

# Supplementary information

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## About this Report

The information in this report covers the international activities of the Smurfit Kappa Group for the calendar year 2023 and also includes some information for early 2024, where mentioned specifically. In this report, we cover the business, environmental and social activities at our own operations, as well as our approach to sourcing and how we support our customers' sustainability targets.

The report will be published at the same time as the 2023 Smurfit Kappa Group Annual Report.

### Acquisitions, Divestitures and Closures 2023

During 2023, Smurfit Kappa started its greenfield operations in Morocco and acquired two corrugated plants: in Poland (Asterias) and in Spain (Alcolea). We also acquired a Tooling operation in Mexico (Tijuana Tooling). We completed the sales of our Russian operations. Our Phoenix corrugated plant in the US and recycling operations (Cordoba) in Argentina were closed.

Our reporting policy states that the acquired and opened sites start to report on their first full year in the Group. The sold and closed sites report until the last reporting period in the Group which for all environmental data is quarterly for paper and board mills and annually for all other operations. The health and safety data for all operations is reported quarterly and the social data annually.

Smurfit Kappa applies a two-year integration policy to the acquired operations. The new operations have to obtain certified management systems required by the Group within this period. The operations start to report about the management systems immediately after obtaining the certificate, issued by a third-party. The most relevant certification for this report is the certified chain of custody reporting.

### Topics, Issues and Targets

Smurfit Kappa fully recognises that sustainable development embraces social and business issues as well as environmental ones. These issues have been selected on the basis of input from various stakeholder groups. Smurfit Kappa collected and controlled data from all its manufacturing operations that were operational at the end of 2023.

No significant changes in the scope, boundary and measurement methods were applied to the report compared with previous years.

Our targets are primarily based on specific emissions, measured against produced tonnes of paper from our paper and board mills (unless otherwise stated) rather than absolute values as the Group is in dynamic growth mode and we also take account of the acquisitions, and opening and closing of facilities. Other information is reported in absolute figures, unless otherwise stated.

Our baseline year for our CO<sub>2</sub> and COD targets is 2005, the year that Smurfit Kappa was created from a merger between Jefferson Smurfit and Kappa Packaging. The baseline year for our Waste to Landfill reduction target is 2013, the first year we have complete data for this target. Our SBTi target baseline is the year 2019 as in our initial submission.

### Reporting Guidelines, Data Collection

Among the various references used for the development and identification of baseline data included in this report, our reporting has been made in accordance with the GRI Standards, issued by the Global Reporting Initiative which is one of the references used for the development and identification of baseline data included in this report.

GRI is an international independent organisation that helps businesses, governments and other organisations understand and communicate the impact of business on critical sustainability issues such as climate change, human rights, corruption and many others.

In May 2020, Smurfit Kappa announced its support for the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. Following on from that, this is the Group's fourth year to report in line with those recommendations and we expect this to develop and evolve over time (see page 137). The TCFD was established by the Financial Stability Board to develop recommendations in relation to climate-related disclosures that would inform investment and other financial decisions. The recommendations set out an important framework for understanding and analysing climate-related risks.

The Sustainability Accounting Standards Board is an independent non-profit organisation that sets standards to guide the disclosure of financially material sustainability information by companies to their investors. The Group's response to the relevant SASB criteria can be found in this report (see page 138).

Every effort has been made to provide data that is as accurate as possible. Data relating to environmental factors is gathered through a Group-wide IT-based reporting system implemented in all Smurfit Kappa operations.

This tool is integrated into the Group's intranet, enabling sites to report their environmental data online according to GRI guidelines into a central database. We make continuous efforts to increase our data quality. This includes improving the user-friendliness of our data collection and developing mill individual reporting protocols. Our protocols and guidelines exceed the scope of the GRI guidelines and are part of the external assurance scope. For the most part, data is based on measured or metered quantities, or on best estimates based on industry knowledge and established calculation factors.

Our Greenhouse Gas emission reporting is based on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions which is the only material GHG emission for Smurfit Kappa. CO<sub>2</sub> emission calculations have been based on established fuel consumption and specific CO<sub>2</sub> emission factors. Definitions and calculations for the performance indicators can be found in the glossary on pages 140-144.

Ongoing initiatives continue to further standardise the data gathering system to improve data quality and consistency in the use of Group definitions and scope requirements of our key indicators. In 2022, we increased the frequency in reporting across more of our operations to support our reporting timelines. This forms part of the ongoing development of the Group's non-financial data reporting. In 2022, we implemented a new approach to data audits and gradually aligning with approach for financial data.

### External Assurance

As outlined on page 14 The Sustainability Committee of the Board has the responsibility to provide strategic guidance and support to management in the implementation of the Smurfit Kappa Sustainability Strategy. The Group has appointed an external assurance provider, KPMG, to provide limited assurance on the data and the text of the report. This is the 16th Sustainable Development Report that has been externally assured. KPMG's assurance report can be found on page 145.

## GRI Index

GRI Standard Number	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title and Description	Source/Comment	Page(s)
<b>Universal Standard</b>				
<b>GRI 2: General Disclosures</b>				
<b>The Organisation and its Reporting Practices</b>				
GRI 2	GRI 2:1	Organisational details	SDR	Cover, inside front, back cover
GRI 2	GRI 2:2	Entities included in the organisation's sustainability reporting	SDR	130
GRI 2	GRI 2:3	Reporting period, frequency and contact point	SDR	Inside front cover, 130 This report covers the period of 1.1-31.12.2023 unless otherwise mentioned
GRI 2	GRI 2:4	Restatements of information	SDR	130
GRI 2	GRI 2:5	External assurance	SDR	145-146
<b>Activities and Workers</b>				
GRI 2	GRI 2:6	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	SDR	1-33
GRI 2	GRI 2:7	Employees	SDR Data partially incomplete based on gender and region breakdown.	Inside front, 5, 123
GRI 2	GRI 2:8	Workers who are not employees	SDR	123 (footnote)
<b>Governance</b>				
GRI 2	GRI 2:9	Governance structure and composition	AR	112-115
GRI 2	GRI 2:10	Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	AR	151-153
GRI 2	GRI 2:11	Chair of the highest governance body	AR	112
GRI 2	GRI 2:12	Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	AR	116-160
GRI 2	GRI 2:13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	AR/SDR	78-81, 116-160 / 16-17
GRI 2	GRI 2:14	Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	SDR/AR/website	154-156 / 14-17 / <a href="http://www.smurfitkappa.com/about/corporate-governance">www.smurfitkappa.com/about/corporate-governance</a>
GRI 2	GRI 2:15	Conflicts of interest	AR	112-115
GRI 2	GRI 2:16	Communication of critical concerns	AR/SDR	116-128 / 75, 104, 106
GRI 2	GRI 2:17	Collective knowledge of highest governance body	AR/SDR	112-116 / 16-17
GRI 2	GRI 2:18	Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	AR	116-124
GRI 2	GRI 2:19	Remuneration policies	AR	129-150
GRI 2	GRI 2:20	Process to determine remuneration	AR	129-150
GRI 2	GRI 2:21	Annual total compensation ratio	AR Currently applies to Ireland only. We have started to voluntarily put together gender pay gap data in the UK and Ireland and build on a further disclosure. In our remuneration report we disclose the complete remuneration policies for our highest paid individuals (AR 132-150)	145
<b>Strategy, Policies and Practices</b>				
GRI 2	GRI 2:22	Statement of sustainable development strategy	SDR	11-12, 14-16, 18-33
GRI 2	GRI 2:23	Policy commitments	SDR/website	104-107 / <a href="http://www.smurfitkappa.com/about/corporate-governance/policies">www.smurfitkappa.com/about/corporate-governance/policies</a>

