Climate, Energy Use and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Short-term and long-term targets

By 2065

The Net Zero Emission will be focused.

By 2050

The Carbon Neutrality will be focused.

By 2030

- Total Scope 1 - 2 greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced by **20%.**
- The clean energy will be used at **20%** of total energy.

By 2024

Collect Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions of all S&P data; Head Office, Sukhumvit 62 Bakery Factory, Bangna-trad km.23.5 Bakery Factory, Lamphun Bakery Factory (Lamphun Province), Latkrabang Food Factory, S&P Smart Distribution Center and S&P Restaurants & Bakery shops 450 branches.

Operational performance against targets

Collect Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions of all S&P data; Head Office, Sukhumvit 62 Bakery Factory, Bangna-trad km.23.5 Bakery Factory, Lamphun Bakery Factory (Lamphun Province), Latkrabang Food Factory, S&P Smart Distribution Center and S&P Restaurants & Bakery shops 375 branches

Remark : Not included other branches open and closing during in 2023.

Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions of all S&P, more details can be studied at https://www.snpfood.com/th/sustainability/sustainability-strategy/planet

Background and relevance

According to the COP28 conference or the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP) 28th session, Thailand is committed to achieving the temperature limitation goal as specified in the Paris Agreement. Emphasizing efforts at all levels to achieve the goal of maintaining global temperatures as per the Paris Agreement, the aim is to limit the temperature increase to no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius within the year 2100.

Climate change at both regional and national levels is caused by continuous and long-term human production and consumption activities. The increasing impacts of climate change are exacerbating environmental, agricultural, health, security, and economic challenges, posing significant obstacles to long-term economic growth. Business sector management of climate change can significantly impact the livelihoods of populations, including their rights to access clean air, abundant resources, sufficient food and water, and a high quality of life in accordance with human rights principles. Furthermore, it can contribute to resilience against global climate change.

The growth of the business sector and the expansion of the social sector have led to significant greenhouse gas emissions from various activities. This has a direct impact on the accumulation of heat energy on the Earth's surface and in the atmosphere, resulting in higher surface temperatures. Consequently, this leads to changes in the environment and variations in global and local climate conditions.

Commitment

As a leading food and bakery producer and service provider in Thailand, S&P is actively studying and implementing policies related to climate change, energy use, and greenhouse gas emissions. This includes efforts to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions throughout the business's value chain. S&P is also focused on improving engineering practices to contribute to the reduction of global warming, recognizing shared responsibility in this endeavor. We record and disclose data on its electricity and energy usage to assess the organization's greenhouse gas emissions. This information is utilized for planning to reduce emissions by developing eco-friendly work processes or adopting technology in business operations. The transition aims to shift towards a low-carbon business and adapt to rapidly changing circumstances.

- **Declaration of Environmental Management and Climate Operational Approaches to demonstrate S&P's commitment to climate action.**
- **Declaring the aim of achieving Net Zero Emissions by 2065** as a part of efforts to keep global temperature increase within 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- **Analyzing the impacts of climate change throughout the value chain that affect S&P and the stakeholders** to promptly address risks and opportunities.
- **Disclosing Climate Impact Report** building upon S&P's draft report following the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) standards implemented in 2023 and in line with IFRS S2 standards, providing information to investors and stakeholders regarding S&P's potential for managing risks and opportunities.
- **Projects to reduce the organization's greenhouse gas emissions efficiently and continuously** For example, a project to use environmentally friendly energy. Developing low carbon products and carbon offset activities in 2023, the company supported the carbon credits through BCPG Public Company Limited, a subsidiary of Bangchak. Operating a leading renewable energy power generation business in the Asia Pacific region, the company purchased 13,400 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent from the 12.5 Megawatt Photovoltaic Power Plant Project of Bangchak Solar Energy (#S0027), which has been certified by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization.

