



IFRS Sustainability Standard : **Climate-Related Disclosures (IFRS S2)**

The Stock Exchange of Thailand
July 2026

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Reporting Scope

This report has been prepared to disclose information regarding the climate-related management of the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET), covering the operations of companies within the SET Group from January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is compiled in accordance with the IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures Standard, encompassing its four core pillars: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets. The content focuses on analyzing the climate-related risks and opportunities that directly impact the business operations of SET as follows:



SET's Businesses

Core Exchange Functions

- Securities trading
- Futures trading
- Issuance and offering of derivative instruments
- Clearing and settlement of financial instruments
- Comprehensive post-trade services



New Business and Infrastructure Development Functions

- Payment infrastructure services
- Entrepreneur platform services
- Internet securities trading system services
- Network system services to support digital transactions
- Digital asset trading business



SET
Venture
Holdin
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Compa
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Limited

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reporting Scope

The GHG emissions data disclosed in this report encompasses the operational activities within the two SET office buildings, detailed as follows:

1. The Stock Exchange of Thailand Building (CMC), located on Ratchadaphisek Road, Din Daeng Subdistrict, Din Daeng District, Bangkok 10400
2. The Capital Market Academy Building, North Park Project (NP), located on Vibhavadi Rangsit Road, Thung Song Hong Subdistrict, Laksi District, Bangkok 10210

The definition of this reporting scope encompasses both direct and indirect GHG emissions generated from the operations of these two buildings. This ensures that the reported data accurately reflects SET's operational performance while adhering to the reporting boundary principles established by international standards.

2025 Key Highlights

GHG Reduction Performance and Data Quality

In 2025, SET's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3 decreased by 13.7% compared to the 2022 baseline, dropping to 12,730 tCO₂e. Notably, Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions fell by 15.7%, significantly surpassing the minor reductions observed under the location-based method. This difference demonstrates that the majority of the emissions reductions were driven by SET's proactive decisions to procure clean energy and the acquisition of 2,457 megawatt-hours (MWh) of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), rather than overall changes in the national electricity grid.

Furthermore, the rise in Scope 1 emissions from 186 to 780 tCO₂e does not reflect an actual increase in emissions. Instead, it is the result of a reclassification of refrigerant emissions from Scope 3 to Scope 1 in accordance with the guidance of the external assurance provider. This methodological refinement, paired with third-party verification across all three scopes, underscores the transparency and reliability of the data disclosed in compliance with the IFRS S2 standard.

Enhancing Climate Risk Management

The most tangible progress in risk management this year is the integration of climate change risk into the organization's Risk Taxonomy. This ensures that climate risks are formally identified, assessed, prioritized, and monitored with the same standards and frequency as other key risks under the COSO ERM and ISO 31000 frameworks, rather than being treated as an isolated process. This year's risk assessment indicates that physical risks remain at a manageable level; even under a severe climate scenario (SSP5-8.5), the financial impact from flooding is projected at a moderate level. Meanwhile, transition risks, particularly those associated with carbon pricing, range from moderate to high over the long term. Financial impact analysis confirms the economic viability of investments in emissions reduction initiatives; under the most severe climate scenario, achieving SBTi targets helps mitigate potential financial impacts of carbon pricing over the long term to a mere 0.83% of 2025 EBITDA. Investing in emissions reduction therefore simultaneously mitigates risks and proactively prepares the organization against future cost pressures.

Progress Against Target

The emissions reduction achieved in the first year following target validation by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) demonstrates a trajectory aligned with a 42% GHG emissions reduction target for 2030. Direct mitigation measures are underway and offer continuous reduction potential, such as the transition to electric vehicles (29% complete), switching to low-carbon fire suppressants (29% complete), and replacing R22 refrigerants with R32 (63% complete). Meanwhile, the 12% reduction in Scope 3 emissions reflects the expansion of collaboration to 23 partner companies, alongside the implementation of low-carbon procurement criteria across eight high-emitting product categories. As these represent the most hard-to-abate emissions sources that require value chain-wide engagement, SET has enhanced its comprehensive approach by adopting an Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) mechanism in the form of a shadow price at USD 25 per tCO₂e. This incorporates carbon costs into investment decision-making, while carbon offsets through carbon removal and storage technologies are utilized to address residual emissions.

2025 Key Highlights

Developing Strategic Opportunities as Capital Market Infrastructure

SET has successfully transformed transition risks into business opportunities, building upon its core role as a capital market infrastructure provider. A tangible milestone achieved this year is the expansion of the SETCarbon platform to encompass listed companies, supply chains, commercial banks, and banking clients. This expansion supports the emerging demand for carbon data infrastructure driven by the upcoming draft Climate Change Act.

At the same time, the organization has laid the foundation for three strategic opportunities:

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Platform, which has received preliminary approval in principle from the Department of Climate Change and Environment and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).
- Low Carbon Cities (LCC) Pilot Project, including the development of an auction-based carbon credit trading system in collaboration with the World Bank, the Ministry of Finance, and the Department of Climate Change and Environment.
- Climate Data Services through the SETCarbon Solutions.

These developments reflect proactive approaches to ensure readiness before regulatory and market mechanisms come into full effect, while reaffirming the organization's role in driving the country's transition toward a low-carbon economy.



Relevant Frameworks and Standards

To ensure that management practices align with the IFRS S2 standard, SET has adopted and integrated the following international frameworks and guidelines:

Framework / Standard	Application
OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)	Guidelines for formulating corporate governance policies and the code of conduct for the SET Group
SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative)	Guidelines for establishing GHG emissions reduction targets in alignment with science
Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO)	Requirements for calculating and reporting the organization's corporate carbon footprint
COSO – ERM (Enterprise Risk Management Framework)	Framework for effective enterprise risk management
Green Office Criteria	Guidelines for effective corporate environmental management

2025 Key Highlights

Governance

SET's climate governance structure reflects an elevation from operational workflows to policy-level oversight. Responsibilities are clearly assigned across three distinct tiers: 1) the Sustainability Committee, 2) the Risk Management Committee, and 3) the SET Board of Governors, which provides overall policy-level oversight and strategic direction. Concurrently, the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Working Group is responsible for translating policies into tangible action. This clear separation of roles ensures that climate risk governance is systematically integrated into the organization's sustainability strategy, rather than operating in isolation.

Strategy

Assessments conducted under the IFRS S2 framework indicate that the primary risk for SET lies in transition risks. Physical risks remain manageable; even under a severe climate scenario (SSP5-8.5), flooding risks are projected to remain at a moderate level. Meanwhile, transition risks, particularly carbon pricing, range from moderate to high over the long term. However, successfully achieving SBTi targets will reduce these risks to a low-to-moderate level. Investing in decarbonization is therefore a risk mitigation strategy and a value creation opportunity. Furthermore, SET has identified three core strategic opportunities, namely the mandatory carbon market, the voluntary carbon market, and climate solutions support services, which serve as new revenue streams and mechanisms driving the low-carbon economy.

Risk Management

Over the past year, SET strengthened its enterprise risk management framework by incorporating climate risks into the organisation's Risk Taxonomy. This ensures that climate risks are assessed and monitored using the same standards and frequency as other material enterprise risks, rather than being treated as an isolated sustainability issue. Integrating risk response mechanisms into corporate strategies and operational plans reflects a shift in climate risk management from a reactive posture to a proactive management approach.

Metrics and Targets

SET's GHG emissions reduction targets, validated by the SBTi, reflect a commitment aligned with the 1.5 °C pathway. The organization aims to reduce Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 42% in the short term, and 90% in the long term, relative to the base year. Furthermore, the implementation of an Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) mechanism ensures that carbon costs are tangibly integrated into business decision-making, in tandem with carbon credit offsetting.

