



Project:

Development of GHG Inventories for Redwood Group

Document Title:

Redwood Group Ltd GHG Inventory Report 2025

For:

Redwood Group Ltd

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory report covers Redwood Group Ltd, a publicly listed company in Taiwan, traded on the Taipei Exchange (TPEX) under stock code 8426. The services of Redwood Group Ltd include the manufacturing of millwork and fixtures, as well as construction. Their department covers contracts, project management, production including wood works, veneers, metals, glass, and other interior fixtures used in high-end luxury retails boutiques. Redwood Group provides high quality and one stop solutions for their clients across Asia, Europe, Australia, and the United States, underpinned by internationally recognised quality and environmental management standards. Redwood Group is committed to environmental transparency through responsible environmental compliance and continuous improvement in sustainability performance. The structure and format of the report are based on the requirements of ISO 14064-1:2018 and GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards. This report discloses the information on GHG emissions inventory from all commercial activities performed under Redwood Group which comprises of 14 subsidiaries located in Singapore, Malaysia, China, Japan, France, United States, Philippines, Vietnam, India, Thailand and Indonesia, covering the calendar year of 2025 (1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025). The organizational and reporting boundaries are defined based on an operational control approach in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 and GHG Protocol. The results and analysis presented in this report are based on the data provided by Redwood Group. Generic assumptions and emission factors from published sources are applied when data is not available. The summary of the GHG emissions inventory for Redwood Group, based on the equity share approach for the 2025 reporting period, is presented below.

Equity Share Approach

- Total Scope 1 emissions: 100.98 t CO₂e
- Total Scope 2 emissions: 6,557.54 t CO₂e
- Total emissions: 6,658.51 t CO₂e

Uncertainty assessment is performed to describe the uncertainties, and accuracy impacts on the GHG emissions results qualitatively. Recommendations are provided to improve the GHG inventory quality and GHG reduction progress of the company.

2 INTRODUCTION

Backed by more than three decades of global experience in luxury retail fit-out and façade solutions, Redwood Group Ltd is a publicly listed company in Taiwan, traded on the Taipei Exchange (TPEX) under stock code 8426. The services of Redwood Group include the manufacturing of millwork and fixtures, as well as construction. Their department covers contracts, project management, production including wood works, veneers, metals, glass, and other interior fixtures used in high-end luxury retail boutiques. Redwood Group provides high quality and one stop solutions for their clients across its operations in Asia, Europe, Australia, and the United States, underpinned by internationally recognised quality and environmental management standards.

A well-designed corporate Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory represents the transparent and consistent account of the company's GHG emissions. The information from GHG inventory is useful for the company in managing GHG risks and targeting effective GHG reduction opportunities. This GHG inventory report describes the details of the inventory of GHG and fair account of emissions for Redwood Group Pte Ltd, hereinafter referred to as “Redwood Group” or “the company”.

The report is prepared by the company to meet the public-listing requirements by Taipei Exchange (TPEX). It is also to disclose the environmental performance of Redwood Group to top management, the stakeholders, and customers as well as to monitor the GHG emissions for its core operations across the subsidiaries. The results will also be published on the official website for the general audience. The annual reporting of GHG emissions aligns with the company's commitment to practice environmental transparency in their environmental compliance and achievement.

The information contained in this report covers greenhouse gas emissions arising from the operational activities of Redwood Group and its subsidiaries for the reporting period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. The department of GHG Monitoring & Reporting Task Force is responsible for the company's GHG inventory report. In establishing the organisational boundary, this report applies the equity share approach. Emissions are quantified at the individual legal entity level and subsequently consolidated at the Group level. The information presented herein has undergone internal review and is considered appropriate for internal and external communication purposes.

The GHG inventory report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements stated in ISO 14064-1:2018 - “Greenhouse gases - Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals”. All necessary details are covered in the report, except for the information considered optional by the standard and less relevant in line with the principle of relevance.

3 ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES

The organisational boundary for this GHG inventory has been established in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Redwood Group Ltd is the ultimate holding company of the Group. Through its wholly owned subsidiary, Redwood Interior Pte Ltd, the Group maintains full ownership and operational control over all subsidiary entities. All entities included within this inventory are 100% owned and operationally controlled by Redwood Group. No joint ventures, associates, or minority-owned operations are included within the reporting boundary. A summary of the Group’s organisational structure is illustrated in Figure 3-1.

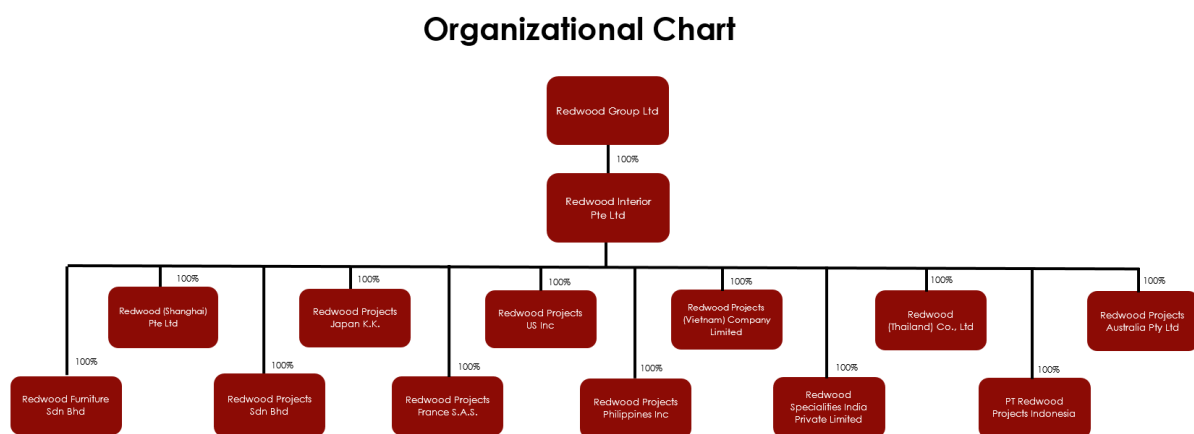


Figure 3-1 Redwood Group Organisational's Structure

3.1 Consolidation Approach

This GHG inventory has been prepared using the equity share approach to define the Group’s organisational boundary. Under the equity share approach, a company accounts for GHG

emissions from operations according to its share of equity in the operation, which typically aligns with percentage ownership.

Redwood Group holds 100% equity ownership in all subsidiaries included in this inventory. Accordingly, 100% of the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from these wholly owned subsidiaries are attributed to Redwood Group under the equity share approach.

For comparison, under the operational control approach, a company has operational control if it (or one of its subsidiaries) has the full authority to introduce and implement operating policies at the operation, and it accounts for 100% of emissions from operations over which it has operational control.

Because Redwood Group wholly owns the operations included in this inventory, the Group's organisational boundary is the same under the equity share and control approaches as in Table 3-1. For the 2025 reporting period, the consolidated Scope 1 and Scope 2 totals prepared on an operational control basis are identical to those prepared on an equity share basis.

Table 3-1 – Entities Included within the Organisational Boundary of Redwood Group

No.	Entity Name	Operations Included in Boundary	Country of Operation	Equity Ownership by Reporting Entity (%)	Operational Control by Reporting Entity (%)
1.	Redwood Group Ltd	Corporate office	Taiwan	100%	100%
2.	Redwood Interior Pte Ltd	Manufacturing sites, warehouse & office	Singapore	100%	100%
3.	Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd	Manufacturing sites and office, warehouse, facade and dormitory	Malaysia	100%	100%
4.	Redwood (Shanghai) Pte Ltd	Sales offices in Shanghai and Fuzhou	China	100%	100%
5.	Redwood Projects Sdn Bhd	Sales office	Malaysia	100%	100%
6.	Redwood Projects Japan Kabushiki-Kaisha	Sales office	Japan	100%	100%
7.	Redwood Projects France S.A.S.	Sales operations without a physical office	France	100%	100%
8.	Redwood Projects US Inc	Sales operations without a physical office	United States	100%	100%
9.	Redwood Projects Philippines Inc	Sales operations without a physical office	Philippines	100%	100%

No.	Entity Name	Operations Included in Boundary	Country of Operation	Equity Ownership by Reporting Entity (%)	Operational Control by Reporting Entity (%)
10.	Redwood Projects (Vietnam) Company Limited	Sales operations without a physical office	Vietnam	100%	100%
11.	Redwood Specialities India Private Limited	Sales office	India	100%	100%
12.	Redwood (Thailand) Co., Ltd	Sales office	Thailand	100%	100%
13.	PT Redwood Projects Indonesia	Sales office (unoccupied in 2025)	Indonesia	100%	100%
14.	Redwood Projects Australia Pty Ltd	Sales office (unoccupied in 2025)	Australia	100%	100%

4 REPORTING BOUNDARIES

This report accounts for and reports the direct emissions (Scope 1) from sources owned and controlled by the company; and indirect emissions from the generation of electricity (Scope 2) purchased and consumed by the company. Biogenic CO₂ emissions from biomass combustion are not applicable to the company. The accounting and reporting of GHG emissions are performed separately for the seven GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol and in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018:

1. Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
2. Methane (CH₄)
3. Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
4. Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF₆)
5. Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
6. Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
7. Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF₃)

Together the two scopes provide a comprehensive accounting framework for managing and reducing direct and indirect emissions. Figure 4-1 illustrates the relationship between the reported GHG scopes and the sources of direct and indirect emissions along the value chain.

