging: Prepack Thailand Co., Ltd. in Thailand (3 locations) / Tin Thanh Packing Joint Stock Company (Batico) in Vietnam. 2) Rigid packaging: 5 companies of DuyTan Group in Vietnam: Duy Tan Plastics Manufacturing Corporation Joint Stock Company in Vietnam, Duy Tan Long An Company Limited in Vietnam, Duy Tan Precision Mold Company Limited in Vietnam, Duy Tan Binh Duong Plastics Company Limited in Vietnam, MATA Plastic Company Limited in Vietnam / Conimex Co., Ltd. in Thailand 3) High performance packaging: Vexcel Pack Co., Ltd. in Thailand 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 2024, 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 and high performance packaging, SCGP offers a wide range of products such as plastic bottles and containers. These 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 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 providing uncompromised to quality of 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 lavish components. This includes optimizing the shape and size to reduce material used and improve efficiency. To eliminate single-use plastic packaging, SCGP designs for durability use that containers can be collected, cleaned, and reused. SCGP considers using alternative materials to replace single-use plastic packaging. We opt for durable materials or certain types of robust plastics that can withstand multiple uses by maintaining in quality. To reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging, SCGP increases the proportion of post-consumer / post-industrial recycled content (PIR/PCR) in plastic packaging 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. This can include materials such as biodegradable plastics, compostable materials, or even non-plastic alternatives. 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 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) to drive 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 / rigid / high performance) plastic packaging solutions, including bottles, containers, bags, films, and other packaging products. 1) Prepack Thailand Co.,Ltd. is a well-recognized flexible packaging manufacturer in Thailand. We have 3 sites located in Rayong, Samutsakhon and Samut Songkhram. 2) 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. 3) Conimex Co., Ltd. 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. 4) Tin Thanh Packing Joint Stock Company (Batico) 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. 5) Duy Tan Group: Duy Tan is the leading plastic brand in Vietnam. In 2021, Duy Tan became a member of SCG Packaging (SCGP) and aims to become the leading rigid plastic packaging and houseware provider in ASEAN.

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)

136965

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

☑ % virgin renewable content

☑ % pre-consumer recycled content

☑ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

96.71

(10.5.4) % virgin renewable content

0

(10.5.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

0.08

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

3.21

(10.5.7) Please explain

According to the year of 2024, the total weight of plastic materials sold/used by Prepack, Vexcel Pack and Conimex in Thailand including our subsidiaries in Vietnam such as Tin Thanh Packaging (Batico), Duytan Group was 136,965 tons during the reporting year (Virgin fossil-based content = 96.71% (132,465 tons), Virgin renewable content = 0%, Post-consumer recycled content (PCR) = 3.21% (4,393 tons), PIR (Pre-consumer recycled content) = 0.08% (107 tons). Increasing the PCR (Post-Consumer Recycled) & PIR (Pre-consumer recycled content) are 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

76.7

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

85.4

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

In 2024, SCGP's Consumer and Performance Packaging (CPP) business has made significant strides in producing environmentally friendly flexible, rigid and high performance packaging. Our flexible packaging products are technically recyclable for approximately 38.1% of the total plastic packaging. This achievement is based on increased utilization of mono-material packaging that is multilayer packaging made entirely from a single type of material, making it easier to recycle. For rigid plastic & high performance packaging, it now can be recycled and reused up to 99.4%. This high percentage demonstrates our commitment to producing sustainable products & 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 at an impressive rate of 85.4%. The percentage of reusable packaging based on rigid and high-performance packaging is 76.7%. This is for circular economy.
[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)

11269

(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

24.6

(10.6.4) % recycling

54.5

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

19.6

(10.6.12) Please explain

In 2024, SCGP consumer and performance packaging business generated approximately 11,269 tons of waste. Out of this total, around 24.6% (equivalent to 2,777 tons) is intended for reuse. Another 54.5% (6,133 tons) is designated for recycling. Approximately 19.6% (2,213 tons) of the waste will undergo incineration with energy recovery (waste to energy). Others are around 1.30%.

