GREENHOUSE GAS VERIFICATION REPORT

FOR ROYAL DELUXE HOLDINGS LTD.

Final Report

SGS Hong Kong Limited

Business Assurance

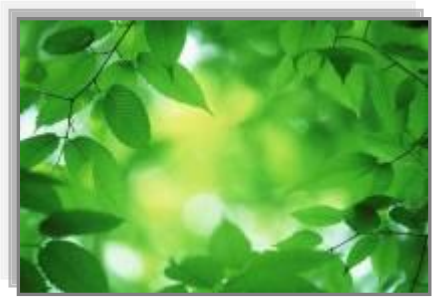
August 2025

(Ref. no.: 23118)

Project Fact Sheet

Date	:	1st August 2025
Client's Information	:	Royal Deluxe Holdings Ltd. Flat A & C1, 22/F, 10 Shing Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Project Reference No.	:	23118
Project Name	:	Carbon Reduction Certification Scheme - GHG Verification for Royal Deluxe Holdings Ltd.
Project Description	:	This project was to provide Greenhouse Gas (GHG) verification service for Royal Deluxe Holdings Ltd. with the reporting period from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025
Project Period	:	July - August 2025

Executive Summary



Greenhouse gas (GHG) data verification of Royal Deluxe Holdings Ltd. for the reporting period from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025 was disclosed in this report in response to the increasing concern of sustainability.

This report was prepared in accordance with *"Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong (2010 Edition)"* published by EPD and EMSD of HKSAR and taking consideration to the characteristics of Royal Deluxe Holdings Ltd.'s operation.

GHG emissions were categorized into 3 scopes expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) with disclosure of CO_2e emissions from Scopes 1 and 2 were compulsory while emissions from disposal of paper waste to landfills, electricity usage for processing fresh water and sewage from Scope 3 were also quantified. The GHG emissions of Royal Deluxe Holdings Ltd. in baseline year 2022-2023 and reporting year 2024-2025 were 134.09 and 77.43 tonnes of CO_2e respectively, which decreased by 42.25% when compared to baseline year 2022-2023 . The GHG ratio indicators (CO2e / GFA) disclosed for Royal Deluxe Holdings Ltd. in baseline year 2022-2023 and reporting year 2024-2025 were 0.15 and 0.10 tonnes CO2e / GFA respectively, which decreased by 37.48% when compared to baseline year 2022-2023. The major emission source was from the use of electricity, which was about 41.08% in reporting year 2024-2025 of the total GHG emissions.

Summary of Greenhouse Gas Inventory

Table 1 Summary of the GHG emissions in comparison with baseline year

ACTIVITY	2022-2023 (Baseline Year)	2024-2025 (Reporting Year)	% Difference
GHG EMISSIONS (in tonnes of CO_2e) [1]			
SCOPE 1 Direct Emissions			
Stationary Combustion	0.00	0.00	-
Mobile Combustion	82.01	26.08	-68.20%
Fugitive Emissions	0.00	7.24	-
Process Emissions	0.00	0.00	-
Total Scope 1 Emissions	**82.01**	**33.32**	**-59.37%**
SCOPE 2 Energy Indirect Emissions			
Electricity Purchased (using CLP emission factor)	38.41	31.80	-17.21%
Electricity Purchased (using Territory-wide default value)	68.95	58.59	-15.03%
Towngas Purchased	0.00	0.00	-
Total Scope 2 Emissions (using CLP emission factor)	**38.41**	**31.80**	**-17.21%**
Total Scope 2 Emissions (using Territory-wide default value)	**68.95**	**58.59**	**-15.03%**
SCOPE 3 Other Indirect Emissions			
Methane Generation at Landfill due to Disposal of Paper Waste	13.53	12.24	-9.57%
Electricity used for Processing Fresh Water	0.09	0.04	-56.22%
Electricity for Processing Sewage	0.04	0.03	-20.61%
Total Scope 3 Emissions	**13.66**	**12.31**	**-9.90%**
GHG REMOVALS			
Planting of Additional Trees	**0.00**	**0.00**	**-**

[1] Figures may not be added up to total due to rounding off.

GHG NET EMISSIONS (using CLP emission factor)	**134.09**	**77.43**	**-42.25%**
GHG NET EMISSIONS (using Territory-wide default value)	**164.62**	**104.22**	**-36.69%**
BASE OF RATIO INDICATOR – Total Floor Area (in m^2)	**871.89** [2]	**805.37** [3]	**-7.63%**
RATIO INDICATOR – (using CLP emission factor) **(in tonnes of CO_2e/m^2)**	**0.15**	**0.10**	**-37.48%**
RATIO INDICATOR – (using Territory-wide default value) **(in tonnes of CO_2e/m^2)**	**0.19**	**0.13**	**-31.46%**

[2] The Gross Floor Area (GFA) was clarified and updated by Royal Deluxe Holdings Ltd. in baseline year 2022/23 without being verified by SGS.