AR – Annual Report

SDR – Sustainable Development Report

GRI Index continued

GRI Standard Number	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title and Description	Source/Comment	Page(s)
GRI 2	GRI 2:24	Embedding policy commitments	SDR/website	104-107 / smurfitkappa.com/about/corporate-governance/policies
GRI 2	GRI 2:25	Processes to remediate negative impacts	AR/SDR	125-128 / 74, 104, 106
GRI 2	GRI 2:26	Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	SDR	75
GRI 2	GRI 2:27	Compliance with laws and regulations	SDR	75, 104, 106
GRI 2	GRI 2:28	Membership associations	SDR	20-21, 106
<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>				
GRI 2	GRI 2:29	Approach to stakeholder engagement	AR/SDR	48-57 / 19-21
GRI 2	GRI 2:30	Collective bargaining agreements	SDR	75
<b>GRI 3: Material Topics</b>				
<b>Disclosures on Material Topics</b>				
GRI 3	GRI 3:1	Process to determine material topics	SDR	22-25
GRI 3	GRI 3:2	List of material topics	SDR	24
GRI 3	GRI 3:3	Management of material topics	SDR	22-25, 40-41, 72-73, 98-99
<b>Category: Economic</b>				
<b>GRI 201: Economic Performance</b>				
GRI 201	GRI 201:1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	AR	2-3, 6-7
GRI 201	GRI 201:2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	AR/SDR/omitted 202:2 iii and v Incomplete data at the moment. The data will become available as our TCFD evolves	78-95 / 42-45
GRI 201	GRI 201:3	Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	AR/SDR	132-150 / 76, 80, 82
GRI 201	GRI 201:4	Financial assistance received from government	SDR	106
<b>GRI 202: Market Presence</b>				
GRI 202	GRI 202:1	Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	SDR	80, 82
GRI 202	GRI 202:2	Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	SDR	74
<b>GRI 203: Indirect Economics Impacts</b>				
GRI 203	GRI 203:1	Infrastructure investments and services supported	AR/SDR/ Omitted 203:1c: not applicable to our industry	
GRI 203	GRI 203:2	Significant indirect economic impacts	AR	32-36
<b>GRI 204: Procurement Practice</b>				
GRI 204	GRI 204:1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	SDR	108-111
<b>GRI 205: Anti-corruption</b>				
GRI 205	GRI 205:1	Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	AR/SDR	38, 66 / 75, 104 Our Code of Conduct covers anti-corruption
GRI 205	GRI 205:2	Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	AR/SDR	38, 66 / 75, 104, 106 Our Code of Conduct covers anti-corruption
GRI 205	GRI 205:3	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	SDR	75, 104, 106 Our Code of Conduct covers anti-corruption
<b>GRI 206: Anti-competitive Behaviour</b>				
GRI 206	GRI 206:1	Legal actions for anti-competitive behaviour, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	AR/SDR/ Code of Conduct	38, 125-128 / 75, 106 Our Code of Conduct covers anti-corruption

GRI Standard Number	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title and Description	Source/Comment	Page(s)
<b>GRI 207: Tax</b>				
GRI 207	GRI 207:1	Approach to tax	SDR	106-107
GRI 207	GRI 207:2	Tax governance, control, and risk management	SDR	106-107
GRI 207	GRI 207:3	Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax	Website	<a href="http://www.smurfitkappa.com/tax-strategy">www.smurfitkappa.com/tax-strategy</a>
GRI 207	GRI 207:4	Country-by-country reporting	Omitted: Data incomplete. We expect to have finalised our country-by-country data by 2025	
<b>Category: Environmental</b>				
<b>GRI 301: Materials</b>				
GRI 301	GRI 301:1	Materials used by weight or volume	SDR	51, 114-115
GRI 301	GRI 301:2	Recycled input materials used	SDR	29, 51, 62, 114-115
GRI 301	GRI 301:3	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials	Omitted: not applicable for our industry, SK produces packaging materials for other industries	
<b>GRI 302: Energy</b>				
GRI 302	GRI 302:1	Energy consumption within the organisation	SDR	46-47, 114-122
GRI 302	GRI 302:2	Energy consumption outside of the organisation	N/A	N/A
GRI 302	GRI 302:3	Energy intensity	SDR	46, 117-121
GRI 302	GRI 302:4	Reduction of energy consumption	SDR	46-47, 114-121
GRI 302	GRI 302:5	Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	Omitted: not applicable for our industry, SK produces packaging materials for other industries	
<b>GRI 303: Water and Effluents</b>				
GRI 303	GRI 303:1	Interactions with water as a shared resource	SDR	56-59
GRI 303	GRI 303:2	Management of water discharge-related impacts	SDR	56-59
GRI 303	GRI 303:3	Water withdrawal	SDR We report as cubic metres (m <sup>3</sup> ) instead of megalitres 303:3b we report water withdrawal by individual mills	58-59, 114-121
GRI 303	GRI 303:4	Water discharge	SDR We report as cubic metres (m <sup>3</sup> ) instead of megalitres 303:4b-c all our water is industrial process water 303:4c we report water discharge by individual mills	58-59, 114-122
GRI 303	GRI 303:5	Water consumption	SDR	56-59, 114-121
<b>GRI 304: Biodiversity</b>				
GRI 304	GRI 304:1	Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	SDR	53-54, 126-127
GRI 304	GRI 304:2	Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity	SDR	53-54, 97, 100-103
GRI 304	GRI 304:3	Habitats protected or restored	SDR	53-54, 126-127
GRI 304	GRI 304:4	IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	SDR	53-54, 126-127