Climate Governance Structure

SET has established a comprehensive climate governance structure spanning from policy level to operational execution to ensure that strategic direction and operational implementation are systematically linked. The structure is organized into two primary levels:

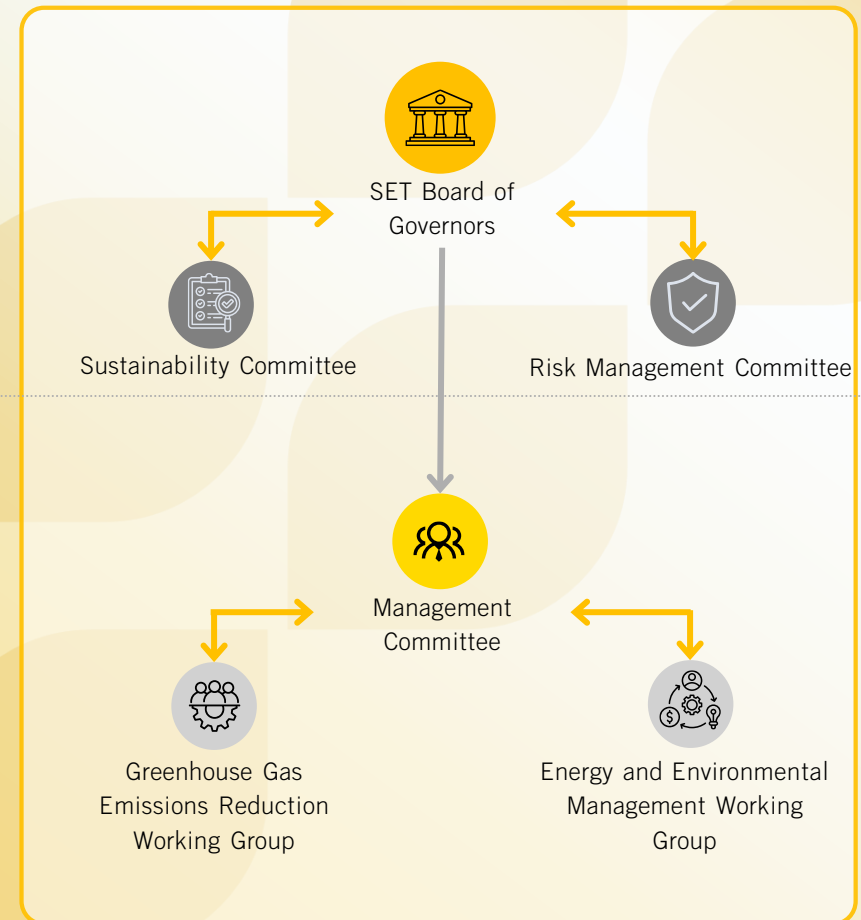
Board and Committee Level

The SET Board of Governors maintains oversight of overall operations, supported by the Sustainability Committee and the Risk Management Committee, which are tasked with monitoring climate-related issues and reporting directly to the Board. Both committees convene at least once per quarter to track progress and evaluate strategic directions.

Management Level

The Management Committee is responsible for translating policies into action and overseeing enterprise-wide implementation. This is achieved through the establishment of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Working Group (tasked with meeting SBTi targets) and the Energy and Environmental Management Working Group. These entities are responsible for integrating various action plans into actual practice and review operational performance before reporting to the Board level.

This two-tiered structure ensures that climate risk management benefits from both clear policy-level direction and concrete operational execution, supported by a continuous reporting feedback loop from the operational level to the Board and committees.



Climate-Related Roles and Responsibilities

Board and Committee Level

The climate governance structure distributes responsibilities from policy formulation down to specialized oversight committees. The following outlines the meeting frequencies and agenda items considered during the year:



SET Board of Governors

Establishes strategic direction, policies, and targets for climate action; oversees management's execution in accordance with policies; and allocates necessary resources to drive management.

1 time

Agenda:

- Business promotion to support carbon ecosystem



Sustainability Committee

Provides feedback and recommendations on the sustainability development plan, covering target-setting and execution in accordance with the climate management framework.

3 times

Agenda:

- SET Group's net zero targets
- Development of SETCarbon platform
- Feasibility studies in preparation for the development of the country's carbon market



Risk Management Committee

Reviews and provides feedback on risk assessment outcomes, management guidelines, and mitigation measures, including action plans designed to maintain exposures within acceptable risk appetite thresholds.

1 time

Agenda:

- Corporate climate change risk assessment outcomes

Climate-Related Roles and Responsibilities

Management Level

Executive management and operational levels are responsible for translating climate policies into concrete implementation, with progress-monitoring meeting cycles structured around the respective roles of each group.



Management Committee

Manages business operations in alignment with Board-approved policies; reviews and tracks performance against climate targets; supports resource allocation; evaluates investments in GHG reduction initiatives; and provides guidance to the Working Groups to drive effective emissions reduction.

Manages and oversees operations at the corporate level



Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Working Group

Manages operations related to climate change, encompassing target setting, strategic planning, and performance reporting and monitoring. It drives all business units to integrate climate initiatives into their strategies to advance GHG reduction targets.

2 times/year

Convenes to monitor progress at least twice per year



Energy and Environmental Management Working Group

Monitors implementation of the environmental management plan, including electricity consumption, waste management, water management, and green procurement, ensuring compliance with green building standards such as LEED and Green Office. It also reviews environmental and energy policies to support the organization's net zero targets.

6 times/year

Convenes to monitor progress every 2 months

Board Skills and Development

Board Skills and Competencies

The Board Skills Matrix evaluates the expertise of all 11 members of the Board of Governors. Two core competencies critical to climate-related governance demonstrate a high level of readiness.

 **82%**

9 out of 11 members
Risk Management

 **73%**

8 out of 11 members
Sustainable Business
Management

Structural Readiness

The majority of the Board of Governors possess competencies in risk management (82%) and ESG (73%), two core competencies that underpin climate governance under IFRS S2. This equips the Board to evaluate and constructively challenge climate-related risks and opportunities by drawing on the organisation's internal expertise.

Business Potential Value

Internalized governance reduces reliance on external consultants, accelerates strategic decision-making in carbon product development, and bolsters investor confidence in the quality of SET's governance as a capital market infrastructure.

Climate Capacity Building in 2025

All members of the Board of Governors engage in continuous training and seminars covering interconnected topics in risk management and business opportunity creation, specifically focusing on Low Carbon & Sustainability and the Carbon Credit Market.

Attendees



11 Board Members (100%)

Risk Management

Enhance understanding of GHG emissions reduction and resource optimization to support the governance of transition risks and carbon pricing exposures, which are assessed as high priorities over the long term.

Opportunity Creation

Strengthen understanding of carbon market mechanisms to evaluate new business horizons, supporting consideration of three strategic opportunities: mandatory carbon markets, voluntary carbon markets, and climate solutions services.

Climate Strategy Assessment Time Horizons

SET assesses climate-related risks and opportunities through Scenario Analysis. The time horizons are classified into short, medium, and long term, aligning with the organization's strategic planning cycle and the target-setting framework of the SBTi.



SCIENCE
BASED
TARGETS

DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

Short Term

1 year

2026

Aligns with the annual budget cycle and operational action plans

Medium Term

2-5 years

SBTi Near-Term Targets

2027-2030

Aligns with the organization's medium-term strategic plan

Long Term

2050

SBTi Net-Zero Targets

2031-2050

Aligns with the Net Zero pathway

Scenario Analysis Methodology

Conducting both qualitative and quantitative analyses under two distinct climate change scenarios: SSP2-4.5 (intermediate emissions scenario) and SSP5-8.5 (high emissions scenario) to test strategic resilience under varying climate conditions.

Assessment Scope

Encompassing physical and transition risks across the upstream and downstream value chain within the reporting boundaries of this report, fully aligning with the IFRS S2 disclosure requirements.

Application

Integrating analysis results into risk management planning and business opportunity identification, utilizing periodic reviews to reflect evolving contexts and scientific data.

Physical Risks

Thailand's Context and Impact on SET

SET has analyzed Thailand's climate change risk context by referencing the 2021 Climate Risk Country Profile for Thailand, jointly developed by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This ensures the organization's risk assessment is grounded in scientific data and aligned with the localized geographic contexts in which SET operates. Studies indicate that flooding is the natural hazard inflicting the highest economic and livelihood impacts on Thailand. Between 2035 and 2044, river flooding is projected to affect over 2 million people, while between 2070 and 2100, coastal flooding is expected to impact over 2.4 million people, followed by droughts and cyclones, respectively.

This data underscores that the most material physical risk to SET's business operations is flooding, which presents a high probability of occurrence and widespread impact across the organization's locations. Consequently, SET prioritizes flooding as the primary hazard in its detailed entity-specific impact assessments, covering risks to premises, data centers, and trading systems, as well as capital market infrastructure service continuity. Concurrently, SET considers long-term physical risk trends alongside the rising average temperatures in Thailand, which are projected to increase in severity over the long term. This ensures that mitigation measures correspond to actual assessed risk levels.



Thailand's Temperature Trends

+1.0 °C (2020–2040) +1.5 °C (2045–2080) +2.0 °C (2050–2070)

Source: Downscaled Climate Model, Center of Regional Climate Change and Renewable Energy (RU-CORE), Ramkhamhaeng University

Business Implications for SET

Buildings and Operational Facilities

Flooding in the Bangkok metropolitan area could restrict access to and the utilization of SET's headquarters, thereby directly impacting operational continuity.

Data Centers and Trading Platforms

Trading systems and data centers are critical assets that require flood protection measures and backup plans to maintain stability.

Trading Continuity

As a capital market infrastructure, any disruption caused by physical hazards would inevitably impact broad market confidence.



Physical Risks

Scenario Analysis

SET references the Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs) developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The assessment utilizes two climate scenarios based on the following principles:



SSP2-4.5

(RCP 4.5) : Moderate Scenario

+2.1°C to +3.5°C

Global average temperature between 2081–2100

Socio-economic and technological trends deviate minimally from historical patterns. GHG emissions remain stable at current levels before declining mid-century, falling short of reaching net zero before 2100.



