

Supplementary Information



+32 bilhões de dólares de vendas líquidas

~100.000 colaboradores

63 Fábricas de papel

~123.000 toneladas de florestas

15 milhões de toneladas de papel de fibra reciclada

40 países

~24 milhões de toneladas de capacidade de produção de papel

+500 instalações de conversão

About This Report

The information in this report covers the activities of Smurfit Westrock for the 2025 calendar year, unless otherwise stated.

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 with their sustainability targets.

This report provides Smurfit Westrock's disclosure to comply with the Company's obligations under the Non-Financial Reporting Directive and under UKLR 14.3.24R. This report has been prepared with reference to the GRI Standard 2021.

The Company's progress on relevant sustainability metrics and matters are reported separately at the end of the three sections: Planet, People and Communities, and Impactful Business.

This report contains data in the Metric System and U.S. Customary System units, reflecting the markets in which we operate. Please reference the disclaimer on page 120.

Acquisitions, Divestments and Closures

During 2025, Smurfit Westrock closed its: two converting operations in Germany, Monterrey paper mill in Mexico, Forney and St Paul paper mills in the U.S. Due to these closures, environmental data of these sites is not included in this report. We combined two converting operations in Ireland to one new operation. Following the Company's policy, the new plant(s) will be added to the global reporting from 2026 onwards.

Topics, Issues and Targets

The selection of topics and issues discussed in this report have been guided by the double materiality assessment that the Company conducted in 2024. The double materiality assessment has been prepared as part of the Company's preparation for the EU CSRD and in consideration of the current ESRS standards.

Smurfit Westrock's Better Planet Targets were announced and published as part of this report.

Reporting Guidelines, Data Collection and Metrics

Among the various references used for the development and identification of data included in this report, our reporting has been guided by the GRI Standards. Other metrics have been used where they are required for industry specific context. As this is the first year of combined reporting, no baseline data has been reported, but will be included in future reports, as applicable.

During 2025, we made significant progress integrating the two legacy companies (Smurfit Kappa and WestRock), including implementing a new sustainability data collection platform, expanding site level primary data reporting, and aligning reporting policies, definitions, and processes across the combined company.

As this is the first year of combined reporting, certain data collection, reporting, and integration challenges remain and may affect the completeness, consistency, and comparability of certain metrics included in the report. Some data continues to be sourced from multiple systems, and certain non-energy data for non-mill operations could not yet be captured consistently across all locations. In addition, data maturity varies across the combined organization, particularly where legacy WestRock operations were incorporated into new reporting processes. Accordingly, the sustainability metrics in this report should be considered in the context of these ongoing integration efforts.

Data

Every effort has been made to provide data that is as accurate as possible. Environmental emission factors are gathered through a Company wide IT based reporting system, and calculation methods have been established using a combination of international, governmental, and industry and the Company's reporting protocols.

GHG data is calculated using the World Resources Institute (WRI) GHG Protocol and includes combustion sources only. Scope 1 fugitive methane emissions from company owned landfills are currently excluded from our emissions inventory. We believe existing default emission factors available (e.g. US EPA) may not be representative of actual emissions from pulp and paper industry landfills and may, in some cases, overstate their significance. We continue to work with industry partners to better understand landfill methane emissions and refine our methodology over time.

Location-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using readily available third party emission factors for purchased electricity and steam. Market based Scope 2 emissions differ because they reflect renewable electricity purchases, supplier specific factors, and the creation or sale of unbundled renewable energy attributes, including RECs and Guarantees of Origin (GoOs). Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are reported as CO₂e and include CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O.

Unless otherwise noted and as applicable, all data indicators are reported using the metric system. Data expressed in tonnes is measured in dry tonnes, except waste related data, which is measured in wet tonnes, and virgin fiber related data, which is measured in green tonnes. Definitions and calculation methodologies for performance indicators can be found in the Glossary on pages 137–144.

Throughout this report, certain sustainability metrics are presented by region to provide additional insight into the Company's operations. Regional results may not be directly comparable due to differences in production volumes, product mix, mill configuration, virgin versus recycled fiber operations, local regulatory or permit requirements, energy sources, water availability, and other operational factors. These factors may impact the comparability of sustainability metrics across our regions and with industry peers.

Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this document may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

Data Boundaries

Unless otherwise stated, the reporting boundary for environmental metrics is Smurfit Westrock's global manufacturing operations as of December 31, 2025. For water, waste and air emission (including SO_x, NO_x, and Particulate matter) metrics, the reporting boundary is limited to mill operations, as these facilities account for the majority of these impacts. Total direct energy use, purchased electricity, and Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions cover 100% of global manufacturing operations.

The reporting boundary for social indicators is Smurfit Westrock's total employee population as of December 31, 2025. Unless otherwise stated, each social indicator covers 100% of employees for the applicable year.

Scope 3

Smurfit Westrock's Scope 3 emissions inventory is calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and includes all operations across all regions. Primary internal data is used where available. Where primary data is not available, industry average data is used.

Using a 1% threshold of total Scope 3 emissions Smurfit Westrock has deemed the following categories as relevant: purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy related activities, upstream and downstream transportation, waste generated in operations, processing of sold products, business travel, employee commuting and end of life of sold products. The following categories have been excluded because they are not considered relevant to the business: upstream leased assets, use of sold products, downstream leased assets, franchises, and investments.

Smurfit Westrock's calculation methodologies are selected based on data availability and consistent with the GHG Protocol. Our custom built Scope 3 tool leverages a combination of spend based data, average data method, and fuel based data. Estimates are only applied when all other data options are not available.

Assurance

As outlined on pages 96-97, The Sustainability Committee of the Board has the responsibility to provide strategic guidance and support to management in the implementation of Smurfit Westrock's Sustainability Strategy.

For this 2025 Sustainability Report, the Company engaged KPMG to provide independent external limited assurance for the entire report.

The independent accountants' assurance report can be found on pages 146-149.

Forward-Looking Statements. This report is intended to highlight some of the Company’s sustainability efforts during the year ended December 31, 2025; it is not a comprehensive description or representation of all of the Company’s sustainability activities during that time. This report includes forward-looking statements, including statements concerning expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance and underlying assumptions, among others. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this report are forward-looking statements. Inclusion of information in this report may be based on a variety of standards, frameworks, and considerations and is not an indication that the subject or information is material to our business, strategy, outlook, operating results, or financial condition or for SEC purposes or material as it relates to our impact on other parties or sustainability matters. Although we believe that the expectations and assumptions reflected in these statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements are subject to many risks and uncertainties, including changes in consumer demands and legal and regulatory requirements, changes in business strategy, and the risk factors that we identify in our filings with the SEC, and actual results may differ materially from the results discussed in such forward-looking statements. We undertake no duty to update publicly any forward-looking statement that we may make, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by applicable law, regulation or other competent legal authority. Historical, current, and forward-looking sustainability-related statements may be based on standards for measuring progress that are still developing, internal controls and processes that continue to evolve, and assumptions that are subject to change in the future, including net zero standards and pathways and the sustainability or recyclable content of our products.

In addition, our sustainability initiatives and/or goals, if any, are aspirational and may change. Statements regarding our initiatives and/or goals are not guarantees or promises that they will be met and are not intended to create legal rights. In some cases, we may determine to adjust our commitments, goals or targets or establish new ones to reflect changes in our business, operations or plans.

Product Information. Learn more about our products, including sustainability standards, certifications, and specifications, on the product pages of our websites at smurfitwestrock.com/products and smurfitwestrock.com/sustainability/download-centre.

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (‘TCFD’)

Our disclosures are consistent with the recommendations of the TCFD and should be read in conjunction with the climate section of this report on pages 30-37. Further information can be found on our website at smurfitwestrock.com/sustainability. In addition, as part of our reporting process, we have considered the recommendations outlined in the Financial Reporting Council (‘FRC’) reports, ‘CRR Thematic review of TCFD disclosures and climate in the financial statements’ and ‘CRR Thematic review of climate-related metrics and targets’. We expect that certain aspects of our disclosure will further develop and evolve over time. Over the course of 2026 and beyond we expect to:

- continue to develop our strategy and transition plan towards our 2030 target and net zero ambition;
- continue our preparation for our CSRD reporting;
- continued evolution of our Scope 3 understanding and strategy;
- exploring having our climate targets science based validated; and
- further develop our understanding of the climate risks and opportunities for our organization.