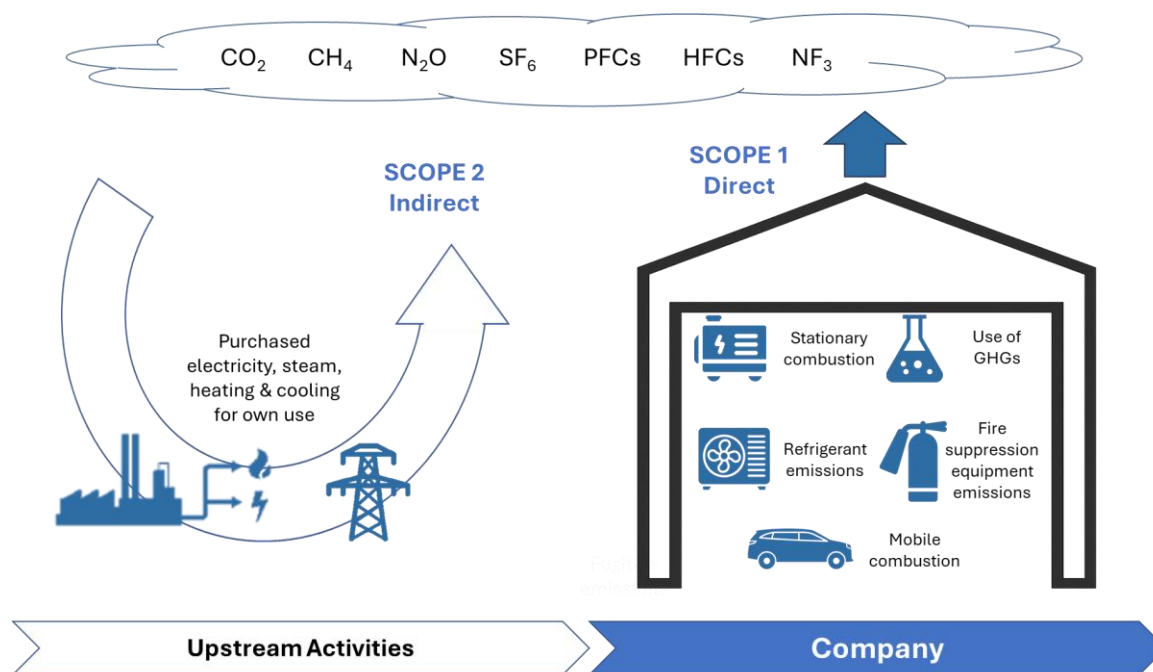


Figure 4-1 Overview of GHG scopes considered for Redwood Group

4.1 Reported Sources of Direct and Indirect Emissions

The GHG emissions accounted and reported for Scope 1 and 2 are disaggregated by categories and subcategories in accordance with the ISO 14064-1:2018 and GHG Protocol at the organizational level. The categories of direct and indirect GHG emissions in this report are subdivided into subcategories defined by ISO 14064-1:2018 and sources of emissions as shown in

Table 4-1:

Table 4-1 – Categories and sources of GHG emissions reported in scope 1 and 2

Subcategory	Emission Source	Details	GHG(s) Emitted	Applicable Subsidiaries
Category 1: Direct GHG emissions				
Direct emissions from stationary combustion	Diesel oil combustion	Diesel oil combustion for backup generators	CO ₂ , CH ₄ ¹ , N ₂ O	• Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd
	Motor gasoline /	Petrol combustion for backyard generator	CO ₂ , CH ₄ ¹ , N ₂ O	• Redwood Specialities India Pte Ltd

¹ Refers to non-fossil CH₄. CH₄ from stationary and mobile fuel combustion is converted to CO₂e using the “methane – non-fossil” GWP (AR6 split) to avoid double counting in accordance with the GHG Protocol.

Subcategory	Emission Source	Details	GHG(s) Emitted	Applicable Subsidiaries
	Petrol combustion			

Direct emissions from mobile combustion	Motor gasoline / Petrol mobile combustion (on-road)	Mobile combustion emissions from road vehicles used for business-related client and operational transportation	CO ₂ , CH ₄ ¹ , N ₂ O	• Redwood Interior Pte Ltd • Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd
	Diesel mobile combustion (on-road)	Mobile combustion emissions from trucks and vans used to transport production materials	CO ₂ , CH ₄ ¹ , N ₂ O	• Redwood Interior Pte Ltd • Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd
	Diesel mobile combustion (off-road)	Mobile combustion emissions from forklifts used to lift, carry and move heavy materials	CO ₂ , CH ₄ ¹ , N ₂ O	• Redwood Interior Pte Ltd • Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic ² systems	Welding process	CO ₂ emissions arise from the welding process due to the use of carbon dioxide-based shielding gas	CO ₂	• Redwood Interior Pte Ltd • Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd
	Refrigerant emissions	Fugitive emissions from air conditioning systems.	HFC	• Redwood Interior Pte Ltd • Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd • Redwood Projects Sdn Bhd • Redwood Specialities India Private Limited
	Gas-type fire suppressant emissions	Fugitive emissions from gas-type fire suppressant equipment	CO ₂	• Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd • Redwood Projects Sdn Bhd
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy				
Indirect emissions from imported electricity from grid	Electricity supply from grid	Electricity purchased from grid	CO ₂ , CH ₄ ¹ , N ₂ O	• Redwood Interior Pte Ltd • Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd • Redwood Projects Sdn Bhd • Redwood Specialties India Private Limited

² Anthropogenic describes something caused by humans or their activities.

				• Redwood (Thailand) Co., Ltd • Redwood Group Ltd (Taiwan Office) • Redwood (Shanghai) Pte Ltd • Redwood Projects Australia Pty Ltd
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4.2 Exclusions

The following Table 4-2 shows the exclusions of direct emissions within the Redwood Group boundary, which are made in accordance with the principles expressed in the total coverage of ISO 14064-1:2018.

Table 4-2 – Categories and sources of GHG emissions reported in scope 1 and 2

No.	Exclusions	Applicable Subsidiaries
1.	The emissions from lubricating oil use are assumed to be negligible, as the oil is used as a working fluid in closed systems and is not combusted or thermally oxidised under normal operating conditions.	• Redwood Interior Pte Ltd • Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd
2.	Polyurethane spraying results in VOC emissions from solvent evaporation only and does not involve combustion or oxidation processes that generate CO ₂ , therefore, emissions are excluded from the GHG total.	• Redwood Interior Pte Ltd • Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd
3.	The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from the listed subsidiaries are assumed to be zero or negligible in 2025, as these entities either do not maintain a physical office or the premises remain unoccupied. No company-owned vehicle is used by staff to support the business activities.	• Redwood Projects (Vietnam) Company Limited • Redwood Projects France SAS • Redwood Projects Philippines Inc • Redwood Projects US Inc • PT Redwood Projects Indonesia
4	The refrigerant emissions from the subsidiary are assumed to be zero or negligible during the reporting period due to no air conditioning system being switched on in the office throughout 2025, the electricity consumption was mainly for emergency lights, exit lights, alarm systems etc.	• Redwood Projects Australia Pty Ltd
5	The direct Scope 1 emissions resulted from the rented office under operating lease are excluded, in accordance to the equity share approach.	• Redwood (Shanghai) Pte Ltd • Redwood (Thailand) Co., Ltd • Redwood Group Ltd (Taiwan Office) • Redwood Projects Japan Kabushiki-Kaisha

No.	Exclusions	Applicable Subsidiaries
6	The emissions from the electricity consumption of the sales office under operating lease with the building owner are excluded from the Scope 2 inventory. The electricity fees were bundled with the rental, and no clear and defensible electricity allocation to the leased space is provided by the building owner. Hence, it is treated as Scope 3 under utilities bundled with operating lease based on the equity share approach. Nevertheless, the Scope 2 emissions from these leased offices could be immaterial compared to the large electricity consumption at the manufacturing sites in other subsidiaries.	- Redwood (Shanghai) Pte Ltd – Fuzhou office only - Redwood Projects Japan Kabushiki-Kaisha

5 QUANTIFIED GHG INVENTORY OF EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS

5.1 Reporting Period and General Methodology

This report accounts for and reports the GHG emissions inventory of Redwood Group throughout the calendar year 2025 (1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025).

The general quantification methodology for GHG emissions and removals for the reporting period includes the processes of data collection, calculation of emission factors if not available from data sources, and application of documented emission factors. Two calculation methods are considered for the quantification of GHG emissions, according to the source of emissions as in Table 5-1:

Table 5-1 – General calculation methods for GHG emissions and removals

Calculation method	Source of emissions	Emission Factor	Global Warming Potential (GWP)
GHG emissions (t CO ₂ e) = Activity data × Emission factor × Global warming potential (GWP)	Emissions from the chemical transformation process (stationary or mobile combustion)	Related emission factor	GHG emissions results other than CO ₂ (e.g., CH ₄ , N ₂ O) to be converted to tonnes of CO ₂ using the GWP values provided in the latest IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, 2021 (AR6) : CO ₂ : 1 Non-fossil CH ₄ : 27 N ₂ O: 273 HFC-32: 771 HFC-125: 3,740 HFC-134a: 1,530 HFC-152a: 164 SF ₆ : 25,200 NF ₃ : 17,400
	Indirect emissions from electricity consumption		
	Fugitive emissions when there is no chemical		

	transformation process		
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5.2 Review and Adjusting of Base Year

The calendar year 2025 is established as the base year for Redwood Group's GHG reporting. It represents the first complete GHG inventory developed in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 and will serve as the reference point for tracking emissions performance over time.

To ensure consistency and comparability over time, Redwood Group will assess the need to revise the base year emissions in future reporting cycles if any of the following conditions occur:

- A structural change in reporting or organizational boundaries (i.e. merger, acquisition or divestiture).
- A change in calculation methodologies or emission factors.
- The discovery of an error or a number of cumulative errors that are collectively substantial.

Any adjustments to the base year will be documented clearly in future reports, with an explanation of the reason for the change and the impact on previously reported data.

5.3 Methodology, Activity Data, and Emission Factors

Redwood Group retrieved the required information from purchase records, equipment nameplate, operator interview, safety records, electricity bills, etc., to obtain accurate activity data for GHG emissions calculation and minimise data uncertainty. The quantification methodologies are compliant with the 2006 and 2019 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, GHG Protocol and ISO14064-1:2018 standards. The sources and databases of emission factors used for the calculations include the IPCC guidelines (2006 and 2019 refinement), cross-sector tools by GHG Protocol, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Energy Commission, and publications. In accordance with ISO 14064-1, Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the location-based method with the applicable national grid-average emission factor. The organisation has not claimed or applied market-based contractual emission factors or energy attribute certificates for the reporting period; consequently, any

market-based calculation would default to the same grid-average factor and yield the same Scope 2 emissions as the location-based result. The description and reference of the general GHG quantification methodology, activity data and emission factors selected for each source of emissions are provided in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 – General calculation methods for Redwood Group GHG emissions and removals

Emission Source	Activity Data	Emission Factor	Methodology	Methodology Description	Applicable Subsidiary
Direct Emissions (Scope 1)					
Diesel oil combustion	Fuel consumption for stationary combustion Source: Diesel purchase records, Forklift refuel records, Operator estimation, Diesel stock balance	GHG Protocol, Emission Factors (2024), Stationary Combustion Source	Fuel consumption (in L) x Emission factor	The diesel consumed during monthly generator test runs at the factory and dormitory is estimated and validated based on site operators' inputs and on-site fuel inventory movements, including fuel purchases, fuel usage, inventory buffer, and fuel stock balance. Combusted amounts of fuels (i.e., diesel oil) in L were multiplied by the respective emission factors in the cross-sector tools available on GHG Protocol, Stationary Combustion.	• Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd
Motor gasoline / Petrol combustion	Fuel consumption for stationary combustion Source: Fuel purchase records	GHG Protocol, Emission Factors (2024), Stationary Combustion Source	Fuel consumption (in L) x Emission factor	Combusted amounts of fuels (i.e., petrol) in L were multiplied by the respective emission factors in the cross-sector tools available on GHG Protocol, Stationary Combustion.	• Redwood Specialities India Pte Ltd
Motor gasoline / Petrol mobile combustion (on-road)	Motor gasoline consumption in road vehicles owned by the company Source: Purchase record	Emission factors for liquid fuel used in road transportation (Country-specific or IPCC default) Source: National Environment Agency. (2024). Source Kosai et al., (2022) Source	Fuel consumption (in liter) x Emission factors	The amount of fuel consumed (in liters) for road transportation use was multiplied by the country-specific emission factor applicable to company road vehicle operations in Singapore and Malaysia.	• Redwood Interior Pte Ltd • Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd

Emission Source	Activity Data	Emission Factor	Methodology	Methodology Description	Applicable Subsidiary
Diesel mobile combustion (on-road)	Diesel consumption in trucks or vans owned by the company Source: Purchase record	Emission factors for liquid fuel used in road transportation (Country-specific or IPCC default) Source: National Environment Agency. (2024). Source Kosai et al., (2022) Source	Fuel consumption (in liter) x Emission factors	The amount of fuel consumed (in liters) for road vehicle use was multiplied by the country-specific emission factor applicable to company road vehicle operations in Singapore and Malaysia.	• Redwood Interior Pte Ltd • Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd
Diesel mobile combustion (off-road)	Diesel consumption in forklift owned by the company Source: Purchase record	GHG Protocol, Emission Factor (2024), Mobile Combustion - Fuel Use Source	Fuel consumption (in liter) x Emission factors	The amount of fuel consumed (in liter) for off-road vehicle use was multiplied by the emission factors in the cross-sector tools available on GHG Protocol. The emission factor unit for CH ₄ and N ₂ O emission (in kg/TJ) were converted to (kg/liter) before multiplying with the amount of fuel.	• Redwood Interior Pte Ltd • Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd
Welding process	Annual use of the welding gas, percentage of CO ₂ Source: Purchase record	Site-specific emissions AR6 GWP values from IPCC (2021) Source	Consumption of carbon dioxide = Annual use of the welding gas x Percentage of CO ₂	Emissions are estimated based on the amount of welding gas multiplied by the percentage of CO ₂ content in the GHG-containing welding gas.	• Redwood Interior Pte Ltd • Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd
Refrigerant emissions	Installation date, type, weight of full-	Default emission factors from the guidance by EPA Source	Screening method in accordance	Due to several subsidiaries not having refrigerant refilling records, screening	• Redwood Interior Pte Ltd

Emission Source	Activity Data	Emission Factor	Methodology	Methodology Description	Applicable Subsidiary
	charge refrigerant, and refrigerant charged during the reporting period Source: Facility Records	AR6 GWP values from IPCC (2021) Source	with GHG Protocol	method is used to estimate the refrigerant emissions: Fugitive emissions from the installation, operation, and disposal of refrigerant-containing chillers and HVAC systems were estimated using default factors for leak rate, assembly loss, disposal capacity, and recovery rate, with emissions converted to CO₂e using the applicable refrigerant GWP values.	- Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd - Redwood Projects Sdn Bhd - Redwood Specialities India Private Limited
Gas-type fire suppressant emissions	Number and type of fire suppression equipment, gas type, capacity Source: Safety record and equipment datasheet	Default emission factors from the guidance by EPA Source AR6 GWP values from IPCC (2021) Source	Screening method in accordance with GHG Protocol	Fugitive emissions from the fixed and portable gas-type fire suppression equipment were estimated based on default emission factors from EPA guidance then multiplied by the GWP values of fire suppressant used.	- Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd - Redwood Projects Sdn Bhd
Indirect emissions from imported energy (Scope 2)					
Electricity supply from grid	Electricity purchased from national grid Source: Electricity bills, Electricity tariff	National or regional specific location-based grid emission factor Source: Singapore grid emission factor for year 2024: Energy Market Authority. (2025) Source	Electricity consumption (in kWh) x Emission factor	Location-based method is used for Scope 2 reporting. Market-based method is not applicable or will assume same value with the location-based method. Purchased amounts of electricity in kWh were multiplied by the latest available national or regional grid	- Redwood Interior Pte Ltd - Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd - Redwood Projects Sdn Bhd

Emission Source	Activity Data	Emission Factor	Methodology	Methodology Description	Applicable Subsidiary
		Malaysia grid emission factor for year 2022: Energy Commission (2024) Source Central Electricity Authority (CEA) (2025), CO₂ Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector Source Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) (2026). Emission Factor (EF), Thai Carbon Label. Source Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China. (2024). Announcement on the release of electricity carbon dioxide emission factors. Source Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. (2025). National greenhouse accounts factors. Australian Government. Source Energy Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs (2025) Source		emission factor published by country reports.	• Redwood Specialities India Private Limited • Redwood (Thailand) Co., Ltd • Redwood (Shanghai) Pte Ltd • Redwood Projects Australia Pty Ltd • Redwood Group Ltd (Taiwan office)

5.4 Inventory of GHG Emissions and Removals

This section presents the quantified Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for Redwood Group for the reporting year 2025. Emissions were first calculated at the individual legal entity level and subsequently consolidated at the Group level in accordance with the defined organisational boundary.

The inventory results are consolidated based on the equity share approach, in consistent with ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Under the equity share approach, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are accounted for in proportion to Redwood Group's ownership interest in each subsidiary. For the reporting year 2025, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been quantified for all entities within the reporting boundary and consolidated at the Group level.

As Redwood Group holds 100% equity ownership in all subsidiaries included in this inventory, 100% of the emissions from each entity are attributed to the Group under this approach. Table 5-3 presents the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions for the reporting year 2025, categorised in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 at the organisational level:

Table 5-3 – Redwood Group GHG emissions inventory based on ISO 14064-1:2018 for 2025 (equity share)

EMISSIONS	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)								
	TOTAL	CO ₂	Non-fossil CH ₄ ^c	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	NF ₃	Unspecified ^b
Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals (Scope 1)	100.979	71.065	0.104	2.318	7.199				20.293
Direct emissions from stationary combustion	1.362	1.354	0.005	0.003					
Direct emissions from mobile combustion	88.655	65.948	0.099	2.315					20.293
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems (Use of GHGs)	3.750	3.750							
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems (refrigerant escape)	7.199				7.199				
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems (fire suppression equipment)	0.013	0.013							
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (Scope 2)	6,557.535								6,557.535
Indirect emissions from imported electricity from grid (location-based)	6,557.535								6,557.535
Total GHG emissions	6,658.514	71.065	0.104	2.318	7.199				6,577.828

^a All presented value in this table is in CO₂e

^b GHGs quantified only as CO₂e without specific disaggregation

^c CH₄ from stationary and mobile fuel combustion is converted to CO₂e using the “methane – non-fossil” GWP (AR6 split) to avoid double counting in accordance with the GHG Protocol. When fossil fuel is burned, the report already includes the CO₂ produced from that same combustion. The IPCC AR6 “fossil methane” GWP is meant mainly for methane leaks from fossil fuel systems and includes an extra effect related to methane later turning into CO₂ in the atmosphere. If that higher “fossil” GWP is used for combustion CH₄, it will be counting part of the CO₂ impact twice—once in the CO₂ line and again inside the methane GWP.

The compilation of GHG emissions inventories for the reporting period (calendar year 2025), in accordance with the requirements of the GHG Protocol, is shown in Table 5-4:

Table 5-4 – GHG emissions inventory based on GHG Protocol for Redwood Group Ltd

Indicator	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions	100.979
CO ₂	71.065
CH ₄	0.104
N ₂ O	2.318
HFCs	7.199
Unspecified	20.293
Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from Purchased Energy (location-based)	6,557.535
Imported electricity from grid	6,557.535
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 & 2)	6658.514

Table 5-5 provides a breakdown of the specific hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) gases in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14064-1:2018, Clause 9.3.1.

Table 5-5 – Quantification of HFC emissions by type and GWP for Redwood Group Ltd

Category of Emission	Type of GHG	GWP	GHG Emissions in year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems (refrigerant escape)	HFC-32	771	3.85
	HFC-125	3740	0.00052
	HFC-134a	1530	0.50
	HFC-152a	164	2.84
	Total		7.19

5.5 Emissions Data for Other GHGs

The information on emissions of GHGs other than the seven Kyoto gases are reported separately from the scopes in the GHG emissions inventory as below in compliance with the GHG Protocol:

Table 5-6 – Inventory of other GHG emissions in year 2025

Category	GHG indicators	GWP	Redwood Interior Pte Ltd	Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd
			GHG Emissions in year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)	
Direct fugitive emissions (Use of GHGs)	Methylene Chloride	11.2	1.078	3.038
Direct fugitive emissions systems (refrigerant escape)	HCFC-22	1,960	75.191	102.276
	HCFC-124	597	7.798	19.236
Total			84.067	124.550

5.6 Uncertainty in GHG Emissions Inventory

The type of uncertainty most amenable to assessment by companies preparing their own inventory is the uncertainties associated with parameters (i.e., activity data, emission factors, and other parameters) used as inputs in the emission estimation for the company. The data (i.e., parameters) used by Redwood Group in the preparation of its inventory such as activity data and emission factors are subject to statistical uncertainty. The emission factors retrieved from official sources such as GHG Protocol cross-sector tools, U.S. EPA database, etc, are considered null uncertain as they come from official sources, and they are beyond the control of the organization. The qualitative uncertainty assessment for each category of GHG inventory data are carried out using the guidance and calculation tools provided by the GHG Protocol initiative in accordance with the IPCC guidelines and GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards as summarised in Table 5-7.

Table 5-7 – Uncertainty assessment for reporting period, calendar year 2025

EMISSIONS	Qualitative uncertainty
Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals (Scope 1)	
Direct emissions from stationary combustion	Activity data uncertainties for diesel oil consumption in the backup generators are relatively high, as the annual fuel use relies on assumptions of constant monthly test run consumption without power failure incidents. The fuel consumption during monthly 20-minute test run is estimated based on site operators' inputs and on-site fuel inventory movements, including fuel purchases, fuel usage, inventory buffer, and fuel stock balance. On the other account, the use of CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O emission factors from cross-sector databases, due to the lack of plant-specific data, introduces higher uncertainties.
Direct emissions from mobile combustion	Activity data uncertainties for vehicle fuel use are relatively low as they are obtained from fuel use records. The use of country-specific motor gasoline and petrol emission factors for on-road vehicles helps reduce the uncertainty of these factors. However, the emission factors for CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O from cross-sector databases introduce higher uncertainties.

EMISSIONS	Qualitative uncertainty
Fugitive Emissions (Use of GHGs)	Activity data uncertainties for compressed gas are relatively low as they are obtained from purchase record. The use of site-specific emission factors helps reduce the uncertainty further.
Fugitive Emissions (refrigerant escape)	The Screening Method for estimating emissions is highly uncertain. Default factors such as leak rate vary between individual pieces of equipment and also over time.
Fugitive Emissions (fire suppression equipment)	The Screening Method for estimating emissions is highly uncertain. Default factors such as leak rate vary between individual pieces of equipment and also over time.
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (Scope 2)	
Imported electricity	The Scope 2 inventory of Redwood Group has higher uncertainty, as the electricity consumption of certain leased offices that paid their utilities fees bundled with the rental fees, and are unable to obtain a defensible electricity allocation from the building owner, are excluded and treated as Scope 3 leased asset emission sources. The activity data for purchased electricity used by Redwood (Shanghai) Pte Ltd is relatively uncertain, compared to other subsidiaries retrieved from utility bills (kWh) as it is estimated based on the electricity fees (RMB) billed by the building owner and the regional and temporal electricity tariff (RMB/kWh). The uncertainties of the published grid electricity emission factors are moderate, as they are selected in correspondence to the electricity supply region, and the published year nearest to the reporting period. This uncertainty reflects the dynamic nature of grid emission factors, which change over time as the generation fuel mix, plant efficiency, renewable penetration, and cross-border electricity flows vary.