SSP5-8.5

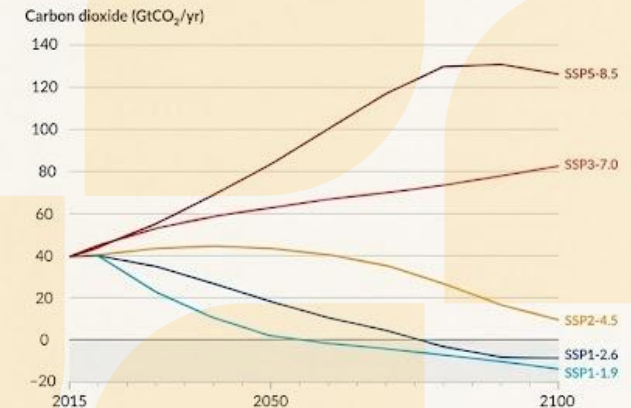
(RCP 8.5) : High-Emissions Scenario

+3.3°C to +5.7°C

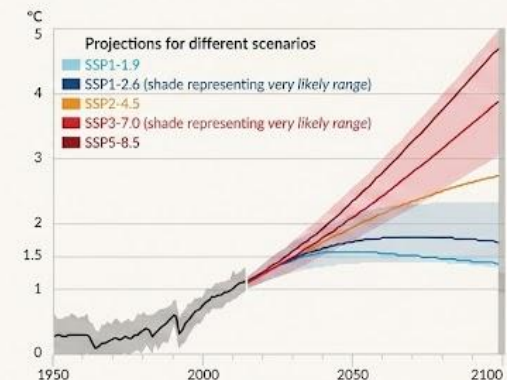
Global average temperature between 2081–2100

Focuses on economic development driven by fossil fuel consumption. Climate change is not actively managed, resulting in GHG emissions nearly doubling by 2050.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions under Different SSP Scenarios (2015–2100)



Global Surface Temperature Increase (1950–2100)



- **Testing Strategic Resilience:** Assessing operations under two distinct scenarios provides assurance that the organization's corporate strategy and mitigation plans remain resilient across both moderate and severe emissions pathways.
- **Linkage to Physical Risks:** The high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5) reflects heightened flood and physical risks to SET's assets, serving as the baseline for designing response measures.
- **Linkage to Transition Risks:** The moderate scenario (SSP2-4.5) represents a world characterized by accelerated decarbonization, which increases carbon pricing risks and capital market expectations regarding data disclosures.

Physical Risks

SET assesses the impacts of physical risks on its business operations under both the SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios. In accordance with the IFRS S2 framework, these risks are classified into two distinct categories: acute risks and chronic risks. Acute risks are driven by specific, extreme weather events, such as flooding and storms, which pose direct threats to physical premises, data centers, and the continuity of core trading systems. Conversely, chronic risks result from long-term, progressive shifts in climate patterns, including rising average temperatures and sea level rise, which may affect facility management costs and challenge operational sustainability. The severity of these impacts varies by scenario; under the severe climate scenario (SSP5-8.5), both the frequency and intensity of acute extreme weather events and the progression of chronic shifts are significantly higher than those modeled under the intermediate scenario (SSP2-4.5).

	Short Term		Medium Term		Long Term	
	SSP 2-4.5	SSP 5-8.5	SSP 2-4.5	SSP 5-8.5	SSP 2-4.5	SSP 5-8.5
Acute						
 Flooding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
 Cyclones	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
 Heatwaves	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chronic						
 Rising Average Temperature	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
 Sea Level Rise	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓

Business Impact Analysis

The financial impacts of physical risks on SET can be assessed in accordance with the IFRS S2 framework across two principal dimensions. The first dimension is the impact on revenue. As a capital market infrastructure provider, acute extreme weather events such as flooding could trigger business disruptions and a loss of client service capabilities, directly impacting revenue streams from trading fees and related services. This damage is not restricted merely to the revenue lost during system downtime; it extends to reputational risks and the erosion of investor confidence regarding market stability, an intangible asset that is strategically vital to the organization's long-term competitiveness.

The second dimension is the impact on costs and expenditures, encompassing both acute and chronic physical risks. In the short term, the organization may incur higher costs associated with investments in disaster prevention measures, asset rehabilitation, and increased insurance premiums reflecting updated climate risk assessments. Over the long term, chronic risks are transmitted through the supply chain into operating costs as manufacturers and service providers facing climate pressures pass these elevated costs down through the pricing of goods and services procured by SET. Under the high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5), both the frequency of acute disruptions and chronic cost pressures are projected to be significantly greater than under the intermediate scenario (SSP2-4.5). SET therefore prioritizes preventative investments alongside business continuity planning to ensure that potential financial impacts remain within its risk appetite.

Physical Risks

Scenario Simulation and Analysis

The analysis assesses the financial impact of a 1-in-50-year extreme flooding event (2% annual probability) on key buildings in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area, utilizing a Damage Function based on the Huizinga methodology.

Data Sources: World Bank / WRI Aqueduct (SSP2-4.5) / EC Joint Research Centre (SSP5-8.5) / Department of Drainage and Sewerage, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA).

Analysis Methodology

Converting flood water levels into monetary damage values via the Damage Function (Huizinga), followed by an evaluation of the financial impacts under each scenario across the short, medium, and long term.

Data Sources & Methodological References

- World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal
- Aqueduct (for the SSP2-4.5 scenario)
- European Commission's Joint Research Centre (for the SSP5-8.5 scenario)
- Department of Drainage and Sewerage, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)

Scenario Simulation Results	SSP2-4.5 (RCP 4.5) Moderate Scenario	SSP5-8.5 (RCP 8.5) Severe Scenario
Flood Water Level The projected maximum flood depth above street level under each scenario, serving as the baseline input for the Damage Function to evaluate physical asset damage	< 1.8 meters	2.52 meters
Preventive Expenditures Capital investments in flood mitigation measures, such as flood barriers and pumping systems, represent fixed upfront costs, regardless of hazard severity	THB 3.06 million	
Asset Damage Costs The monetary value of damage to buildings and physical assets that varies directly with flood depth, serving as the primary driver of the difference in total impacts between the two scenarios	THB 10 million	THB 137 million
Business Continuity Costs Costs required to maintain service continuity during an event, referenced against historical benchmarks	THB 4 million	
Total Financial Impact The aggregate sum of preventive, damage, and business continuity costs, together with the assessed risk level against the organisation's risk criteria.	THB 17.06 million Risk Level: Low	THB 144.06 million Risk Level: Medium

Physical Risks

Physical Risk Response Plan

As a core infrastructure for securities trading and capital mobilization, any operational disruption at SET would inevitably exert widespread impacts on the capital market and the national economy. Physical risk analysis under the SSP5-8.5 scenario indicates that pluvial flooding represents a highly material risk, which could potentially trigger asset damage of up to THB 137 million per extreme event, with an average annual loss estimated at approximately THB 18 million. Consequently, SET has established response measures calibrated to actual assessed risk levels, covering risk mitigation at the source, emergency response readiness, operational recovery, and financial risk transfer mechanisms, detailed as follows:

Risk Mitigation

Preventative measures have been engineered directly from the risk parameters identified in the scenario analysis. These include retrofitting and upgrading main buildings to feature a finished floor level at least 1.8 meters above street level, ensuring the premises can withstand the maximum projected flood height under the modeled scenarios. Additionally, internal building drainage systems have been designed to handle rainfall intensities exceeding 100 mm/hour, successfully surpassing the drainage capacity of local public infrastructure. These structural upgrades are implemented alongside building management practices aligned with Green Building standards, enhancing long-term climate resilience and resource efficiency while actively reducing both the probability and severity of climate impacts at the source.

Business Continuity Plan (BCP)

The Business Continuity Plan (BCP) prioritizes maintaining the functionality of critical systems, specifically trading platforms and data centers, during an acute event, while ensuring full operational recovery within a specified Recovery Time Objective. This suite of measures supports SET's role as capital market infrastructure, where even brief operational downtime can jeopardize broad market confidence.

Emergency Response Plan

The Emergency Response Plan clearly defines roles throughout the chain of command and establishes procedure for responding to natural disasters. This includes dedicated communication protocols for responsible business units, covering both internal and external communications, as well as organization-wide guidelines for all employees. These measures enable a rapid, systematic response that minimizes losses during critical windows while safeguarding personnel and physical assets.