GRI Index continued

GRI Standard Number	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title and Description	Source/Comment	Page(s)
<b>GRI 305: Emissions</b>				
GRI 305	GRI 305:1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	SDR Smurfit Kappa reports based on CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. Other CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are not considered as material	42-47, 114-122
GRI 305	GRI 305:2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	SDR Smurfit Kappa reports based on CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. Other CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are not considered as material	42-47, 114-122
GRI 305	GRI 305:3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	SDR Smurfit Kappa reports based on CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. Other CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions are not considered as material. Our current Scope 3 reporting covers emissions from transport and we are currently expanding our scope. Our biogenic CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are covered in our Scope 1 reporting	48-49
GRI 305	GRI 305:4	GHG emissions intensity	SDR Smurfit Kappa reports based on CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. Other CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are not considered material	3, 30, 34, 37, 40 - 47, 114-122
GRI 305	GRI 305:5	Reduction of GHG emissions	SDR Smurfit Kappa reports based on CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. Other CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are not considered material	3, 30, 34, 37, 40-49
GRI 305	GRI 305:6	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	SDR Due to their specific relevance for our industry, Smurfit Kappa reports SO <sub>x</sub> and NO <sub>x</sub> as individual emissions	SO <sub>x</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , 114-122
GRI 305	GRI 305:7	Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ), sulfur oxides (SO <sub>x</sub> ), and other significant air emissions	SDR	114-122
<b>GRI 306: Waste</b>				
GRI 306	GRI 306:1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	SDR	60-65, 114-122
GRI 306	GRI 306:2	Management of significant waste-related impacts	SDR	2, 34, 37, 41, 60-65, 114-122
GRI 306	GRI 306:3	Waste generated	SDR	60-65, 114-122
GRI 306	GRI 306:4	Waste diverted from disposal	SDR	60-65, 114-122
GRI 306	GRI 306:5	Waste directed to disposal	SDR Note: incineration data reported as one	60-65, 114-122
<b>GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment</b>				
GRI 308	GRI 308:1	New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	SDR	108-111, 124
GRI 308	GRI 308:2	Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	SDR	108-111, 124
<b>Category: Social</b>				
<b>GRI 401: Employment</b>				
GRI 401	GRI 401:1	New employee hires and employee turnover	SDR Data partially incomplete based on age group, gender and region breakdown	123

GRI Standard Number	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title and Description	Source/Comment	Page(s)
GRI 401	GRI 401:2	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	SDR Note: Global overview disclosed, for country specific data please connect with local HR	80, 82
GRI 401	GRI 401:3	Parental leave	SDR Data partially incomplete based on age group, gender and region breakdown	123
<b>GRI 402: Labour/Management Relations</b>				
GRI 402	GRI 402:1	Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	SDR	74-75
<b>GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety</b>				
GRI 403	GRI 403:1	Occupational health and safety management system	SDR	84-87, 123
GRI 403	GRI 403:2	Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	SDR	84-87
GRI 403	GRI 403:3	Occupational health services	SDR	84-87
GRI 403	GRI 403:4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	SDR	84-87
GRI 403	GRI 403:5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	SDR	84-87
GRI 403	GRI 403:6	Promotion of worker health	SDR	84-87
GRI 403	GRI 403:7	Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	SDR	84-87
GRI 403	GRI 403:8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	SDR	84-87
GRI 403	GRI 403:9	Work-related injuries	SDR	84-87, 123
GRI 403	GRI 403:10	Work-related ill health	SDR	84-87, 123
<b>GRI 404: Training and Education</b>				
GRI 404	GRI 404:1	Average hours of training per year per employee	SDR Note: gender split not available due to lack of data	66, 76, 80, 123
GRI 404	GRI 404:2	Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	SDR	69-71, 76-77, 80, 83
GRI 404	GRI 404:3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	Omitted: data not available. We are currently rolling out our HRIS which will transfer all performance reviews onto a digital system that enables us to collect the data in the coming years	80
<b>GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity</b>				
GRI 405	GRI 405:1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	AR/SDR	116 / 79
GRI 405	GRI 405:2	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	SDR Information currently available for Ireland and UK	82
<b>GRI 406: Non-discrimination</b>				
GRI 406	GRI 406:1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	SDR	75
<b>GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining</b>				
GRI 407	GRI 407:1	Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	SDR	74-75, 108-111



GRI Index continued

GRI Standard Number	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title and Description	Source/Comment	Page(s)
<b>GRI 408: Child Labour</b>				
GRI 408	GRI 408:1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labour	SDR	74, 108-111
<b>GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labour</b>				
GRI 409	GRI 409:1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labour	SDR	74-75, 108-111
<b>GRI 410: Security Practices</b>				
GRI 410	GRI 410:1	Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	N/A	
<b>GRI 411: Rights of Indigenous Peoples</b>				
GRI 411	GRI 411:1	Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples	SDR	54-55, 74
<b>GRI 413: Local Communities</b>				
GRI 413	GRI 413:1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	SDR	18, 21, 26-27, 29, 54-55, 70, 88-93
GRI 413	GRI 413:2	Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	SDR	18, 21, 26-27, 29, 54-55, 70, 88-93
<b>GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment</b>				
GRI 414	GRI 414:1	New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	SDR	108-111
GRI 414	GRI 414:2	Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	SDR	108-111, 124
<b>GRI 415: Public Policy</b>				
GRI 415	GRI 415:1	Political contributions	SDR	106
<b>GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety</b>				
GRI 416	GRI 416:1	Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories	SDR	107
GRI 416	GRI 416:2	Incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services	SDR	107
<b>GRI 417: Marketing and Labelling</b>				
GRI 417	GRI 417:1	Requirements for product and service information and labelling	Omitted: not applicable for our industry. Our products are business to business and in general no such information is required	
GRI 417	GRI 417:2	Incidents of non-compliance concerning product and service information and labelling	Omitted: not applicable for our industry. Our products are business to business and in general no such information is required	
GRI 417	GRI 417:3	Incidents of non-compliance concerning marketing communications	SDR	104
<b>GRI 418: Customer Privacy</b>				
GRI 418	GRI 418:1	Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	SDR	107

## Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures Index

Area	Recommended Disclosures	Source	Page(s)
<b>Governance</b>			
Disclose the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	a) Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	AR 2023 SDR 2023 CDP Climate Change response 2023	AR: 34-35, 78-81 SDR: 104-107 CDP: Section C.1 Governance
	b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	AR 2023 SDR 2023 CDP Climate Change response 2023	AR: 34-35, 81 SDR: 104-107 CDP: Section C.1 Governance
<b>Strategy</b>			
Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	AR 2023 CDP Climate Change response 2023	AR: 82-91 CDP: Section C.2 Risk and Opportunities
	b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	AR 2023 SDR 2023 CDP Climate Change response 2023	AR: 82-91 SDR: 34-49 CDP: Section C.2 Risk and Opportunities and C.3 Business Strategy
	c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	AR 2023 CDP Climate Change response 2023	AR: 82-91 CDP: Section C.3 Business Strategy
<b>Risk Management</b>			
Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	a) Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	AR 2023 CDP Climate Change response 2023	AR: 34-35, 92 CDP: Section C.2 Risk and Opportunities
	b) Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks.	AR 2023 SDR 2023 CDP Climate Change response 2023	AR: 34-35, 92 SDR: 34-49 CDP: Section C.2 Risk and Opportunities
	c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.	AR 2023	AR: 92
<b>Metrics and Targets</b>			
Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	a) Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	AR 2023 SDR 2023 CDP Climate Change response 2023	AR: 33, 92-94 SDR: 40-49, 114-122 CDP: Section C.4 Targets and Performance and Section C.6 Emissions Data
	b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, and the related risks.	AR 2023 SDR 2023 CDP Climate Change response 2023	AR: 33, 92-94 SDR: 42-49, 114-122 CDP: Section C.4 Targets and Performance and Section C.6 Emissions Data
	c) Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	AR 2023 SDR 2023 CDP Climate Change response 2023	AR: 33, 92-94 SDR: 40-49 CDP: Section C.4 Targets and Performance