[3] The Gross Floor Area (GFA) was clarified and updated by Royal Deluxe Holdings Ltd. in reporting year 2024/25. The GFA shrank because of the rented office units (Office A, 27 Shing Yip Street) becoming smaller. The GFA was updated to 805.37 m^2 without being verified by SGS.

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1 Introduction

With increasing public concern on sustainability, performing GHG emissions assessment for individuals, facilities and different entities became a popular practice. As commissioned by Royal Deluxe Holdings Ltd. (hereafter "RDH"), SGS Hong Kong Limited (hereafter "SGS") provided GHG verification service for the GHG information from April 2024 to March 2025 of the facility portfolios of RDH under their management.

1.1 Objectives

The objectives were to verify the GHG data from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025 provided by RDH.

1.2 Reporting Approach

This report was prepared in compliance with the principles and requirements of "HONG KONG GREEN ORGANIZATION CERTIFICATION, 2021. Guidebook For Carbon Reduction Certificate Type II: Office-based Organisations / Operational Units". Thus, the GHG emissions and removals for RDH as a whole to reflect the total GHG emissions and removals within the physical boundaries as defined in section 4 of this report.

It is expected that this report shall also support RDH in approaching the "Carbon Reduction Certificate" scheme with Type II:

Office-based Organizations / Operational Units

2 Description of the Reporting Organization

Royal Deluxe Holdings Limited (the "Company") (Hong Kong Stock code : 03789) is an investment holding company. The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 12 April 2016 as an exempted company with limited liabilities under the Companies Act (as revised) of the Cayman Islands. The share of the Company has been listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") on 8 February 2017 (the "Listing"). *(Source of reference: Website of Royal Deluxe Holdings Ltd. -* https://www.royal-deluxe.com/en/index.aspx *)*

3 Reporting Period

The Reporting Period of this project is from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025.

4 Scope of Physical Boundary

The physical boundary covered the areas prescribed by RDH as described in Table 2 below. The activities and equipment which were owned, operated and controlled by RDH.

Table 2 Summary of the physical areas identified by RDH for this verification

Buildings Name	Royal Deluxe Holdings Ltd.
Address	Headquarter: Flat A & C1, 22/F, 10 Shing Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong Office A: Unit 306 (rear portion), 3/F, Sunbeam Centre, No. 27 Shing Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Hong Kong Warehouse: Portion no.9, 23/F., Wah Fat Industrial Building, nos. 10-14 Kung Yip Street, Kwai Chung, New Territories, Hong Kong
Total Floor Area	Headquarter: 428.74 m^2 Office A: 144.37 m^2 Warehouse: 232.26 m^2 Total: 805.37 m^2

5 Scope of Operational Boundary

The quantification of GHG emissions and removals were categorized into 3 scopes:

- Scope 1: Direct Emissions and Removals
- Scope 2: Energy Indirect Emissions
- Scope 3: Other Indirect Emissions

5.1 Scope 1: Direct Emissions and Removals

All sources of GHG emissions and removals owned by and located in RDH were classified as direct sources or sinks. The direct GHG emission sources could be sub-divided into four categories, which were stationary, mobile, fugitive and process sources while direct GHG sink corresponded to assimilation into CO_2 into biomass.

5.1.1 Stationary Sources

These emission sources corresponded to all equipment and systems which would generate electricity, heat or steam within the physical boundary defined and owned by the organization, such as electricity generators, boilers, gas cooking stoves, etc.

There was NO stationary sources served within the physical boundary, owned and controlled by the reporting entity should be reported. Therefore, zero CO_2e emission was quantified in the reporting year 2024-2025.

The detailed calculation steps for stationary source emissions had been shown in Appendix B.

5.1.2 Mobile Sources

Emissions from mobiles sources for road, air and water transports which served within the physical boundary, owned and controlled by the reporting entity should be reported.

RDH has passenger cars and light goods vehicles providing logistic support for the staffs within the reporting period. Referring to the amount of fuel refilled, the emissions of mobile sources were found to be 26.08 tonnes of CO_2e in the reporting year 2024-2025.

The detailed calculation steps for GHG removals had been shown in Appendix B.

5.1.3 Fugitive Sources

All intentional or unintentional GHG released from equipment and systems were fugitive emissions.

Under the physical boundary of RDH, there were some refrigerators, water dispensers and Variable Refrigerant Volume (VRV) air conditioners which involved R-410a as refrigerant. There was a disposal record of R-410a within the reporting period, accounted for 7.24 tonnes of CO2e. According to the Certificate of Fire Service Installation and Equipment (FS251) and confirmed by RDH, there was NO replacement record of fire extinguisher in reporting year 2024-2025. Therefore, 7.24 tonnes CO_2e emission was quantified for reporting year.

The detailed calculation steps for fugitive source emissions had been shown in Appendix B.

5.1.4 Process Sources

There was NO physical or chemical manufacturing process within the physical boundary of RDH which would emit or remove GHG during reporting year 2024-2025.