5.7 Uncertainty Reduction Plans

To provide an overall data quality and uncertainty improvement to the GHG inventory, Redwood Group will consider implementing a rigorous data quality management system as recommended in the chapter on “Managing Inventory Quality” in the Corporate Accounting Standard of the GHG Protocol. Robust data collection procedures should be established across the organizational level followed by rigorous quality checks on data handling, documentation, and emission calculation activities to adhere the ISO procedures.

The emission factors documented from official sources such as GHG Protocol, IPCC guidelines and published databases are beyond the control of the plant. Nevertheless, the company will continue its attempt to use the most accurate data possible or conservative values for emissions quantification.

To further enhance data quality, the company will follow the concrete steps summarised in Table 5-8 to reduce the data uncertainty in the respective categories of GHG emissions.

Table 5-8 – Uncertainty reduction initiatives for reporting period, calendar year 2025

EMISSIONS	Uncertainty Reduction Initiatives
Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals (Scope 1)	
Direct emissions from stationary combustion	A robust data collection plan could be established to keep track of annual diesel oil consumption through systematic recording of fuel refueling quantities, supported by logbooks or digital records. A monthly fuel inventory record could be maintained showing opening stock, fuel purchases, transfers, other fuel usage, and closing stock. Measure and record diesel stock using a consistent method, such as tank dip or gauge reading. Reconcile monthly diesel consumption by comparing fuel inventory movements with generator test run records and investigating any significant differences. Review and retain all supporting documents, including logs, stock records, invoices, and maintenance records, to improve accuracy and audit readiness.
Fugitive Emissions (refrigerant escape)	A robust data collection and contractor engagement plan could be established across all subsidiaries to keep track of the refrigerant gas refilling amount by the HVAC equipment servicing contractors for a highly accurate estimate of fugitive emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning systems.
Fugitive Emissions (fire suppression equipment)	A robust data collection plan could be established across all subsidiaries to keep track of the fire suppressant gas refilling records, for a highly accurate estimate of fugitive emissions from fire suppression systems. Weighing of the fire suppression unit before and after gas refilling could be done to estimate the amount of gas topped up.
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (Scope 2)	
Imported electricity	Based on the principles highlighted by the GHG Protocol, it is highly recommended to estimate and report the electricity used by leased or owned space in Scope 2, using an appropriate allocation basis such as floor area. Commitment from the landlord or building owner could be requested to provide the amount of electricity allocated to the leased space, or if metering is unavailable, to provide the total building electricity consumption and corresponding floor area for defensible estimations. Where available, updated grid emission factors published by official national authorities or reputable institutions with improved temporal alignment to the reporting period could be applied.

5.8 GHG Reduction Initiatives

Redwood Group demonstrates a strong commitment to corporate responsibility by actively addressing climate change through practical and impactful measures. The following initiative was implemented during the reporting period (calendar year 2025) by one of the subsidiaries:

Table 5-9 – GHG reduction initiatives for reporting period, calendar year 2025

Subsidiary	GHG Reduction Project	Savings	GHG reduction in calendar year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Redwood Interior Pte Ltd	Solar panels installation	203,405 kWh/year	81.77

5.9 Communicating GHG Inventory Results

Redwood Group is committed to transparent reporting of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This report presents the quantified GHG emissions for the reporting year 2025 under the equity share approach. Figure 5-1 presents Redwood Group's consolidated Scope 1 and Scope 2

emissions for the 2025 reporting year and shows that Scope 2 emissions constitute the predominant share at about 98.5% of the GHG inventory and Scope 1 contributing 1.5%.

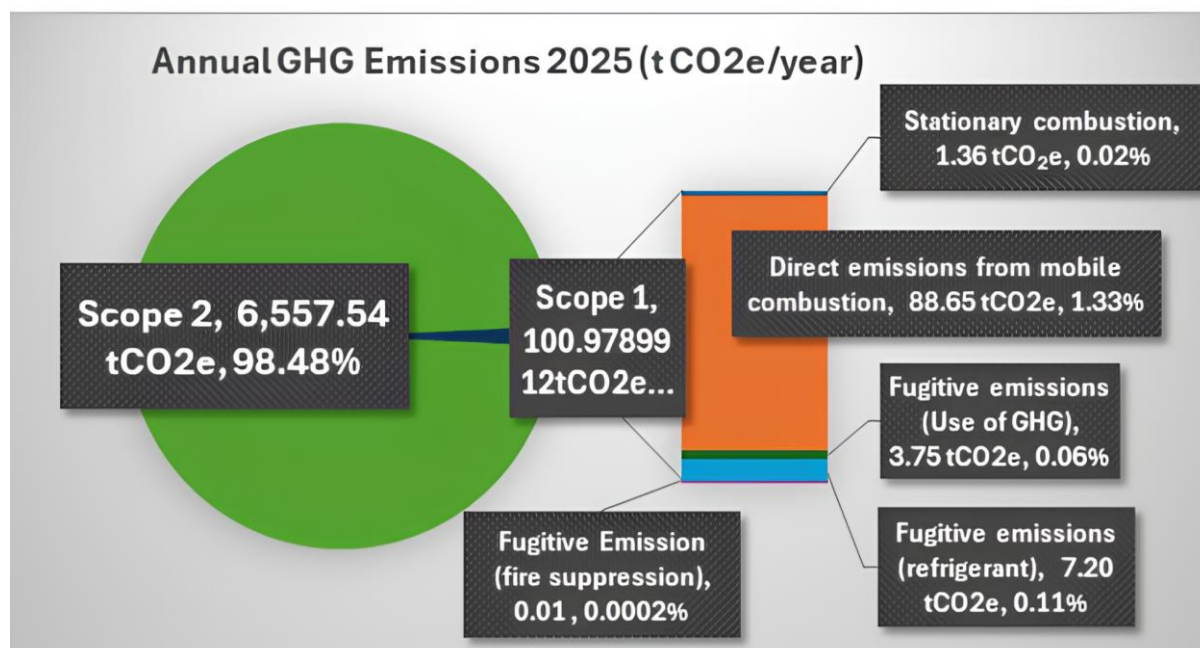


Figure 5-1 2025 scope 1 and 2 emissions breakdown for Redwood Group Ltd.

Figure 5-2 further indicates that the consolidated 2025 absolute GHG emission totals are unchanged between the equity share and operational control consolidation approaches at 6658.51 t CO₂e, which is consistent with a reporting boundary comprised of wholly owned and operationally controlled entities.

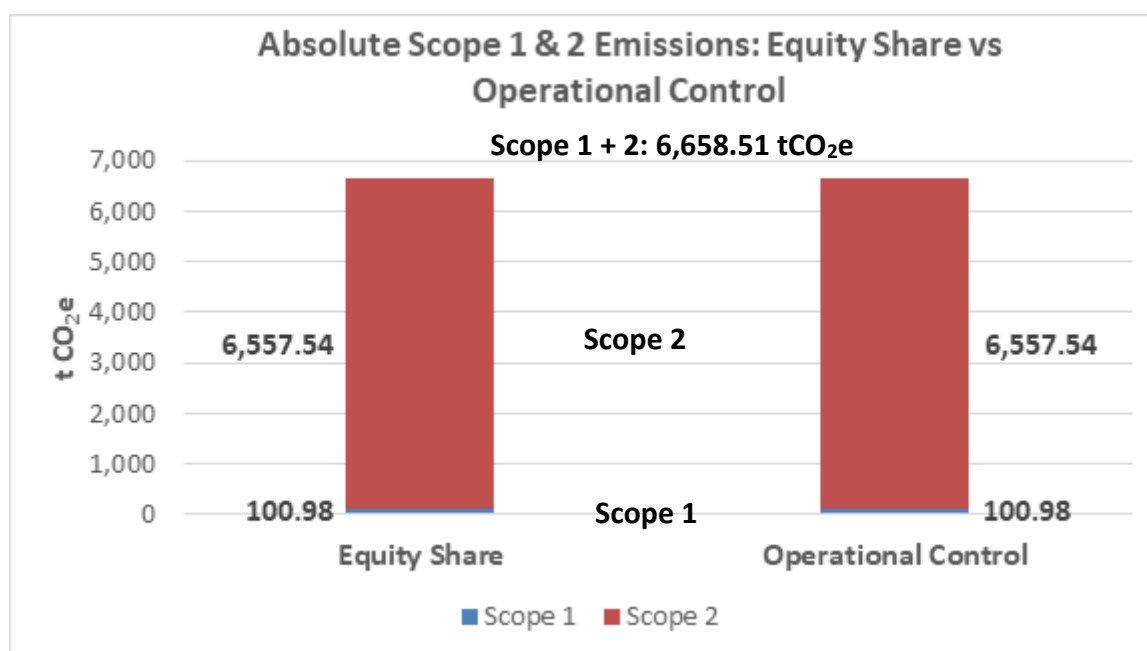


Figure 5-2 2025 Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions for Redwood Group Ltd.

Figure 5-3 shows that Redwood Group's 2025 emissions are highly concentrated in a small number of subsidiaries. Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd accounts for 85.6% of total emissions, followed by Redwood Interior Pte Ltd at 10.5% and Redwood Specialities India Private Limited at 3.3%. The contributions from remaining subsidiaries are individually lower than 0.6% of total emissions, with several lower than 0.1%, indicating that emissions management efforts will be most material if prioritised toward the principal emitting subsidiaries.