Smurfit Westrock TCFD Index

Area	Recommended Disclosures	Source	Page(s)/Section
Governance			
Disclose the organisation’s governance around climate related risks and opportunities.	a) Describe the board’s oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	ISAR 2025 SR 2025	ISAR: 41-52 SR: 96-97
	b) Describe management’s role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	SR 2025	SR: 98
Strategy			
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.	SR 2025	SR: 122-128
	b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation’s businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	SR 2025	SR: 122-128
	c) Describe the resilience of the organisation’s strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	SR 2025	SR: 30-37, 122-128
Risk Management			
Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	a) Describe the organisation’s processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	ISAR 2025 SR 2025	ISAR: 17-29, 32-36 SR: 129
	b) Describe the organisation’s processes for managing climate-related risks.	ISAR 2025 SR 2025	ISAR: 17-29, 32-36 SR: 129
	c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation’s overall risk management.	SR 2025	SR: 129
Metrics and Targets			
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.	SR 2025	SR: 35-37, 47, 50, 52-53, 57, 110, 113, 129
	b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (‘GHG’) emissions, and the related risks.	SR 2025	SR: 35-37, 110, 129
	c) Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	SR 2025	SR: 8-9, 129

ISAR – Irish Statutory Annual Report
SR – Sustainability Report

Climate Risks and Opportunities

The Company has a formal risk identification and assessment methodology to evaluate risks and opportunities, the outcomes of which are documented in a Risk Register. This Risk Register is regularly reviewed and presented to the Board. Climate change is explicitly considered within the Company's identified risks. Further information is available in the Smurfit Westrock Annual Report 2025, pages 31-32.

Understanding Climate Risks and Opportunities for Smurfit Westrock

Smurfit Westrock recognises climate change as a strategic concern and continues to deepen its understanding of its present and future direct and indirect impacts.

For Smurfit Westrock climate change risk is expected to present itself either through physical risks or transition risks. Physical risks are those arising from the increasing severity and frequency of climate and weather-related events such as flooding. Transition risks are those which could result from the process of adjustment towards a lower carbon economy such as the development of policy and regulation and shifting societal preferences.

An initial high level identification of physical and transition risks along with opportunities have been identified and assessed by Smurfit Westrock and we expect this to evolve in the coming years.

Opportunities and Risks

Climate change presents certain opportunities and risks for our business.

An initial assessment of the Company's transition and physical risks along with opportunities have been carried out in conjunction with senior Smurfit Westrock representatives, external advisors, and supported by climate scenario modelling analysis. We expect this to evolve in the coming years, with the benefit of deeper insights and the ongoing changes and developments in this area.

Smurfit Westrock has identified opportunities arising out of climate change to leverage its full cycle value chain and global operating model.

In line with the identified key risks, the opportunities represent areas of strategic, operational and financial focus for Smurfit Westrock in the medium to long-term.

In several areas, the identification of the opportunity is linked to capital investment programs and medium to long-term strategic planning. In our capital allocation plan, we take into account which investments we expect will be needed to realise our scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction target.

The tables on pages 125-128 outline some of the key transition and physical risks as well as opportunities which have been identified and assessed, and which form a baseline for Smurfit Westrock to develop further in the years ahead.

A high-level impact assessment has been used to measure residual risks based on identified mitigation actions, their timeframes, and their potential financial impact on our business. The analysis undertaken demonstrates that Smurfit Westrock's climate risk profile is not defined by catastrophic disruption, but by how effectively Smurfit Westrock manages cost, positioning, and resilience over the next 10–15 years. This is consistent with a business that is already transition-aware and innovation-led.

Certain jurisdictions in which we have manufacturing facilities or other investments have already taken actions to address climate change. While we have U.S. facilities subject to existing GHG permitting and reporting requirements, the impact of these requirements has not been material to date. We also operate in countries that have already adopted GHG emissions trading schemes or other regulatory programs. Other countries in which we conduct business, including China, European Union member states and India, have set GHG reduction targets in accordance with the Paris Agreement, which established a framework for reducing global GHG emissions.

We have systems in place for tracking GHG emissions from our facilities, and we monitor developments in climate-related laws, regulations, and policies to assess the potential impact of such developments on the results of our operations, financial conditions, cash flows, and disclosure obligations. Compliance with climate related laws and regulations may require future expenditures to meet GHG emission reduction obligations. Also, we may be required to make capital and other investments to reduce our traditional fossil fuel usage, such as fuel oil and coal, with lower carbon alternatives, such as biomass and natural gas.

Understanding Time Horizons

The timeframes used in the categorisation of risks are defined as:

- Short term (0-1 year): Acting now, using latest technology in key processes (where feasible), progressive improvement, and renewable electricity procurement, and continuous improvement.

- Medium term (>1yr-5 years): Strategic investment projects to replace high emitting assets, progressive improvement, leveraging best available technology in key processes (where feasible), and fostering collaboration across the value chain. Aligns with transition assumptions, decarbonization commitments, financial disclosure cycles (TCFD, CSRD) customer specification shifts, multi-year capex decision processes.
- Long term (> 5 years): Through collaborative projects and partnerships, executing controlled trials of new and emerging technology to understand the feasibility and cost of implementation beyond 2030. Whilst uncertainty increases, assessing transition risk over the longer term can help to assess Smurfit Westrock's resilience to assumed 'direction of travel' for low carbon technology, the regulatory environment and market changes.

These plans are expected to be financed by a combination of operational and capital expenditures and supported by the Company's Green Finance Framework.

Disclosure of Impacts On and By the Business

There are certain climate change related risks that could have an impact on our business including:

- extreme weather patterns may affect our operations and supply chain, potentially impacting the availability of natural raw materials such as forest based products, and water, driving increased carbon regulation and taxation, and energy availability and affordability; and
- drought, flooding and local restrictions on water usage (to address water scarcity) which may limit our access to water.

As outlined in the Governance section, the Sustainability Committee reviews, as applicable, the Company's efforts to integrate sustainability related matters, including climate change and greenhouse gas emissions management, into the Company's sustainability strategy and if applicable, operations. This review includes strategic capital expenditure projects and their emissions reduction impact when significant.

We believe that combating climate change will only be achieved by a global effort, across societal stakeholders. The Capi Forest Fiber Industry 2050 Roadmap to a low-carbon bioeconomy shows a CO₂ reduction of 50%-60% compared with 1990 levels is possible for our sector, based on available and emerging technologies. To reach an industry reduction of 80% or more by 2050, breakthrough technologies will need to be available sooner. We play our part, for example, by testing new technologies, such as our hydrogen project in our Saillat

paper mill in France, our geothermal project in the Netherlands and Germany, and our heat pump trial in the Czech Republic. We have also signed VPPAs for renewable solar electricity in North America and Argentina, which reduces our Scope 2 emissions with purchased power. Our participation in industry associations and other groups enables us to track emerging climate related legislation that could impact the Company.

Smurfit Westrock's process for identifying and assessing risk is based upon a standardized approach to risk identification, assessment and review with a clear focus on mitigating factors and assignment of responsibility to risk owners.

Each individual risk identified is assessed based upon potential impact and likelihood of occurrence criteria. The likelihood of occurrence is based upon the probability of the risk occurring using percentage thresholds from remote up to probable.

The impact of enterprise risk, which includes climate, on cost is measured based upon applicable percentage thresholds of the Company's adjusted EBITDA which for 2025 was USD \$4,939 million. Reputational impact is also considered.

Smurfit Westrock defines substantive impact as significant financial, strategic or reputational damage that forces us to change our business strategy significantly either locally or as a Company. Substantive impact and other impacts as discussed in this section and the report is for sustainability reporting purposes and is different from the materiality assessment used in connection with our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ('SEC') or other mandatory requirements. Issues deemed to be significant, substantive and/ or material topics for the purposes of this report, and disclosures related to those topics therein, may not be considered material for SEC reporting purposes or other mandatory reporting requirements.

Business Resilience to Climate Related Risks and Opportunities

In addition to developing our own emission reduction targets, during 2025 we carried out an assessment of the opportunities and risks posed by climate change. The assessment was developed through an internal climate workshop which was supported by an expert third party, reviewing climate risk and opportunities for Smurfit Westrock. This workshop was supported by a climate scenario analysis project which covered all the Company's operating sites. Together with the climate workshop the analysis allowed the Company to assess the impact on its assets due to both physical and transition risks, understand the potential changes over time, understand the impacts of climate beyond its immediate operating base, and explore climate related opportunities.

The sites were modelled to identify the climate risk in the historical baseline, as well as under future climate scenarios, known as Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs). The scenarios included SSP1- 2.6, SSP2-4.5, SSP3-7.0 and SSP2-8.5. These model the potential impact on assets from physical and transitional risks in 10-year increments.

The physical perils considered: coastal flooding, riverine flood, flash flood, inland flood, extreme rainfall, drought, temperature extremes, water stress, wildfire and tropical cyclone. The transition risk modelling considered: reputational damage, new technology, markets carbon pricing, and current and emerging regulation.