5.1.5 Assimilation of CO_2 into Biomass (GHG emission sink)

There was NO tree planting or removal activities by RDH within the reporting period. Therefore, zero CO_2e emission was quantified.

The detailed calculation steps for GHG removals had been shown in Appendix B and Appendix D.

5.2 Scope 2: Energy Indirect Emissions

All emissions resulted from the use of purchased energy sources (i.e. purchased electricity) for operations in the RDH were classified as energy indirect emissions in general.

According to the electricity consumption records, 83,696.64 kWh of electricity had been consumed by RDH in reporting year 2024-2025. In 2024-2025, the calculated result from electricity purchased with China Light and Power (CLP) emission factor and Territory-wide default emission factor were 31.80 and 58.59 tonnes

of CO_2e respectively.

The detailed calculation steps for energy indirect emissions from electricity consumption had been shown in Appendix B.

5.3 Scope 3: Others Indirect Emissions

All emissions in the RDH other than emissions in Scope 1 and Scope 2 were classified as other indirect emissions, which included the methane gas generation at landfill in Hong Kong due to disposal of paper waste, GHG emissions due to electricity used for fresh water and sewage processing by Water Supplies Department and Drainage Services Department respectively.

5.3.1 GHG Emissions from Paper Waste

Based on the A4 paper purchase records, a total of 3,245.36 kg of paper had been purchased by RDH in the reporting year 2024-2025. Within the reporting year, 696.00 kg paper waste had been collected for recycling. Since the paper inventory records at the year beginning and year end were not available, assumption had been made such that there was no paper inventory change at the year beginning and year end. The corresponding emissions from paper waste disposal in the reporting year 2024-2025 were 12.24 tonnes of CO_2e.

The detail calculation steps for GHG emissions from paper waste disposal had been shown in Appendix B.

5.3.2 GHG Emissions from Electricity Used for Fresh Water Processing

From water consumption figure showing on water bills, 146.77 m^3 of fresh water were consumed in the reporting year 2024-2025. The corresponding GHG emissions from electricity used for fresh water processing by Water Supplies Department were determined as 0.04 tonne of CO_2e in the reporting year 2024-2025.

The detailed calculation steps for GHG emissions from electricity used for fresh water processing by Water Supplies Department had been shown in Appendix B.

5.3.3 GHG Emissions from Electricity Used for Sewage Processing

According to Reference 1, the quantity of sewage generated was assumed to be equal to the consumption of fresh water. From water consumption figure showing on water bills, 146.77 m^3 of fresh water were consumed in RDH within the reporting year 2024-2025. For the reporting year 2024-2025, 146.77 m^3 of fresh water were consumed by non-catering. The corresponding GHG emissions from electricity used for non-catering for sewage processing by Drainage Services Department were determined as 0.03 tonnes of CO_2e.

The detailed calculation steps for GHG emissions from electricity used for sewage processing by Drainage Services Department had been shown in Appendix B.

6 Methodologies for Quantifying Emissions and Removals

The methodologies and emission factors applied for the quantification of GHG emissions and removals in the project were in compliance with "*Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong, 2010 Edition*" (Reference 1). The quantification methodologies used in this Project were calculations based on GHG activity data multiplied by GHG emission or removal factors. The emission and removal factors used in the calculations were referring to those listed on reference 1, which included international factors and localized factors developed by EPD and EMSD of HKSAR.

In accordance to Reference 1, the 6 GHGs included by Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) were covered in this report.

The 6 GHGs covered in this GHG report were:

1) Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
2) Methane (CH_4)
3) Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
4) Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
5) Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
6) Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)

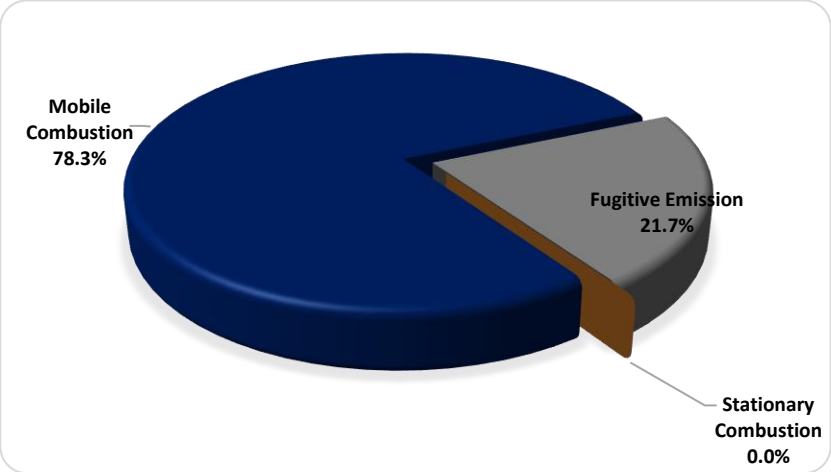
7 Information on GHG Emissions and Removals

The GHG emissions for RDH in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) were described in this session.