## SASB Index

Code	Accounting Metric	Source	Page(s)
<b>Topic: Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b>			
RR-PP-110a.1	Gross global Scope 1 emissions	SDR	46, 114-122
RR-PP-110a.	Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets	SDR	42-49
<b>Topic: Air Quality</b>			
RR-PP-120a.1	Air emissions of the following pollutants: 1 NO <sub>x</sub> (excluding N <sub>2</sub> O); 2 SO <sub>x</sub> ; 3 Volatile organic compounds (VOCs); and 4 Particulate matter (PM), and (5) hazardous air 1. pollutants (HAPs)	SDR NO <sub>x</sub> , SO <sub>x</sub> , and PM (dust) are part of the HAPs. Other relevant HAPs and relevant VOCs are being reported to the local authorities depending on the local requirements stipulated in the permits	114-122
<b>Topic: Energy Management</b>			
RR-PP-130a.1	1 Total energy consumed; 2 Percentage grid electricity; 3 Percentage from biomass; and 4 Percentage from other renewable energy	SDR	114-122
<b>Topic: Water Management</b>			
RR-PP-140a.1	1 Total water withdrawn; and 2 Total water consumed, percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	SDR	56-59
RR-PP-140a.2	Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks	SDR	56-57
<b>Topic: Supply Chain Management</b>			
RR-PP-430a.1	Percentage of wood fibre sourced from: 1 Third-party certified forestlands and percentage to each standard; and 2 Meeting other fibre sourcing standards and percentage to each standards	SDR	50-51, 53, 124
RR-PP-430a.2	Amount of recycled and recovered fibre procured	SDR	50-51, 53, 124

## UN Global Compact

Smurfit Kappa became a supporter of the United Nations Global Compact ('UNGC'), a worldwide corporate citizenship initiative, in 2010.

As a network of more than 12,000 corporate participants and other stakeholders in some 170 countries, it is the largest voluntary corporate responsibility initiative in the world. Supporters of the UNGC promote 10 core principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. These principles are listed in the table below.

As a part of this commitment, Smurfit Kappa will report on the Company's corporate responsibility activities and performance in an annual Communication On Progress ('COP'), using the annual Sustainable Development Report as the platform for this communication.

The Sustainable Development Report provides a number of examples of ongoing activities, as well as relevant key performance indicators, which illustrate Smurfit Kappa's support for the 10 Global Compact principles in its everyday business. Measurements of performance related to the Global Compact principles are given using indicators provided by the Global Reporting Initiative ('GRI'), wherever feasible. In particular, GRI performance indicators relating to human rights, labour and anti-corruption principles are presented in the Social Development section, while environmental performance indicators reported in the Environment section. A complete GRI index can be found on pages 131-136 of the Report.

The following table shows how our performance in relation to each UN Global Compact principle can be reported using a number of GRI performance indicators. This is based on guidance documents published by the UN Global Compact.

UNGC Principles	GRI Indicators
<b>Human Rights</b>	
1 Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and	2:9; 2:12-14; 2:19; 2:22-23; 3:1-3; 403:1,4; 405:1-2; 406:1; 407:1; 408:1; 409:1; 411:1; 412:1-3; 414:1-2; 418:1
2 Businesses should make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.	2:23; 3:1-3; 406:1; 407:1; 408:1; 409:1; 411:1; 412:1
<b>Labour</b>	
3 Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;	2:23; 2:26; 2:30; 3:1-3; 402:1; 403:1,4
4 Businesses should uphold the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;	2:23; 2:26; 2:30; 3:1-3; 406:1; 408:1; 409:1
5 Businesses should uphold the effective abolition of child labour; and	2:23; 3:1-3; 408:1; 409:1
6 Businesses should uphold the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.	2:23; 2:30; 3:1-3; 401:2; 405:1-2; 406:1; 407:1
<b>Environment</b>	
7 Businesses are asked to support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;	2:12-14; 2:22-23; 3:1-3; 201:2; 302:1; 303:1-2; 304:1; 304:3; 305:4-5; 306:1-2
8 Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and	2:23; 3:1-3; 201:2; 301:1-2; 302:1; 302:3-5; 303:1-5; 304:1-4; 305:1-7; 306:1-5; 308:1-2
9 Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.	3:2-3; 201:2; 301:1-2; 302:3-5; 303:1-5; 304:1-4; 305:4-5; 306:1-2
<b>Anti-corruption</b>	
10 Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.	2:5; 2:9; 2:19; 2:23; 2:26; 3:1; 3:3; 205:1-3; 413:2