From the physical risks: Extreme weather events will continue to impact geographies. Acute risks at Smurfit Westrock locations are not projected to significantly increase due to climate. Chronic risk is projected to increase with more extended periods of extreme heat and drought conditions This is consistent with the location and type of assets analysed. The results of the assessment indicated that the proportion of asset value at risk was low under SSP1.

From the transition risks: Workshop input reinforced that the residual risk remains low reflecting Smurfit Westrock’s resilience, innovation profile, and alignment with customer and regulatory pathways observed to date.

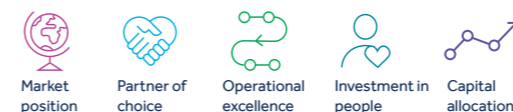
The risks and opportunities reviewed as part of the workshop were assessed individually in terms of impact and likelihood, aligned with the Company’s ERM program.

A summary of the risks and opportunities reviewed as part of this workshop are included in the climate risk and opportunities table on pages 125-128. The risks and opportunities were assessed across time horizons and against an ERM aligned methodology ranging from ‘minor’ to ‘high’. No transition risk or opportunity was assessed as having an impact above ‘minor’ in the short to medium-term, and above low in the long-term. No physical risk was assessed as having an impact of above ‘low’ in the short to medium-term, with one risk ‘risk of property damage /increased costs/ business disruption due to drought and/or extreme heat’ assessed as having a moderate impact in the long-term.

Given the lack of certainty beyond the short to medium term this is expected to evolve in the coming years as further insights are gained, and the area continues to develop.

Our physical and transitional risks have been explained in the table on pages 125-128 of this report.

Strategic Priorities



Physical Risks

Risk Type and Description	Our Response
<p>Chronic Climate related chronic shortages in availability, and increased cost, of raw materials.</p> <p>Link to Strategic Priority: Market position</p> <p>Horizon: Medium and Long Term</p>	<p>Smurfit Westrock operations rely on raw materials that are key for the production of paper-based packaging. Climate change and abnormal weather patterns may create chronic shortages in availability or supply of such materials that could cause loss of yield, interruptions to business and constraints on the supply of these critical materials.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sourcing strategy is in place that balances the local and global provision of materials to support the constant availability of raw materials and supports supply chain resilience. • Smurfit Westrock’s integrated model insulates the Company from certain key raw material supply constraints as the raw material supply is under direct control of the Company. • Continual process optimisation which in turn results in a lower material need. • Continual research into alternative and/or new materials to use as substitutes for its key materials to support the resilience of its supply chain and business operations. • Investment in research and development to increase drought resistance of the Company’s forestry assets. • Monitoring of fibre availability and harvesting conditions.
<p>Chronic Risk of property damage /increased costs/ business disruption due to drought and/or extreme heat.</p> <p>Link to Strategic Priority: Operational excellence</p> <p>Horizon: Medium and Long Term</p>	<p>Changing climate patterns such as changes in mean temperature, precipitation, humidity, or increased incidence of drought; physical and financial risk to sites, assets, and operations from more frequent or severe drought and extreme heat, leading to physical damage to our facilities, higher maintenance and insurance costs, and unplanned downtime.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational contingency plans in place in our sites in the event of a site business interruption. • Ongoing investments to manage the sites exposure to these risks including appropriate adaptation strategies. • Climate scenario analysis for operating sites.

Strategic Priorities



Transition Risks

Risk Type and Description	Our Response
<p>Chronic Risk of increased costs due to changing customer demands and / or reduction in market share through competitor innovation and failing to meet customer demands.</p> <p>Link to Strategic Priority: Market position</p> <p>Horizon: Long-term</p>	<p>Financial and competitive impacts if customers shift toward lower-carbon or more sustainable products and services faster than Smurfit Westrock can adapt, allowing competitors to win share with more innovative, climate-aligned offerings.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with customers around carbon and circularity expectations. Smurfit Westrock has an active research and development strategy that reviews the performance requirements of its packaging to meet the demands of its customers' supply chains and how different environmental conditions could impact this performance. Proprietary tools such as SupplySmart are used to ensure Smurfit Westrock's products meet or exceed the supply chain requirements of its customers. Product characteristics are considered in Smurfit Westrock's design process, matching this to customer requirements and their respective supply chain challenges. Smurfit Westrock has a customer-centred approach to understand the needs and requirements necessary to provide a sustainable, fit-for-purpose packaging solution. Through ongoing research and development in its products, the Company aims to continuously improve the durability and life cycle of its products with innovation and research programs.
<p>Technology Risk that adoption of low carbon technology will fail to yield expected return on investment.</p> <p>Link to Strategic Priority: Operational excellence</p> <p>Horizon: Medium and long-term</p>	<p>Risk that investments in low-carbon technologies underperform due to higher-than-expected implementation or operating costs, lack of relevance for customers, technological underperformance, rapid obsolescence, or operational disruption negatively impacting the Company's financial performance.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonization strategy covers a number of approaches such as biomass boilers, electrification, geo-thermal and CHP plants. Optionality in solutions allows for right solution for local markets but leveraging experience of Smurfit Westrock sites across the globe. Controlled trials of new and/ or emerging technologies. Collaborative projects that share the risk of execution. Maintaining awareness of local/ regional support mechanisms that support decarbonization such as government grants or other support schemes.

Transition Risks

Risk Type and Description	Our Response
<p>Technology Reduced energy grid stability/power outages negatively impacting delivery of customer services.</p> <p>Link to Strategic Priority: Market position</p> <p>Horizon: Medium and long-term</p>	<p>Potential disruption to operations and customer services if climate-related stresses on the electricity grid led to more frequent or prolonged power outages at key sites.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased energy independence through on-site generation. Broadening of green energy sourcing. Processes in place to evaluate individual plants' grid risks and identify back-up options for locations at higher risks of energy interruptions.
<p>Reputational Reputation damage and subsequent reduction in market share, through failure to reduce GHG emissions and/or failure to convey sustainability differentiators.</p> <p>Link to Strategic Priority: Market position</p> <p>Horizon: Medium and long-term</p>	<p>Reputational and commercial risk if stakeholders perceive Smurfit Westrock as a climate laggard due to limited emissions reductions, weak disclosures, or poor communication of our sustainability performance and strengths.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued implementation of Better Planet Packaging initiative to ensure Company's sustainability credentials on product and process are properly communicated. Continued progress in sustainability and alignment and certification by external standard bodies where possible. Engagement with customers and investors to understand how we are perceived. Increased collaboration with research institutions such as universities and think tanks can further increase the visibility of Smurfit Westrock as a leader in innovation and sustainability.
<p>Legal Potential increases in operating costs driven by new or higher carbon taxes on direct emissions, purchased energy, and carbon-intensive inputs.</p> <p>Link to Strategic Priority: Market position</p> <p>Horizon: Long-term</p>	<p>We may incur additional compliance costs and burdens resulting from the enactment of laws and regulations aimed at reducing carbon emissions, which could take the form of cap-and-trade, carbon taxes or a greenhouse gas ("GHG") reduction mandate, reducing profitability margins if not offset by efficiency or pricing changes.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHG decarbonization strategy supported by public targets. Regular monitoring of regulatory and policy trends in the countries where we operate to identify changes in the regulatory environment that could impact the company.

Strategic Priorities



Opportunities

Risk Type and Description	Our Response
<p>Markets Increased market share through favourable competitive positioning to respond to changing customer demands.</p> <p>Link to Strategic Priority: Market position</p> <p>Horizon: Long-term</p>	<p>Potential to grow revenue and market share by anticipating and meeting evolving customer expectations for low-carbon, resilient and sustainable products, and services ahead of competitors.</p> <p>Action to Maximize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued implementation of Better Planet Packaging initiative to ensure Company’s sustainability credentials on product and process are properly communicated. Continued progress in sustainability and alignment and certification by external standard bodies where possible. Engagement with customers and investors to understand their value drivers so we can align where feasible. Continue disciplined approach to consideration of possible acquisitions, investments, and other opportunities.
<p>Technology Build market share from cost effective / early adoption of low carbon technology.</p> <p>Link to Strategic Priority: Market position</p> <p>Horizon: Medium and long-term</p>	<p>Lower operating costs and attract new customers by being an early and cost-efficient adopter of low-carbon technologies, differentiating our offering and improving price competitiveness.</p> <p>Action to Maximize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of decarbonization strategies that allow for regional differences, supported by expert third parties where feasible (see RPC cluster case study on page 34). Controlled trials of new and/ or emerging technologies. Collaborative projects that share the risk of execution. Maintaining awareness of local/ regional support mechanisms that support decarbonization such as government grants or other support schemes.
<p>Reputational Enhance brand value and reputation through adoption of measures to improve resilience to disruption and reduce GHGs.</p> <p>Link to Strategic Priority: Partner of choice</p> <p>Horizon: Medium and long-term</p>	<p>Opportunity to strengthen brand, stakeholder trust, and customer loyalty by clearly demonstrating action to reduce GHG emissions and improve resilience to climate-related disruption.</p> <p>Action to Maximize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued implementation of Better Planet Packaging initiative to ensure Company’s sustainability credentials on product and process are properly communicated. Continued progress in sustainability and alignment and certification by external standard bodies where possible. Engagement with customers and investors to understand their value drivers so we can align where feasible.