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

61.6

(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 2024, Prepack, Conimex, Vexcel, Batico including Duyton group generated approximately 61.6 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. Some of commercialization of plastic waste like the used pallets are normally brought back for reusing by having the process to check the condition and record the amount of waste. Some of them are sold as plastic scrap to external suppliers for recycling.

Processing of plastic waste

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

120000

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Waste to Energy

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

With the services of SCG Paper Energy, various types of waste—such as waste rejects, contaminants, industrial residues, and impurities in waste paper generated during paper production—are converted into valuable energy sources. In 2024, SCG Paper Energy facilities processed approximately 120,000 tons of plastic waste. [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

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[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
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators ☑ Pressure indicators ☑ 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. Moreover, The Siam Forestry, a subsidiary of SCGP, is a specializing company in wood-related businesses. One of Siam Forestry location is in Kamphaeng Phet. The site is near Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park and Sukhothai Historical Park which are in the Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns.

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 50 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. 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. Siam Forestry (SFT) is a specializing company in wood-related businesses, particularly the cultivation and supply of eucalyptus wood for the pulp and paper industry. One of Siam Forestry location is in Kamphaeng Phet. The site is approximately 25 km away from Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park and 38 km away from Sukhothai Historical Park which are in the Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns. SFT balances producing high-quality wood with a commitment to preserving biodiversity, aiming to satisfy customer needs while benefiting 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

(1) 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. Additionally, (2) Siam Forestry (SFT) is ISO 14001 certified, demonstrating its structured approach to environmental management. In addition, SFT holds several FSC certifications, including FSC-FM for responsible forest management, FSC-CW for controlled wood, FSC-SLIMF for small and low-intensity managed forests, and FSC-CoC for chain of custody. These certifications highlight SFT's commitment to biodiversity and ecosystem preservation through responsible forestry practices.

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 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 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

(3) Thai Container Navanakorn (TCNK) and (4) 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 70 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

(5) 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 50 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

(6) 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, (7) Prepack, Samutsongkram and (8) Prapack, Samutsakorn have 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.

Row 5

(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:

☑ Viet Nam

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Imperial Citadel of Thang Long (Hanoi): It is a sprawling complex of historic buildings and archaeological sites, representing Vietnam's rich history and cultural heritage. The area is around 18.4 ha (45.5 acres).

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 70 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 Vina Corrugated Packaging Company Limited (Hai Duong Branch) - VCHD, which is located near Imperial Citadel of Thang Long. The site is approximately 56 km away from Imperial Citadel of Thang Long in Hanoi. Vina Corrugated Packaging Company Limited (VCHD) includes the manufacturing and distribution of containers such corrugated boxes. Furthermore, Vina Corrugated Packaging Company Limited (VCHD) has a strong emphasis on environmental sustainability. They attempt to minimize their environmental impacts by implementing eco-friendly practices in their operations. Vina Corrugated Packaging Company Limited (VCHD) in Hai Duong demonstrates a strong commitment to both high-quality production and the preservation of biodiversity. Vina Corrugated Packaging Company Limited (VCHD) has obtained ISO 14001 certification, demonstrating its commitment to managing forests in a way that protects biodiversity and supports ecosystem.

(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

Vina Corrugated Packaging Company Limited (Hai Duong Branch) – VCHD has successfully completed an ISO 14001 assessment, a globally recognized standard for environmental management systems (EMS). While ISO 14001 primarily addresses environmental responsibilities, it also highlights the importance of biodiversity conservation within ecosystems. Protecting biodiversity is crucial for sustaining ecosystem functions like clean air and water, climate stability, and waste reduction. The standard encourages organizations to incorporate biodiversity considerations into their environmental management efforts. Additionally, VCHD has earned FSC certification, which ensures that forest management practices support the health and diversity of ecosystems. FSC standards require organizations to protect endangered species, preserve fragile habitats, and maintain natural forest structures. This includes fostering forest regeneration and ensuring long-term sustainability following harvesting activities.