## Glossary

### Climate Change, Energy and Air Emissions

<b>Bioeconomy</b>	Smurfit Kappa uses the European Commission definition for bioeconomy as production of renewable biological resources and the conversion of these resources and waste streams into value-added products, such as food, feed, bio-based products and bioenergy.
<b>Bioenergy</b>	Bioenergy is one of the many diverse resources available to help meet our demand for energy. It is classified as a form of renewable energy derived from biomass – organic material – that can be used to produce heat, electricity, transportation fuels and products.
<b>Biofuels</b>	Fuels coming from biomass: wood rejects, bark, black liquor, pitch oil, certain parts of mixed wastes and biogas produced during the anaerobic treatment of water.
<b>Biomass</b>	Biomass is an energy resource derived from plant- and algae-based material that includes crop wastes, forest residues, purpose-grown grasses, woody energy crops, algae, industrial wastes, sorted municipal solid waste, urban wood waste and food waste. Biomass is the only renewable energy source that can offer a viable supplement to petroleum-based liquid transportation fuels – such as gasoline, jet and diesel fuel – in the near to mid term. It can also be used to produce valuable chemicals for manufacturing, as well as power to supply the grid.
<b>Black liquor</b>	Residue from pulping containing organic compounds (such as lignin). This residue is burnt to produce energy and to recover the chemicals.
<b>By-product</b>	Secondary or incidental products deriving from manufacturing process and are not the primary product. A by-product can be marketable.
<b>Carbon dioxide equivalent CO<sub>2</sub>-eq</b>	A measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their climate change potential (CCP). The CO <sub>2</sub> -eq carbon dioxide equivalent for other emissions is derived by multiplying the amount of the emission by the associated CCP factor.
<b>Carbon footprint</b>	Carbon released to the atmosphere during the life cycle of a product from cradle to grave.
<b>CDP</b>	CDP (formerly the 'Carbon Disclosure Project') is an organisation based in the United Kingdom which encourages large corporations from the world's major economies to disclose their greenhouse gas emissions and climate change strategies.
<b>CHP</b>	Combined Heat and Power: a combination of a boiler and a gas and/or steam turbine that simultaneously produces electricity and thermal energy (steam) by burning fuels. This system is considered to be the most efficient technology in industries using both steam and electricity. When mills sell part of their produced steam to an external party or have net electricity export (selling more to an external party than purchasing), the consumption of fuel and emissions reported for these mills is adjusted to report only that part used to produce paper. This adjustment is based on a reference heat boiler with an efficiency of 90%, which is also used by CEPI and the European Commission for EU ETS benchmark calculations. Electricity from a CHP is called co-generated electricity while all other internal generation is expressed as self-generated.
<b>CHP (outsourced)</b>	A CHP installation, belonging to an external party, located at or near a Smurfit Kappa site for delivering electricity and steam to the Smurfit Kappa production facility. All fuel and electricity used for the production of paper as well as emissions related to that are included in the figures for the Smurfit Kappa production facility.
<b>Climate change</b>	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines it as a change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity, altering the composition of the global atmosphere.
<b>Co-generated electricity</b>	Electricity generated by a CHP system belonging to Smurfit Kappa or from an outsourced CHP system.
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> biogenic</b>	Carbon dioxide emitted when burning biofuels. This CO <sub>2</sub> is considered to be carbon neutral as it is removed from the atmosphere and stored in biomass within a short period of time.
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> fossil</b>	Carbon dioxide emitted when burning fossil fuels for the production of paper. The calculation is based on international guidelines from the carbon content of each fuel (WRI/WBCSD GHG protocol).
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> indirect</b>	Fossil carbon dioxide generated externally in the production of electricity purchased from the grid. Source: IEA CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fuel Combustion, OECD/IEA, Paris, 2016.
<b>Energy efficiency</b>	Energy efficiency is the goal to reduce the amount of energy required to provide products and services.
<b>Energy Union</b>	The Energy Union strategy is focused on boosting energy security, creating a fully integrated internal energy market, improving energy efficiency, decarbonising the economy (not least by using more renewable energy) and supporting research, innovation and competitiveness.
<b>European Union Emissions Trading System – EUETS</b>	EUETS, also known as the European Union Emissions Trading Schemes, is the most extensive greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme in the world. It was launched in 2005 to combat global warming and is a major pillar of EU climate policy.
<b>Dust</b>	Particles coming from the combustion of fuels. Dust emissions are measured mainly by the mills. Where dust is not measured (converting plants), emissions are calculated from fuel consumption using the emission factors listed in the Ecoinvent database version 2.1. Ecoinvent is a life cycle inventory database for energy systems, materials, transports and chemicals.
<b>Fossil fuels</b>	Fuels originating from non-renewable resources (gas, oil, coal, peat and lignite).
<b>GHG emissions</b>	A greenhouse gas (GHG) is any gaseous compound in the atmosphere that is capable of absorbing infrared radiation, that is trapping and holding heat in the atmosphere. By increasing the heat in the atmosphere, greenhouse gases are responsible for the greenhouse effect, which leads to global warming.
<b>GJ</b>	Gigajoule, a unit of energy that generally applies to fuel. 1 gigajoule (GJ) = 1 billion joules = 10 <sup>9</sup> joules.

Climate Change, Energy and Air Emissions *continued*

<b>Green electricity certificate</b>	A tradable commodity for electricity units generated using renewable energy sources. Definition of renewable energy source is a variable depending on certificate trading scheme, typically solar, hydro, wind, geothermal or biomass. A certificate of origin covers other energy sources than certificate of renewable origin.
<b>Grid supply</b>	Electricity purchased from a national distribution network.
<b>GWh</b>	Unit of energy, generally applies to electricity. 1 GWh (GigaWatt hour) = 1 million kWh (kiloWatt hour).
<b>Net zero</b>	To achieve net zero emissions, we work towards achieving a state in which the activities at our paper and board mills in our gate-to-gate value chain result in no net impact on the climate from greenhouse gas emissions. The key effort for Smurfit Kappa is to move from fossil-based fuels to carbon neutral fuels and improve its energy efficiency.
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Mix of nitrogen oxides (NO and NO <sub>2</sub> ) calculated as NO <sub>2</sub> (nitrogen dioxide) coming from combustion of fuels. They can contribute to the acidification of soil and water. NO <sub>x</sub> emissions are measured mainly by the mills. Where NO <sub>x</sub> is not measured (converting plants), emissions are calculated from fuel consumption using the emission factors listed in the Ecoinvent database version 2.1.
<b>Paris Agreement</b>	Agreement within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change dealing with greenhouse gases, emissions mitigation, adaptation and finance. An agreement on the language of the treaty was negotiated by representatives of 195 countries during COP21 in December 2015.
<b>Self-generated electricity</b>	Electricity generated by an electricity generator without recovery of steam.
<b>Sequestration</b>	Carbon sequestration describes the long-term storage of carbon dioxide or other forms of carbon to either mitigate or defer global warming and avoid dangerous climate change.
<b>SO<sub>x</sub></b>	Mix of sulphur oxides calculated as SO <sub>2</sub> coming from combustion of fuels. Sulphur dioxide contributes to the acidification of soil and water. SO <sub>x</sub> emissions are measured mainly by the mills. Where SO <sub>x</sub> is not measured (converting plants), emissions are calculated from fuel consumption using the emission factors listed in the Ecoinvent database version 2.1.
<b>PJ</b>	Petajoule, a unit of energy. 1 petajoule = 1000 terajoules = 10 <sup>15</sup> joules.
<b>TJ</b>	Terajoule, a unit of energy that generally applies to fuel. 1 terajoule = 1000 gigajoules = 10 <sup>12</sup> joules.
<b>21st Conference of the Parties – COP 21</b>	The 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference was held in Paris, France, from 30 November to 12 December 2015. It was the 21st yearly session of the Conference of the Parties to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 11th session of the Meeting of the Parties to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol.