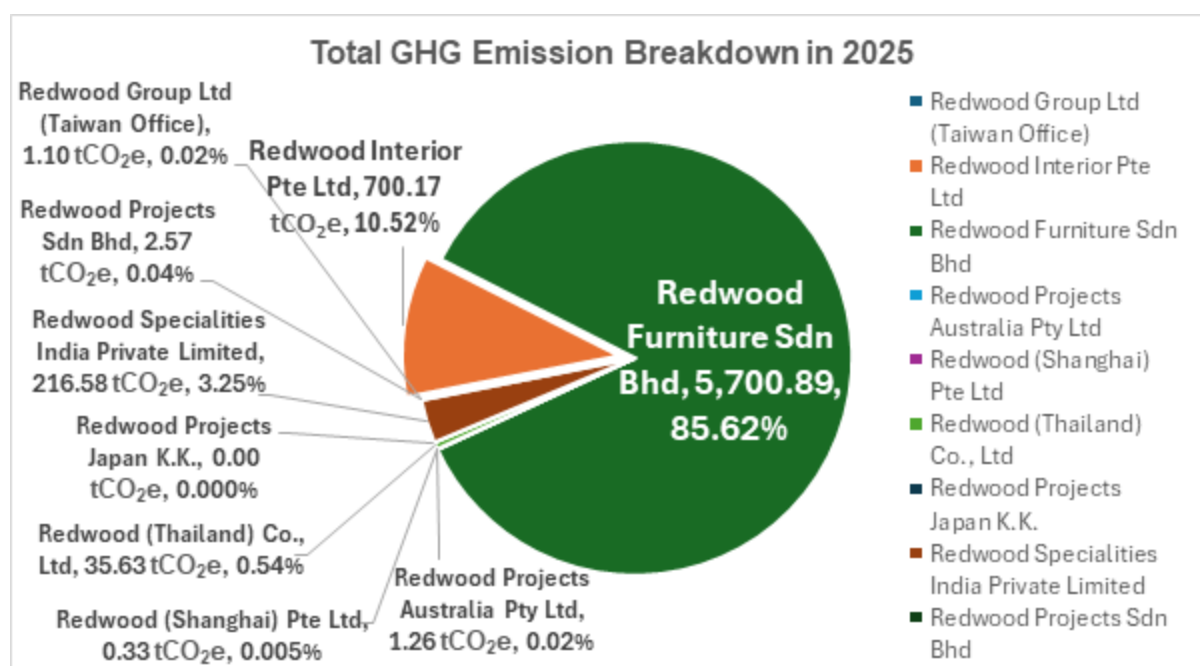
Figure 5-3 GHG emissions 2025 breakdown by subsidiary (t CO₂e/year)

Figure 5-4 indicates that Scope 1 emissions are primarily driven by mobile combustion (87.8%), with smaller contributions from fugitive refrigerant emissions (7.1%) and fugitive emissions from using GHGs as shielding gas during the welding process (3.7%), and a minor contribution from stationary combustion of liquid fuel in generators (1.3%). Fire suppression emissions are almost negligible (0-0.01%). This distribution suggests Scope 1 reduction opportunities are concentrated in transport fuel use and refrigerant management. Figure 5-5 further implies that Scope 1 emissions are concentrated in Redwood Interior Pte Ltd (61.5%) and Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd (34.8%), with Redwood Specialities India Private Limited contributing 3.5% and Redwood Projects Sdn Bhd contributing 0.1%. Other subsidiaries show zero Scope 1 emissions in 2025 based on the equity share approach. This indicates direct emissions are site- and activity-specific and are driven largely by manufacturing activities.

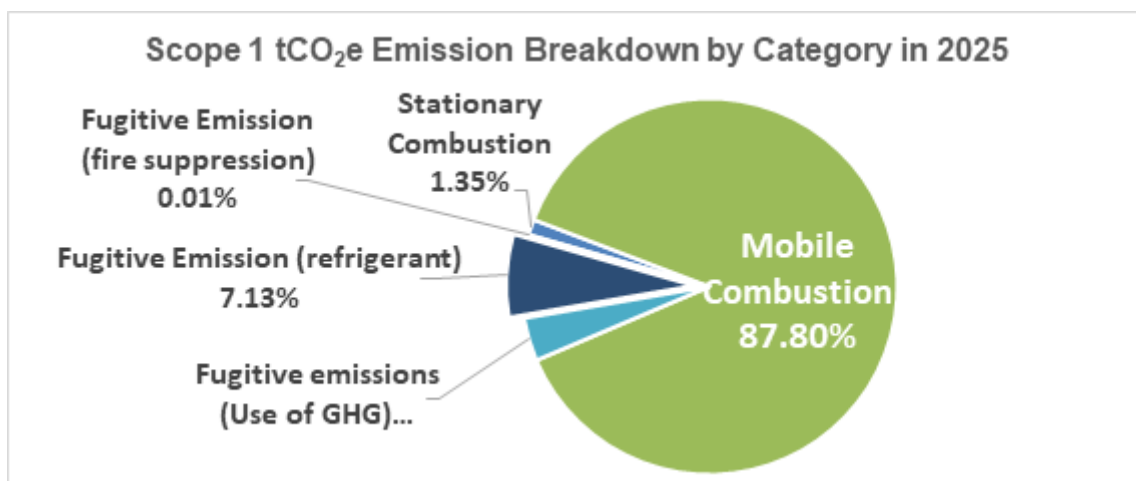


Figure 5-4 Scope 1 GHG emissions 2025 breakdown by category (t CO₂e/year)

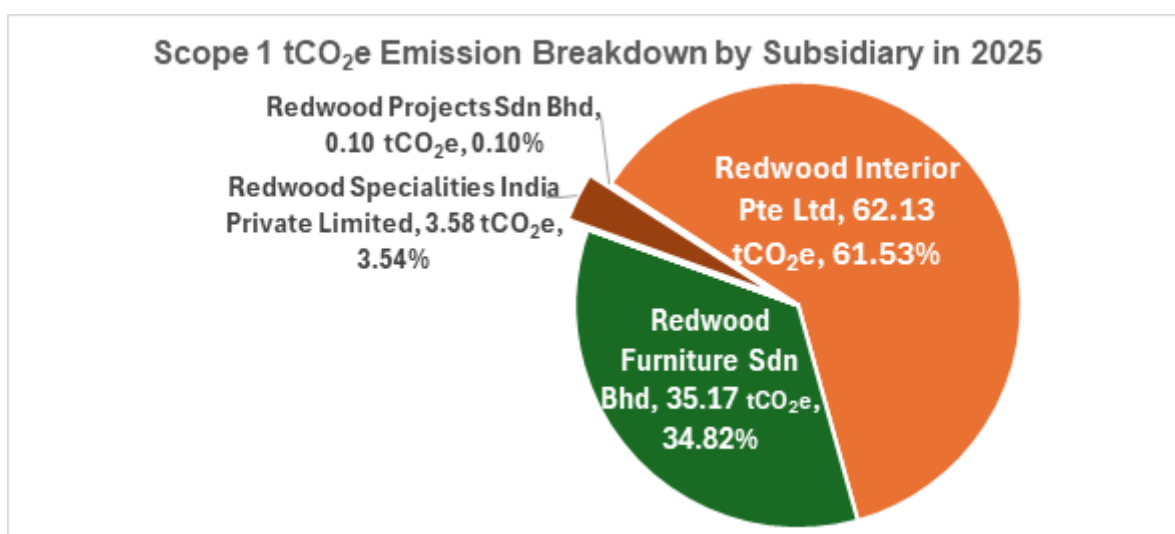


Figure 5-5 Scope 1 GHG emissions 2025 breakdown by subsidiary (t CO₂e/year)

Figure 5-6 demonstrates that Scope 2 emissions are dominated by Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd (86.4%), with Redwood Interior Pte Ltd contributing 9.7% and Redwood Specialities India Private Limited contributing 3.2%. All other subsidiaries contribute individually less than 0.5% of Scope 2 emissions (most are lower than 0.1%), indicating the primary Scope 2 levers are associated with electricity consumption at the main manufacturing or operational sites.

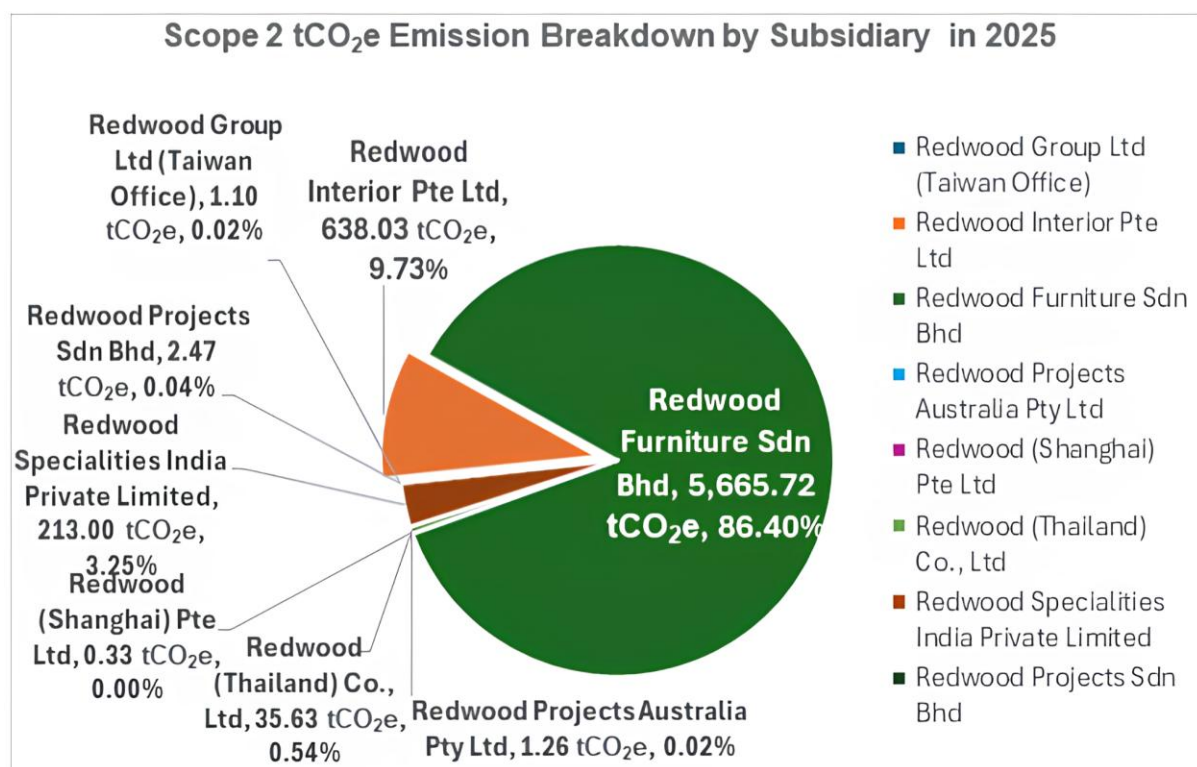


Figure 5-6 Scope 2 GHG emissions 2025 breakdown by subsidiary (t CO₂e/year)

In addition to absolute emissions, GHG intensity was calculated to provide a relative measure of emissions against economic activity. It is a normalised metric that allows companies to set emissions targets relative to their economic output. The business metric evaluated is the annual revenue in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD). For the reporting year, the GHG intensity was determined using the formula below:

$$GHG\ Intensity = \frac{Total\ Emissions\ \left(\frac{t\ CO_2e}{year}\right)}{Annual\ Revenue\ \left(\frac{NTD}{year}\right)}$$

Figure 5-7 shows the GHG intensity (kg CO₂e/NTD) of Redwood Group for the reporting year 2025, enabling better comparison relative to its business metric, i.e., annual revenue. For every NTD of revenue earned, the Group emits approximately 0.0025 kg CO₂e when considering only Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

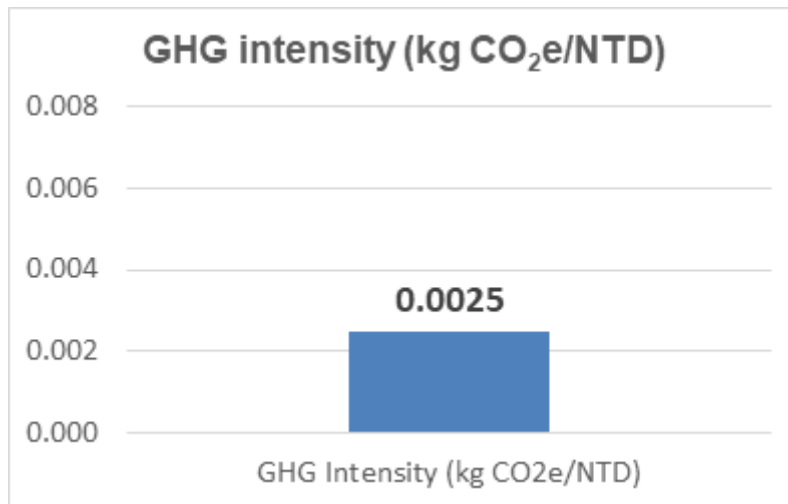


Figure 5-7 GHG intensity of Redwood Group Ltd in 2025

Calendar year 2025 is used as the baseline year for Redwood Group's GHG reporting and management, and the Group will continue to monitor the absolute and intensity GHG metrics to track performance trends and guide emissions reduction strategies while maintaining operational and financial performance.