Row 6

(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:

☑ Viet Nam

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Yen Tu-Vinh Nghiem-Con Son, Kiep Bac Complex (Quảng Ninh): This is Vietnam's first serial (chain-type) cultural heritage, spanning 12 component sites across Quang Ninh, Bac Ninh and Hai Phong/Dong Trieu with a core area of 525.75 ha and a buffer zone of 4,380 ha.

(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

SCGP operates Vina Corrugated Packaging Company Limited (Hai Duong Branch) – VCHD, located near the Yen Tu–Vinh Nghiem–Con Son, Kiep Bac Complex of Monuments and Landscapes in northern Vietnam. This site is situated approximately 42 kilometers from VCHD's main location in Hai Duong. The company specializes in the production and distribution of corrugated packaging, such as cardboard boxes. VCHD places strong emphasis on environmental responsibility, actively working to reduce its ecological footprint through sustainable operational practices. The company is deeply committed to delivering high-quality products while protecting biodiversity and promoting environmental conservation.

(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

Vina Corrugated Packaging Company Limited (Hai Duong Branch) has been evaluated for ISO 14001 certification, a globally recognized standard for environmental management systems (EMS). While ISO 14001 primarily addresses environmental impacts, it also highlights the connection between organizational operations and biodiversity conservation within ecosystems. Protecting biodiversity is crucial for sustaining essential ecosystem functions, including clean air and water, climate regulation, and waste reduction. The standard encourages businesses to integrate biodiversity protection into their environmental strategies. In addition, VCHD has achieved FSC certification, which affirms responsible forest management with a focus on safeguarding biodiversity and ecosystem health. This certification mandates the protection and enhancement of species diversity, including those that are endangered, and the conservation of rare and sensitive ecosystems. It also involves maintaining natural forest structures and supporting forest regeneration after harvesting.

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Dong Nai Biosphere Reserve: Recognized by UNESCO as a biosphere reserve, is located in southern Vietnam and spans across the provinces of Dong Nai, Lam Dong, Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, and Dak Nong. It covers a total area of 966,500 hectares, according to the Vietnam National Authority of Tourism.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 70 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 several subsidiaries in Southern Vietnam, many of which are located near the Dong Nai Biosphere Reserve. Vina Kraft Paper Co., Ltd. (VKPC), which specializes in paper manufacturing, is situated approximately 42 kilometers from the reserve. In the same region, SCGP operates four companies involved in the production and distribution of corrugated packaging: Vina Corrugated Packaging Company Limited - Ho Chi Minh City (VCHC) and Vina Corrugated Packaging Company - Binh Duong (VCHQ), both around 42 kilometers away; Starprint Vietnam JSC (SPV), around 26 kilometers away; and Bien Hoa Packaging Joint Stock Company, located about 30 kilometers from the reserve. Additionally, SCGP has six companies near the biosphere reserve that specialize in plastic manufacturing and flexible packaging: Tin Thanh Packing Joint Stock Company (Batico) – 70 km; Duy Tan Plastics Manufacturing Corporation Joint Stock Company – 64 km; Duy Tan Precision Mold Company Limited (DTPM) – 65 km; Duy Tan Binh Duong Plastics Company Limited (DTBD) – 55 km; and MATA Plastic Company Limited (MATA) – 68 km. SCGP also operates two companies focused on producing a wide range of foodservice packaging, including paper and polymer cups: Go-Pak Vietnam Limited (GPVN) and Go-Pak Paper Products Vietnam Company Limited (GPPVN), both located approximately 39 kilometers from Dong Nai Biosphere Reserve. All SCGP companies prioritize environmental sustainability, implementing eco-friendly practices to reduce their ecological footprint. They are committed to delivering high-quality products while safeguarding biodiversity and promoting environmental conservation.