Risk Transfer

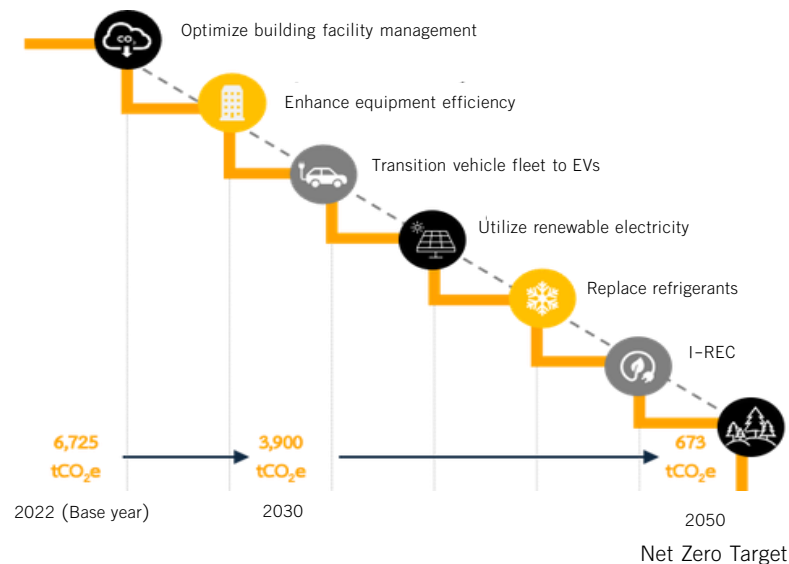
SET utilizes property damage and business interruption insurance policies to transfer financial exposures that exceed the organization's risk appetite to third-party underwriters. This serves as a vital risk management mechanism to manage residual risks after preventative measures have been fully deployed. SET conducts cost-benefit analyses, weighing escalating insurance premiums, driven by intensifying climate risks trends, against potential asset loss values to determine optimal coverage levels.



Physical Risks

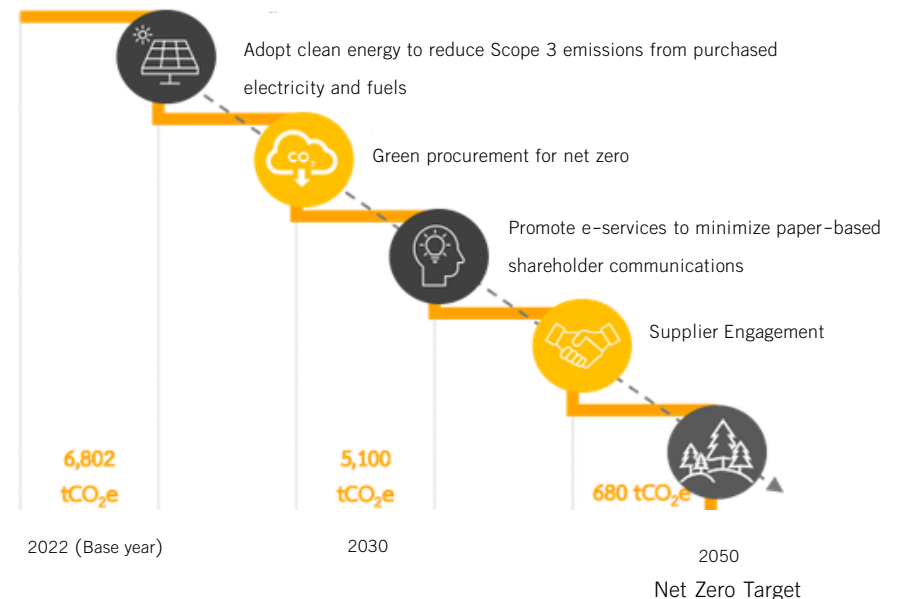
Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan

Comprising key measures prioritized by strategic importance, the plan begins with lowering energy consumption through energy conservation initiatives, such as optimizing building facility management and transitioning to high-efficiency equipment. This is followed by a shift toward clean energy, which includes utilizing solar power generation, transitioning the corporate vehicle fleet to electric vehicles, sourcing renewable electricity coupled with International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs), and replacing refrigerants with low-carbon alternatives. Any remaining residual emissions are addressed through investments in reforestation and carbon credit initiatives. Furthermore, SET has implemented an Internal Carbon Pricing framework as a decision-making tool to integrate carbon costs into investment considerations, thereby accelerating the implementation of concrete GHG reduction projects.



Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan

Aiming to manage value chain emissions that fall outside of SET's direct operational control, key measures include establishing a Green Procurement framework, collaborating with service providers and manufacturers on GHG management, and supporting clean energy adoption across the supply chain. To ensure these initiatives yield tangible and measurable outcomes, SET has developed the Green Procurement Handbook toward Net Zero to serve as a shared operational framework, piloting it across eight high-emission product categories. This approach targets identified emission hotspots, allowing SET to allocate resources effectively where they will generate the highest mitigation impacts.



Transition Risks

Thailand's Context and Impacts on SET



Following Thailand's declaration of its Net Zero 2050 Target under the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0, the government has accelerated the development of policy and legislative mechanisms to drive this objective. Key mechanisms with significant implications for the capital market include the Draft Climate Change Act, which is currently under legislative consideration; the Carbon Tax introduced by the Excise Department in 2025; and the Emissions Trading System (ETS) slated for phased regulatory enforcement. These mechanisms attach a financial cost to carbon emissions, thereby acting as a key driver of transition risks across all sectors of the economy.

In its initial phase, the carbon tax is set at a rate of THB 200 per tCO₂e. By converting a portion of existing excise taxes into a carbon tax mechanism to raise awareness, it will not inflict an immediate cost impact on operators. However, any future implementation of additional carbon taxation will directly impact business cost structures. Meanwhile, the ETS framework will require eligible operators to report their GHG inventories and manage their emissions allowances, which escalates regulatory compliance costs and drives demand for carbon data infrastructure.

Impact on SET's Business Activities

Risks

As a market operator, SET faces escalating carbon costs driven by carbon taxation and compliance costs, similar to other organizations. This is consistent with assessments indicating that carbon pricing risks are expected to be moderate to high over the long term. This reinforces the importance of accelerating emissions reductions in alignment with SBTi targets, thereby reducing future carbon exposure.

Opportunities

These identical mechanisms unlock strategic opportunities that align with SET's core institutional role as a capital market infrastructure provider. The enforcement of the carbon tax and ETS drives demand for carbon data infrastructure capable of supporting the measurement, reporting, and management of GHG emissions in compliance with regulatory requirements. SET has developed the SETCarbon platform to address these needs directly, offering services to listed companies, supply chains, commercial banks, and bank clients, thereby generating new revenue streams built upon the organization's core roles. Furthermore, the implementation of the ETS framework generates demand for efficient emissions trading platforms and carbon credit infrastructure. It also paves the way for innovative ESG investment products, presenting opportunities for long-term value creation and revenue generation.

Transition Risks

Scenario Analysis

SET references climate scenarios developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), a framework specifically designed to assess climate-related risks to the financial system. Highly appropriate for SET's operational context, this framework evaluates a comprehensive range of transition assumptions and scenarios to test strategic resilience under varying policy conditions, including an orderly transition, a delayed yet accelerated adjustment, and a highly stringent, target-driven scenario.

A critical common denominator across all three scenarios is the carbon price, which serves as the primary proxy reflecting the severity of transition risks. As decarbonization policies become more stringent, carbon prices escalate, thereby driving up the organization's internal carbon costs.

Implications for SET's Business Operations

The assessment under these three scenarios highlights two critical insights for SET. First, carbon prices are projected to rise over the long term across all scenarios, differing only in timing and severity. Consequently, SET will face escalating carbon costs regardless of the global trajectory. Accelerating GHG reductions in line with SBTi targets starting today represents a cost-effective risk mitigation strategy under all circumstances. Second, the Delayed Transition scenario presents the most significant challenge. The abrupt surge in carbon pricing makes it difficult for unprepared organizations to adapt. This finding supports proactive actions over a reactive strategy that awaits regulatory pressure. At the same time, a more stringent transition increases the demand for carbon market mechanisms and carbon data infrastructure, creating opportunities that align with SET's services.

NDCs

Nationally Determined Contributions

A scenario where countries proceed with the targets declared in 2021, characterized by moderate and varying levels of commitment across each country. While GHG emissions decrease, the global temperature still rises by approximately 2.6°C. Carbon prices increase gradually, rising from USD 4/tCO₂e in 2025 to USD 74/tCO₂e by 2050. This scenario reflects slow-paced transition, keeping carbon pricing risks at the lowest level among the three scenarios.

DT

Delayed Transition

A scenario where no new policies are implemented until 2030, subsequently forcing countries to accelerate actions intensively and in divergent ways. Consequently, emissions surge beyond acceptable levels before dropping abruptly. This triggers a sharp spike in carbon prices post-2030, increasing from USD 75/tCO₂e to USD 325/tCO₂e by 2050. This scenario reflects the risks associated with a disorderly transition, where carbon prices increase rapidly, making it difficult for organizations to adapt.

NZ

Net Zero 2050

A scenario that aims to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C through stringent policies and innovation to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. Carbon prices adjust rapidly and reach the highest levels, climbing from USD 19/tCO₂e in 2025 to USD 938/tCO₂e by 2050. While this represents the most favorable pathway for the climate, it imposes the highest carbon cost risk to organizations.