Risk Management

The Company has a formal enterprise risk management ('ERM') program that facilitates the identification and management of risks, including, a framework to determine the nature and extent of the principal risks it is willing to accept to achieve its strategic objectives. Climate related risk is integrated into our overall ERM framework. The process includes a company-wide risk assessment with input from leaders across the business, with geographic and functional diversity, as well as review of the Risk Register by subject matter experts to identify principal risks. Climate change and environmental laws and regulations are principal risks for the Company. The Board provides oversight of risk management processes. The Board performs this function and by also delegating to its standing committees, each of which meets regularly and reports back to the Board. The risk oversight committees are listed in the Governance section of the Irish Statutory Annual Report 2025.

In addition, the Company has a climate change risks and opportunities register aligned with the risks and opportunities in this section of the report. The process to develop the register involved input from Smurfit Westrock participants from across the business, with geographic and functional diversity. Interactive risk workshops were used to facilitate the identification of climate risks and opportunities, producing an initial climate risk register for the Company. The register will be reviewed and updated as necessary on an ongoing basis.

Furthermore, the Company is further developing its sustainable and responsible sourcing program. Developing more sustainable supply chains in collaboration with our suppliers helps us manage risks and costs and deliver on our sustainability goals.

Metrics and Targets

Smurfit Westrock has published Better Planet Targets aimed at further reducing its environmental footprint, strengthening support for the communities in which it operates. These targets, announced and included in this report, build on the strong sustainability foundations of both legacy companies. The Sustainability targets including Climate change can be found in this report on pages 8-9, including the standards reference, scope, boundary, and measurement methods applied.

All our metrics and data are disclosed in this report, covering, Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, together with an update on electricity usage, grid supply, fossil fuel and biofuels consumption, water, waste, raw material, and social data. Read more in this report on pages 22-97 and in our first company’s CDP response during 2025.

Relevant material metrics and data have been assured in this report, as specified. For more information, see the Assurance Reports of the Independent Auditors on pages 146-149 of this report.

GRI Index

Universal Standard

GRI Standard Number	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title and Description	Source/comment	Page (s)
GRI 2: General Disclosures				
The Organization and Its Reporting Practices				
GRI 2	GRI 2:1	Organizational details	SR	Cover, inside front cover, back cover
GRI 2	GRI 2:2	Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting	SR	Inside front cover, 118-120
GRI 2	GRI 2:3	Reporting period, frequency and contact point	SR	Inside front cover, 118-120 This report covers the period of 1.1-31.12.2025 unless otherwise mentioned
GRI 2	GRI 2:4	Restatements of information	SR	118-120
GRI 2	GRI 2:5	External assurance	SR	146-149
Activities and Workers				
GRI 2	GRI 2:6	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	SR	1-21
GRI 2	GRI 2:7	Employees	SR Data partially incomplete based on gender and region breakdown.	66, 74, 111
GRI 2	GRI 2:8	Workers who are not employees	SR	66, 111 (footnote)
Governance				
GRI 2	GRI 2:9	Governance structure and composition	ISAR / PS	41-52 / 14, 21, 29-31
GRI 2	GRI 2:10	Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	ISAR / PS	41-42, 46, 48, 50 / 12-25, 34, 36, 94-99
GRI 2	GRI 2:11	Chair of the highest governance body	ISAR	44, 46
GRI 2	GRI 2:12	Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	ISAR	46-52
GRI 2	GRI 2:13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	ISAR / SR	41-52 / 96-98
GRI 2	GRI 2:14	Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	ISAR / PS / SR / Website	48 / 35 / 4-5, 96-98 / smurfitwestrock.com/about/corporate-governance
GRI 2	GRI 2:15	Conflicts of interest	ISAR	44-45
GRI 2	GRI 2:16	Communication of critical concerns	ISAR / SR	47 / 67-68, 99-100
GRI 2	GRI 2:17	Collective knowledge of highest governance body	ISAR / PS / SR	41-42 / 8, 15-25 / 98
GRI 2	GRI 2:18	Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	ISAR / PS	41-42, 47-48 / 38
GRI 2	GRI 2:19	Remuneration policies	ISAR / PS	47-48, 121-123, 126 / 40-61
GRI 2	GRI 2:20	Process to determine remuneration	ISAR / PS	47-48, 121-123, 126 / 40-61
Strategy, Policies and Practices				
GRI 2	GRI 2:22	Statement of sustainable development strategy	SR	4-5, 8-9, 20-21
GRI 2	GRI 2:23	Policy commitments	SR / Website	99-100, 102-103 / smurfitwestrock.com/about/corporate-governance/policies
GRI 2	GRI 2:24	Embedding policy commitments	SR / Website	99-100, 102-103 / smurfitwestrock.com/about/corporate-governance/policies
GRI 2	GRI 2:25	Processes to remediate negative impacts	SR	66-68, 99-100
GRI 2	GRI 2:26	Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	SR	66-68
GRI 2	GRI 2:27	Compliance with laws and regulations	SR	66-68, 99-100, 102-103
GRI 2	GRI 2:28	Membership associations	SR	91, 101-102
Stakeholder Engagement				
GRI 2	GRI 2:29	Approach to stakeholder engagement	SR	91, 101-102
GRI 2	GRI 2:30	Collective bargaining agreements	AR / SR Data partially incomplete - the share of employees represented by unions not available.	17 / 67
GRI 3: Material Topics				
Disclosures on Material Topics				
GRI 3	GRI 3:1	Process to determine material topics	SR	18-19
GRI 3	GRI 3:2	List of material topics	SR	19
GRI 3	GRI 3:3	Management of material topics	SR	24-107

GRI Index

Category: Economic

GRI Standard Number	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title and Description	Source/Comment	Page (s)
GRI201: Economic Performance				
GRI 201	GRI 201:1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	AR	49-75
GRI 201	GRI 201:2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	SR 202:2 iii and v; incomplete data at the moment. The data will become available as our TCFD evolves.	122-129
GRI 201	GRI 201:3	Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	ISAR / AR / SR	73, 98-104 / 65 / 67, 75
GRI 202: Market Presence				
GRI 202	GRI 202:1	Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	SR Data partially incomplete- the ratio of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage data not available.	70, 75
GRI 202	GRI 202:2	Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	SR Data partially incomplete- quantitative data not available.	71-73, 75
GRI 203: Indirect Economics Impacts				
GRI 203	GRI 203:1	Infrastructure investments and services supported	Omitted 203:1c: not applicable to our industry	
GRI 203	GRI 203:2	Significant indirect economic impacts	AR	49-75
GRI 204: Procurement Practices				
GRI 204	GRI 204:1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	SR	104-107, 113
GRI 205: Anti-Corruption				
GRI 205	GRI 205:1	Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	ISAR / SR	18, 32-35 / 67-68, 99 Our Code of Conduct covers anti-corruption
GRI 205	GRI 205:2	Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	ISAR / SR	18, 32-35 / 67-68, 99 Our Code of Conduct covers anti-corruption
GRI 205	GRI 205:3	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	SR	67-68, 99 Our Code of Conduct covers anti-corruption
GRI 206: Anti-Competitive Behavior				
GRI 206	GRI 206:1	Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	ISAR / PS / SR/Code of Conduct	18, 32-35 / 39 / 67-68, 99 Our Code of Conduct covers anti-corruption
GRI 207: Tax				
GRI 207	GRI 207:1	Approach to tax	ISAR / SR	12, 28, 61, 72, 107-111, 134 / 102-103
GRI 207	GRI 207:2	Tax governance, control, and risk management	ISAR / SR	12, 28, 61, 72, 107-111, 134 / 102-103
GRI 207	GRI 207:3	Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax	AR	28
GRI 207	GRI 207:4	Country-by-country reporting	Omitted: Data incomplete	