Operational approaches

• Climate Management Taskforce

According to these issues, S&P has assigned the Chairman of the Board to set the vision, mission, direction, and strategies for operations. The Corporate Governance and Sustainable Development Committee and the Risk Management Committee will monitor and assess the effectiveness of risk and opportunity management related to climate issues. They will also support the work of the Climate Change Committee, which is responsible for tracking global and local climate change situations that affect sustainability and developing plans to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. **The Corporate Governance and Sustainable Development Committee** will summarize operational outcomes and present them to the Board of Directors quarterly on significant issues and necessary risk management measures.

Guidelines for environmental and climate management

• Climate change risk assessment

The long-term climate change at global, regional, and national levels affects agriculture, livestock, and fisheries. S&P adopts a strategic approach to cope with climate change by analyzing the impacts along the value chain that affect us and our stakeholders, considering the types of risks identified by S&P. These include issues related to food production that impact sources of agricultural raw materials, livestock, and fisheries. The key points of concern are:

1. Loss of Land: Rising sea levels increase salinity and lead to the loss of land.
2. Shifting Agricultural Areas: Saltwater intrusion causes agricultural areas to recede, affecting crop quality.
3. Reduction in Irrigation Water
4. Rising Sea Levels affecting fisheries: This is due to changes in water temperature, currents, freshwater flow, and nutrient cycling.

Overall, S&P sees opportunities to enhance the quality of agricultural and livestock inputs, nutritional value, and transportation processes to maintain the quality and safety of food products before delivery to consumers. Risk analysis is conducted to adequately prepare for and manage these situations in production and distribution processes to meet standards and ensure the best experience for consumers.