Transition Risks

SET assesses the impacts of transition risks on its business operations across three NGFS climate scenarios, namely Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Delayed Transition (DT), and Net Zero 2050 (NZ), and across three horizons: short, medium, and long term. This impact analysis is categorized into financial transmission channels in accordance with the IFRS S2 framework, covering costs, revenues, and asset values. The evaluation reflects a unified principle: the majority of transition risks remain unmaterialized in the short term, but will intensify over the medium and long term as carbon pricing mechanisms and regulatory frameworks are fully implemented.

Transition Risk Impacts

Regulatory Compliance Costs

Mandatory reporting and carbon taxation increase expenditures on personnel, advisory services, and IT infrastructure. These impacts span the medium to long term across all scenarios, coupled with potential penalties for non-compliance

Carbon Costs and Supply Chain

Carbon costs embedded in goods and services throughout the supply chain increase procurement and operational costs, intensifying in severity over the medium to long term driven by carbon price trends

Transition Costs

Investments in low-carbon technologies and products entail high costs in the short to medium term; however, over the long term, once carbon prices escalate sufficiently, these investments prove cost-effective and establish a competitive advantage

Shifting Consumer Behavior

Evolving demands from investors and service users increase expenditures for product development and may impact the asset values of SET and listed companies that fail to adapt across all time horizons and scenarios

	Short Term			Medium Term			Long Term		
	NDCs	DT	NZ	NDCs	DT	NZ	NDCs	DT	NZ
Regulatory Compliance Costs	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Carbon Costs and Supply Chain	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transition Costs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Shifting Consumer Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Business Impact Analysis

The analysis indicates that transition risks exhibit a distinct “time-phased” characteristic. Specifically, the impacts of carbon-related costs will accelerate over the medium to long term, whereas impacts related to revenue and consumer behavior are already materializing today. These findings validate the organization’s strategy to expedite its emissions reduction initiatives in alignment with SBTi targets and to pursue proactive investments in the short term. This approach aims to insulate the organization from escalating cost pressures in the future, while converting investor behavioral risks into opportunities to develop sustainability-focused products and services.



Transition Risks

Financial Impact Analysis of Carbon Pricing

The assessment utilizes carbon prices derived from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), calculated via Integrated Assessment Models, to compare two distinct cases: the Business-as-Usual (BAU) case versus the SBTi-aligned emissions reduction case. Furthermore, as there is no regulatory enforcement within the short-term horizon, carbon pricing mechanisms do not yet affect operating costs.

Comparison Table: BAU vs. SBTi Alignment

Time Horizon	Scenario	Probability	NGFS Carbon Price (THB/tCO ₂ e)	Business As Usual (BAU)			SBTi-Aligned Pathway Case		
				Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Financial Impact (million THB)	Risk Level	Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Financial Impact (million THB)	Risk Level
Short Term	NDC	100%	–	7,200	–	↓ Low	6,800	–	↓ Low
	DT	50%	–		–	↓ Low		–	↓ Low
	NZ	50%	–		–	↓ Low		–	↓ Low
Medium Term	NDC	100%	180	8,200	1	→ Medium	3,900	0.7	→ Medium
	DT	50%	–		–	↓ Low		–	↓ Low
	NZ	50%	5,000		41	→ Medium		19	→ Medium
Long Term	NDC	100%	2,600	12,700	33	↑ Relatively High	673	2	→ Medium
	DT	50%	11,300		144	↑ Relatively High		8	↓ Low
	NZ	50%	32,800		416	↑ High		22	→ Medium

Note: The “–” symbol denotes that no carbon pricing mechanism has yet been implemented, according to NGFS data.

Key Finding: Under the most severe scenario (Long-term NZ), aligning operations with SBTi targets mitigates the financial impact from THB 416 million down to THB 22 million, representing a mere 0.83% of the 2025 EBITDA (THB 2,656 million).

Transition Risks

Transition Risk Mitigation Plan

SET has designed a dual-level, mutually reinforcing framework focused on building internal readiness and developing infrastructure to scale impact across the capital market ecosystem. The first component equips personnel and stakeholders with the vital knowledge and understanding required for the climate transition. Meanwhile, the second component translates this conceptual understanding into actionable tools and services that drive tangible emissions reductions. Both segments are logically linked, establishing a continuous pathway from awareness-building to measurable implementation.

1 Fostering Organization-Wide Awareness

SET integrates economic, social and governance (ESG) principles into its core corporate values, known as the SETDNA. This integration is rooted in the belief that managing climate risks requires collaborative participation across all levels, rather than being the sole responsibility of any single department. Initiatives under this scope encompass the production of public relations materials for climate disclosure, specialized training programs, awareness campaigns, and employee engagement activities. Together, these measures lay the cultural foundation necessary to sustainably drive this transition from within the organization.

2 Developing a Climate Change Ecosystem

SET develops infrastructure to support the capital market's transition toward a low-carbon economy. This mission is divided into two mutually reinforcing tracks: capacity building initiatives and infrastructure development, delivered through four core platforms:

SET ESG Academy

A central sustainability knowledge hub for the capital market. The academy currently hosts over 2,000 learning resources and features a SET ESG Experts Pool of more than 300 professionals dedicated to developing human capital and instilling an ESG culture within the capital market.

Climate Advisory Service

Strategic guidance and practical advisory services on GHG management for listed companies. In 2025, the service spearheaded the Net Zero Pathway Accelerator program to help listed entities establish targets aligned with international standards, alongside the GHG Scope 3 in Action initiative to support value chain carbon calculations.

SETCarbon

An end-to-end GHG data management system developed in partnership with financial institutions and the Department of Climate Change and Environment. The platform covers the entire data process, from origin to downstream applications such as green loan assessments. In 2025, the system served over 300 participating companies.

Climate Care Platform

A comprehensive tool designed to manage data and calculate organizational GHG reductions. By the end of 2025, the platform registered 385 new corporate members, bringing total membership to 1,025 organizations. Over 65% of these members are active platform users, collectively achieving a verified reduction of 39,663 tCO₂e, reflecting a collaborative effort of all organizations to drive concrete GHG reductions.

Transition Opportunities

Transition Opportunity Analysis

The assessment of risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy identified three strategic opportunities, which share a consistent growth pattern, beginning with an initial pilot phase and gradually expanding in tandem with regulatory enforcement and market growth. Crucially, each opportunity builds upon SET's core institutional role as a centralized trading venue and critical infrastructure provider. This expansion leverages the organization's expertise, with actual revenue generated through transaction fees under the selected business model.

Emissions Trading System (ETS)

This opportunity arises from the implementation of a mandatory national Emissions Trading System (ETS), which requires regulated companies to manage their emissions allowances through trading. During the 2029–2030 period, total emissions allowances under this regulatory cap are projected at 287 million tCO₂e (MtCO₂e).

The market opportunity is expected to expand as the ETS implementation progresses. During the Pilot Phase (2029–2030), the trading volume is projected at 1% to 5% of total allocated allowances, accounting for an estimated trading volume of 8.59 MtCO₂e. Upon entering the full implementation phase (ETS Phase 1) in 2031, emissions allowances allocated to corporate entities will gradually decline by approximately 2% per annum to approximately 142 MtCO₂e. Meanwhile, trading share is expected to rise to 15% in alignment with international market trends, driving the annual trading volume up to 21.3 MtCO₂e, reflecting a growth rate more than double that of the Pilot Phase.

8.59 MtCO₂e

Pilot Phase (2029–2030)
Trading Volume: 1% – 5%



21.3 MtCO₂e

ETS Phase 1 (2031)
Trading Volume: 15%

Carbon Credit Trading Platform

This opportunity emerges from the demand for carbon credits across two key markets. First, the international compliance market, driven by mandates from the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) under the CORSIA (Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation) framework. Out of a total domestic supply volume of approximately 600,000 tCO₂e, SET's market share is projected to expand from 5% (30,000 tCO₂e) in 2031 to 20% (120,000 tCO₂e) by 2035.

Second, the domestic compliance market is driven by the national ETS, which permits a 15% carbon credit offset allowance. Trading volumes channeled through SET are projected to scale from 1.06 tCO₂e in 2031 up to 4.12 tCO₂e by 2035. Concurrently, additional opportunities are arising from Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), the volume of which is estimated to increase from 155,600 RECs in 2031 to 622,400 RECs by 2035.

1.06 MtCO₂e

2031
Carbon credit trading volume for offsetting



4.12 MtCO₂e

2035
Carbon credit trading volume for offsetting

Advisory Services and Climate Tech Market

The transition toward a low-carbon economy under IFRS S2 standards and the upcoming Climate Change Act is accelerating global growth within the climate tech and advisory services markets.