6 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of GHG Inventory

Redwood Group recognise that climate change is a global issue requiring urgent and collective action and is committed to contributing to global carbon neutrality. The Group and its subsidiaries will work continuously to reduce its emissions towards the achievement of national and organisational carbon neutrality goals. The summary of GHG emissions inventory for the reporting period based on equity share approach is as follows:

Equity Share Approach

- Total Scope 1 emissions: 100.98 t CO₂e
- Total Scope 2 emissions: 6,557.54 t CO₂e
- Total emissions: 6,658.51 t CO₂e

In this report, Redwood Group reports the category 1 and 2 described in the ISO 14064-1:2018. In addition, the company continues to report the two scopes in accordance with the GHG

Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The information in this report is subject to dissemination for communication with stakeholders or customers.

Overall, the GHG inventory report supports in:

- Obtaining an overview of Redwood Group's direct and indirect GHG emissions and supporting the decision-making process towards the reduction of GHG impacts.
- Effectively measuring and reporting progress towards the organizational carbon mitigation targets.
- Disclose this information in a transparent and verified manner to management, stakeholders, customers and related authorities.

6.2 Limitations & Future Recommendations

The information and analysis presented in this report are limited to the data provided by Redwood Group. The result in this report is based on assumptions and available data in accordance with the ISO 14064-1:2018, IPCC guidelines, and GHG Protocol calculation tools.

Recommendation 1: Improve data collection system.

For improving the accuracy, reliability, and accessibility of data, it is recommended that a reporting software or a rigorous data logging system could be implemented to collect and track the important operation data across departments for GHG emissions inventory. The data collection system could be expanded to facilitate annual update of data from key suppliers and customers as well.

Recommendation 2: Record the annual refrigerant refilling amount for each HVAC equipment to estimate fugitive emissions.

A comprehensive plan for data collection and contractor engagement could be established to track refrigerant gas refilling amounts provided by HVAC equipment servicing contractors. This approach ensures a highly accurate estimate of fugitive emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning systems. By engaging contractors and maintaining detailed records, the company can enhance the reliability of its emissions inventory.

Recommendation 3: Estimation of electricity consumption allocated to leased offices.

Active engagement with the landlord or building owner engagement could be established to request the amount of electricity allocated to the leased space, or if metering is unavailable, to provide the total building electricity consumption and corresponding floor area as appropriate allocation basis for defensible kWh estimations.

7 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Subsidiary GHG Inventory Breakdown

Redwood Interior Pte Ltd

Table A. 1 – Redwood Interior 2025 GHG emissions inventory based on ISO 14064-1:2018

EMISSIONS	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)								
	TOTAL	CO ₂	Non-fossil CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	NF ₃	Unspecified ³
	GWP	1	27	273	Specific	Specific	25,200	17,400	-
Category 1: Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)	62.13	59.21	0.09	1.51	1.32				
Direct emissions from mobile combustion	59.91	58.31	0.09	1.51					
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems (Use of GHGs)	0.90	0.90							
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems (refrigerant escape)	1.32				1.32				
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (Scope 2)	638.03								638.03
Indirect emissions from imported electricity from grid	638.03								638.03
Total GHG emissions	700.17	59.212	0.087	1.511	1.32				638.03

Table A. 2 – GHG emissions inventory based on GHG Protocol for Redwood Interior

Indicator	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Scope 1: Total Direct GHG emissions	62.13
CO ₂	59.21
CH ₄	0.09
N ₂ O	1.51
HFCs	1.32
Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from Purchased Energy (location-based)	638.02

³ GHGs quantified only as t CO₂e without specific disaggregation

Indicator	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Imported electricity from grid	638.02
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 & 2)	700.17

Table A. 3 – Quantification of HFC emissions by type and GWP for Redwood Interior

Category of Emission	Type of GHG	GWP	GHG Emissions in year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems (refrigerant escape)	HFC-134a	1530	0.50
	HFC-152a	164	0.82
	Total		1.32

Table A. 4 – Inventory of other GHG emissions in year 2025 for Redwood Interior

Category	GHG indicators	GWP	GHG Emissions in year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Direct fugitive emissions (Use of GHGs)	Methylene Chloride	11.2	1.08
Direct fugitive emissions (refrigerant escape)	HCFC-22	1,960	75.19
	HCFC-124	597	7.80
Total			84.07

Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd

Table A. 5 – Redwood Furniture 2025 GHG emissions inventory based on ISO 14064-1:2018

EMISSIONS	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)								
	TOTAL	CO ₂	Non-fossil CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	NF ₃	Unspecified ⁴
	GWP	1	27	273	Specific	Specific	25,200	17,400	-
Category 1: Direct emissions (Scope 1)	35.17	11.33	0.01	0.81	2.73				20.29
Direct emissions from stationary combustion	0.83	0.83	0.003	0.0018					
Direct emissions from mobile combustion	28.74	7.64	0.01	0.80					20.29
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems (Use of GHGs)	2.85	2.85							

⁴ GHGs quantified only as t CO₂e without specific disaggregation

EMISSIONS	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)								
	TOTAL	CO ₂	Non-fossil CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	NF ₃	Unspecified ^{d4}
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems (refrigerant escape)	2.73				2.73				
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems (fire suppression equipment)	0.01	0.01							
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (Scope 2)	5,665.72								5,665.72
Indirect emissions from imported electricity from grid	5,665.72								5,665.72
Total GHG emissions	5,700.89	11.327	0.015	0.806	2.73				5,686.01

Table A. 6 – GHG emissions inventory based on GHG Protocol for Redwood Furniture

Indicator	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions	35.17
CO ₂	11.33
CH ₄	0.01
N ₂ O	0.81
HFCs	2.73
Unspecified	20.29
Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from Purchased Energy (location-based)	5,665.72
Imported electricity from grid	5,665.72
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 & 2)	5,700.89

Table A. 7 – Quantification of HFC emissions by type and GWP for Redwood Furniture

Category of Emission	Type of GHG	GWP	GHG Emissions in year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Direct fugitive emissions (refrigerant escape)	HFC-32	771	0.70
	HFC-125	3740	0.001
	HFC-134a	1530	0.00000314
	HFC-152a	164	2.02
	Total		2.73

Table A. 8 – Inventory of other GHG emissions in year 2025 for Redwood Furniture

Category	GHG indicators	GWP	GHG Emissions in year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Direct fugitive emissions (Use of GHGs)	Methylene Chloride	11.2	3.04
Direct fugitive emissions (refrigerant escape)	HCFC-22	1,960	102.28
	HCFC-124	597	19.24
Total			124.55

Redwood Projects Sdn Bhd

Table A. 9 – Redwood Projects 2025 GHG emissions inventory based on ISO 14064-1:2018

EMISSIONS	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)								
	TOTAL	CO ₂	Non-fossil CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	NF ₃	Unspecified ⁵
	GWP	1	27	273	Specific	Specific	25,200	17,400	-
Category 1: Direct emissions (Scope 1)	0.104	0	0	0	0.104				
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems (refrigerant escape)	0.104				0.104				
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems (fire)	0.0001	0.0001							

⁵ GHGs quantified only as t CO₂e without specific disaggregation

EMISSIONS	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)								
	TOTAL	CO ₂	Non-fossil CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	NF ₃	Unspecified ⁵
suppression equipment)									
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (Scope 2)	2.47								2.47
Indirect emissions from imported electricity from grid	2.47								2.47
Total GHG emissions	2.57				0.104				2.47

Table A. 10 – GHG emissions inventory based on GHG Protocol for Redwood Projects

Indicator	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions	0.10
CO ₂	0.00014
HFCs	0.10
Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from Purchased Energy (location-based)	2.47
Imported electricity from grid	2.47
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 & 2)	2.57

Table A. 11 – Quantification of HFC emissions by type and GWP for Redwood Projects

Category of Emission	Type of GHG	GWP	GHG Emissions in year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Direct fugitive emissions (refrigerant escape)	HFC-32	771	0.10
	Total		0.10

Redwood Specialities India Private Limited

Table A. 12 – Redwood Specialities India 2025 GHG emissions inventory based on ISO 14064-1:2018

EMISSIONS	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)								
	TOTAL	CO ₂	Non-fossil CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	NF ₃	Unspecified ⁶
	GWP	1	27	273	Specific	Specific	25,200	17,400	-

⁶ GHGs quantified only as t CO₂e without specific disaggregation

EMISSIONS	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)								
	TOTAL	CO ₂	Non-fossil CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	NF ₃	Unspecified ⁶
Category 1: Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)	3.58	0.53	0.002	0.001	3.05				
Direct emissions from stationary combustion	0.53	0.53	0.002	0.001					
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems (refrigerant escape)	3.05				3.05				
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (Scope 2)	213.00								213.00
Indirect emissions from imported electricity from grid	213.00								213.00
Total GHG emissions	216.58	0.526	0.002	0.001	3.05				213.00

Table A. 13 – GHG emissions inventory based on GHG Protocol for Redwood Specialities India Private Limited

Indicator	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions	3.05
CO ₂	0.53
CH ₄	0.002
N ₂ O	0.001
HFCs	3.05
Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from Purchased Energy (location-based)	213.00
Imported electricity from grid	213.00
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 & 2)	213.00

Table A. 14 – Quantification of HFC emissions by type and GWP for Redwood Specialities India Private Limited

Category of Emission	Type of GHG	GWP	GHG Emissions in year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Direct fugitive emissions (refrigerant escape)	HFC-32	771	3.05
	Total		3.05

Redwood Projects Australia Pty Ltd

Table A. 15 – GHG emissions inventory based on GHG Protocol for Projects Australia

Indicator	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from Purchased Energy (location-based)	1.26
Imported electricity from grid	1.26
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 & 2)	1.26

Redwood (Shanghai) Pte Ltd

Table A. 16 – GHG emissions inventory based on GHG Protocol for Redwood (Shanghai)

Indicator	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from Purchased Energy (location-based)	0.33 ⁸
Imported electricity from grid	0.33 ⁸
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 & 2)	0.33

Redwood (Thailand) Co., Ltd

Table A. 17 – GHG emissions inventory based on GHG Protocol for Redwood (Thailand) Co., Ltd

Indicator	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from Purchased Energy (location-based)	35.63
Imported electricity from grid	35.63
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 & 2)	35.63

Redwood Group Ltd (Taiwan Office)

Table A. 18 – GHG emissions inventory based on GHG Protocol for Redwood Group Ltd (Taiwan Office)

Indicator	Calendar Year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)
Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from Purchased Energy (location-based)	1.10
Imported electricity from grid	1.10
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 & 2)	1.10

Appendix 2 Redwood Interior Pte Ltd GHG Emissions Results Analysis

Redwood Interior Pte Ltd

Figure A.1 monitors the absolute scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from the reporting year 2025 for Redwood Interior Pte Ltd. The major GHG contributor, Scope 2, due to purchased grid electricity, accounts for 91.1% of the subsidiary's GHG totals.