Climate change risk factors

Windstorm

Heavy Rainfall

Sea Level Rise

Salter Water Intrusion

Flash Flood

Temperature Rise

Drought

Forest Fire

Plague and Pest Attacks

Key stakeholders at risk from climate change

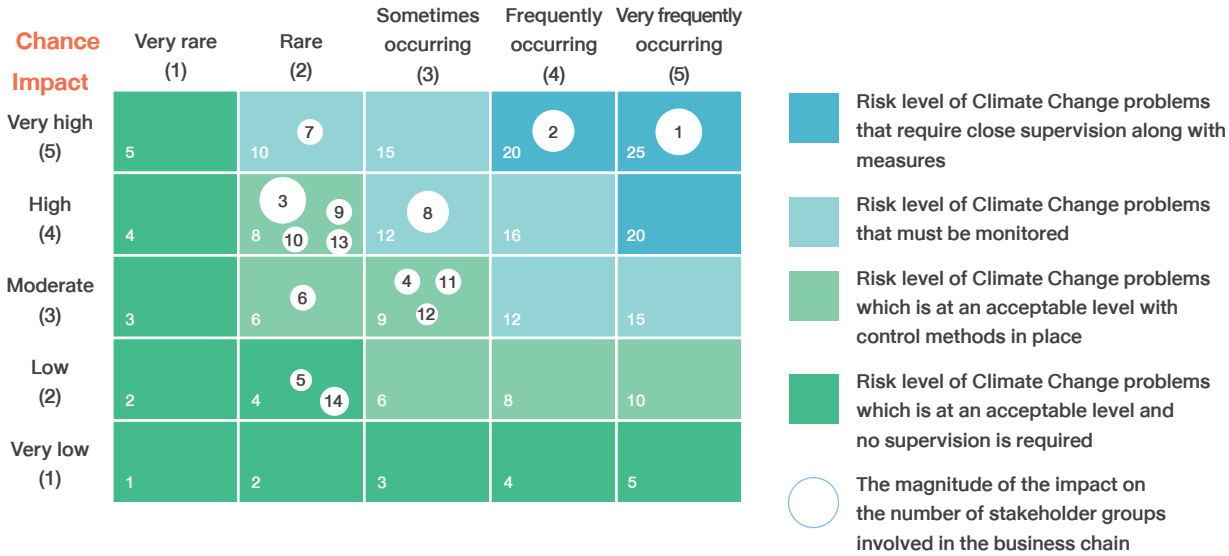
Enterprise risk type

Environment | Social | Governance and Economy

Analysis on climate change risks and impacts throughout the value chain

Issues of climate change impacts	Climate change issues affecting the value chain						Types of climate change									Types of risks
	Raw materials/ packaging	Production process	Products	Transportation	Markets/ sales channels	Customer/ Consumer										
1. Damage to agricultural products	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
2. Agricultural products have changed in quality and taste	●	●	●		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
3. Environmental impacts on livestock	●		●			●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
4. Pests and plant diseases affect agriculture causing damage to produce	●	●	●			●		●				●			●	
5. Raw materials lack nutrients resulting in decreased nutritional value	●		●		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
6. The weather has high humidity during continuous heavy rain. Therefore, energy consumption is higher		●	●	●	●			●				●	●			
7. Business operations in both the production and service sectors must be abruptly halted	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●		
8. During the high global temperature, product storage and transportation require higher amounts of energy	●		●	●	●	●						●	●			
9. Transportation delays due to accidents related to natural disasters		●		●	●		●	●			●					
10. During business interruption, products produced and ready for sale expire			●	●	●	●		●			●	●	●			
11. Higher temperature causes disease carriers to reproduce quickly		●		●	●	●	●					●		●	●	
12. Consumer behavior changes according to the season, for example, in the rainy season, people prefer to use delivery services				●	●	●		●			●					
13. Rising sea levels affect fisheries. Aquatic animals have decreased in number and size. Some species are extinct		●		●	●	●			●	●					●	
14. Communicable diseases resulting from rising global temperatures have spread, such as diarrhea and food poisoning					●	●					●	●			●	

Results of risk assessment for organizations regarding climate change



• Damage to agricultural produce

It is a risk to food supply chain security, as it relies on natural systems. When environmental conditions undergo significant changes, such as droughts, floods, irregular rainfall, rising global temperatures, soil degradation, and pest outbreaks, it leads to agricultural production shortages and changes in product quality. Consequently, the fluctuating impacts of climate change affect food production, resulting in reduced yields, impacting food security, and making food prices more inaccessible to consumers.

• Quality of agricultural produce with changing taste and color

The quality of raw materials is crucial for the food industry, including taste, meeting standards, and the appearance of food. Suitable areas for crop cultivation and fishing may shift due to changes in climate, rising sea levels, and increased salinity levels, all of which affect the circulation of nutrients, leading to changes in the environment.

• During periods of global warming, storing and transporting goods require increased energy.

The cold chain system, used to manage raw materials, food products, and bakery items, controls temperature to maintain nutritional value, product quality, and reduce product loss. This is particularly crucial for long-distance transportation, especially in hot climate like Thailand, where high temperatures during drought seasons may affect certain raw materials such as coconut milk. Therefore, investing in refrigeration equipment for transportation and the increased energy costs are significant factors impacting S&P.

• Production and services may need to halt abruptly

It is due to unexpected disasters resulting from climate change. These disasters are unpredictable and can have severe impacts on businesses, such as sudden flooding causing damage to machinery in factories. Consequently, we need to reassess our investment policies seriously by using data to evaluate the risks of climate change for investments over the next 3-5 years. S&P develops business continuity plans to effectively manage critical risks.

Measures and guidelines for dealing with climate change risks

Risk issues	Measures and guidelines for dealing with
• Damage to agricultural produce • Quality of agricultural produce with changing taste and color	**In quality of agricultural produce** • Create a network of farmer partners to share knowledge and develop excellent quality products raising the productivity of Thai farmers. • Promote income generation for local partners for a good quality of life. • Apply technology and innovation to create change.
• During periods of high global temperature, product storage and transportation require higher amounts of energy	**In transportation and logistics systems** • Consider changing the freight transport system to electric transport vehicles throughout the process in order to manage the transportation of goods and maintain product quality for maximum efficiency.
• Production and services must be stopped suddenly	**In sales and service** • Prepare a risk assessment covering ESG guidelines in order to plan for response, prevention, and preparation in time for the situation which does not cause business interruption or cause the lowest level of impact.