The global climate tech market is valued at USD 38 billion in 2025 and projected to expand at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 20%–25%, reaching USD 115 billion to USD 220 billion over the 2030–2035 horizon. Concurrently, the climate advisory market, valued at approximately USD 6 billion, is expanding at a CAGR of 10%–12%. Although the domestic market in Thailand remains in its nascent stages and is poised to expand alongside the Asia-Pacific region, SET has a strategic opportunity to support this ecosystem via its carbon data management platform, the provision of GHG mitigation advisory services for corporate entities, and the seamless integration of climate data systems with regulatory authorities and key market stakeholders.

Global Climate Tech Market
2025

USD 38 billion



Global Climate Advisory
2025

USD 6 billion

Transition Opportunities

Strategic Plans for Transition Opportunities

In 2025, SET identified three material climate-related opportunities and is actively collaborating with stakeholders to develop relevant financial products and services. This framework enables the organization to capture these opportunities ahead of the full enforcement of market mechanisms and regulatory mandates.



Emissions Trading System (ETS) (Mandatory Carbon Market)

SET, the Department of Climate Change and Environment, and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), have mutually aligned on developing a comprehensive end-to-end emissions trading platform, leveraging benchmarking studies from international operational ETS markets.



Carbon Credit Exchange Platform (Voluntary Carbon Market)

SET has joined the Low-Carbon Cities initiative, a collaborative framework encompassing the Ministry of Finance, the Department of Climate Change and Environment, the World Bank, and institutional partners. SET's primary mandate is the development of an auction-based trading system to enhance transparency across the trading process.



SETCarbon Solutions

SET has pioneered "SETCarbon Solutions," an end-to-end carbon data management service designed to address the needs of both listed and non-listed companies navigating the transition.

This initiative mitigates the costs of accessing carbon data management tools, thereby accelerating the Thai business sector's adaptation.

These three strategic initiatives collectively reflect the organization's aligned roadmap: taking proactive measures to establish institutional readiness before market mechanisms and regulatory frameworks take full effect. Driven by collaboration with regulatory bodies and international organizations, this commitment extends beyond the mere pursuit of new revenue streams. Instead, it reaffirms SET's core role as a leader in developing capital market infrastructure that actively supports the nation's transition toward a low-carbon economy.

Climate-Related Risk Management Overview

SET integrates climate-related risk and opportunity management into its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework rather than treating it as a standalone process. In 2025, climate change risk was formally embedded into the organization's Risk Taxonomy. This integration ensures that climate risks are identified, assessed, prioritized, and monitored using the same standards and frequencies as other core corporate risks. Furthermore, the organization has adopted recognized global frameworks, specifically COSO ERM and ISO 31000, to ensure systematic and benchmarkable climate risk assessment and management.

Climate Risk Identification and Assessment

SET identifies and assesses physical and transition climate risks by utilizing Scenario Analysis mapped across short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. Risk exposures are measured by evaluating their impact materiality alongside probability metrics. These results are integrated into the standard evaluation process used for all other enterprise risks, enabling the organization to prioritize and benchmark different risk categories on a unified baseline.

Strategic Decision-Making and Planning

Climate response plans are integrated into SET's core operational strategies and business planning, linking risk management to unified decision-making processes rather than treating it as an isolated initiative. This integration guarantees that risk mitigation investments, such as flood mitigation measures and accelerated emissions reductions to achieve SBTi targets, are executed directly within the organization's primary risk management and resource allocation frameworks.

Monitoring and Review

Climate risks are continuously monitored and reviewed through a three-tier governance structure. At the operational tier, risks are tracked at the departmental and project levels utilizing tools, such as Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) before scaling up through executive management, the Risk Management Committee, and the SET Board of Governors, respectively. This mechanism ensures that climate risks remain under continuous oversight and enables the dynamic adjustment of response plans in alignment with shifting risk environments.



Climate-Related Risk Management Process

In accordance with IFRS S2 standards, entities are mandated to disclose the processes used to identify, assess, prioritize, and monitor climate-related risks and opportunities, alongside an explanation of how these processes are integrated into the overall enterprise risk management framework. Accordingly, SET executed the following key initiatives in 2025:

1



Identify and Assess

Identify physical and transition risks using scenario analysis across short-, medium-, and long-term horizons, and evaluate risk levels based on impact severity and likelihood.

2



Prioritize on a Unified Baseline

Integrate assessment results into the standard corporate risk process to enable prioritization and comparative analysis across all risk categories.

3



Integrate into Strategy

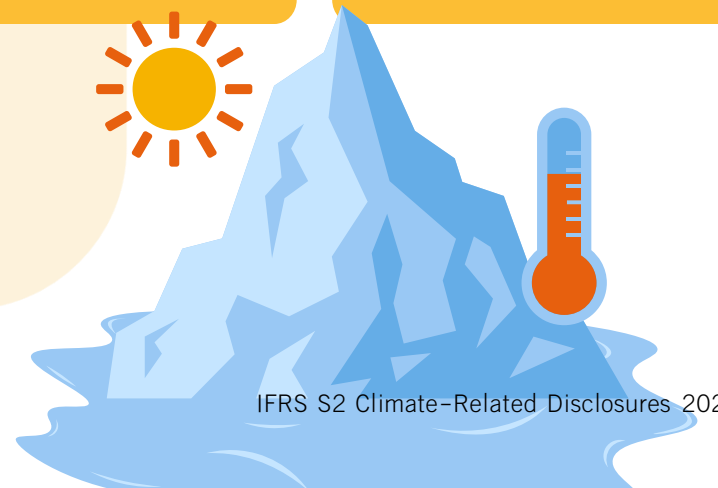
Embed response plans into operations and corporate strategies to guide decision-making and risk reduction measures (such as flood mitigation or SBTi-aligned target setting).

4



Monitor and Review

Track risks through a three-tier governance structure using tools such as RCSA, and report to management, the Risk Management Committee, and the SET Board of Governors.



Metrics and Targets Formulation under IFRS S2

Net Zero Strategy



To respond to transition risks associated with the low-carbon economy, SET has established a target to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, spanning Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions across the organization's value chain. The driving strategy is structured around four pillars, sequenced from internal organizational management to expanding impact across the value chain and capital market ecosystem. This approach ensures that emissions reductions occur systematically, in alignment with SET's role as capital market infrastructure.

Cultivate Employee Awareness (Organizational Foundation)

Institutionalize the transition from within by embedding climate risk and opportunity assessments at the departmental level, providing training and education to employees, and fostering active engagement. This approach ensures that GHG emissions reduction becomes an organizational culture driven by personnel at all levels, rather than a burden borne by any single department.

Foster Value Chain Collaboration (Mitigate Scope 3)

Extend decarbonization initiatives into the supply chain, which represent the largest and most complex segment of Scope 3 emissions. This is executed through enhanced green procurement practices and strategic collaborations with suppliers to reduce carbon emissions from procured goods and services.

Optimize Operational Efficiency (Mitigate Scope 1 & 2)

Reduce direct and indirect operational emissions by deploying efficient building energy management systems, utilizing on-site solar renewable energy, transitioning the corporate fleet to electric vehicles (EVs), selecting low-carbon chemical alternatives, and procuring Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), focusing primarily on emissions under the organization's direct operational control.

Cultivate an Efficient Ecosystem (Scale Impact to the Capital Market)

SET leverages its position as capital market infrastructure to scale the transition to a wider ecosystem. This initiative is driven by providing capacity-building tools for market participants, such as SETCarbon (emissions measurement), Climate Care Platform (reduction tracking), and ESG investment products, to accelerate climate adaptation across the Thai business sector and support national climate objectives.

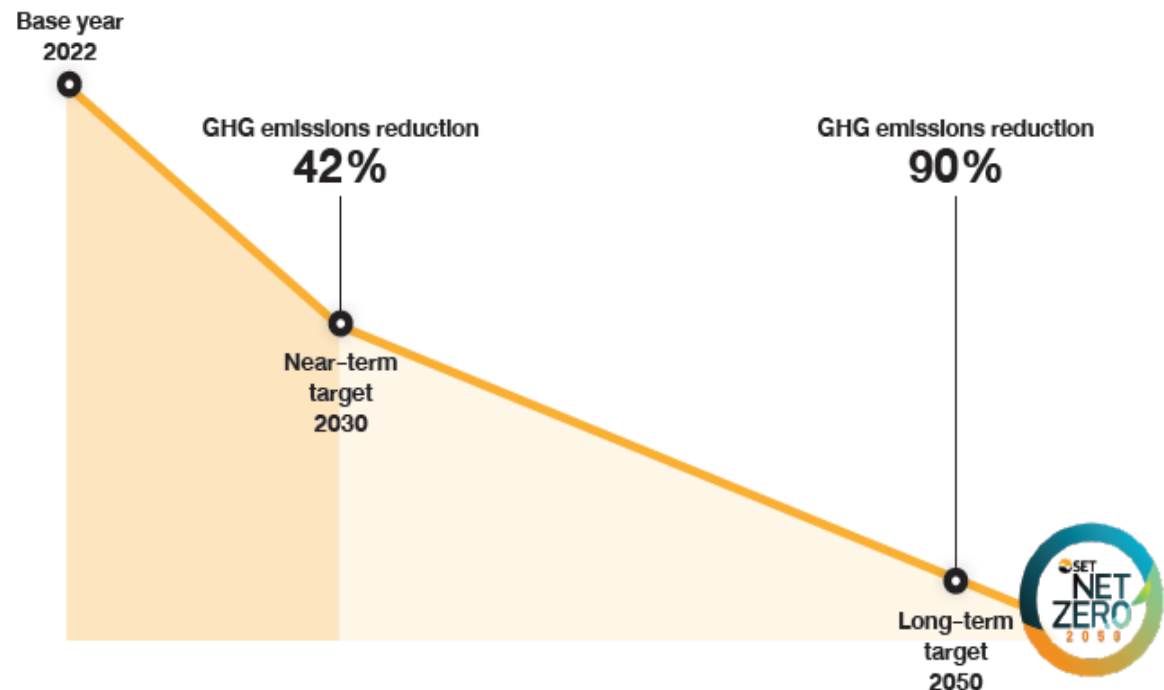
Metrics and Targets Formulation under IFRS S2