7.1 Emissions for Scope 1 operations (in tonnes of CO_2e)

The total emissions in Scope 1 for RDH in the reporting year 2024-2025 was 33.32 tonnes of CO_2e. The emissions from mobile sources were constituted 78.3% of the total Scope 1 emissions.

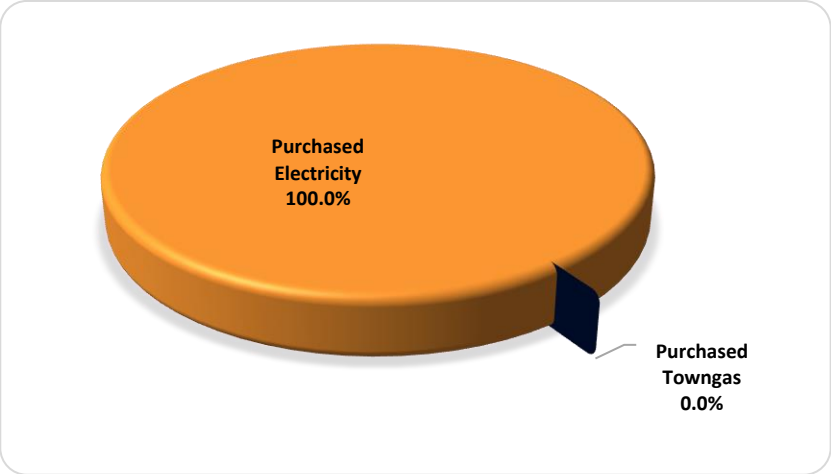
Figure 1. The Scope 1 emission source distribution in 2024-2025



7.2 Emissions for Scope 2 operations (in tonnes of CO_2e)

The major CO_2e emissions for RDH came from Scope 2 energy indirect emissions. The total Scope 2 emissions for RDH in the reporting year 2024-2025 were 31.80 tonnes of CO_2e (using CLP's power company specific emission factor), or 58.59 tonnes of CO_2e (using Territory-wide default emission factor). The emissions from Purchased Electricity constituted 100.00% of the total Scope 2 emissions.

Figure 2. The Scope 2 emission source distribution in 2024-2025



7.3 Total GHG removals

During the reporting period, there was NO GHG removals for RDH in the reporting year.

7.4 Emissions for Scope 3 operations (in tonnes of CO_2e)

In reporting year 2024-2025, the GHG emissions of electricity for processing fresh water and sewage in reporting period were 0.04 and 0.03 tonne of CO_2e respectively. The GHG emissions in the reporting period from paper waste were reported as 12.24 tonnes of CO_2e. The total accounted Scope 3 emissions for RDH were 12.31 tonnes of CO_2e in the reporting year.

8 Information on GHG Emissions and Removals Over Time

The overall GHG emissions and removals performance of RDH in 2024-2025 decreased by 42.25% comparing with the baseline year established in 2022-2023. Considering the factor of Gross Floor Area (GFA), the GHG emission intensity per square metre recorded in 2024-2025 decreased 37.48% with respect to baseline year 2022-2023. The detailed emission comparisons among different type of emission sources are discussed in the following sections separately.

Figure 3. The overall GHG emissions change comparison between 2022-2023 and 2024-2025

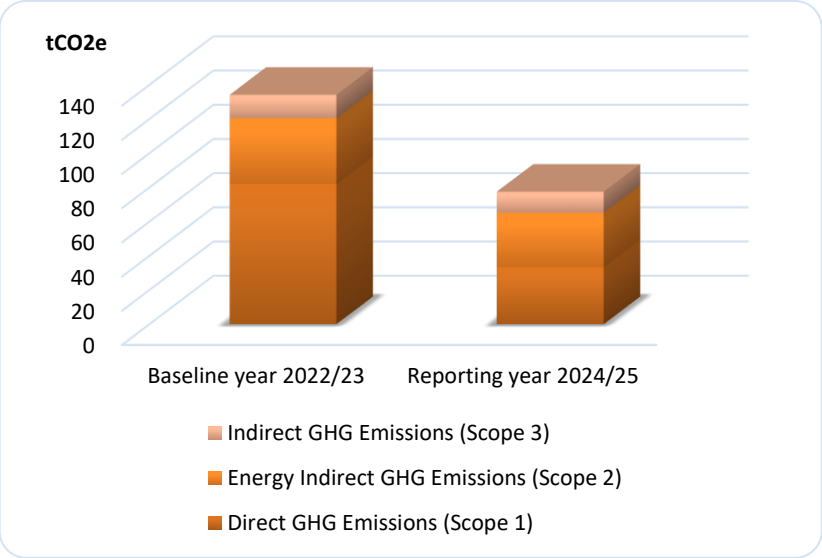
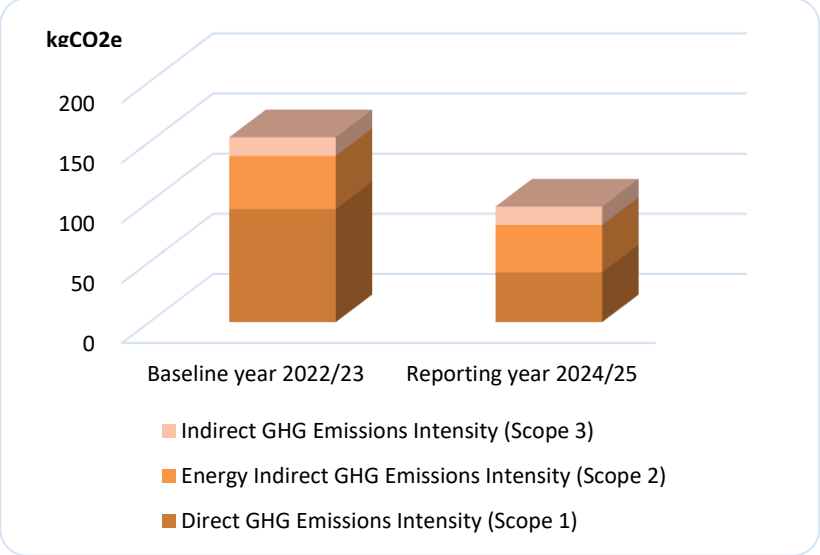