GRI Index

Category: Environmental

GRI Standard Number	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title and Description	Source/Comment	Page (s)
GRI 301: Materials				
GRI 301	GRI 301:1	Materials used by weight or volume	SR	2, 113
GRI 301	GRI 301:2	Recycled input materials used	SR	2, 16-17, 113
GRI 301	GRI 301:3	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials	Omitted: not applicable for our industry, SW produces packaging materials for other industries.	
GRI 302: Energy				
GRI 302	GRI 302:1	Energy consumption within the organization	SR	36, 110
GRI 302	GRI 302:2	Energy consumption outside of the organization	N/A	N/A
GRI 302	GRI 302:3	Energy intensity	SR	36, 110
GRI 302	GRI 302:4	Reduction of energy consumption	Not applicable in 2025: as this is the first year of combined reporting, no baseline data has been reported.	36, 110
GRI 302	GRI 302:5	Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	Omitted: not applicable for our industry, SW produces packaging materials for other industries.	
GRI 303: Water and Effluents				
GRI 303	GRI 303:1	Interactions with water as a shared resource	SR	28, 48-53
GRI 303	GRI 303:2	Management of water discharge-related impacts	SR	28, 48-53
GRI 303	GRI 303:3	Water withdrawal	SR	50, 52, 110
GRI 303	GRI 303:4	Water discharge	SR	52-53, 110
GRI 303	GRI 303:5	Water consumption	SR	48-53, 110
GRI 304: Biodiversity				
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	SR	41-43, 114-115
GRI 304	GRI 304:2	Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity	SR	41-43, 91-92, 95
GRI 304	GRI 304:3	Habitats protected or restored	SR	41-43, 114-115
GRI 304	GRI 304:4	IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	SR	41-43, 114-115
GRI 305: Emissions				
GRI 305	GRI 305:1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	SR	30-37, 110, 118
GRI 305	GRI 305:2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	SR	30-37, 110
GRI 305	GRI 305:3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	SR	37, 113
GRI 305	GRI 305:4	GHG emissions intensity	SR	30-37, 110
GRI 305	GRI 305:5	Reduction of GHG emissions	Not applicable in 2025: as this is the first year of combined reporting, no baseline data has been defined.	32-37, 54-55, 59-60, 114-118, 125
GRI 305	GRI 305:7	Nitrogen oxides (NO _x), sulfur oxides (SO _x), and other significant air emissions	SR	110
GRI 306: Waste				
GRI 306	GRI 306:1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	SR	54-57, 110
GRI 306	GRI 306:2	Management of significant waste-related impacts	SR	26-28, 54-57, 110
GRI 306	GRI 306:3	Waste generated	SR	54-57, 110
GRI 306	GRI 306:4	Waste diverted from disposal	SR Data partially incomplete onsite/offsite waste treatment not separately reported.	54-57, 110
GRI 306	GRI 306:5	Waste directed to disposal	SR Data partially incomplete onsite/offsite waste treatment not separately reported.	54-57, 110

GRI Index

Category: Social

GRI Standard Number	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title and Description	Source/Comment	Page (s)
GRI 401: Employment				
GRI 401	GRI 401:1	New employee hires and employee turnover	SR Data partially incomplete based on age group and gender.	74, 111
GRI 401	GRI 401:2	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	SR Global overview disclosed; for country specific data please connect with local HR	71-73, 75
GRI 401	GRI 401:3	Parental leave	SR Data partially incomplete based on age group, gender and region breakdown	111
GRI 402: Labor/Management Relations				
GRI 402	GRI 402:1	Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	SR	67
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety				
GRI 403	GRI 403:1	Occupational Health and Safety Management System	SR	76-78, 112
GRI 403	GRI 403:2	Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	SR	76-78
GRI 403	GRI 403:3	Occupational health services	SR	76-78
GRI 403	GRI 403:4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	SR	76-78
GRI 403	GRI 403:5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	SR	76-78, 112
GRI 403	GRI 403:6	Promotion of worker health	SR	76-78
GRI 403	GRI 403:7	Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	SR	76-78
GRI 403	GRI 403:8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	SR	76-78
GRI 403	GRI 403:9	Work-related injuries	SR Data partially incomplete based on non-employees.	76-78, 112
GRI 404: Training and Education				
GRI 404	GRI 404:1	Average hours of training per year per employee	SR Note: gender split not available due to lack of data	111
GRI 404	GRI 404:2	Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	SR	62, 70-73, 75
GRI 404	GRI 404:3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	SR 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	71-73, 75
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity				
GRI 405	GRI 405:1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	ISAR / PS / SR	42-43 / 8, 14-23 / 73-74, 111
GRI 406: Non-Discrimination				
GRI 406	GRI 406:1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	SR	68

GRI Index

Category: Social

GRI Standard Number	Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title and Description	Source/comment	Page (s)
GRI 408: Child Labor				
GRI 408	GRI 408:1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor	SR	67, 104-107
GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labor				
GRI 409	GRI 409:1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor	SR	67, 104-107
GRI 410: Security Practices				
GRI 410	GRI 410:1	Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	N/A	
GRI 411: Rights of Indigenous Peoples				
GRI 411	GRI 411:1	Incidents of violations involving rights of Indigenous peoples	SR	29, 43, 45-46,64,67,105
GRI 413: Local Communities				
GRI 413	GRI 413:1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	SR	17, 80-85
GRI 413	GRI 413:2	Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	SR	17, 80-85
GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment				
GRI 414	GRI 414:1	New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	SR	104-107
GRI 415: Public Policy				
GRI 415	GRI 415:1	Political contributions	SR	102
GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety				
GRI 416	GRI 416:1	Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories	SR	103
GRI 417: Marketing and Labeling				
GRI 417	GRI 417:3	Incidents of non-compliance concerning marketing communications	SR	99
GRI 418: Customer Privacy				
GRI 418	GRI 418:1	Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	SR	107

AR: Annual Report
 ISAR: Irish Statutory Annual Report
 PS: Proxy Statement

SASB Index

Code	Accounting Metric	Source	Page(s)
Topic: Greenhouse Gas Emissions			
RR-PP-110a.1	Gross global Scope 1 emissions	SR	35, 110
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	SR	8-9, 30-37
Topic: Air Quality			
RR-PP-120a.1	Air emissions of the following pollutants: 1 NO _x (excluding N ₂ O); 2 SO _x ; 3 Volatile organic compounds (VOCs); and 4 Particulate matter (PM), and (5) hazardous air 1. pollutants (HAPs)	SR NO _x , SO _x , 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	110
Topic: Energy Management			
RR-PP-130a.1	1 Total energy consumed; 2 Percentage grid electricity; 3 Percentage from biomass; and 4 Percentage from other renewable energy	SR	36, 110
Topic: Water Management			
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	SR	48-53, 110
RR-PP-140a.2	Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks	SR	28, 48-53
Topic: Supply Chain Management			
RR-PP-430a.1	Percentage of wood fiber sourced from: 1 Third-party certified forestlands and percentage to each standard; and 2 Meeting other fiber sourcing standards and percentage to each standards	SR	38-41, 113
RR-PP-430a.2	Amount of recycled and recovered fiber procured	SR	2, 38-41, 113

UN Global Compact

Smurfit Westrock became a supporter of the United Nations Global Compact ('UNGC'), a worldwide corporate citizenship initiative, in 2025. This builds on Smurfit Kappa's support which goes back to 2010.

Supporters of the UNGC promote 10 core principles in the areas of human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption. These principles are listed in the table below.

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

The Sustainability Report provides a number of examples of ongoing activities, as well as relevant key performance indicators, which illustrate Smurfit Westrock'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, labor and anti-corruption principles are presented in the Social Development section, while environmental performance indicators are reported in the Environment section. A complete GRI index can be found on pages 130-134 of this 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
Human Rights	
1 Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and RR-PP-110a.	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
Labor	
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 labor;	2:23; 2:26; 2:30; 3:1-3; 406:1; 408:1; 409:1
5 Businesses should uphold the effective abolition of child labor; 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
Environment	
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
Anti-corruption	
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

The glossary provided should be read in conjunction with this sustainability report to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the terms and concepts discussed. The glossary is for terms used within the report. For organizations and standards, it considers the description provided by the relevant organizations and standards.

Climate Change, Energy and Air Emissions

Bioeconomy - Smurfit Westrock 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.

Bioenergy - 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, steam, transportation fuels and products.

Biofuels - Fuels coming from biomass: wood rejects, bark, black liquor, pitch oil, certain parts of mixed waste and biogas produced during the anaerobic treatment of water.

Biomass - Biomass is an energy resource derived from plant- and algae-based material that includes crop waste, forest residues, purpose-grown grasses, woody energy crops, algae, industrial waste, sorted municipal solid waste, urban wood waste and food waste. Biomass is one of the main 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 medium term. It can also be used to produce valuable chemicals for manufacturing, as well as power to supply the grid.

Black liquor - Residue from pulping containing organic compounds (such as lignin). This residue is burned to produce energy and to recover the chemicals.

Byproduct - Secondary or incidental products deriving from the manufacturing process and are not the primary product. A byproduct can be marketable.