More details can be studied at Report on the financial impacts of climate change (IFRS S2 Report)
https://www.snpfood.com/th/sustainability/sustainability-strategy/planet

Summary of operational performance of 2023

Implementation of measures and guidelines for dealing with climate change risks

Quality of agricultural produce

- Support local suppliers accounted for 2.3% of all suppliers.
- Generate income for farmers and communities approximately 35.75 million baht.
- S&P supports local suppliers by spreading support to different regions across the country.

Transportation and logistics systems

- Use EV Trucks to transport goods to S&P outlets.
- Increase efficiency in transporting goods by establishing the Smart Distribution Center to efficiently manage the logistics system and reduce the use of fossil fuel.

Sales and service

- In the process of systematically improving and developing the organization's business continuity management plan.

Carbon footprint project for the year 2023

S&P Syndicate Public Company Limited recognizes the impact of greenhouse gas emission resulting from various organizational activities, including manufacturing, energy consumption, raw material sourcing, transportation, and office support. Therefore, S&P has a continuous policy to develop the organizational Carbon Footprint (CFO) in the Head Office, the bakery factory in Lamphun Province, S&P Distribution Center on Bangna-Trad Km. 23.5 and Latkrabang Food Factory.

In 2023, S&P has expanded additional data collection, namely the bakery factory, Lamphun Province, S&P distribution center, and S&P restaurants and bakery shop 375 branches.

Total power consumption (Latkrabang Food Factory)

	Amount of use (Gigajoules)	Total amount of use (Gigajoules)	Energy use intensity per unit of production
Non-renewable	16,102.02	32,870.70	6.82
Renewable	2,076.71		
Electrical energy purchased from outside	14,619.97		

Remark : Information as of May 2024

Total power consumption (3 Bakery Factories)

	Amount of use (Gigajoules)	Total amount of use (Gigajoules)	Energy use intensity per unit of production
Non-renewable	25,325.72	58,114.98	
Renewable	4,549.38		
Electrical energy purchased from outside	28,239.87		

Greenhouse gas emissions (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent) (Latkrabang Food Factory)

Latkrabang Food Factory has been verified by SGS (Thailand) Company Limited.

	Total amount of emissions (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)	Greenhouse gas emissions intensity per unit of production (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per unit)
Direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)	4,701	0.97
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from energy use (Scope 2)	1,752	0.36
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3)	7,434	1.54

Remark : Information as of May 2024

Certificate

Greenhouse gas emissions (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent) (Head Office)

S&P Head Office has been verified by SGS (Thailand) Company Limited.

	Total amount of emissions (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)	Greenhouse gas emissions intensity per square meter area (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per square meter area)
Direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)	330	0.1890
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from energy use (Scope 2)	58	0.0332
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3)	85	0.0487

Remark : Information as of May 2024

Certificate

Greenhouse gas emissions (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent) (3 Bakery Factories)

3 Bakery Factories have been verified by Bureau Veritas Certification (Thailand) Limited.

	Total amount of emissions (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)	Greenhouse gas emissions intensity per square meter area (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per square meter area)
Direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)	2,786	1.75
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from energy use (Scope 2)	3,923	1.59
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3)	26,743	9.78

Greenhouse gas emissions (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent) (S&P Smart Distribution Center)

S&P Smart Distribution Center has been verified by Bureau Veritas Certification (Thailand) Limited.

	Total amount of emissions (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)	Greenhouse gas emissions intensity per square meter area (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per square meter area)
Direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)	128	0.000000430
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from energy use (Scope 2)	1,354	0.000004545
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3)	2,806	0.000009418

Greenhouse gas emissions (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent) (S&P outlets 375 branches)

The information of S&P outlets is still awaiting verification by Bureau Veritas Certification (Thailand) Limited.