## Organisations

<b>Asociación de Corrugadores del Caribe Centro y Sur América (ACCCSA)</b>	Organisation of corrugated cardboard manufacturers in the Latin American region, whose objective is to exchange experiences, ideas and technological knowledge that will benefit and consolidate the entire Latin American corrugator sector.
<b>CEPI</b>	CEPI, the Confederation of European Paper Industries. It is a non-profit organisation representing the European pulp and paper industry.
<b>EcoVadis</b>	EcoVadis brings Buyers and Suppliers together to efficiently drive CSR and sustainability performance across 150 sectors and 120 countries to reduce risk and drive innovation in their supply chains.
<b>ELCD</b>	European Reference Life Cycle Database. The ELCD has been developed within the 'European Platform on Life Cycle Assessment' by the Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability (JRC-IES).
<b>ERT</b>	The European Round Table of Industrialists (ERT) is a forum bringing together around 60 Chief Executives and Chairpersons of major multinational companies of European parentage covering a wide range of industrial and technological sectors, working to strengthen competitiveness in Europe. The group works at both national and European levels.
<b>ESG</b>	Environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria refer to three main factors investors consider with regards to a firm's ethical impact and sustainable practices.
<b>Ethibel</b>	The Ethibel Sustainability Index Excellence Europe lists 200 European companies that display the best performance in terms of corporate social responsibility.
<b>Euronext Vigeo</b>	The Euronext Vigeo indices comprise the highest-ranking listed companies as evaluated in terms of their performance in corporate social responsibility.
<b>FAO</b>	The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is specialised agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. The goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. With over 194 member states, FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide.
<b>FEFCO. The European Federation of Corrugated Board Manufacturers</b>	FEFCO is a non-profit organisation representing the interests of the industry across Europe and addressing a wide range of issues, from technical topics to economical questions. The role of the Federation is to investigate economic, financial, technical and marketing issues of interest to the corrugated packaging industry, to analyse all factors that may influence the industry and to promote and develop its image.
<b>FTSE4Good</b>	The FTSE4Good Index series is designed to measure the performance of companies demonstrating strong environmental, social and governance practices.

## Glossary continued

### Organisations continued

<b>Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)</b>	GRI is an independent international organisation for sustainability reporting, since 1997. GRI helps businesses and governments worldwide understand and communicate their impact on critical sustainability issues such as climate change, human rights, governance and social well-being. This enables real action to create social, environmental and economic benefits for everyone. The GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards are developed with true multi-stakeholder contributions and rooted in the public interest.
<b>ICCA</b>	The International Corrugated Case Association (ICCA), formed in 1961, contributes to the well-being of the corrugated packaging industry worldwide by supporting and enhancing the work of association members.
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation (ILO) is the only tripartite United Nations agency. Since 1919, the ILO brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member states, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.
<b>Irish Business and Employers Confederation (IBEC)</b>	IBEC is Ireland's largest lobby group representing Irish business both domestically and internationally. Its membership is home-grown, multinational, big and small, spanning every sector of the economy.
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), provides a forum in which governments can work together to share experiences and find solutions to common problems, work with governments to understand what drives economic, social and environmental changes, measure productivity and global flows of trade and investment, analyse and compares data to predict future trends, establishes international standards in a wide range of aspects, from agriculture and taxes to the safety of chemical products.
<b>SBTi</b>	The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) drives ambitious climate action in the private sector by enabling organisations to set science-based emissions reduction targets. The SBTi is a partnership between CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).
<b>SDGs</b>	The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) define global sustainable development priorities and aspirations for 2030 and seek to mobilise global efforts around a common set of goals and targets. The SDGs call for worldwide actions among governments, business and civil society to end poverty and create a life of dignity and opportunity for all, within the boundaries of the planet.
<b>SEDEX</b>	As the largest collaborative platform for sharing ethical supply chain data, SEDEX is an innovative and effective supply chain management solution, helping companies to reduce risk, protect company reputation and improve supply chain practices.
<b>STOXX Global ESG Leaders</b>	The STOXX Global ESG Leaders index offers a representation of the leading global companies in terms of environmental, social and governance criteria, based on ESG indicators provided by Morningstar Sustainability. The index is made of the following three ESG sub-indices: the STOXX Global ESG Environmental Leaders, the STOXX Global ESG Social Leaders and the STOXX Global ESG Governance Leaders indices.
<b>Support the Goals</b>	Support the Goals is an initiative to reward businesses for supporting the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The simple rating system is a roadmap to guide businesses on how to improve
<b>TCFD. Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures:</b>	The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures is an industry-led effort, chaired by Michael Bloomberg, with 32 global expert members from the private sector. The Task Force's remit was to develop voluntary climate-related disclosures that could 'promote more informed investment, credit, and insurance underwriting decisions.' The TCFD recommendations describe information that companies should disclose to help investors, lenders, and insurance underwriters better understand how companies' oversee and manage climate-related risks and opportunities as well as the material risks and opportunities to which companies are exposed.
<b>UN 2030 Agenda</b>	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was launched by a UN Summit in New York on 25-27 September 2015 and is aimed at ending poverty in all its forms. The UN 2030 Agenda envisages 'a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination'. It is grounded in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and international human rights treaties and emphasises the responsibilities of all states to respect, protect and promote human rights. There is a strong emphasis on the empowerment of women and of vulnerable groups such as children, young people, persons with disabilities, older persons, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants. The Agenda's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and their 169 targets, aim at eradicating poverty in all forms and 'seek to realise the human rights of all and achieve gender equality'.
<b>UN Global Compact's CEO Water Mandate</b>	The CEO Water Mandate is a UN Global Compact initiative that mobilises business leaders on water, sanitation and the Sustainable Development Goals. Endorsers of the CEO Water Mandate commit to continuous progress against six core elements of water stewardship and in so doing understand and manage their own water risks.
<b>WBCSD</b>	The World Business Council for Sustainable Development is a CEO-led organisation of forward-thinking companies that galvanises the global business community to create a sustainable future for business, society and the environment.
<b>4evergreen</b>	4evergreen is a cross-industry alliance of over 100 members representing the entire lifecycle of fibre-based packaging, sharing expertise to develop tools and guidelines for an even more sustainable sector. The goal is to reach a 90% recycling rate for fibre-based packaging by 2030.

### Certifications: Forest and Other

<b>Deforestation</b>	Deforestation, clearance or clearing is the removal of a forest or stand of trees where the land is thereafter converted to a non-forest use.
<b>FSC</b>	The Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) is an independent, non-governmental organisation established to promote the responsible management of the world's forests through independent third-party certification.