Carbon dioxide equivalent CO₂e - A measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their climate change potential (CCP). The CO₂e carbon dioxide equivalent for other emissions is derived by multiplying the amount of the emission by the associated CCP factor.

Carbon footprint - Carbon released to the atmosphere during the life cycle of a product from cradle to grave.

CHP - 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. Electricity from a CHP is called co-generated electricity while all other internal generation is expressed as self-generated.

Climate change - 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.

CO₂ biogenic - Carbon dioxide emitted when burning biofuels. This CO₂ is carbon neutral as it is removed from the atmosphere and stored in biomass within a short period of time.

CO₂e fossil - Carbon dioxide equivalent 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).

CO₂e indirect - Fossil carbon dioxide equivalent generated externally in the production of electricity, heat or steam purchased from the grid.

Energy efficiency - Energy efficiency is a way to track reduction of the amount of energy required to provide products and services.

European Union Emissions Trading System – EU ETS - EU ETS, 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.

Dust - 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. Ecoinvent is a life cycle inventory database for energy systems, materials, transports and chemicals. For our reporting purposes, the scope of dust only includes filterable particulate matters (PMs) that could be collected on a filter. If PMs are not measured, they are estimated based on fuel usage.

Fossil fuels - Fuels originating from non-renewable resources (coal, natural gas, oil, propane).

GHG emissions - 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.

GHG Protocol - GHG Protocol Corporate Standard provides standards and guidance for companies and other types of organizations preparing a GHG emissions inventory. It covers the accounting and reporting of the six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol.

Grid supply - Electricity purchased externally from a national or regional distribution network.

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) - Assessment of the sum of a product's effects (e.g. GHG emissions) at each step in its life cycle, including resource extraction, production, use and waste disposal.

Location-Based Method - This approach calculates emissions based on the average generation mix of the physical grid where the consumer is located. It treats all users on the same grid equally, regardless of their specific energy contracts. This method is useful for understanding a company's exposure to grid decarbonization and energy policy shifts.

Market-Based Method - This approach reflects emissions from electricity purposefully chosen by the organization. It accounts for the impact of procurement decisions, such as buying and selling of renewable energy. It also accounts for supplier-specific emissions factors when available.

Net zero - To achieve net zero emissions, we work towards achieving a state in which the activities at our operations in our gate to gate value chain result in no net impact on the climate from greenhouse gas emissions. The key effort for Smurfit Westrock is to move from fossil-based fuels to carbon neutral fuels and improve its energy efficiency.

NO_x - Mix of nitrogen oxides (NO and NO₂) calculated as NO₂ (nitrogen dioxide) coming from combustion of fuels. They can contribute to the acidification of soil and water. NO_x emissions are measured mainly by mills. Where NO_x is not measured, emissions are estimated from fuel consumption using the emission factors listed in the Ecoinvent database, NCASI or other sources.

Paris Agreement - 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.

Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs) - A core set of five SSP scenarios, namely SSP1–1.9, SSP1–2.6, SSP2–4.5, SSP3–7.0 and SSP5–8.5, was selected in the AR6 WGI report to fill certain gaps identified in the RCPs. To explore and investigate climate futures, climate change projections; the scenarios are developed using sets of different input projections. These consist of sets of projections of greenhouse gas emissions, aerosols or aerosol precursor emissions, land use change, and concentrations designed to facilitate evaluation of a large climate space and enable climate modelling experiments.

Sequestration - Carbon sequestration describes the long-term storage of carbon dioxide or other forms of carbon to either mitigate or defer global warming and avoid climate change.

SO_x - Mix of sulphur oxides calculated as SO₂ coming from combustion of fuels. Sulphur dioxide contributes to the acidification of soil and water. SO_x emissions are measured mainly by the mills. Where SO_x is not measured, emissions are estimated from fuel consumption using the emission factors listed in the Ecoinvent database, NCASI or other sources.

Organizations

Asociación de Corrugadores del Caribe Centro y Sur América ('ACCCSA') - Organization 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.

Aqueduct - Aqueduct is a data platform run by the World Resources Institute (WRI), an environmental research organization. Aqueduct is comprised of tools that help companies, governments, and civil society understand and respond to water risks – such as water stress, variability from season to season, pollution, and water access. Aqueduct's tools use open source, peer reviewed data to map water risks such as floods, droughts and stress.

CDP - CDP (formerly the 'Carbon Disclosure Project') is an organization based in the United Kingdom that encourages large corporations from the world's major economies to disclose their greenhouse gas emissions and climate change strategies.

Cepi - Cepi, the Confederation of European Paper Industries. It is a non-profit organization representing the European pulp and paper industry.

CERFLOR - CERFLOR is the Brazilian Forest Certification Program that promotes sustainable forest management and was developed within the framework of the National System of Metrology, Standardization and Industrial Quality – Sinmetro. It ensures forestry practices meet national and international sustainability standards and is recognized by PEFC.

Consumer Goods Forum - The only organization that brings consumer goods retailers and manufacturers together globally, it is a CEO led organization that helps the world's retailers and consumer goods manufacturers to collaborate, alongside other key stakeholders, to secure consumer trust and drive positive change, including greater efficiency. With a global reach, CEO leadership and focus on retailer-manufacturer collaboration, its mission is to drive positive change and help address key challenges impacting the industry, including environmental and social sustainability, health, food safety and product data accuracy. This global network brings together some 400 members (retailers, manufacturers and service providers) operating in over 100 countries.

CSDDD - The Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive ('CSDDD') aims to contribute to the European Union's broader ambition to transition towards a sustainable and climate neutral economy, as outlined in the European Green Deal. The Directive seeks to foster sustainable and responsible corporate behaviour in companies' operations and across their global value chains. It requires companies to identify and address adverse human rights and environmental impacts in their own operations, those of their subsidiaries, and their chains of activities.

CSRD - The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive is a regulation introduced by the European Union to enhance and standardize sustainability reporting for companies. EU rules require large companies and listed companies to publish regular reports on the social and environmental risks they face, and on how their activities impact people and the environment. Companies have to report according to European Sustainability Reporting Standards ('ESRS').

EcoVadis - EcoVadis brings Buyers and Suppliers together to efficiently drive CSR and sustainability performance to reduce risk and drive innovation in their supply chains.

ERT - 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.

ESG - Environmental, social and corporate governance criteria refer to three main factors investors consider with regards to a firm's ethical impact and sustainable practices.

EUDR - (EU Deforestation Regulation) A European law with the goal to combat deforestation and forest degradation by ensuring that products placed and made available on or exported from the EU market have not caused damage to forests.

FEFCO - The European Federation of Corrugated Board Manufacturers. FEFCO is a non-profit organization 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 analyze all factors that may influence the industry and to promote and develop its image.

GRI - Global Reporting Initiative. GRI is an independent international organization 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 wellbeing. 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.

ICCA - The International Corrugated Case Association, formed in 1961, contributes to the wellbeing of the corrugated packaging industry worldwide by supporting and enhancing the work of association members.

ILO - International Labour Organisation is the only tripartite United Nations agency. Since 1919, the ILO brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member states, to set labor standards, develop policies and devise programs promoting decent work for all women and men.

IBEC - Irish Business and Employers Confederation. 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.

IPCC - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change. The IPCC prepares comprehensive Assessment Reports about the state of scientific, technical and socio-economic knowledge on climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for reducing the rate at which climate change is taking place.

ISS ESG - ISS ESG is the environmental, social, and governance ('ESG') research and ratings of Institutional Shareholder Services ('ISS'). It provides comprehensive ESG data and evaluates companies' ESG related risks, opportunities, and impacts along the corporate value chain.

Morningstar Sustainalytics - Morningstar Sustainalytics provides high quality, analytical environmental, social and governance research, ratings and data to institutional investors and companies.

MSCI - MSCI provides investment research, stock indexes, portfolio risk and performance analytics, and governance tools to the investment community.

OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development provides a forum in which governments can work together to share experiences and find solutions to common problems; understand what drives economic, social and environmental changes; measure productivity and global flows of trade and investment; analyze and compare data to predict future trends; and establish international standards in a wide range of aspects, from agriculture and taxes to the safety of chemical products.

SBTi - The Science Based Targets initiative 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').

SDGs - The Sustainable Development Goals define global sustainable development priorities and aspirations for 2030 and seek to mobilize 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.

SEDEX - Supplier Ethical Data Exchange 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.

TCFD - The Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures. TCFD 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.

AF&PA - The American Forest & Paper Association is the national trade association of the paper and wood products industry, the go to source on issues and up to date information about the industry.

IBA - The Brazilian Tree Industry (Ibá) is the association responsible for institutionally representing the planted tree production chain, from the fields to the factory, with its main stakeholders.