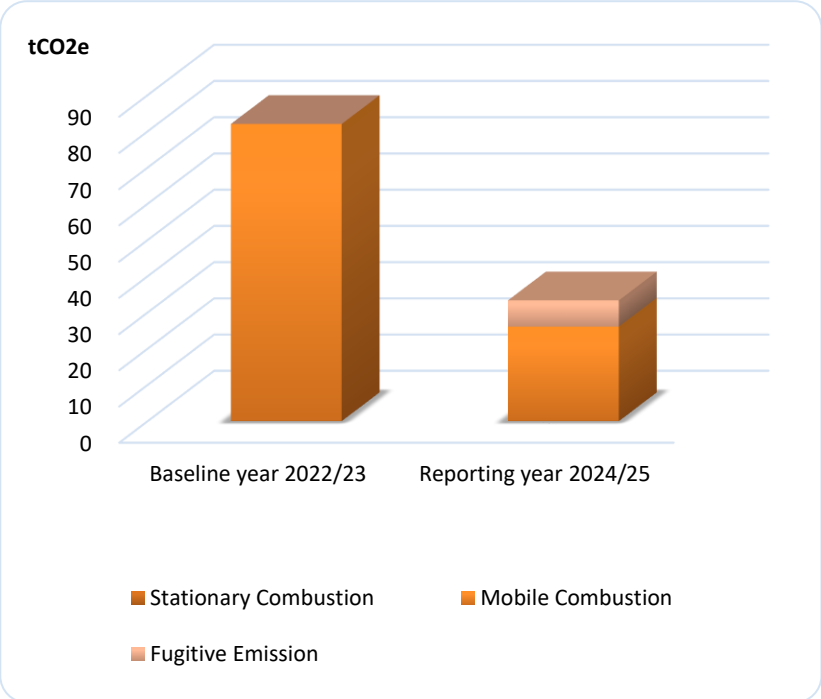
Figure 4. The overall GHG emissions intensity (GFA) change comparison between 2022-2023 and 2024-2025



8.1 Emission result for Scope 1 (in tonnes of CO_2e)

The Scope 1 emissions of RDH in 2022-2023 and 2024-2025 were 82.01 and 33.32 tonnes of CO_2e separately, which decreased 59.37% against baseline year 2022-2023. The detail comparison of Scope 1 emission result is shown in Figure 5.

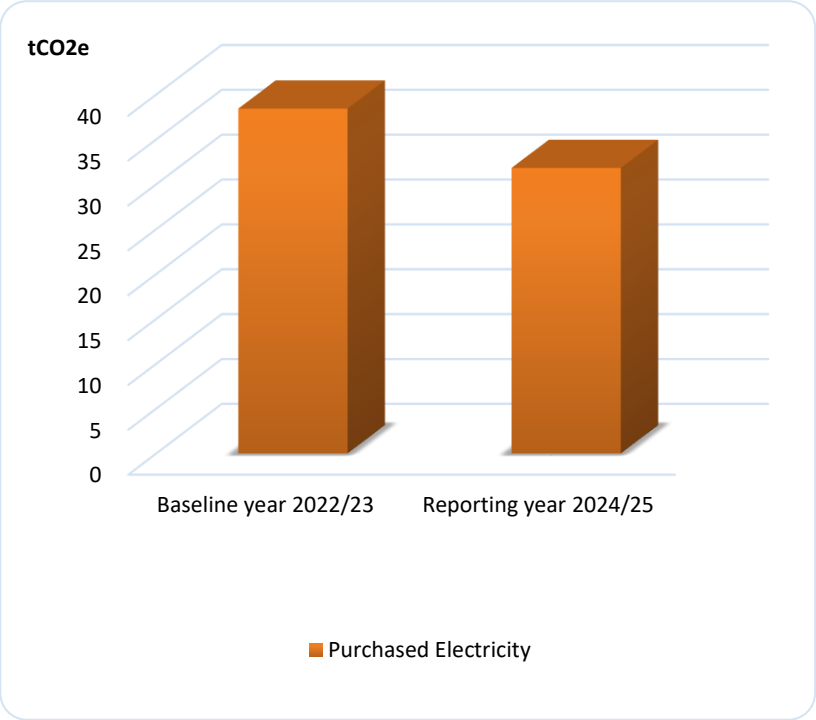
Figure 5. The Scope 1 emission change comparison between 2022-2023 and 2024-2025