	Total amount of emissions (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)	Greenhouse gas emissions intensity per square meter area (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per square meter area)
Direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)	3,326	0.72094
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from energy use (Scope 2)	11,350	2.46022
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3)	3,679	0.79746

In this regard, information on greenhouse gas emissions Three S&P bakery factories, S&P distribution centers and S&P outlets are in the process of receiving certification from the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization.

Carbon Footprint Product Project (CFP) and Carbon Footprint Reduction Label (CFR)

S&P has continuously prepared the Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) from 2018-2022, with a cumulative total of 16 products that received Carbon Footprint (CFP) certification.

In addition, it also received a product Carbon Footprint Reduction Label (CFR), a cumulative total of 6 products.

In 2023, Carbon Footprint Product Project is in the process of seeking certification.

Highlight Projects in 2023

Expansion of Solar Roof Installation Project 2023

Project Objectives

In 2023, S&P expanded the "Solar Roof" project by adding 4 additional locations at S&P Bakery Bangna-Trad Km. 23.5 Phase 3, Lamphun Bakery Factory, Latkrabang Food Factory, and S&P Smart Distribution Center. This initiative aims to reduce electricity consumption by utilizing clean energy in the bakery and food production processes. In addition, it helps in reducing heat within the buildings, thereby alleviating the burden on air conditioning and cooling systems.

Results and Benefits

- S&P Bakery Factory Bangna-Trad Km. 23.5 shows a trend of using clean energy instead of using electricity during the daytime. It can be seen that in 2023 there will be a 20% reduction in energy use due to increased electricity use in line with the increase in bakery production capacity.
- Sukhumvit 62 Bakery Factory installed a Solar Light system because the area cannot support the installation of a solar roof. The installation size is 3.3 kilowatts per hour which can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 8 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent and can save costs for 50,000 baht per year.

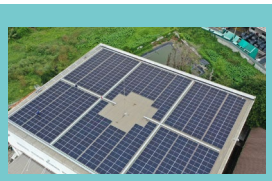
Summary of the expansion of the solar roof installation project in 2023

Locations	Food-LKB	Bakery-Bangna trad	Bakery-Lumphun	Smart DC	Total
	Solar Roof-Phase 1 (Start for use in March - December 2023)	Solar Roof-Phase 3 (Start for use in October - December 2023)	Solar Roof-Phase 1 (Start for use in October - December 2023)	Solar Roof-Phase 1 (Start for use in October - December 2023)	
Installation size (Kwh)	532.56	313.5	293	596.85	1,735.91
Investment budget (Million baht)	13.91	8.18	7.27	12.43	41.79
Electricity production capacity from solar energy (Kwh)	576,841.73	86,106	86,300	142,900	892,147.73
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions ($TonCO_2e$)	280.18	45.21	40	66	431.39
Cost savings (Million baht)	2.85	0.41	0.35	0.58	4.19

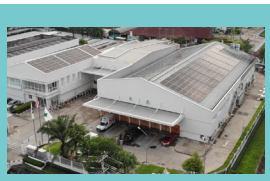
Remark : Information as of May 2024

S&P Distribution Center

Latkrabang Food Factory



S&P Bakery Bangna-Trad Km.23.5 (Phase 3)



S&P Bakery Lamphun Province

S&P EV Truck Project

Project Objectives

S&P aims to conduct business operations with minimal impact or create minimal impact from the operations to ensure balanced and sustainable growth for the Company, society, and the environment. Therefore, S&P has implemented a pilot project for the use of EV Trucks for transporting and distributing goods from the distribution center to S&P branches. Additionally, we have set a target to add 4 more clean EV trucks in 2024 to cover the main transportation routes and to help reduce carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion. This initiative represents a direction in developing environmentally-friendly transportation and fostering sustainability throughout S&P's value chain, covering operations processes more comprehensively.