FBA - Fibre Box Association. A non-profit trade association that represents North American corrugated packaging manufacturers and strives to grow, protect and enhance the overall wellbeing of the industry by providing programs and services for it's members.

TNC - The Nature Conservancy. A global environmental non-profit organization founded in 1951. Its mission is to conserve the lands and waters on which all life depends. TNC works in over 80 countries and territories, implementing strategies to address climate change, protect biodiversity, and promote sustainable practices.

TNFD - The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures. TNFD is a market led, science based and government supported global initiative. The recommendations and guidance provide organizations with a risk management and disclosure framework to act on evolving nature related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. They are designed to provide decision useful information to capital providers and other stakeholders, while the additional guidance helps organizations identify and assess their nature related issues.

UN Global Compact - The UN Global Compact is a voluntary initiative for businesses to adopt sustainable and socially responsible policies. It is based on CEO support to implement universal sustainability principles and to take steps to support UN goals. The initiative is built around ten principles that address human rights, labor, environment, and anti corruption.

UN Global Compact's CEO Water Mandate - The CEO Water Mandate is a UN Global Compact initiative that mobilizes business leaders on water, sanitation and the Sustainable Development Goals. Endorsers of the CEO Water Mandate work to continuous progress against six core elements of water stewardship and in so doing understand and manage their own water risks.

WRF - Water Risk Filter is a non-profit, web-based, spatially explicit corporate and portfolio level screening and prioritization tool for water related risks. It was launched in 2012 and provides basin and operational risk assessments as well as scenario risk assessments.

WBCSD - The World Business Council for Sustainable Development is a CEO led organization of forward-thinking companies that galvanizes the global business community to create a sustainable future for business, society and the environment.

WWF Colombia - WWF Colombia is part of the global network of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the largest independent organization dedicated to nature conservation and environmental protection. Established in Colombia in 1964, WWF Colombia focuses on preserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable development across key landscapes such as the Amazon, Orinoco, Andes, and Pacific regions.

4evergreen - 4evergreen is a cross industry alliance of over 100 members representing the entire lifecycle of fiber-based packaging, sharing expertise to develop tools and guidelines with a goal to reach a 90% recycling rate for fiber-based packaging by 2030.

Forest and Certifications

ATFS - The American Tree Farm System is the largest and oldest woodland certification system in America. It is internationally recognized by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) and meets strict third party certification standards. The American Tree Farm System® works to sustain forests, watershed and healthy wildlife habitats through the power of private stewardship by offering affordable forest certification for family forest landowners in the United States. ATFS has undergone many changes since its beginnings in 1941 and is now internationally recognized as a credible forest certification system.

CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species.

Deforestation - 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.

EU Timber Regulation - The EU Timber Regulation is a regulation that aims to reduce illegal logging by ensuring that no illegal timber or timber products can be sold in the EU. It applies to wood and wood products being placed for the first time on the EU market.

FSC - The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an independent, non-governmental organization established to promote the responsible management of the world's forests through independent third-party certification.

FSSC 22000 - These standards specify requirements for a food safety management system where an organization 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.

ISO 9001 - Scheme certified by an independent third party that ensures that the operation certified applies internationally recognized standards and procedures of quality management.

ISO 14001 - Scheme certified by an independent third party that ensures that the operation certified applies internationally recognized standards and procedures of environmental management.

ISO 22001 - Scheme certified by an independent third party that ensures that the operation certified applies internationally recognized standards and procedures for food safety management.

ISO 45001 - Scheme certified by an independent third party that ensures that the operation certified applies internationally recognized standards and procedures of occupational health and safety management.

ISO 46001 - Scheme certified by an independent third party that ensures that the operation certified applies internationally recognized standards and procedures for water efficiency management.

ISO 50001 Energy Management Systems - Scheme certified by an independent third party that ensures that the operation certified applies internationally recognized standards and procedures of energy usage: improvement of efficiency, reduction of consumption and energy security.

IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species provides information about range, population size, habitat and ecology, use and/or trade, threats, and conservation actions that will help inform necessary conservation decisions.

Non-controversial origin - Virgin wood or wood fiber that 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.

PEFC - Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification. PEFC is an independent, non-governmental organization that promotes sustainably managed forests through independent third party certification.

Reforestation - Reforestation is the natural or intentional restocking of existing forests and woodlands (forestation) that have been depleted.

SFI - SFI Inc. (Sustainable Forest Initiative) is an independent, non-profit organization dedicated to promoting sustainable forest management. Companies are certified in Chain of Custody according to the SFI standard through independent third-party certification.

Products, Raw Materials and Other

Cartonboard/ Consumer - terms used to describe both Smurfit Westrock's consumer board business and also the industry term for cartonboard.

Containerboard - Papers and boards mainly used in the manufacture of corrugated board. They are made from virgin or recycled fibers. Included are kraftliner, testliner, semi-chemical fluting and recycled fluting.

Corrugated board - Structured board made by a corrugator usually formed by gluing a fluting (also called medium) between two flat sheets of containerboard (kraftliner or testliner).

EPS - Expanded and extruded polystyrene, a rigid, closed cell, thermoplastic foam material produced from solid beads of polystyrene. Used for thermo insulation purposes.

Fluting (or Medium) - The wave formed middle layer in corrugated board.

Inorganic raw materials - Raw material used for manufacturing our products that are not organic, such as fillers, sodium hydroxide, sodium sulphate and calcium oxide.

Kraftliner - Paper manufactured mainly from virgin wood fibers.

Location information - Local: The country where we operate. Purchasing is classified as 'local' if the buying Smurfit Westrock operation and the supplier's location are in the same country. Significant locations of operation: Smurfit Westrock has high volume production – can be a country or region within a country.

Metric system - The International System of Units, internationally known by the abbreviation SI (from French *Système international d'unités*), is the modern form of the metric system and the world's most widely used system of measurement.

Other organic raw materials - Raw materials used for manufacturing our products that are organic excluding fiber, starch or plastic raw materials which are reported individually. This category includes oil, lubricant and organic additives, such as colorant or dyes.

Paperboard - Paper and board used primarily to produce folding cartons and other consumer packaging products. There are a number of different types of paperboards that can be manufactured using virgin fiber or recovered paper.

Recovered fiber - Recycled fiber refers to fibrous material derived from recovered paper and board that has been reprocessed into pulp and used as a raw material in the manufacture of new paper and paperboard products.

Recovered paper - 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.

Recovery - Recovery refers to recovering selected materials for a specific use. In the paper industry this means recovery of fibers in recycled paper or the recovery of energy value in the final stage of the material life cycle.

Recycling - Converting material into new materials and products. In the paper industry this refers to converting recycled fiber back to paper and finding new uses for other raw materials produced alongside recovered paper instead of sending them to landfill.

Reduction - This can either mean finding the most materially efficient ways to use raw materials or substitution of a more harmful raw material with a less harmful one and thus reducing its harmful impact.

Renewing - Using renewable raw materials in a sustainable manner and maintaining the natural ability of the renewed material.

Reuse - Reuse is the action or practice of using something again, whether for its original purpose (conventional reuse) or to fulfill a different function (creative reuse or repurposing) without changing its form in between.

Testliner - Paper manufactured from recycled fibers.

The U.S. Customary System - commonly known in the United States as English units or standard units, are the non-SI (non-Metric) units of measurement that are currently used in the U.S., in some cases alongside the International System of Units.

Virgin fiber - Pulp obtained through a chemical or mechanical process used to remove lignin from wood. As a result, the fiber can be used to produce paper. The lignin residue and other organic compounds are subsequently collected and used in the formation of black liquor.

Social Citizenship and Health and Safety

Accident - An undesirable or unfortunate event that occurs unintentionally and usually results in harm, injury, damage or loss.

Contractor - 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'.

Hourly employee - Employees paid for each hour they work with potential for overtime.

Incident - A fatality, injury, illness or a close call as defined by the OSHA. Unlike an accident, incident can also be a near miss that didn't lead to any harm, injury, damage or loss.

Lost time accident (LTA) - Refers to a work related injury incident sustained by a Smurfit Westrock employee while performing their work duties that results in their absence from their scheduled work after the day of the incident.

Lost time accident frequency rate - Refers to the number of lost time accidents per 200,000 hours worked. LTA frequency rate = number of LTA x 200,000/total number of hours worked.

Lost time accident severity rate - Refers to the total number of days lost per 200,000 hours worked. LTA severity rate = number of days lost x 200,000/total number of hours worked.

Number of days lost - 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.

Salaried employee - Employees receiving a fixed pay amount regardless of hours worked.

Senior management - Executive teams or similar positions.

Subcontractor - This refers to workers who provide services to Smurfit Westrock but work for third party organizations (e.g. cleaning, security, catering) where Smurfit Westrock is not directly responsible for paying their 'wages and salaries'.