(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

All SCGP companies have obtained FSC certification (FSC chain of custody), confirming their commitment to responsible forest management and establishing a strong foundation for deforestation-free supply chains that align with global sustainability benchmarks. This certification requires the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity, including endangered species, and the protection of rare and sensitive ecosystems. It also emphasizes the maintenance of natural forest structures and supports forest regeneration following harvesting activities. In addition, nearly all of these companies have achieved ISO 14000 certification, which addresses key environmental considerations.

Row 8

(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:

☑ Malaysia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Forest Research Institute Malaysia Forest Park Selangor: It is one of the leading institutions in tropical forestry research in the world (Founded in 1929). The Institute sits on a 545-ha site adjacent to the Bukit Lagong Forest Reserve in the Kepong municipality, 16 km northwest of Kuala Lumpur. In 2025, the site was designated as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

(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

Interpress Printers Sendirian Berhad (IPP), a subsidiary of SCGP based in Selangor, Malaysia, specializes in producing high-hygiene packaging for the global food industry. The facility is located approximately 24 km from the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) Forest Park in Selangor. IPP is committed to environmental conservation and sustainability, adopting eco-friendly production methods aimed at reducing both carbon emissions and waste. By incorporating alternative raw materials and sustainable practices, the company helps conserve natural resources and protect 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

Interpress Printers Sendirian Berhad (IPP), located in Selangor, Malaysia, has undergone FSC certification, reflecting its commitment to environmental responsibility and the protection of biodiversity. This certification underscores IPP’s initiatives to reduce environmental impact and support sustainable forest management, helping to safeguard ecosystem health and biodiversity for the long term.

Row 9

(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:

☑ Philippines

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Baroque Churches of the Philippines, San Agustin Church (Manila): It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, designated in 1993 as part of the Baroque Churches of the Philippines. Completed in 1607, it is the oldest stone church in the country. It was constructed during the Spanish colonial period.

(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

United Pulp and Paper Co., Inc. (UPPC) is a subsidiary of SCGP that is located in the Philippines. It specializes in producing paper packaging. The plant is located approximately 42 km from San Agustin Church in Manila which is one of four Spanish colonial-era Baroque churches in the Philippines designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. UPPC prioritizes environmental conservation and sustainability by using eco-friendly production methods to minimize carbon emissions and waste. The company's use of alternative raw materials and sustainable practices aids in the conservation of natural resources and the protection 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

United Pulp and Paper Co., Inc. (UPPC), situated on Luzon Island in the Philippines, demonstrates its dedication to environmental responsibility and biodiversity protection through FSC certification. This certification highlights UPPC's efforts to minimize environmental impact and promote sustainable forest management, thereby preserving ecosystem health and biodiversity. Additionally, UPPC's ISO 14001 assessment recognizes the crucial link between organizations and biodiversity conservation within environmental ecosystems.

Row 10

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Sasmuan Pampanga Coastal Wetlands: They are located in Manila Bay, on the island of Luzon in the north of the Philippine Archipelago. These sheltered wetlands include mudflats, mangroves and riverine habitats that serve as important stopover points for migratory waterbirds on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, with over 50,000 individuals counted in 2020.

(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

United Pulp and Paper Co., Inc. (UPPC), an SCGP subsidiary in the Philippines, specializes in paper packaging production. Its plant is located approximately 20 km from the Sasmuan Pampanga Coastal Wetlands in Manila Bay, which includes zones of vulnerable mangrove species. UPPC is committed to environmental

conservation and sustainability through eco-friendly production methods to reduce carbon emissions and waste, while also using alternative raw materials and sustainable practices to conserve natural resources and protect 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

Located on Luzon Island in the Philippines, United Pulp and Paper Co., Inc. (UPPC) is committed to environmental responsibility and biodiversity protection, as evidenced by its FSC certification. This certification underscores UPPC's dedication to minimizing environmental impact and fostering sustainable forest management, which helps maintain ecosystem health and biodiversity. Furthermore, UPPC's ISO 14001 assessment acknowledges the important relationship between organizations and biodiversity conservation within environmental ecosystems.