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**Certifications: Forest and Other** [continued](#)

<b>FSSC 22000</b>	These standards specify requirements for a food safety management system where an organisation in the food chain needs to demonstrate its ability to control food safety hazards in order to ensure that food is safe at the time of human consumption.
<b>ISO 9001</b>	Scheme certified by independent third party that ensures that the operation certified applies internationally recognised standards and procedures of quality management.
<b>ISO 14001</b>	Scheme certified by independent third party that ensures that the operation certified applies internationally recognised standards and procedures of environmental management.
<b>ISO 50001 Energy Management Systems</b>	Scheme certified by independent third party that ensures that the operation certified applies internationally recognised standards and procedures of energy usage: improvement of efficiency, reduction of consumption and energy security.
<b>Non-controversial origin</b>	Virgin wood or wood fibre which has been verified as having a low probability of including wood from any of the following categories, in line with FSC and PEFC schemes: a) Illegally harvested wood. b) Wood harvested in violation of traditional and civil rights. c) Wood harvested in forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities. d) Wood harvested in forests being converted from natural and semi-natural forests to plantations or non-forest use. e) Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted.
<b>ISO 45001</b>	Scheme certified by independent third party that ensures that the operation certified applies internationally recognised standards and procedures of occupational health and safety management.
<b>PEFC</b>	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification. PEFC is an independent, non-governmental organisation that promotes sustainably managed forests through independent third-party certification.
<b>Reforestation</b>	Reforestation is the natural or intentional restocking of existing forests and woodlands (forestation) that have been depleted.
<b>SFI</b>	SFI Inc. (Sustainable Forest Initiative) is an independent, non-profit organisation dedicated to promoting sustainable forest management. Companies are certified Chain of Custody according to the SFI standard through independent third-party certification.
<b>EU Timber Regulation</b>	The EU Timber Regulation is a regulation aims to reduce illegal logging by ensuring that no illegal timber or timber products can be sold in the EU, applies to wood and wood products being placed for the first time on the EU market.

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**Products, Raw Materials and Other**

<b>Containerboard</b>	Papers and boards mainly used in the manufacture of corrugated board. They are made from virgin or recycled fibres. Included are kraftliner, testliner, semi-chemical fluting and recycled fluting.
<b>Corrugated board</b>	Structured board made by a corrugator usually formed by gluing one wave-formed liner (called fluting) in the middle of two flat-facing sheets of containerboard (kraftliner or testliner).
<b>EPS</b>	Expanded and Extruded Polystyrene is a rigid, closed cell, thermoplastic foam material, produced from solid beads of polystyrene. Used for thermo insulation purposes.
<b>Fluting</b>	The wave-formed middle layer in corrugated board.
<b>Kraftliner</b>	Paper manufactured mainly from virgin wood fibres.
<b>Testliner</b>	Paper manufactured from recycled fibres.
<b>Inorganic raw materials</b>	Raw material used for manufacturing our products that are not organic, such as fillers, sodium hydroxide, sodium sulphate and calcium oxide.
<b>Other organic raw materials</b>	Raw materials used for manufacturing our products that are organic excluding fibres, starch or plastic raw materials which are reported individually. This category includes oil, lubricant and organic additives, such as colourant or dyes.
<b>Location information</b>	Local: The country where we operate. In sourcing local refers to Smurfit Kappa country of operations. Significant locations of operation: Smurfit Kappa has high volume production – can be a country or region within a country. In sourcing, suppliers' location, we buy material from.
<b>Raggers</b>	In the beginning of the repulping process in which recovered paper is returned into pulp, non-fibrous materials are being removed from the recovered paper. Plastics, strapping and other floating materials are collected from the mass with a rope called a 'ragger'.
<b>Recovered paper</b>	Recovered paper refers to used paper and board separately collected and classified for the purpose of recycling, which is then used as raw material in the manufacture of new paper and paperboard.
<b>Recovery</b>	Recovery refers to extracting selected materials for a specific use. In the paper industry this means recovery of fibres in recycled paper or the recovery of energy value in the final stage of the material life cycle.
<b>Recycling</b>	Converting material into new materials and products. In the paper industry this refers to converting recycled fibres back to paper and finding new uses for other raw materials produced alongside recovered paper instead of sending them to landfill.
<b>Reduction</b>	This can either mean finding the most materially efficient ways to use raw materials or replacing a more harmful raw material with a less harmful one and thus reducing its harmful impact.
<b>Renewing</b>	Using renewable raw materials in a sustainable manner and maintaining the natural ability of the material to be renewed.
<b>Reuse</b>	Reuse is the action or practice of using something again, whether for its original purpose (conventional reuse) or to fulfil a different function (creative reuse or repurposing) without changing its form in between.
<b>Virgin fibre</b>	Pulp obtained through a chemical process used to remove lignin from wood. As a result, the fibre can be used to produce paper. The lignin residue and other organic compounds are subsequently collected and used in the formation of black liquor.



## Glossary continued

### Social Citizenship and Health and Safety

<b>Accident</b>	An undesirable or unfortunate happening that occurs unintentionally and usually results in harm, injury, damage or loss.
<b>Contractor</b>	This refers to all contract staff agency workers provided by a third party staff agency, where the invoice is accounted in the P&L as part of 'wages and salaries'.
<b>Lost time accident (LTA)</b>	Refers to a work-related injury incident sustained by a Smurfit Kappa employee while performing their work duties that results in their absence from their scheduled work after the day of the incident.
<b>Lost time accident frequency rate</b>	Refers to the number of lost time accidents per 100,000 hours worked. LTA frequency rate = number of LTA x 100,000/ total number of hours worked.
<b>Lost time accident severity rate</b>	Refers to the total number of days lost per 100,000 hours worked. LTA severity rate = number of days lost x 100,000/ total number of hours worked.
<b>Number of days lost</b>	Refers to the number of days lost arising from any lost time accident. When counting the number of days lost due to an accident, the day of the accident is not counted as a lost day.
<b>Senior Management</b>	Executive Teams or similar positions.
<b>Subcontractor</b>	This refers to workers who provide services to Smurfit Kappa but work for third party organisations (e.g. Cleaners, Security, Catering) – where Smurfit Kappa is not directly responsible for paying their 'wages and salaries'.
<b>Total recordable incident rate (TRIR)</b>	Refers to the total number of recordable injury cases per 100,000 hours worked by Smurfit Kappa employees. Number of recordable injuries (lost time accident + restricted workday case + medical treatment case) x 100,000/total hours worked by all Smurfit Kappa employees during the period covered.
<b>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</b>	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages.
<b>Workforce</b>	The workforce, or labour force, is the labour pool in employment; it is generally used to describe those working for a company or industry.

### Water

<b>BOD</b>	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (unit: mg O <sub>2</sub> /litre) refers to the level of oxygen uptake by microorganisms in a sample of water measured over a period of five days.
<b>COD</b>	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is the most commonly used test to measure the amount of organic compounds in water (unit: mg O <sub>2</sub> /litre). The result indicates the level of all organic compounds that can be oxidised by a strong oxidising agent.
<b>Process water</b>	Quantity of water containing organic compounds released into the environment (river, sea) after internal water treatment or released to an external treatment plant (municipal water treatment). In all cases, levels of pollutants released are reported as outputs of the Company even in the case of operations that send process water to external treatment.
<b>Total N (Nitrogen)</b>	Sum of organic nitrogen, ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> ) and ammonium (NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> ) discharged with the process water.
<b>Total P (Phosphorous)</b>	Sum of phosphorous compounds discharged with the process water.
<b>Total suspended solids (TSS)</b>	Refers to the level of small solid particles discharged with the process water. Total suspended solids are those solids retained on a glass fibre filter dried to a constant weight at 103-105°C.
<b>Water impact assessment</b>	Assessing potential risk from water availability and quantity, covering multiple aspects specific to each geographical locations.