Total recordable incident rate (TRIR) - Refers to the total number of recordable injury cases per 200,000 hours worked by Smurfit Westrock employees. Number of recordable injuries (fatality + lost time accident + restricted workday case + medical treatment case) x 200,000/total hours worked by all Smurfit Westrock employees during the period covered.

UN Declaration of Fundamental Human Rights - The UN Declaration of Fundamental Human Rights 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.

Workforce - The workforce, or labor force, is the labor pool in employment; it is generally used to describe those working for a company or industry.

Water

BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand (unit: mg O₂/l) refers to the level of oxygen uptake by microorganisms in a sample of water measured over a period of seven days.

COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is the most commonly used test to measure the amount of organic compounds in water (unit: mg O₂/l). The result indicates the level of all organic compounds that can be oxidized by a strong oxidizing agent.

Process water - 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). Our report includes pollutants directly released by the Company to the environment. As such, we exclude reporting of water pollutants related to water discharge sent for external treatment to a third party not operating under our control.

Stormwater - Water that originates from precipitation events, such as rain or snowmelt. Large quantities can lead to runoff that impacts water quality and the environment.

Total N (Nitrogen) - Sum all forms of nitrogen present in a sample, including organic nitrogen, ammonia (NH₃) and ammonium (NH₄⁺) discharged with the process water.

Total P (Phosphorus) - Sum of phosphorus compounds discharged with the process water.

Total suspended solids (TSS) - Refers to the level of suspended solid particles discharged with the process water.

Water impact assessment - Assessing potential risk from water availability and quantity, covering multiple aspects specific to each geographical location.

Waste

Waste - Waste is classified as either non-hazardous waste or hazardous waste, and is reported separately. Wood waste and corrugated board shavings are excluded. All amounts of waste are reported in mass as disposed, unless otherwise stated.

Total non-hazardous waste - Sum of all non-hazardous waste whatever its destination. Each category of non-hazardous waste is defined and reported.

Non-hazardous waste landfill - Part of the non-hazardous waste that are disposed of in either internal or external landfills in accordance with national legislation.

Non-hazardous waste recovery - Part of non-hazardous waste that is reused, recycled, composted, used in agriculture or incinerated with energy recovery.

Non-hazardous waste other - Part of non-hazardous waste that does not belong to the two previous categories. This includes waste incinerated without energy recovery or waste for which the final disposal is uncertain.

Hazardous waste - 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. Examples of hazardous waste include residues of oils and other hazardous waste (building waste containing asbestos, ink residues, etc.).

Units and Others

GWh - Unit of energy. 1 GWh (gigawatt hour) = 1 million kWh (kiloWatt hour).

Hectares - Unit for area, used for forestry. 1 Hectare = ~2.4710 Acres.

Lbs - Pounds, which is a unit of weight commonly used in the United States that follow the U.S. Customary System.

m³ - m³ stands for cubic meter, which is a unit of volume in the international system.

MWh - Unit of energy. 1 MWh (megawatt hour) = 1 thousand kWh (kilowatt hour).

Tonne - The tonne (or metric ton) is a unit of mass in the International System of Units (SI), equal to 1,000 kilograms.

Ton - A short ton (also known as the U.S. ton) is a unit of mass equal to 2,000 pounds or approximately 907.185 kilograms. It is commonly used in the U.S. as part of the U.S. Customary System. This unit is distinct from the long ton (used in the UK) and the tonne (used in the International System of Units, SI).

KPMG Assurance



KPMG

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Independent Practitioners' Limited Assurance Report

To the Board of Directors of Smurfit Westrock PLC

Report on Smurfit Westrock plc's Sustainability Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

Conclusion

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on the sustainability information in the Sustainability Report (hereafter the "Sustainability Report") of Smurfit Westrock plc and its subsidiaries ("Smurfit Westrock", the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2025, which has been prepared with reference to GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards ("GRI") as listed in the GRI Index (pages 130 – 134) within the Sustainability Report and in accordance with supplemental criteria developed by the Company for sustainable sourcing and sustainable fiber data as disclosed respectively in Sustainable and Responsible Procurement (pages 104 – 107) and Chain of Custody: a Trail for Sustainable Fiber (page 40) (collectively "the applicable criteria").

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that the Sustainability Report of Smurfit Westrock for the year ended 31 December 2025 is not prepared, in all material respects, with reference to GRI and supplemental criteria developed by the Company.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, and International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3410, *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements*, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Our responsibilities" section of our report.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Chartered Accountants Ireland Code of Ethics and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA).

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, issued by the IAASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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

KPMG Assurance



Independent Practitioners' Limited Assurance Report (continued)

Intended use

Our report has been prepared for Smurfit Westrock solely in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter.

Our report was designed to meet the agreed requirements of Smurfit Westrock determined by Smurfit Westrock's needs at the time. Although we endeavour to provide accurate and timely information, the information contained in our report is accurate only as of 28 April 2026 and we cannot provide any guarantee of assurance that it will continue to be accurate in the future. Our report should not therefore be regarded as suitable to be used or relied on by any party wishing to acquire rights against us other than Smurfit Westrock for any purpose or in any context. Any party other than Smurfit Westrock who obtains access to our report or a copy and chooses to rely on our report (or any part of it) will do so at its own risk. To the fullest extent permitted by law, KPMG will accept no responsibility or liability in respect of our report to any other party.

Smurfit Westrock has elected to publish the completed report. Without affecting, adding to or extending our duties and responsibilities to Smurfit Westrock or giving rise to any duty or responsibility being accepted or assumed by or imposed on us by any other party, we have consented to the disclosure of our report on Smurfit Westrock's website solely to facilitate Smurfit Westrock meeting their requirements.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities for the Sustainability Report

The Directors of Smurfit Westrock plc are responsible for the preparation of and fair presentation of the information in the Sustainability Report in accordance with the applicable criteria, including the identification of stakeholders, the definition of material matters, identifying and describing any inherent limitations in the measurement or evaluation of information subject to assurance and for making judgements and selecting estimates and forward looking information that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Directors of Smurfit Westrock plc are responsible for selecting and applying the reporting criteria and for determining that these reporting criteria are suitable for the legitimate information needs of stakeholders, taking into account compliance with relevant law and regulations related to reporting. The Directors of Smurfit Westrock plc are also responsible for preventing and detecting fraud that could lead to a material misstatement in the Sustainability Report.

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

The Directors of Smurfit Westrock plc are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website (www.smurfitwestrock.com).

Inherent limitations in preparing the assured Sustainability Report

The nature of non-financial information; the absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw; and the methods and precision used to determine non-financial information, allow for different, but acceptable evaluation and measurement techniques and can result in materially different measurements, affecting comparability between entities and over time.

GHG emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values to combine emissions of different gases. Greenhouse gas quantification is unavoidably subject to significant inherent uncertainty as a result of both scientific and estimation uncertainty. Estimation uncertainty can arise because of:

- the inherent uncertainty in quantifying inputs, such as activity data and emission factors, that are used in mathematical models to estimate emissions (measurement uncertainty);
- the inability of such models to precisely and accurately characterise under all circumstances the relationships between various inputs and the resultant emissions (model uncertainty); and
- the fact that uncertainty can increase as emission quantities with different levels of measurement and calculation uncertainty are aggregated (aggregation uncertainty).



Independent Practitioners' Limited Assurance Report *(continued)*

Inherent limitations in preparing the assured Sustainability Report *(continued)*

The selection by management of a different but acceptable measurement method, input data, or model assumptions, or a different point value within the range of reasonable values produced by the model, could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported. Furthermore, the information included in the Sustainability Report is based on historical information that is both quantitative and qualitative in nature. Accordingly, it does not provide information about future reporting periods.

Our responsibilities

We are responsible for:

- planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability Report is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- forming an independent conclusion, based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained; and
- reporting our conclusion to the directors.

Summary of the work we performed as the basis for our conclusion

We exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the engagement. We designed and performed our procedures to obtain evidence about the Sustainability Report that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. Our procedures selected depended on our understanding of the sustainability information and other engagement circumstances, and our consideration of areas where material misstatements are likely to arise. In carrying out our engagement, the procedures we performed included but are not limited to:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Sustainability Report reporting process performed by the Company, including the preparation of the Sustainability Report;
- Performing risk assessment procedures to identify risks of material misstatement; and
- Designing and performing further assurance procedures (which included inquiries, analytical procedures and tests of detail) to respond to the identified risks of material misstatement.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Conor Holland
for and on behalf of
KPMG
Chartered Accountants
1 Harbourmaster Place
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28 April 2026

Confirmation of rights to use the trademarks:





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