The S&P EV Truck project commenced transportation operations in December, 2023. It involves using electric-powered trucks, powered by 100% electricity, with 4 wheels, to test-run transportation of goods from the distribution warehouse to S&P storefronts. Additionally, within S&P's distribution center, electric forklifts are utilized, running on battery power, which is considered clean energy. These are used for handling goods within the warehouse, aiming to enhance management efficiency and facilitate work processes.

Results and Benefits

- One 4-wheel electric truck can help reduce carbon dioxide emissions by approximately 20 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year.
- Reduce diesel fuel use by 6,500 liters/year.
- Equivalent to planting 616 trees.

Drop & Go Project

Project Objectives

To manage transportation vehicles more efficiently by increasing the use of space inside the transport vehicle can increase the number of delivery points and reduce the delivery time for S&P products at each point more quickly.

Results and Benefits

Reduce the amount of transporting truck 26 rounds/month

Reduce the duration of delivery for 20 minutes/branch increasing the sales opportunities for the shops

Reduce the distance for 2,600 km./months and reduce the emission of carbon dioxide by 790 $kgCO_2$ per month

‘S&P Restoring Ecosystems, Returning Value to the Sea’ Project

S&P Syndicate Public Company Limited, led by Khun Maneesuda Sila-On, Chief Sustainability Officer, and 33 volunteer employees, collaborated with the Eastern Gulf of Thailand Marine and Coastal Resources Research Center under the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, led by Surasak Thongsukdee, Director. In addition, we are honored to have Khun Bannarak Sermthong, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Forestry, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, participate in a seagrass planting activity for the “S&P Restoring Ecosystems, Returning Value to the Sea” project on World Environment Day and World Oceans Day. We collectively planted 300 sets of seagrass to serve as a source of food, shelter, and nursery grounds for marine life. This improved quality of life for marine life will have a positive impact on their reproduction.

Moreover, seagrass has significant properties, absorbing carbon dioxide, which causes global warming, four times more effectively than terrestrial forests. This helps create a sustainable balance for ecosystems at Nam Daeng Beach in Rayong Province.

Project to Enhance Efficiency in Product Transportation for Factories and S&P Smart Distribution Center in 2023

Project Objective

S&P invested in the construction project of the "S&P Smart Distribution Center" located at Bangna-Trad Road, Km. 23.5 in 2021 and has continued operations since then. It serves as a central hub for planning, managing inventory, and transportation for S&P to increase operational efficiency, reduce redundancy in managing various tasks within the same location, and accommodate our future growth. Additionally, it aims to reduce transportation costs and maximize resource utilization. S&P has transitioned from using 3.5 ton temperature-controlled vans for bakery product transportation to 5.5 ton trucks, maintaining a temperature of 10 degrees Celsius.

In 2023, the logistics work of S&P distribution center has been developed as follows:

Organize product delivery routes and manage space inside transport vehicles through the PTV Project (Dynamic Route) system to be more efficient.

Implement a TMS system (Foxtrax) to help track product delivery in Real Time. The status of product delivery in each branch can be known. In addition, the system can allow branch employees to evaluate their work or file complaints in order to improve operations to meet the needs and create maximum satisfaction for customers.

In addition, S&P distribution center also has a plan to create a carbon footprint framework for the organization (CFO) in 2023. Thus, the transportation data collection is expanded to cover all groups of transport vehicles throughout the country, including 4-wheel vehicles, 6-wheel vehicles, and 10-wheel vehicles, vehicles with cold rooms, refrigerated cars, frozen cars, and cars without temperature control. This will be used as information to determine transportation management guidelines to reduce greenhouse gas emissions more efficiently.