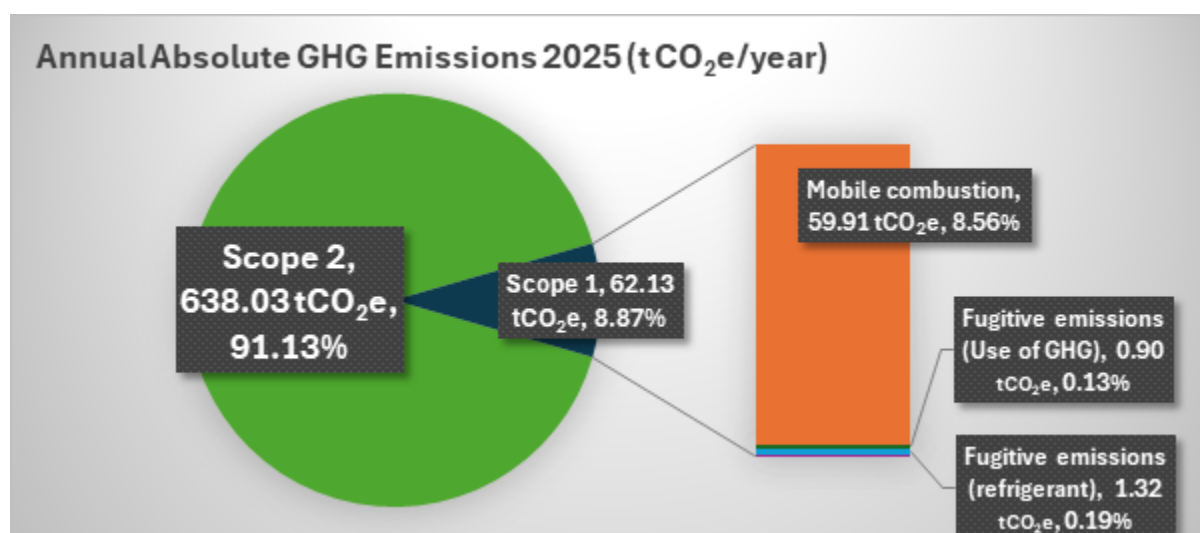


Figure A.1 Redwood Interior 2025 Absolute Emissions Breakdown by Scope (t CO₂e/year)

Figure A.2 illustrates the breakdown of Scope 1 emissions for Redwood Interior Pte Ltd in 2025. Mobile combustion is the dominant source, contributing 59.91 tCO₂e/year, while fugitive emissions from refrigerants account for 1.32 tCO₂e/year.

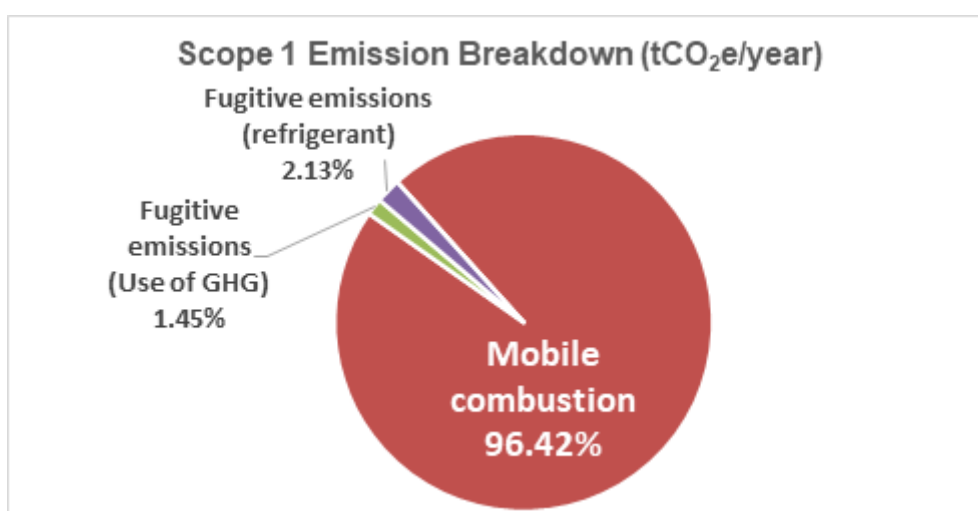


Figure A.2 Redwood Interior Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown (t CO₂e/year)

Appendix 3 Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd 2025 Emissions Results Analysis

Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd

Figure A.3 monitors the absolute scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from the reporting year 2025 for Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd. The major GHG contributor, Scope 2, due to purchased grid electricity, accounts for 99.4% of the subsidiary's GHG totals.

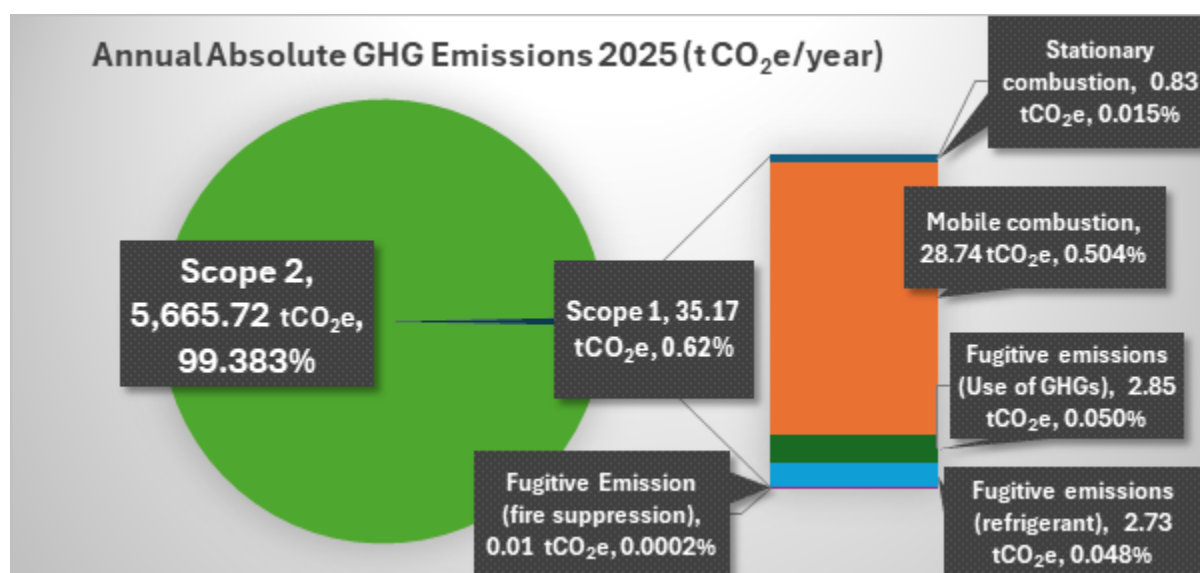


Figure A.3 Redwood Furniture 2025 Absolute Emissions Breakdown (t CO₂e/year)

Figure A.4 illustrates the breakdown of Scope 1 emissions for Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd in 2025. The largest contributor is mobile combustion, accounting for 28.74 tCO₂e/year. This is followed by fugitive emissions from refrigerants at 2.73 tCO₂e/year and the use of GHG for welding process at 2.85 tCO₂e/year. Minor contributions include stationary combustion from back-up diesel generator estimated at 0.83 tCO₂e/year due to monthly generator test runs, while fugitive emissions from fire suppression systems are negligible (0.01 tCO₂e/year).

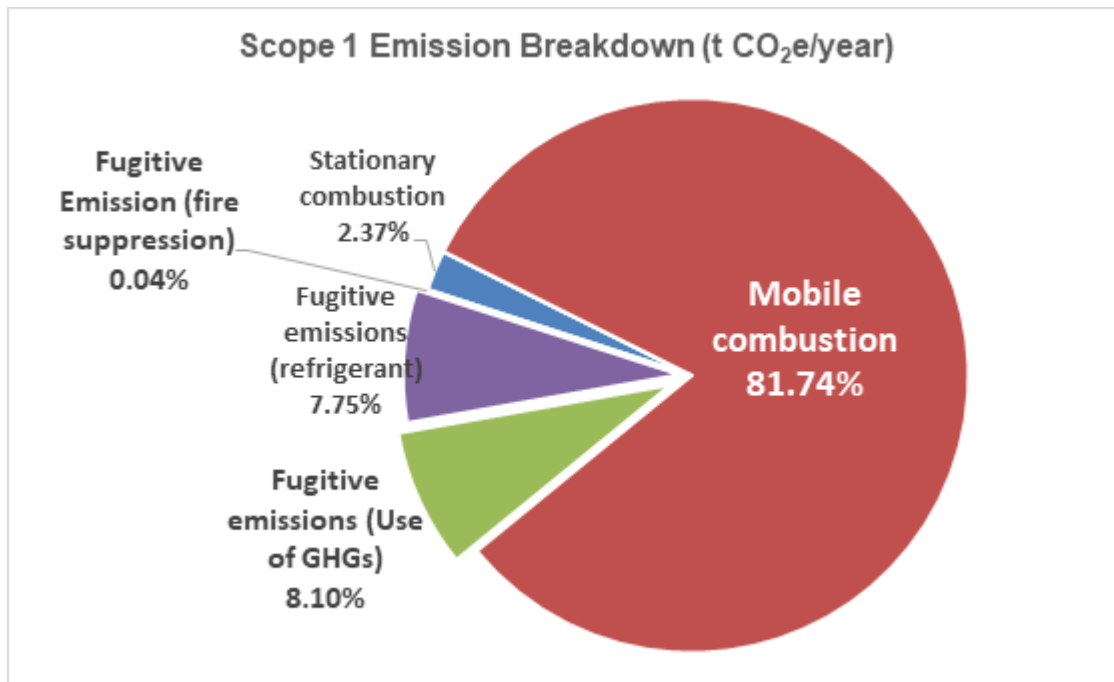


Figure A.4 Redwood Furniture Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown (t CO₂e/year)

Appendix 4 Subsidiary GHG Intensity Results

In addition to absolute emissions, GHG intensity was calculated to provide a relative measure of emissions against economic activity. It is a normalised metric that allows companies to set emissions targets relative to their business growth. Two types of business metrics could be evaluated: i) the annual revenue of each subsidiary in the respective currency used; ii) the total floor area of the subsidiary boundary. For the reporting year 2025, the GHG intensities of the subsidiaries were determined using the formula below:

$$GHG\ Intensity = \frac{Total\ Emissions\ \left(\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{year}\right)}{Annual\ Revenue\ or\ Floor\ Area\ \left(\frac{Currency\ or\ m^2}{year}\right)}$$

For comparison across subsidiaries, Figure A.5 and Figure A.6 are illustrated to demonstrate the GHG intensities based on annual revenue in NTD, and total floor area within the subsidiary's boundary, upon data availability from each subsidiary.