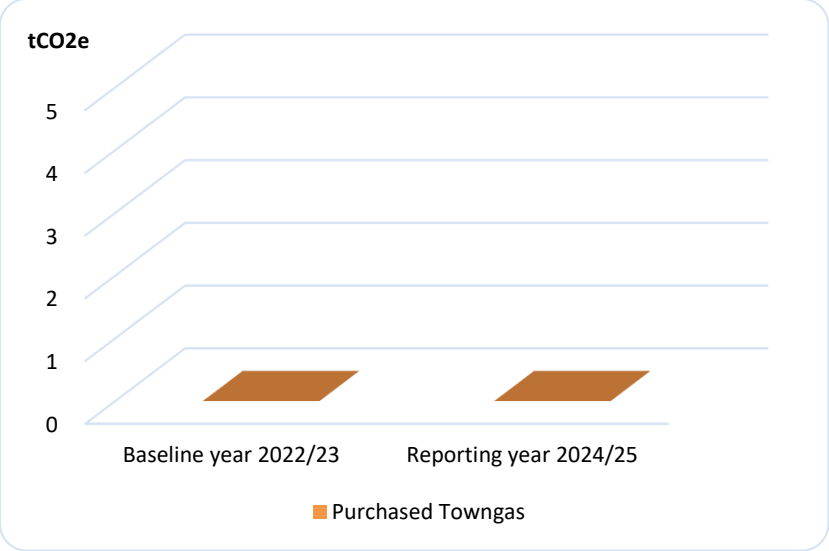


8.2 Emission result for Scope 2 (in tonnes of CO_2e)

The Scope 2 emissions of RDH in 2022-2023 and 2024-2025 were 38.41 and 31.80 tonnes of CO_2e separately, which decreased by 17.21% against baseline year 2022-2023. The detailed comparison of Scope 2 emission result is displayed in Figure 6.

Figure 6. The Scope 2 emission change comparison between 2022-2023 and 2024-2025

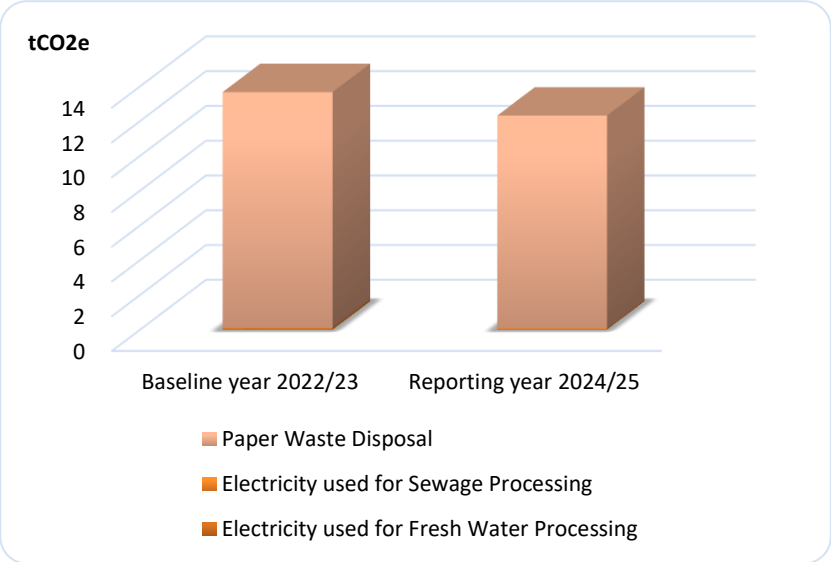




8.3 Emission result for Scope 3 (in tonnes of CO_2e)

The Scope 3 emissions of RDH in 2022-2023 and 2024-2025 were 13.66 and 12.31 tonnes of CO_2e separately, which decreased by 9.90% against baseline year 2022-2023. The detailed comparison of Scope 3 emission result is displayed in Figure 7.

Figure 7. The Scope 3 emission change comparison between 2022-2023 and 2024-2025



9 Information on GHG reduction programs / initiatives

RDH has established GHG reduction initiatives and incorporated the green program into their daily practice mainly focus on saving energy and promoting resource conservation. Followings are the measures implemented by RDH:

- Strictly prohibit any form of open burning at construction sites, including the burning of waste, tyres, and other refuse, in order to prevent air quality deterioration.
- Regularly inspecting and maintaining vehicles to avoid excessive emissions due to improper operation or wear and tear.
- Turning off the engines of idle machines to reduce emissions caused by unnecessary operation.
- Prohibiting the use of equipment that emits excessive black smoke and conduct immediate repairs or replacements as necessary.
- Regular inspections and maintenance of equipment to ensure efficient operation and prevent energy waste caused by equipment malfunction.
- Ensuring that idle equipment is switched off during non-working hours to avoid unnecessary energy waste and improve energy efficiency.
- Managing office lighting and air conditioning systems meticulously, ensuring they are automatically switched off outside of working hours to further reduce energy consumption.
- When purchasing office and project equipment, prioritising energy-efficient products to reduce long-

term energy demand.

- Setting specific energy consumption targets and regularly reviewing and adjusting them to ensure the continuous improvement and optimisation of energy use. For example: maintain indoor temperature at 24-25 degrees Celsius
- Raising energy-saving awareness among employees and subcontractors through regular training and advocacy activities, fostering a culture of energy efficiency within the organisation.
- Promote the digitalisation of our operations as a way to reduce paper consumption.
- Designated recycling bins placed next to printers and fax machines for wastepaper collection.

10 Source of data

The activity data of each emission / removal source was provided by RDH with evidence support in the following table, while the emission factors & GWP were based on the *"Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong, 2010 Edition"*:

Table 3 Source of data

Emission / Removal Source	Source of Data
1. Mobile combustion	Fuel consumption record
2. Fugitive emission by refrigerating equipment	Estimation
3. Electricity purchased	Electricity bill
4. Paper waste disposal	Paper purchase record and waste disposal record
5. Electricity used for processing fresh water and sewage	Water bill

11 Contact Person of the Reporting Entity

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12 Signature and Contact Person of SGS

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13 Declaration of SGS

Royal Deluxe Holdings Ltd. has commissioned an independent verification by SGS Hong Kong Limited to assure the reported GHG emissions of RDH, as arising from construction activities, be in conformance with *"Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong, 2010 Edition".* The data and information supporting the GHG assertion were historical and hypothetical in nature.

14 References

1. HONG KONG GREEN ORGANIZATION CERTIFICATION, 2021. *Guidebook For Carbon Reduction Certificate Type II: Office-based Organizations / Operational Units.*

Appendix A

GHG emission activity data of RDH in 2024-2025:

ACTIVITY	FUEL / MATERIAL / ENERGY	UNIT	2024-2025 CONSUMPTION
Stationary emission	Towngas	Unit	0
	Diesel Oil	L	0
Mobile emission	Petrol	L	7,503.97
	Diesel Oil	L	2,197.24
	LPG	L	0
Fugitive emission by refrigerating equipment	R-410a	kg	3.21
Fugitive emission by fire extinguishing system	CO_2	kg	0
Purchased electricity	Electricity	kWh	83,696.64
Purchased Towngas	Towngas	Unit	0
Paper disposed	Paper	kg	2,549.36
Fresh water consumed / sewage discharged	Fresh water	m^3	146.77
Tree planted / removed	Tree	Unit	0

Appendix B

Calculation details for GHG inventory of RDH in 2024-2025:

Stationary emissions:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
Source description with location	Fuel Information			CO_2 emission factor	CO_2 emissions in tonnes of CO_2e ((B x E) / 1,000)	CH_4 emission factor	CH_4 emissions in tonnes of CO_2e ((B x G) / (1,000 x 1,000) x GWP)	N_2O emission factor	N_2O emissions in tonnes of CO_2e ((B x I) / (1,000 x 1,000) x GWP)	Total GHG emissions in tonnes of CO_2e (F + H + J)
	Fuel used		Fuel type							
	Amount	Unit								
Hot Water Boiler	-	Unit	Towngas	2.549	0.0000	0.0446	0.0000	0.0099	0.0000	-
Emergency Generator	-	Liter	Diesel Oil	2.614	0.0000	0.0239	0.0000	0.0074	0.0000	-
Total										**0.00**

Note: The stationary emission factors of Towngas and diesel oil were making reference to table 1-1 (CO_2), table 1-2 (CH_4) and table 1-3 (N_2O) in ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT AND ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, 2010. Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong. Hong Kong: EPD and EMSD. Global Warming Potential (GWP) was making reference to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (CH_4 is 29.8, N_2O is 273).

Mobile emissions:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
Source description (by different vehicle)	Fuel Information			CO_2 emission factor	CO_2 emissions in tonnes of CO_2e ((B x E) / 1,000)	CH_4 emission factor	CH_4 emissions in tonnes of CO_2e ((B x G) / (1,000 x 1,000) x GWP)	N_2O emission factor	N_2O emissions in tonnes of CO_2e ((B x I) / (1,000 x 1,000) x GWP)	Total GHG emissions in tonnes of CO_2e (F + H + J)
	Fuel used		Fuel type							
	Amount	Unit								
Passenger Car	7503.97	Liter	Petrol	2.36	17.7090	0.253	0.0570	1.105	2.2640	**20.03**
Light Goods Vehicle	2197.24	Liter	Diesel Oil	2.614	5.7440	0.072	0.0050	0.506	0.3040	**6.05**
Heavy Goods Vehicle	0.00	Liter	Diesel Oil	2.614	0.0000	0.145	0.0000	0.072	0.0000	-
Total										**26.08**

Note: The mobile emission factors of petrol and diesel oil was making reference to table 2-1 (CO_2), table 2-2 (CH_4) and table 2-3 (N_2O) in ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT AND ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, 2010. Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong. Hong Kong: EPD and EMSD. Global Warming Potential (GWP) was making reference to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (CH_4 is 29.8, N_2O is 273).

Fugitive emissions:

A	B	C	D	
Type of refrigerant / fire retardant	Amount of CO_2 / HFC / PFC at used for refueling for your facilities / operations (kg)	Amount of HFC / PFC disposed (through environmentally responsible means) during the reporting period (kg)	GWP of refrigerant / fire retardant	GHG emissions in tonnes of CO_2e (B - C) x D / 1000
R410a	3.21	0	2255.5	**7.24**
CO_2 Fire extinguisher	0	0	1	**0.00**
Total				**7.24**

Note: Global Warming Potential (GWP) was making reference to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report

Newly planted tree removals:

A	B	C	
No. of tree planted (unit)	No. of trees removed (unit)	CO2 removal factor (kg/ unit/ year)	CO_2 removals in tonnnes of CO2e (A - B) x C / 1000
0	0	23	**0.00**
Total			**0.00**

Note: The removal factor of newly planted tree was making reference to section iv) of Annex A in ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT AND ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, 2010. Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong. Hong Kong: EPD and EMSD.

Purchased electricity emissions:

A	B			
Amount of electricity purchased (in kWh)	Emission factor (kg/kWh)		Indirect GHG emission in tonnes of CO_2e (A x B / 1000)	
	Power company-specific	Territory-wide default value	Power company-specific	Territory-wide default value
83,696.64	0.38	0.7	**31.80**	**58.59**

Note: The latest available emission factor published by China Light and Power (2024 Sustainability Report – 0.38 kg/kWh) has been adopted for this year calculation.

Purchased Towngas emissions:

A	B	
Amount of Towngas purchased (Unit)	Emission factor (kg/Unit)	Emissions in tonnes of CO_2e (A x B / 1000)
-	0.548	-

Note: The latest available emission factor published by Hong Kong and China Gas Company (Environmental, Social and Governance Report 2024 - 0.548 kg/Unit) has been adopted for this year calculation.

Paper waste disposal emissions:

A	B	C	D	E	
Amount of paper in storage at the beginning of the reporting period (kg)	Amount of paper purchased during the reporting period (kg)	Amount of paper collected for recycling during the reporting period (kg)	Amount of paper in storage at the end of the reporting period (kg)	Emission factor (kg CO_2e/kg of waste)	Indirect emissions in tonnes of CO_2e (A + B - C - D) x E / 1000
0	3,245.36	696	0	4.8	**12.24**

Note: The quantity of paper collected for recycling was lower than paper disposed quantity based on the estimation of paper inventory data and paper purchase records in 2024/25. The emission factor of paper waste disposal was making reference to table 7 in ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT AND ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, 2010. Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong. Hong Kong: EPD and EMSD.

Electricity used for fresh water processing emissions:

A	B	
Amount of water consumed as recorded on water service bills (m^3)	Emission factor (kg/m^3)	Emissions in tonnes of CO_2e (A x B / 1000)
146.77	0.256	**0.04**

Note: The latest available unit electricity consumption of fresh water figure published by WSD (Annual report 2023/24 – 0.256 kg/m^3) has been adopted for the emission factor determination in this year calculation.

Electricity used for sewage processing emissions:

A	B	
Amount of water consumed as recorded on water service bills (m^3)	Emission factor (kg/m^3)	Emissions in tonnes CO_2e (A x B /1000)
146.77	0.22	**0.03**
-	0.15	**-**
Total		**0.03**

Note: The latest available unit electricity consumption of sewage figure published by DSD (Sustainability report 2023/24 - 0.22 kg/m^3) has been adopted for the emission factor determination in this year calculation. The unit electricity consumption of sewage figure (0.15 kg/m^3) for restaurants and catering services formulated by "HONG KONG GREEN ORGANIZATION CERTIFICATION, 2021. Guidebook For Carbon Reduction Certificate Type II: Office-based Organisations / Operational Units".