



RAMAN THERMOSETS PVT. LTD.

Sy No-27/3, Obanayakanahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli,
Nelamangala, Bengaluru – 562 123. Karnataka, India

GHG EMISSION REPORT

For the Year January 2025 to December 2025

Form No : RT/ESG/520

Rev No : 00

Date : 07th January, 2026

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Managing Director



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1. Executive Summary

Overview of the Organization and Reporting Period

RT, India is engaged in the manufacture and supply of plastic moulded components, tools/dies and subassemblies. The organization has integrated Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its business operations and sustainability management approach. This GHG Emissions Inventory Report has been prepared to quantify and report greenhouse gas emissions associated with RT's operations for the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. The inventory uses the principles and requirements of ISO 14064-1 and the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The GHG data collection sheet identifies a baseline year of January 2022 to December 2022.

Key Emission Results

Organizational Boundary

RAMAN THERMOSETS PVT. LTD.

Sy No-27/3, Obanayakanahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Nelamangala,
Bengaluru – 562 123. Karnataka, India

Calculation period: January 2025 to December 2025

All values are in MT CO2 e

GHG Emission Reporting Frequency: Annually

Scope	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Scope 1	18.25
Scope 2 (location-based)	49.43
Scope 2 (Market-Based)	39.35
Scope 3	373.305
Scope 3 Upstream	324.44
Scope 3 Downstream	48.865
TOTAL	480.335

The Scope 3 total equals the sum of the reported upstream and downstream emissions. The source data sheet reports Scope 3 emissions of 373.305 tCO₂e, comprising 324.44 tCO₂e upstream and 48.865 tCO₂e downstream.

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Indicative Total Corporate Carbon Footprint: 440.99 tCO₂e

Data validation note: The submitted sheet contains two Scope 2 values—49.43 tCO₂e and 39.35 tCO₂e. The 49.43 tCO₂e figure has been used for the indicative total because it is presented as the primary Scope 2 value. The alternative value should be verified against electricity consumption records, the applicable grid emission factor and calculation sheet before external assurance or public disclosure.

Highlights and Reduction Achievements

RT has established a GHG inventory covering Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions. The inventory provides visibility over direct fuel and refrigerant-related emissions, purchased electricity and relevant value-chain activities.

The inventory shows that Scope 3 emissions represent the largest proportion of the organization's carbon footprint. Therefore, supplier engagement, material efficiency, transportation optimization, waste reduction and other value-chain initiatives are expected to be important areas for future emission reduction.

RT will continue strengthening energy management, resource efficiency, renewable energy adoption, waste minimization and supplier sustainability practices.

2. Introduction

2.1 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to establish a transparent and systematic greenhouse gas inventory for RT and to document the methodology, reporting boundaries, data sources, calculations, assumptions and results used to quantify organizational GHG emissions.

The report is intended to:

- Quantify RT's GHG emissions in tCO₂e.
- Establish a consistent basis for year-on-year comparison.
- Support ESG and sustainability reporting.
- Identify significant emission sources and reduction opportunities.
- Support customer and supply-chain information requests.
- Provide a basis for future GHG verification or assurance.
- Support the development of science-based and other climate targets.

2.2 Intended Users

This report is intended for:

- Top management.
- Employees and operational teams.

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- Customers and business partners.
- Suppliers.
- ESG and sustainability stakeholders.
- Investors and financial stakeholders, where applicable.
- Certification, verification or assurance bodies.
- Regulatory authorities, where reporting is required.

2.3 Reporting Objectives

The GHG inventory has been prepared primarily for voluntary ESG and sustainability management purposes and to respond to customer and supply-chain requirements. It may also support future regulatory, climate disclosure, carbon reduction and third-party verification requirements.

3. Organization Description

3.1 Company Profile

RT, India manufactures and supplies:

- Plastic moulded components.
- Tools and dies.
- Subassemblies.

The organization's operations may include plastic moulding, machine operation, assembly, tool/die maintenance, material handling, quality inspection, packing, storage and dispatch.

3.2 Organizational Structure

The GHG inventory management process is overseen by top management with support from relevant functional departments, including:

- Management and ESG team.
- Production.
- Maintenance.
- Purchase and supply chain.
- Stores and logistics.
- Human resources.
- Finance and administration.
- Environment, health and safety, where applicable.

Each department is responsible for providing relevant activity data within its operational control.

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3.3 Operations, Facilities and Boundaries

The reporting inventory covers RT's manufacturing and associated business operations under the selected organizational boundary. Relevant emission-generating activities include:

- Electricity consumption.
- Fuel consumption in stationary equipment, where applicable.
- Fuel consumption in company-controlled vehicles, where applicable.
- Refrigerant leakage from cooling and air-conditioning equipment.
- Procurement of raw materials and purchased goods.
- Transportation and logistics.
- Waste generation and disposal.
- Employee commuting.
- Business travel.
- Other relevant upstream and downstream value-chain activities.

Where activity-level data were not available in the submitted summary sheet, source-level descriptions and assumptions in this report should be confirmed through RT's internal invoices, utility bills, fuel records, procurement records, waste manifests and logistics documents before independent verification.

4. Reporting Boundary

4.1 Organizational Boundary

RT has applied an operational control approach for organizational boundary consolidation.

Under this approach, RT accounts for GHG emissions from facilities and operations over which it has the authority to introduce and implement operating policies.

4.2 Operational Boundary

The operational boundary is divided into:

- **Scope 1:** Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by RT.
- **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions from purchased electricity and other purchased energy, where applicable.
- **Scope 3:** Other indirect emissions occurring across RT's upstream and downstream value chain.

4.3 Entities and Locations Covered

This report covers RT's India operations included within management's operational control during the reporting period.

Any additional branches, warehouses, leased facilities or joint operations should be assessed annually to determine whether they fall within the selected organizational boundary.

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5. Reporting Period

Item	Details
Reporting start date	1 January 2025
Reporting end date	31 December 2025
Reporting frequency	Annual
Baseline year	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

The reporting period and baseline year are based on the submitted GHG emission data collection sheet.

6. GHG Accounting Methodology

6.1 Standards Followed

The GHG inventory has been prepared with reference to:

- ISO 14064-1 – Greenhouse gases: Requirements and guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.
- GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.
- GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.
- GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, where applicable.
- Relevant IPCC global warming potential values.
- Applicable government, grid, fuel, DEFRA or other recognized emission factors.

6.2 Calculation Approach

The general calculation methodology is:

GHG Emissions (tCO₂e) = Activity Data × Applicable Emission Factor × Global Warming Potential, where required

Examples include:

- Electricity emissions = Electricity consumed (kWh) × Grid emission factor
- Fuel emissions = Fuel consumed × Fuel emission factor
- Refrigerant emissions = Refrigerant leaked/recharged × GWP
- Transport emissions = Distance/fuel/tonne-km × Applicable transport emission factor
- Waste emissions = Quantity of waste × Treatment/disposal emission factor

Purchased goods emissions = Quantity, mass, expenditure or supplier-specific data × Applicable life-cycle emission factor

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6.3 Tools or Software Used

The inventory may be maintained using controlled spreadsheets, activity-data registers, accounting records, utility bills, supplier records and emission-factor databases.

For future reporting, RT should consider maintaining a centralized GHG inventory workbook or ESG data management platform with controlled access, revision history and calculation checks.

7. Emission Sources Identification

7.1 Direct Sources

Potential direct sources relevant to RT include:

- Diesel or other fuel used in DG sets.
- Fuel used in boilers, furnaces or other stationary equipment, where applicable.
- Fuel used in company-owned or controlled vehicles.
- Refrigerant leakage from air-conditioning and cooling systems.
- Process-related emissions, if any arise from manufacturing processes.

7.2 Indirect Energy Sources

Potential indirect energy sources include:

- Purchased electricity from the grid.
- Purchased steam, heat or cooling, if applicable.

7.3 Other Indirect Sources

Relevant Scope 3 sources may include:

- Purchased raw materials.
- Packaging materials.
- Capital goods.
- Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.
- Upstream transportation and distribution.
- Waste generated in operations.
- Business travel.
- Employee commuting.
- Downstream transportation and distribution.
- Processing or use of sold products, where relevant.
- End-of-life treatment of sold products.

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8. GHG Scope Classification

8.1 Scope 1 – Direct Emissions

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by RT.

The submitted inventory reports:

Scope 1 emissions: 18.25 tCO₂e.

Potential source categories include:

Stationary Combustion

Fuel used in:

- Diesel generator sets.
- Boilers.
- Furnaces.
- Other stationary combustion equipment.

Mobile Combustion

Fuel used in:

- Company-owned vehicles.
- Company-controlled transport vehicles.
- Material-handling vehicles, where applicable.

Fugitive Emissions

Potential fugitive emissions include refrigerant leakage from:

- Air-conditioning systems.
- Refrigeration equipment.
- Process cooling equipment.

Process Emissions

No separate process-emission figure was provided in the submitted summary data sheet. Any significant process emissions should be separately assessed in future inventory calculations.

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8.2 Scope 2 – Indirect Energy Emissions

Scope 2 includes indirect emissions from purchased electricity consumed by RT.

The submitted data sheet contains the following two Scope 2 entries:

- 49.43 tCO₂e
- 39.35 tCO₂e

These values require reconciliation before final verification.

For this draft report, the primary reported value of **49.43** tCO₂e has been provisionally used in the total inventory calculation.

Purchased steam, heating or cooling was not separately identified in the submitted data summary.

8.3 Scope 3 – Other Indirect Emissions

The submitted inventory reports:

Scope 3 Category	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Upstream emissions	324.44
Downstream emissions	48.865
Total Scope 3	373.305

The reported upstream and downstream values reconcile to the reported Scope 3 total.

Upstream Emission Sources

Potential upstream sources include:

- Purchased plastic and other raw materials.
- Purchased goods and services.
- Packaging materials.
- Supplier-related activities.
- Upstream transportation.
- Waste generated in operations.
- Employee commuting.
- Business travel.

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Downstream Emission Sources

Potential downstream sources include:

- Transportation and distribution of sold products.
- Processing of sold products, where relevant.
- Product end-of-life treatment.

The submitted summary provides aggregate upstream and downstream totals but does not provide category-by-category Scope 3 activity data. Therefore, detailed Scope 3 category allocation should be maintained in the underlying calculation workbook.

9. GHG Data Collection and Quality

9.1 Data Sources and Collection Method

Activity data should be collected from controlled internal and external records, including:

- Electricity bills.
- Fuel purchase invoices.
- Generator logbooks.
- Vehicle fuel records.
- Refrigerant service and maintenance records.
- Purchase orders and supplier invoices.
- Raw-material consumption records.
- Production records.
- Dispatch and logistics records.
- Transporter reports.
- Waste disposal records.
- Employee commuting surveys.
- Business travel records.

Data should be collected at least monthly and consolidated annually.

9.2 Accuracy, Completeness and Reliability

RT should prioritize:

- Primary data over estimates.
- Metered electricity data over calculated estimates.
- Actual fuel purchase and consumption records.

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- Actual waste manifests.
- Supplier-specific carbon data where available.
- Actual logistics distance, weight and fuel information where available.

Where primary data are unavailable, conservative estimates or recognized secondary databases may be used and documented.

9.3 Data Management Procedure and Controls

Recommended controls include:

1. Assign data owners for each emission source.
2. Define monthly data-submission deadlines.
3. Maintain source documents.
4. Lock calculation formulas.
5. Maintain an emission-factor register.
6. Review unusual variations.
7. Reconcile annual totals with financial and operational records.
8. Maintain version control.
9. Obtain management approval before publication.

10. Emission Factors

10.1 Sources of Emission Factors

Emission factors should be selected from recognized and relevant sources, including:

- IPCC.
- GHG Protocol guidance.
- Government of India publications, where applicable.
- Central Electricity Authority or other officially applicable Indian grid factors.
- DEFRA conversion factors, where appropriate.
- Recognized life-cycle assessment databases.
- Supplier-specific verified emission factors.

10.2 Units and Justification

Emission factors should be applied using compatible units, such as:

Activity	Typical Unit
Electricity	kg CO ₂ e/kWh
Diesel	kg CO ₂ e/litre

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Petrol	kg CO ₂ e/litre
LPG	kg CO ₂ e/kg or litre
Refrigerant	kg refrigerant × GWP
Road transport	kg CO ₂ e/km or tonne-km
Waste	kg CO ₂ e/kg waste
Purchased material	kg CO ₂ e/kg material

The latest applicable factor available for the reporting period should be used consistently. Any changes in emission-factor source or methodology should be documented.

11. Calculation Results

11.1 Total GHG Emissions

Scope	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Scope 1	18.25
Scope 2 (location-based)	49.43
Scope 2 (Market-Based)	39.35
Scope 3	373.305
Scope 3 Upstream	324.44
Scope 3 Downstream	48.865
TOTAL	480.335

The Scope 1, primary Scope 2 and Scope 3 figures are taken from the submitted data collection sheet.

11.3 Scope 3 Breakdown

Category	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Share of Scope 3
Upstream	324.44	86.9%
Downstream	48.865	13.1%
Total Scope 3	373.305	100%

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11.4 Gas-wise Breakup for Scope 1

The submitted summary data sheet provides only an aggregated Scope 1 result of 18.25 tCO₂e and does not provide a gas-wise breakdown of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O or refrigerant gases.

For the next inventory cycle, RT should maintain a detailed Scope 1 calculation table:

GHG	Emission Source	Activity Data	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
CO ₂	Fuel combustion	To be maintained	To be calculated
CH ₄	Fuel combustion	To be maintained	To be calculated
N ₂ O	Fuel combustion	To be maintained	To be calculated
HFCs/other gases	Refrigerant leakage	To be maintained	To be calculated

11.5 Emission Intensity Indicators

For management purposes, RT should monitor:

1. Employee: 95
2. GHG intensity per employee = Total GHG emissions / Average number of employees
3. GHG intensity per production unit = Total GHG emissions / Total units produced
4. GHG intensity per tonne of production = Total GHG emissions / Total tonnes produced
5. GHG intensity per revenue = Total GHG emissions / Revenue

The submitted data sheet does not provide employee, production, tonnage, floor-area or revenue data for calculating a verified 2025 intensity indicator. Therefore, no additional numerical intensity value has been derived in this report.

12. Base Year and Trend Analysis

12.1 Base Year Selection

RT has identified 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 as its baseline year.

The baseline year provides a reference point for:

- Tracking GHG performance.
- Measuring emission reductions.
- Monitoring operational changes.
- Establishing future climate targets.

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12.2 Historical Comparison

The current submitted source sheet provides the 2025 reporting-period figures and identifies the 2022 baseline period, but does not provide the 2022 baseline emission values needed to calculate a source-supported percentage change. Therefore, a quantified trend from 2022 to 2025 should only be included after the baseline calculation sheet is made available.

12.3 Adjustments for Organizational Changes

The base-year inventory should be recalculated where significant changes occur, such as:

- Acquisition or disposal of facilities.
- Major changes in organizational boundaries.
- Outsourcing or insourcing of significant activities.
- Significant methodology changes.
- Correction of material errors.
- Changes that materially affect comparability.

13. Uncertainty Assessment

13.1 Sources of Uncertainty

Potential uncertainty may arise from:

- Estimated activity data.
- Missing fuel or transport records.
- Supplier estimates.
- Generic Scope 3 emission factors.
- Changes in grid emission factors.
- Distance assumptions.
- Product weight assumptions.
- Waste treatment assumptions.
- Refrigerant leakage estimates.
- Data aggregation and calculation errors.

13.2 Method Used to Estimate Uncertainty

RT should use a qualitative uncertainty assessment based on:

- Data source reliability.
- Measurement accuracy.
- Completeness.
- Temporal relevance.
- Geographic relevance.

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- Technological relevance.
- Emission-factor uncertainty.

Where sufficient quantitative information is available, RT may apply sensitivity analysis or statistical methods to significant emission sources.

13.3 Confidence Level

The inventory is considered to have greater confidence for emissions based on primary records and lower confidence for categories based on estimates or secondary emission factors.

The Scope 2 discrepancy in the submitted sheet should be resolved before assigning a final overall confidence rating to the 2025 inventory.

14. Data Quality Assessment

RT should assess data quality using the following rating framework:

Rating	Description
A – High	Primary, measured and traceable data
B – Good	Primary data with minor estimation
C – Moderate	Combination of primary and secondary data
D – Limited	Significant estimates or generic data
E – Low	Incomplete or highly uncertain data

14.1 Cross-checks and Validations

The following validation controls are recommended:

- Reconcile electricity data with utility invoices.
- Reconcile fuel data with purchase invoices.
- Compare production data with manufacturing records.
- Reconcile purchased-material quantities with procurement records.
- Check waste quantities against manifests.
- Reconcile logistics data with dispatch records.
- Check formulas and unit conversions.
- Verify Scope 3 upstream plus downstream totals.
- Review year-on-year changes.
- Obtain management review and approval.

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15. GHG Reduction Initiatives

RT should continue and strengthen the following initiatives.

15.1 Energy Efficiency Programs

- Replace inefficient lighting with energy-efficient alternatives.
- Optimize machine operating schedules.
- Reduce idle running of moulding and auxiliary equipment.
- Conduct preventive maintenance.
- Monitor compressed-air leaks.
- Improve compressor efficiency.
- Optimize HVAC operation.
- Monitor specific energy consumption.
- Install energy meters for significant loads.
- Evaluate energy-efficient moulding machines and auxiliary equipment.

15.2 Renewable Energy

RT should evaluate:

- Rooftop solar power.
- Green electricity procurement.
- Renewable-energy certificates, where appropriate and transparently reported.

15.3 Waste and Material Reduction

- Reduce moulding rejects and scrap.
- Improve material yield.
- Segregate recyclable waste.
- Increase recycling of suitable plastic waste.
- Reduce packaging material.
- Engage authorized waste recyclers.
- Promote reuse where technically and environmentally appropriate.

15.4 Water Reduction Measures

- Monitor water consumption.
- Prevent leakages.
- Optimize water use in cleaning and utilities.
- Reuse water where technically feasible and legally permissible.

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15.5 Scope 3 Reduction

Given the predominance of Scope 3 emissions, RT should prioritize:

- Supplier engagement.
- Collection of supplier-specific carbon data.
- Low-carbon material alternatives.
- Recycled or lower-impact materials where product requirements permit.
- Logistics optimization.
- Load consolidation.
- Route optimization.
- Reduction of unnecessary transportation.
- Waste prevention.
- Sustainable procurement criteria.

16. Future Sustainability Goals

RT should consider the following climate-management objectives:

- Improve GHG data completeness annually.
- Resolve all material data discrepancies before reporting.
- Establish source-level Scope 1 and Scope 2 records.
- Develop category-level Scope 3 calculations.
- Increase the proportion of supplier-specific primary data.
- Establish annual energy and carbon intensity indicators.
- Increase renewable energy use.
- Set time-bound GHG reduction targets.
- Review progress at management level.
- Seek independent verification when required.

17. Conclusions

RT's 2025 GHG inventory provides an important foundation for managing climate-related impacts associated with the manufacture and supply of plastic moulded components, tools/dies and subassemblies. Using the primary Scope 2 figure contained in the submitted data sheet, RT's indicative 2025 carbon footprint is 440.99 tCO₂e, comprising 18.25 tCO₂e of Scope 1 emissions, 49.43 tCO₂e of Scope 2 emissions and 373.305 tCO₂e of Scope 3 emissions. Scope 3 emissions constitute the largest share of the inventory, highlighting the importance of supplier engagement, sustainable procurement, material efficiency and logistics improvements. Before final publication or third-party verification, RT should reconcile the two Scope 2 figures reported in the source sheet and retain supporting activity data and emission-factor calculations.