### Waste

<b>Waste</b>	Wastes are classified as non-hazardous wastes or hazardous wastes, and are reported separately. Wood wastes and corrugated board shavings are excluded. All amounts of wastes are reported in mass as disposed.
<b>Total non-hazardous waste</b>	Sum of all non-hazardous waste whatever its destination. Each category of non-hazardous wastes is defined and reported.
<b>Non-hazardous waste landfill</b>	Part of the non-hazardous wastes that are disposed of in either internal or external landfill in accordance with national legislation.
<b>Non-hazardous waste recovery</b>	Part of non-hazardous wastes that are reused or recycled or composted or used in agriculture or incinerated with energy recovery. The incineration facility is classified as a recovery operation if the efficiency of the plant complies with the definition laid down in Annex II of the Directive 2008/98/EC on waste.
<b>Non-hazardous waste other</b>	Part of non-hazardous wastes that do not belong to the two previous categories. This includes wastes incinerated without energy recovery or wastes for which the final disposal is uncertain.
<b>Hazardous waste</b>	A hazardous waste is a waste with properties that make it dangerous or capable of having a harmful effect on human health or the environment. Residues of oils and other hazardous wastes (building wastes containing asbestos, ink residues, etc.).

## Limited Assurance Report of the Independent Auditor

To: the members of the Board of Directors of Smurfit Kappa Group plc

### Our conclusion

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on the sustainability information for the Sustainable Development Report 2023 (hereafter 'the Report') of Smurfit Kappa Group plc (hereafter 'Smurfit Kappa') based in Dublin, Ireland, for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Based on the procedures performed and the assurance information obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Report does not present fairly, in all material respects:

- the policy with regard to sustainability matters; and
- the business operations, events and achievements in that area in 2023

in accordance with the applicable criteria as included in the section 'Criteria'.

### Basis for our conclusion

We performed our limited assurance engagement in accordance with Dutch law, including Dutch Standard 3810N 'Assurance-opdrachten inzake duurzaamheidsverslaggeving' (Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reporting). Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the section 'Our responsibilities for the assurance engagement of the Report' section of our report.

We are independent of Smurfit Kappa in accordance with the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence). Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants).

We believe the assurance evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

### Criteria

The criteria applied for the preparation of the Report are the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards (GRI Standards) as listed in the GRI Content Index and the criteria supplementally applied as disclosed on pages 131-136 of the Report. The Report is prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards and in accordance with the applied supplemental reporting criteria as disclosed in the Supplementary Information section of the Report.

The comparability of sustainability information between entities and over time may be affected by the absence of a uniform practice on which to draw, to evaluate and measure this information. This allows for the application of different, but acceptable, measurement techniques.

Consequently, the Report needs to be read and understood together with the criteria applied.

### Materiality

Based on our professional judgement we determined materiality levels for each relevant part of the sustainability matter. When evaluating our materiality levels, we have taken into account quantitative and qualitative aspects as well as the relevance of information for both stakeholders and the company.

### Limitations to the scope of our review

The Report includes prospective information such as ambitions, strategy, plans, expectations and estimates and risk assessments. Prospective information relates to events and actions that have not yet occurred and may never occur. We do not provide any assurance on the assumptions and achievability of prospective information.

The references to external sources or websites in the Report are not part of the sustainability information as included in the scope of our assurance engagement. We therefore do not provide assurance on this information.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of these matters.

### Directors' Responsibilities

Directors of Smurfit Kappa are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Report in accordance with the applicable criteria as described in the 'Reporting criteria' section of our Report, including the identification of stakeholders and the definition of material matters.

Directors of Smurfit Kappa are also responsible for selecting and applying the reporting criteria and for determining that these reporting criteria are suitable for the legitimate information needs of stakeholders, considering applicable law and regulations related to reporting. The choices made by the Directors regarding the scope of the Report and the reporting policy are summarized on page 130 of the Report.

Furthermore, the Directors are responsible for such internal controls as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Report is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Our responsibilities for the assurance engagement of the Report

Our responsibility is to plan and perform the assurance engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate assurance evidence for our conclusion.

Our assurance engagement is aimed to obtain a limited level of assurance to determine the plausibility of sustainability information. The procedures vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent, than for a reasonable assurance engagement. The level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially less than the assurance that is obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement is performed.

We apply the 'Nadere Voorschriften Kwaliteitssystemen' (NVKS, Regulations for Quality management systems) and accordingly maintain a comprehensive system of quality management including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

## Limited Assurance Report of the Independent Auditor continued

Our assurance engagement included among others:

- Performing an analysis of the external environment and obtaining an understanding of relevant sustainability themes and issues, and the characteristics of the company;
- Evaluating the appropriateness of the criteria applied, their consistent application and related disclosures in the Report. This includes the evaluation of the company's materiality assessment and the reasonableness of estimates made by the Management of Smurfit Kappa plc;
- Obtaining through inquiries a general understanding of the internal control environment, the reporting processes, the information systems and the entity's risk assessment process relevant to the preparation of the sustainability information, without testing the operating effectiveness of controls;
- Identifying areas of the Report where misleading or unbalanced information or a material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, is likely to arise. Designing and performing further assurance procedures aimed at determining the plausibility of the sustainability information responsive to this risk analysis. These procedures consisted amongst others:
  - Obtaining inquiries from management and relevant staff at corporate level responsible for the strategy, policy and results;
  - Obtaining inquiries from relevant staff responsible for providing the information for, carrying out internal control procedures over, and consolidating the data in the Report;
  - Determining the nature and extent of review procedures for the group components and locations. For this, the nature, extent and risk profile of these components are decisive. Based thereon we selected the components and locations to visit. The visits to Barbosa, Barranquilla, Cali Forestry, Verzuolo, Asti, Ania and Badia in Colombia and Italy are aimed at, on a local level, validating source data and evaluating the design and implementation of internal controls and validation procedures;
  - Obtaining assurance information that the Report reconciles with underlying records of Smurfit Kappa;
  - Reviewing, on a limited test basis, relevant internal and external documentation; and
  - Performing an analytical review of the data and trends.
- Considering the overall presentation and balanced content of the sustainability information;
- Evaluating the presentation, structure and content of the Report; and
- Considering whether the Report as a whole, including the disclosures, reflects the purpose of the reporting criteria used.

### **Amstelveen**

KPMG Accountants N.V.

### **D.A.C.A.J. Landesz Campen RA**

Partner

15 March 2024