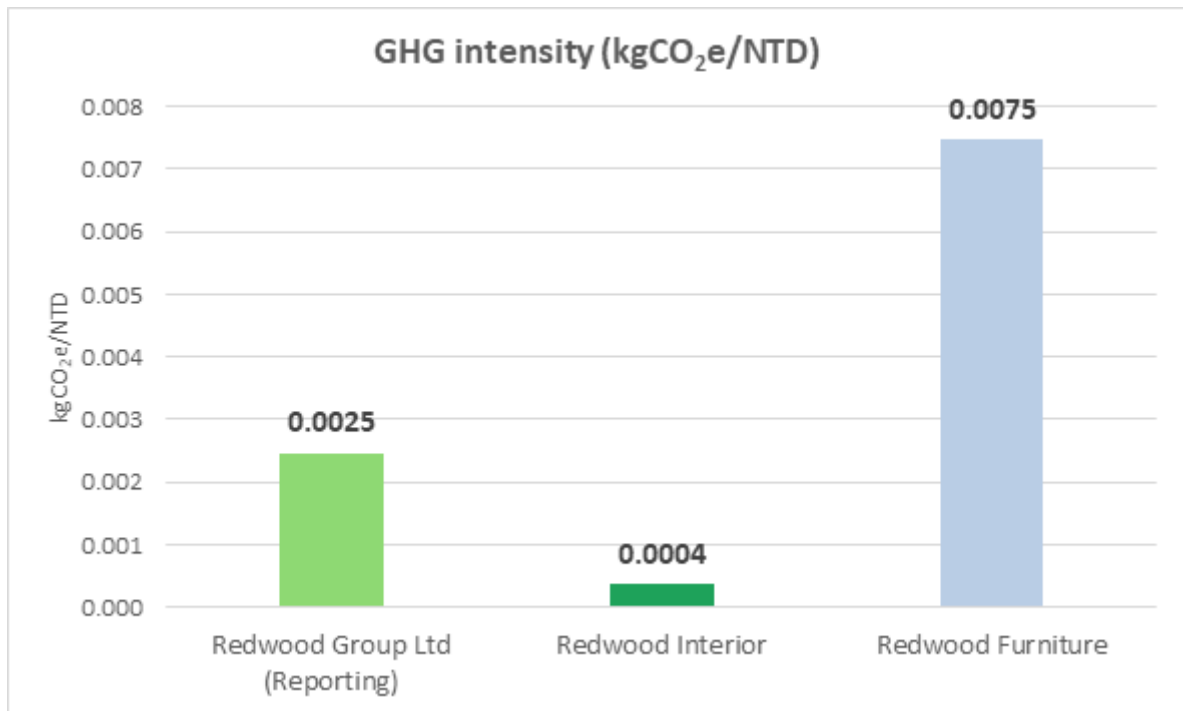


Figure A.5 Revenue-based GHG intensity of selected Redwood Group subsidiaries in 2025

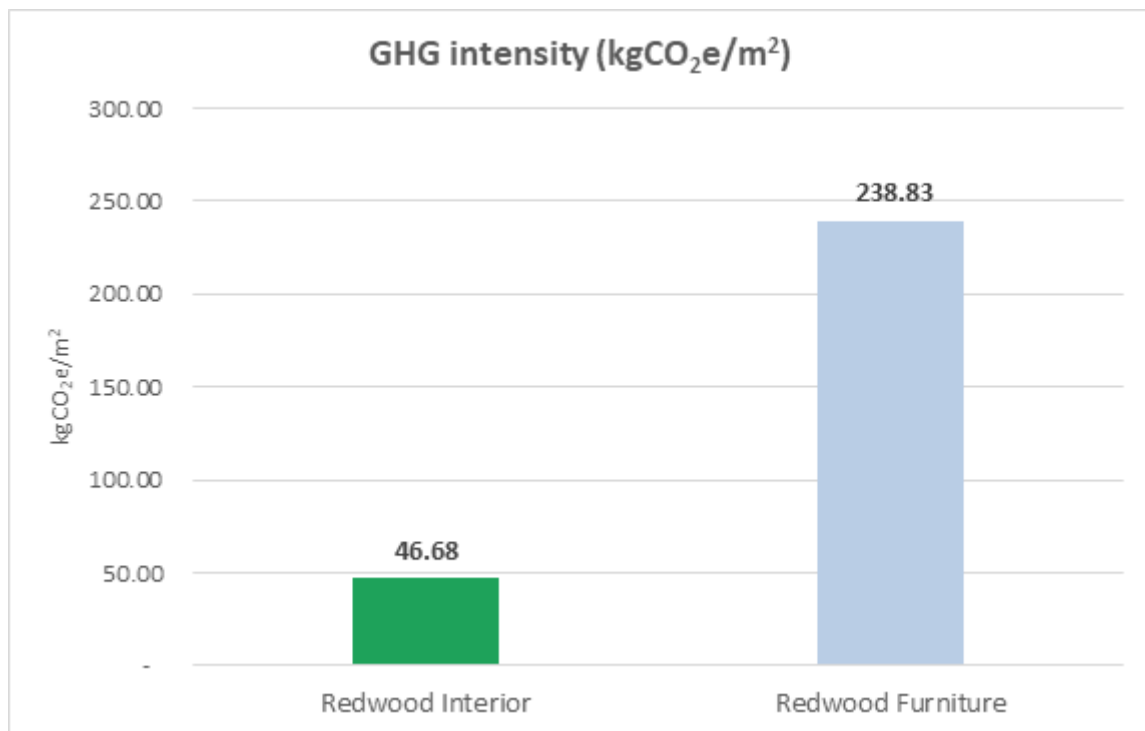


Figure A.6 Area-based GHG intensity of selected Redwood Group subsidiaries in 2025

Redwood Interior Pte Ltd

Figure A.7 shows the GHG intensity in kg CO₂e/NTD. For every NTD of revenue generated, the company emits approximately 0.0004 kg CO₂e, when considering only Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

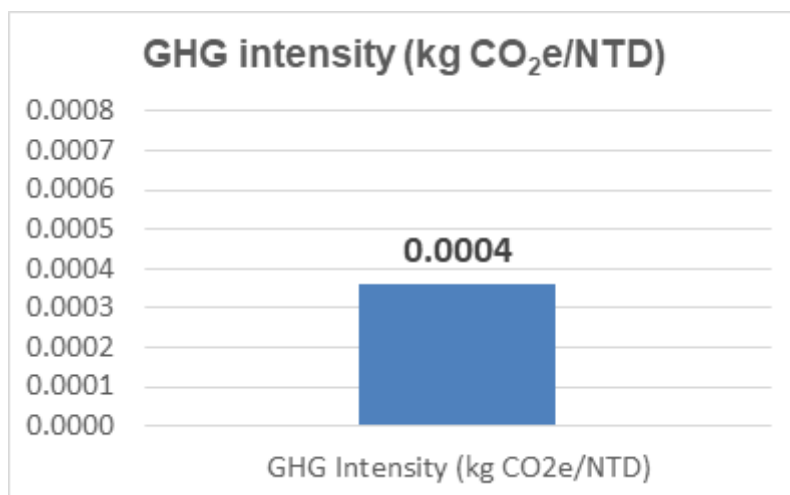


Figure A.7 GHG intensity of Redwood Interior in 2025

Redwood Furniture Sdn Bhd

Figure A.8 shows the GHG intensity in kg CO₂e/NTD. For every NTD of revenue generated, the company emits approximately 0.0075 kg CO₂e, when considering only Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

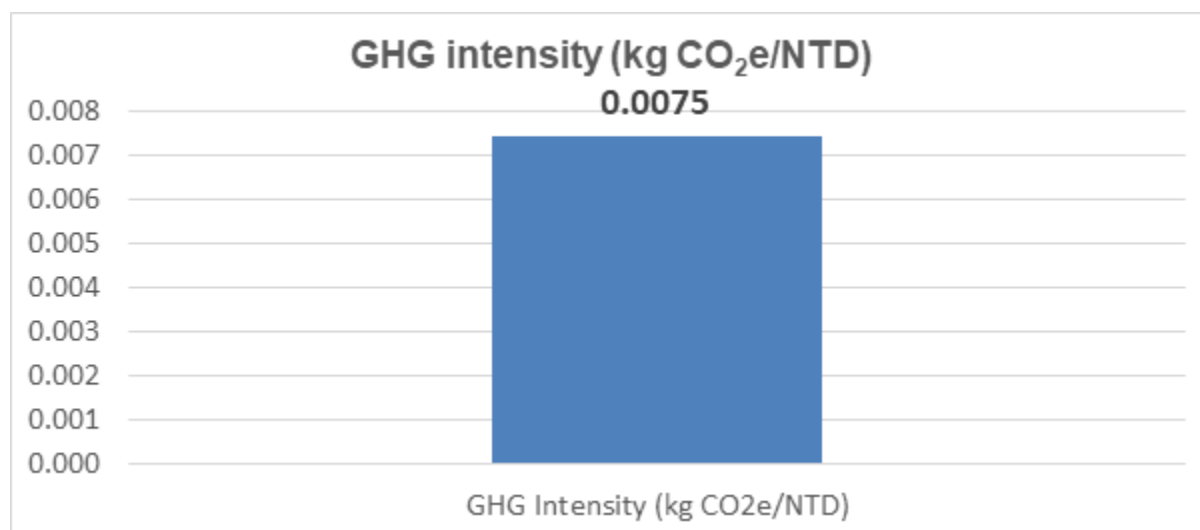


Figure A.8 GHG intensity of Redwood Furniture in 2025

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