Net Zero Strategy

In 2025, SET elevated its climate commitment from a declaration of intent to a verifiable pledge by submitting its Net Zero targets to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for formal target validation. The targets were subsequently validated, confirming science-based alignment across both near-term and long-term horizons. Achieving validation from an independent external body demonstrates that the organization's targets are not arbitrary, but are aligned with the emissions reduction pathways required to limit global warming and are evaluated against leading international standards.

This commitment is reflected in the scope of the validated targets, which are divided into two distinct components: near-term reduction targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, and specific reduction targets for Scope 3 emissions. Defining distinct Scope 3 targets serves as a critical indicator, as Scope 3 represents emissions outside the organization's direct control and is the most challenging to mitigate. By establishing these boundaries, SET underscores its commitment to taking responsibility for emissions across the value chain, rather than limiting its focus to easily manageable segments.

In terms of intensity, SET has committed to a near-term emissions reduction target of 42% by 2030 and a long-term target of 90% alongside Net Zero emissions by 2050. This trajectory complies with the 1.5°C global warming mitigation pathway under the SBTi framework, the highest ambition threshold defined by international standards. Ultimately, the formulation of these targets transcends mere statistical figures; they have been operationalized into actionable decarbonization roadmaps across internal operations and throughout the value chain, demonstrating a link between strategic objectives and practical execution.



Metrics and Targets Formulation under IFRS S2

GHG Emissions Reduction Targets Validated by SBTi | Base Year: 2022

Emissions Reduction Targets

Near-Term: 42% reduction by 2030

Long-Term: 90% reduction and Net Zero by 2050

Emissions Offsetting

Offset approximately 10% of total emissions via carbon removals (reforestation and carbon removal credits) in accordance with SBTi criteria

2025 GHG Emissions Volume

12,730 tCO₂e

Represents a 13.7% reduction from the base year

Business Activity	Relevant Emission Scope	Monitored Metrics
Office & Building Operations (CMA / North Park)	Scope 1 (Refrigerants & fire suppressants) Scope 2 (Building electricity)	- Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions volume (Location-based/Market-based) - Solar Rooftop generation capacity - REC procurement volume - Transition rate to R32 refrigerant - Transition rate to low-carbon fire suppressants
Data Center	Scope 2 (Electricity)	Electricity consumption volume / Energy Usage Effectiveness (PUE)
Corporate Fleet	Scope 1 (Fuel combustion)	- EV adoption ratio - Number of EV charging stations installed
Procurement & Supply Chain	Scope 3 (Purchased goods/services, capital goods)	- Scope 3 emissions volume - Number of key participating suppliers - Number of emission hotspot categories - Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) - Green procurement ratio

Business Activity	Relevant Emission Scope	Monitored Metrics
Energy & Fuel-related Activities	Scope 3 (Fuel- and energy-related activities)	Scope 3 emissions volume (Market-based and Location-based)
Upstream Transport	Scope 3 (Upstream transportation and distribution)	- Proportion of shareholders receiving payments via e-Dividend - Number of e-Document accounts - Number of Investor Portal users - Volume of paper consumption reduced
Business Travel & Commuting	Scope 3 (Business travel and employee commuting)	- Scope 3 emissions volume (Business travel) - Scope 3 emissions volume (Employee commuting)

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The GHG emissions data disclosed in this report reflects operational performance for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2025, alongside historical data dating back to 2022, which serves as the Net Zero baseline year to enable comparative tracking over time. To ensure data quality and reliability, SET's Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions have been verified by an independent external assurance body, namely the Greenhouse Gas Management Certification Unit, University of Phayao, in accordance with the standards established by the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization).

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Unit: tCO2e)		2022 (Base Year)	2023	2024	2025	% Change from Base Year
Scope 1 and 2	Scope 1: Direct GHG Emissions	189	261	186	780 ¹	312.7% ↑
	Scope 2: Indirect GHG Emissions from Energy Consumption					
	Location-based	6,536	6,784	6,569	6,053	-7.4% ↓
	Market-based	6,536	6,784	5,850	4,886	-25.2% ↓
	Total Scope 1 and 2 (Location-based)	6,725	7,045	6,755	6,833	1.6% ↑
	Total Scope 1 and 2 (Market-based)	6,725	7,045	6,036	5,666	-15.7% ↓
Scope 3	Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	1,357	1,676	6,061 ²	3,096	128.2% ↑
	Category 2: Capital Goods	1,373	921	1,308	1,210	-11.9% ↓
	Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities					
	Location-based	1,335	1,390	1,346	1,081	-19.0% ↓
	Market-based	1,335	1,390	25	25	-98.1% ↓
	Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	2,775	2,546	-	834	-69.7% ↓
	Category 6: Business Travel	233	313	220	143	-38.6% ↓
	Category 7: Employee Commuting	948	802	699	675	-28.8% ↓
	Total Scope 3 ³	8,020	7,647	9,659	7,064	-11.9% ↓
Total Scope 1, 2, and 3		14,745	14,692	15,695	12,730	-13.7% ↓

Notes:

¹ Refrigerant recharges, previously classified under Scope 3, have been reallocated to Scope 1 in accordance with the auditor's recommendation. The base year was not recalculated because no contractor-led refrigerant recharges occurred during that period.

² Emissions from upstream transportation and distribution (e.g., postal mailings to shareholders) have been integrated into Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services.

³ Electricity consumption emissions are calculated using the Market-based method, reflecting SET's procurement of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs).

Scope 1 and 2 (Market-based)

↓16%

Reduction from base year in line with SBTi targets

Key drivers include enhanced energy efficiency, Solar Rooftop installation, and procurement of 2,457 MWh of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs).

Scope 3

↓12%

Reduction from base year

Key drivers include value chain collaboration to calculate supplier carbon emissions and targeted procurement of low-carbon products and services.

2025 Greenhouse Gas Management Performance

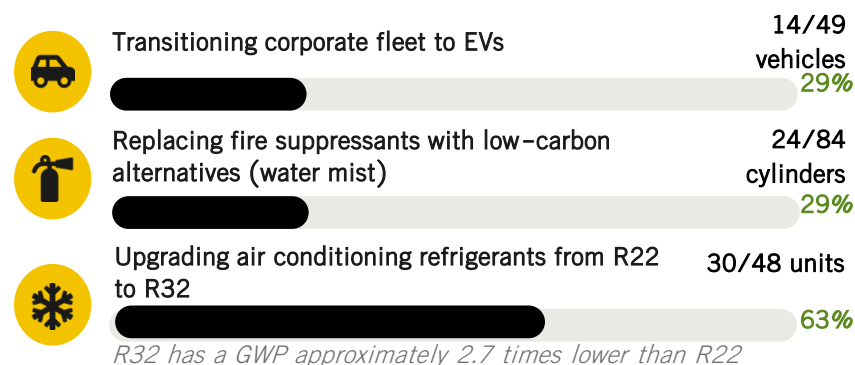
Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Management Performance

SET's GHG mitigation measures for Scope 1 and Scope 2 are executed in accordance with the Carbon Abatement Hierarchy. This framework prioritizes reducing emissions directly at the source, followed by enhancing energy efficiency and transitioning to clean energy. These initiatives serve as the primary drivers behind the reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 (Market-based) emissions from the base year, aligned with SBTi-validated targets. Detailed progress is outlined below:

Reducing Direct Emissions (Scope 1)

This measure focuses on reducing emissions at the source under the organization's direct control. Key initiatives include transitioning the corporate fleet to electric vehicles (EVs) to eliminate internal combustion and tailpipe GHG emissions during operation, which has been completed for 14 out of 49 vehicles. Concurrently, fire suppressants are being replaced with low-carbon alternatives (water mist type), with 24 out of 84 cylinders completed. Furthermore, split-type air conditioner refrigerants are being upgraded from R22 to R32, which features a Global Warming Potential (GWP) approximately 2.7 times lower than R22, with 30 out of 48 units completed to date.