Row 11

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

The Las Piñas – Parañaque Wetland Park (LPPW), formerly known as the Las Piñas – Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (LPPCHEA) is a 181.63-hectare protected area located between the coordinates 14.481158, 120.971586 and 14.502763, 120.988237 or the southwest portion of Metro Manila and Manila Bay. The LPPWP is divided into 2 main landmasses: Long Island is at the southwest portion of the LPPWP in Las Piñas City and Freedom Island is at the northeast part in Parañaque City.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 70 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

United Pulp and Paper Co., Inc. (UPPC), an SCGP subsidiary in the Philippines, specializes in paper packaging production. Its plant is located approximately 51 km from The Las Piñas – Parañaque Wetland Park (LPPW) in Manila. UPPC is committed to environmental conservation and sustainability through eco-friendly production methods that minimize carbon emissions and waste. The company also uses alternative raw materials and sustainable practices to conserve natural resources and protect 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

United Pulp and Paper Co., Inc. (UPPC), located on Luzon Island in the Philippines, showcases its commitment to environmental responsibility and biodiversity protection through FSC certification. This certification underscores UPPC's dedication to reducing environmental impact and promoting sustainable forest management, thus preserving ecosystem health and biodiversity. Furthermore, UPPC's ISO 14001 assessment acknowledges the critical connection between organizations and biodiversity conservation within environmental ecosystems.

Row 12

(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:

☑ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Cibodas Biosphere Reserve: It is situated in the province of West Java in the south of Jakarta. Cibodas Biosphere Reserve is an example of an ecosystem in the humid tropics undergoing strong human pressure. The reported area is around 575.32 km².

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 70 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk., PT Indocorr Packaging Cikarang (IPC) and PT Rapipack Asritama (RA) that are subsidiaries of SCGP located in West Java. Fajar specializes in producing paper packaging. IPC and RA include the manufacturing and distribution of containers such corrugated boxes. RA, IPC and Fajar are approximately located 50, 51 and 55 km respectively away from Cibodas Biosphere Reserve in the south of Jakarta which is one of Unesco MAB in Indonesia. PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk., PT Indocorr Packaging Cikarang (IPC) and PT Rapipack Asritama (RA) prioritize eco-friendly production methods to reduce carbon emissions and waste, utilizing alternative raw materials and sustainable practices to conserve natural resources and protect 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

PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk., PT Indocorr Packaging Cikarang (IPC), and PT Rapipack Asritama (RA), located on Java Island, Indonesia, showcase their commitment to environmental stewardship and biodiversity conservation through FSC certification. This recognition highlights their proactive efforts to reduce environmental impact and support sustainable forest management, deforestation- and forest conversion- free, contributing to the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Furthermore, their ISO 14001 certification underscores the important relationship between organizational operations and biodiversity within environmental systems.

Row 13

(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:

☑ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Bunaken Tangkoko Minahasa: The Bunaken Tangkoko Minahasa Biosphere Reserve in North Sulawesi is located in the heart of the Coral Triangle of the Indo-Pacific Region in Indonesia. The biosphere reserve spans a total 746,405.92 hectares of terrestrial and marine habitats. The area encompasses a mosaic of ecological systems including a coastal area with coral reefs and seagrass, mangrove and coastal forests, islands and terrestrial ecosystems.

(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

PT. Intan Ustrix Manado (IUM), an SCGP subsidiary on Sulawesi Island, specializes in carton boxes and corrugated packaging. Located approximately 38 km from the Bunaken Tangkoko Minahasa, a UNESCO MAB site in North Sulawesi, IUM prioritizes environmental conservation through eco-friendly production methods that minimize carbon emissions and waste. The company's commitment to alternative raw materials and sustainable practices supports the conservation of natural resources and the protection 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

PT. Intan Ustrix Manado (IUM), located on Sulawesi Island, Indonesia, affirms its commitment to environmental responsibility and biodiversity conservation through FSC certification. This certification emphasizes IUM’s efforts to reduce environmental impact and support sustainable forest management, ensuring the preservation of ecosystem health and biodiversity, including maintaining deforestation- and forest conversion-free practices.