S&P Improving the efficiency of logistics at factories and S&P smart distribution center

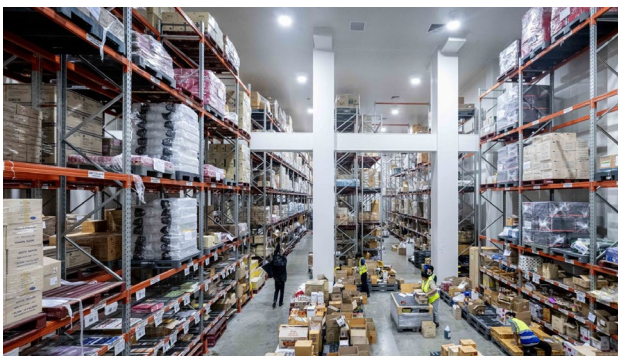
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of transport trips (Trips)	43,808	40,759	34,818	31,998	46,740
Transportation distance (Km)	7,010,328	6,481,420	5,712,669	5,439,660	8,227,413
Diesel fuel consumption (Liter)	778,925	720,158	634,744	604,410	971,986
Amount of greenhouse ($TonCO_2e$)	2,134	1,973	1,739	1,656	2,951

Results and Benefits

Create a more efficient transportation management system.

Maintain product quality effectively from the production factory until delivery to consumers.

Track deliveries in Real Time in order to create speed in service and reassure consumers.



Project for the Implementation of High-Efficiency Once Through Boiler Technology in Food Production

The Once Through Boiler is a vertical water tube boiler consisting of multiple circular tubes arranged in a circle. Water is fed into the bottom and steam is produced and released from the top. In this boiler, water is fed through only once, distinguishing it from other boiler types. The key advantages of the Once Through Boiler include high safety, efficiency, fuel saving, low water volume, rapid steam production, compact size, and lightweight. These qualities make installation easy and allow for easy expansion when more steam production is needed.

Objectives

1. To reduce the use of natural gas fuel in steam production, which is the primary source of heat energy used in food production, by replacing inefficient conventional boilers with high-efficiency Once Through Boilers.
2. To serve as a pilot project for reducing greenhouse gas emissions within the organization by minimizing the combustion of natural gas fuel in Scope 1.

Commencement Date of Innovation Implementation : 11th May, 2023.

Results

Economic aspect

- Boiler system natural gas fuel energy consumption decreased by 1,918.01 MMBtu/year.
- It is calculated that the value of fuel saved will decrease by 820,755.27 baht per year or 29.59%.
- Worthiness of investment, payback in 3.5 years.

Social aspect

- Safety for employees because there is an automatic control system of the boiler with high security.

Environmental aspect

- Reduce environmental impact by reducing the organization's greenhouse gas emissions approximately 119.75 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year.

Benefits

	Can produce steam quickly within 2–3 minutes because it contains a small amount of water.
	Small machine appearance saves installation space and is easy for steam piping installation and commissioning.
	High security as it is water pipe.
	Low heat loss, resulting in high steam production efficiency (85–95%).
	Save time and maintenance costs.

The Climate Change Management Prototype Project in 2023

S&P has been selected by the Stock Exchange of Thailand to be one of the nine organizations participating in the Climate Change Management Prototype Project. This is to serve as a leading organization in climate change management and to enhance transparency in disclosing information for listed companies in the stock market. Additionally, we aim to set short-term and long-term goals and management strategies for greenhouse gas emissions in line with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) standards, guided by environmental management experts from the Stock Exchange of Thailand and ERM-Siam Company Limited. The project duration was from May to November, 2023.

S&P attended the cooperation signing ceremony for “Project to promote the business sector to reduce greenhouse gases by setting scientific goals towards Net Zero Emissions”

This cooperation is to jointly set goals and action plans for reducing greenhouse gases leading to achieving the goal of controlling the global temperature not to exceed 1.5 and 2 degrees Celsius with 10 pilot organizations participating in the project. The Greenhouse Gas Management Organization in collaboration with the Center of Excellence for Eco-Energy (ECEE), Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Thammasat University at Century Park Hotel, Bangkok in March 2023.