Scope 1



2025 Greenhouse Gas Management Performance

Reducing Indirect Emissions from Purchased Electricity (Scope 2)

This measure is divided into two mutually reinforcing tracks:

1. Enhancing energy efficiency to lower electricity demand through building electricity usage management. Key initiatives include shutting down elevator cooling systems on office floors, turning off air conditioning in machinery rooms overnight, optimizing chiller operational schedules, and upgrading the efficiency of machinery and equipment.
2. Transitioning to clean energy through the installation of Solar Rooftop systems at both the Stock Exchange of Thailand Head Office on Ratchadaphisek Road and the Capital Market Academy building at North Park. These installations successfully reduced grid electricity consumption from the Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA) by 371 MWh, representing an increase of 108 MWh compared to the previous year.

In summary, SET's GHG mitigation measures across Scope 1 and Scope 2 are executed systematically in accordance with the Carbon Abatement Hierarchy. This framework prioritizes source-level mitigation and energy efficiency optimization before deploying clean energy transitions, reflecting a scientifically grounded management approach. Reporting operational progress against defined targets enables SET to evaluate both realized milestones and remaining abatement potential. This action complies with IFRS S2 requirements, which mandate the reporting of climate targets, performance against those targets, and the action plans designed to achieve them, thereby underscoring SET's commitment to driving continuous, measurable GHG reductions.

Scope 2



Track 1
Enhancing Energy Efficiency

Reduction in
grid electricity
consumption



Track 2
Transitioning to Clean Energy (Solar Rooftop)

371 MWh
*An increase from
previous year
108 MWh*



2025 Greenhouse Gas Management Performance

Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Management Performance

Scope 3 emissions occur outside the organization's direct operational control. Consequently, SET relies on supplier collaboration alongside the optimization of procurement processes and service delivery across the value chain. Key initiatives undertaken in 2025 include:

Supplier Policy Communication

SET communicates its Sustainable Procurement Policy and hosts technical workshops on corporate GHG accounting via the SETCarbon platform to enhance suppliers' measurement and carbon management capabilities.

23
companies
Key
participating
suppliers

Paper Reduction Initiatives

SET promotes digital services to securities holders, including the Investor Portal (serving over 300,000 accounts), e-Dividend, and e-Document platforms, to achieve sustainable paper reduction.

96%
received
payments via
e-Dividend
2.01
million
accounts
e-Document

Low-Carbon Procurement Requirements

SET establishes eco-friendly procurement guidelines to support its Net Zero pathways. The organization integrates an Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) mechanism using a Shadow Price to reflect actual carbon costs of procurement, such as paper, courier services, IT equipment, and cloud services.

8
categories
High-emission
& pilot groups

Supporting Green Commuting

SET has installed electric vehicle (EV) charging stations within its parking facilities and provides continuous education on EV adoption to reduce employee commuting-related emissions.

6
bays
EV charging
bays (AC and
DC systems)

Additional Greenhouse Gas Reduction Pathways

In addition to direct emissions reduction measures within each scope, SET utilizes economic mechanisms to drive progress toward its 2050 Net Zero target. These consist of establishing Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) to accelerate operational reductions and deploying carbon offsetting to neutralize residual emissions:

Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP)

SET has established its Internal Carbon Price at USD 25 per tCO₂e. This benchmark rate was determined by referencing international carbon taxes, peer organizations, and relevant research. The price is applied as a Shadow Price to evaluate GHG abatement investments across Scope 1 and Scope 2, guide low-carbon product and service selection, and factor carbon costs into their pricing. This mechanism reflects the true carbon costs and drives reductions toward the Net Zero target.

Carbon Offset

To address unavoidable residual GHG emissions, SET plans to offset approximately 10% of its total emissions through investments in reforestation initiatives and the procurement of carbon removal credits to secure Net Zero fulfillment by 2050. The selection of carbon removal credits aligns with SBTi principles, which mandate that offsetting must rely on atmospheric carbon sequestration rather than simply avoiding emissions. Furthermore, this initiative supports the growth and development of the domestic voluntary carbon market.

IFRS content index

	Disclosure requirements	Reference & response
IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information		
17	Disclose material information about the sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects.	Page 3: Reporting Scope Page 4: 2025 Key Highlights
20	Sustainability-related financial disclosures shall be for the same reporting entity as the related financial statements.	Page 3: Reporting Scope
21	Provide information that enables users to understand the connections (a) between the items to which the information relates, and (b) between the disclosures provided by the entity.	Page 4: 2025 Key Highlights Page 27: Climate-Related Risk Management Overview (Integration with ERM)
22	Identify the financial statements to which the sustainability-related financial disclosures relate.	Page 3: Reporting Scope
24	When currency is the unit of measure, use the presentation currency of the related financial statements.	Page 23: Financial Impact of Carbon Pricing (Unit: THB million)
27	Disclose the governance body(s) responsible for oversight, and management's role, in respect of sustainability-related risks and opportunities.	Page 7: Climate Governance Structure Pages 8–9: Roles and Responsibilities
33	Disclose the effects of sustainability-related risks and opportunities on strategy and decision-making, including (c) trade-offs considered.	Page 17: Net Zero Strategy Page 27: Strategic Decision-Making and Planning

	Disclosure requirements	Reference & response
IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information		
46	For each risk and opportunity, disclose (b) the metrics used to measure and monitor it, and performance against targets.	Page 30: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Page 23: Financial Impact of Carbon Pricing
49	If a metric is taken from a source other than IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards, identify the source and the metric.	Page 29: Metrics Formulation Methodology Page 30: Reference to TGO Standards
50	For a metric developed by the entity, disclose how it is defined, whether absolute/relative/qualitative, whether third-party validated, and the method, inputs and assumptions used.	Page 23 / Page 32: Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) Page 29–30: External Assurance
59	Identify (a) the standards, pronouncements, industry practice and guidance applied – including SASB disclosure topics; and (b) the industry(s) applied in identifying applicable metrics.	Page 29: Metrics and Targets Formulation Methodology under IFRS S2
60	Provide the disclosures required by IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards as part of the general purpose financial reports.	Page 3: Reporting Scope
61	Disclosures may be located in management commentary or a similar report forming part of the general purpose financial reports.	Page 3: Reporting Scope (Climate-Related Disclosure Report)
64	Report sustainability-related financial disclosures at the same time as, and for the same reporting period as, the related financial statements.	Page 3: Reporting Scope (1 Jan – 31 Dec 2025)
65	Normally prepare disclosures for a 12-month period.	Page 3: Reporting Scope (2025 Reporting Cycle)

IFRS content index

	Disclosure requirements	Reference & response
IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures		
5–6	Governance. Disclose the governance body(s) responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities – including skills/competencies, how and how often informed – and management's role.	Page 7: Climate Governance Structure Page 8: Board-Level Roles & Responsibilities Page 9: Management-Level Roles & Responsibilities Page 10: Board Skills and Development
10–13	Strategy. Disclose climate-related risks and opportunities, classified as physical (acute/chronic) and transition; the time horizons; and effects on the business model and value chain.	Page 11: Time Horizons Page 12: Physical Risks Page 14: Acute/Chronic Risk Matrix Page 20: Transition Risks Page 25: Opportunities Analysis
14	Disclose the effects on strategy and decision-making, including transition plans and progress against prior plans.	Page 17: Net Zero Strategy Page 24: Transition Risk Mitigation Plan Page 26: Strategic Plans for Transition Opportunities
15–21	Disclose effects on financial position, performance and cash flows, and anticipated effects over short, medium and long term.	Page 15: Scenario Simulation and Analysis (Physical Risks) Page 23: Financial Impact Analysis of Carbon Pricing (Transition Risks)
22	Disclose climate resilience using scenario analysis, including (a) the resilience assessment/conclusion and (b) how and when the analysis was carried out.	Page 13: Scenario Analysis (Physical Risks, SSP) Page 21: Scenario Analysis (Transition Risks, NGFS) Page 11: Time Horizons

	Disclosure requirements	Reference & response
IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures		
24–25	Risk mgmt. Disclose processes to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate risks/opportunities, and how they integrate into overall risk management.	Page 27: Climate-Related Risk Management Overview Page 28: Climate-Related Risk Management Process
28–29	Metrics. Disclose cross-industry metrics – GHG Scope 1, 2, 3 (Scope 2 location- & market-based; Scope 3 by category) and internal carbon prices.	Page 29: Metrics Formulation Methodology Page 30: Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1/2/3) Page 32: Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP)
32	Disclose industry-based metrics associated with the disclosure topics, referring to the SASB Standards (Industry-based Guidance on Implementing IFRS S2).	–
33–36	Disclose climate-related targets, performance against each, and use of carbon credits to offset emissions in achieving any net target.	Page 18: Net Zero Strategy Page 31: Greenhouse Gas Management Performance Page 32: Carbon Offset



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