Row 14

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve: The site, located on a small atoll reef island northwest of Jakarta City, has a tropical climate and comprises several wetland habitat types, such as coral reefs, intertidal flats, mangrove forests, lagoons and seasonal freshwater marshes. (Area 90.0 ha)

(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

PT Primacorr Mandiri (PCM) and PT Indoris Printingdo (IRP), SCGP subsidiaries in West Java, Indonesia, manufacture corrugated containers. Located approximately 32-33 km from the Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve, a Ramsar Site on an atoll reef island northwest of Jakarta, both companies prioritize environmental conservation and sustainability. They employ eco-friendly production methods to minimize carbon emissions and waste, and their use of alternative raw materials and sustainable practices aids in conserving natural resources and protecting 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

Located on Java Island, Indonesia, PT Primacorr Mandiri (PCM) and PT Indoris Printingdo (IRP) demonstrate a commitment to environmental responsibility and biodiversity protection through FSC certification. This certification highlights their efforts to minimize environmental impact and promote sustainable forest management, thereby preserving ecosystem health and biodiversity, including deforestation- and forest conversion- free. Furthermore, their ISO 14001 assessment recognizes the link between organizations and biodiversity conservation within environmental ecosystems.
[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: ☑ 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

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Carbon removals

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Progress against targets

☑ Renewable 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)
☑ 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

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

ASSURANCE METHODOLOGY SGS's assurance engagements are carried out in accordance with assurance procedure. The assurance comprised a combination of •SCGP's Management interviews, including the Sustainable Development team with responsibility for performance in the areas within scope •Interview with data owners &/or managers responsible for internal data collection and reporting databases •Document review of relevant systems, policies, and procedures where available •Understanding, analysing and sample testing the key data collection, aggregation, validation and reporting systems, processes, procedures, and controls •Sampling evidence to confirm the reliability of the selected reporting standards, selected 2 Sites for onsite visit as below: oThai Paper Co., Ltd. (Pulp Production-Wangsala) oVINA Corrugated Packaging Company Limited The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement_SCGP_2024.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

☑ Origins of sourced volumes

☑ Traceability data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Forests-related standards

☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Independent FSC Chain of Custody (CoC) audits are carried out by SCS Global Services, with full reassessments every 5 years during the certificate validity period. The certification covers products sold as FSC 100%, FSC Mix, and FSC Controlled Wood. Forest management practices are also verified under FSC standards by SCS Global Services as the accredited third-party auditor.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FSC Certificates.pdf

Row 3

(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
☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes
☑ Water withdrawals – volumes by source
☑ Emissions to water in the reporting year
☑ Water discharges – volumes by destination
☑ Water intensities of products and services
☑ Water discharges – volumes by treatment method
☑ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)
☑ Other data point in module 9, please specify

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

ASSURANCE METHODOLOGY SGS's assurance engagements are carried out in accordance with assurance procedure. The assurance comprised a combination of •SCGP's Management interviews, including the Sustainable Development team with responsibility for performance in the areas within scope •Interview with data owners &/or managers responsible for internal data collection and reporting databases •Document review of relevant systems, policies, and procedures where available •Understanding, analysing and sample testing the key data collection, aggregation, validation and reporting systems, processes, procedures, and controls •Sampling evidence to confirm the reliability of the selected reporting standards, selected 2 Sites for onsite visit as below: oThai Paper Co., Ltd. (Pulp Production-Wangsala) oVINA Corrugated Packaging Company Limited The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement_SCGP_2024.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

For further details, please visit https://sustainability.scgpackaging.com/en/sustainability-approaches/sustainability-approaches and SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2024

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2024.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 and Sustainability Director

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Environment/Sustainability manager
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ No