WÜNSCHE GROUP

Environmental Data 2023

Für morgen handeln.

Content

Introduction

The Wünsche Group has set new, ambitious climate targets and had them successfully validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

In addition to the new climate targets, this report provides an overview of the environmental data for 2023. It describes the consumption and emissions data of the Wünsche Group for 2023 and compares the development with the previous year's data.

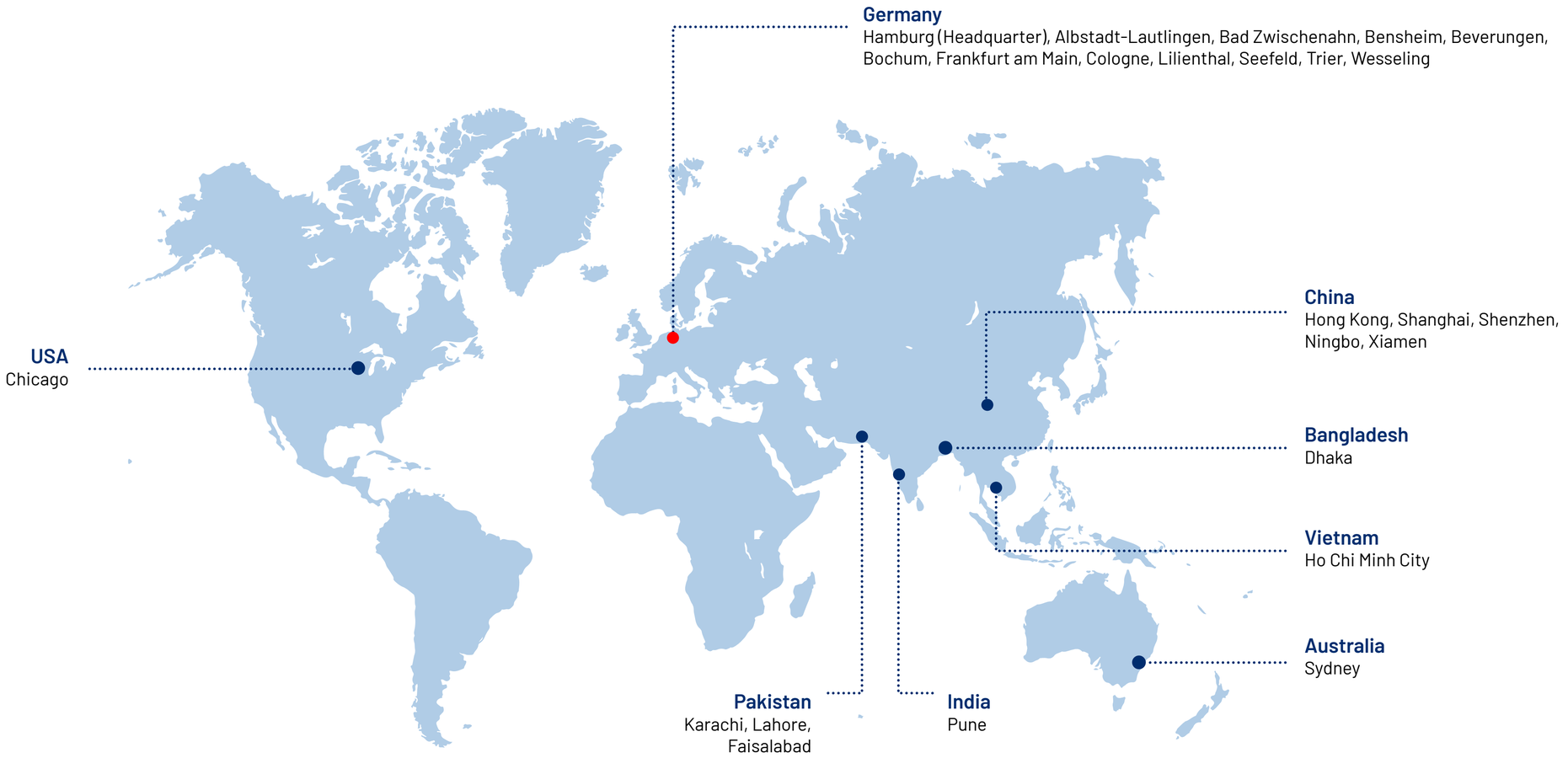
The environmental data includes all operating companies of the Wünsche Group (see company logos on the right). A company location is taken into account if it was used for at least one full calendar month in the reporting year. The following changes have been made to the locations since last year:

In Germany, the Flexxtrade GmbH & Co. KG team moved from the Hilden site to the Bochum site. The Hilden site is therefore only included in the environmental data until the move at the end of March. The reason for this is the merging of Flexxtrade GmbH & Co. KG. with the company Dario GmbH & Co. KG., with the aim of bundling all activities into one company. The location of Globaltronics GmbH & Co. KG in Seefeld moved to a new office within the same city at the end of 2023.

Furthermore, our sourcing team in India moved into the new office in Pune in October 2023. Our office in Vietnam also moved to a new location in Ho Chi Minh City.

Wünsche Group Offices

Status at the End of 2023



SBTi Climate Targets

SBTi Climate Targets of Wünsche Group

The Wünsche Group set new climate targets for itself at the end of 2024. On the 5th of March, 2025, our Near-Term and Net-Zero targets were validated by the SBTi. The SBTi is the leading initiative for setting climate protection targets inline with climate science and the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement.

This confirms that the science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets submitted by the Wünsche Group are in line with SBTi standards.

Our climate targets:

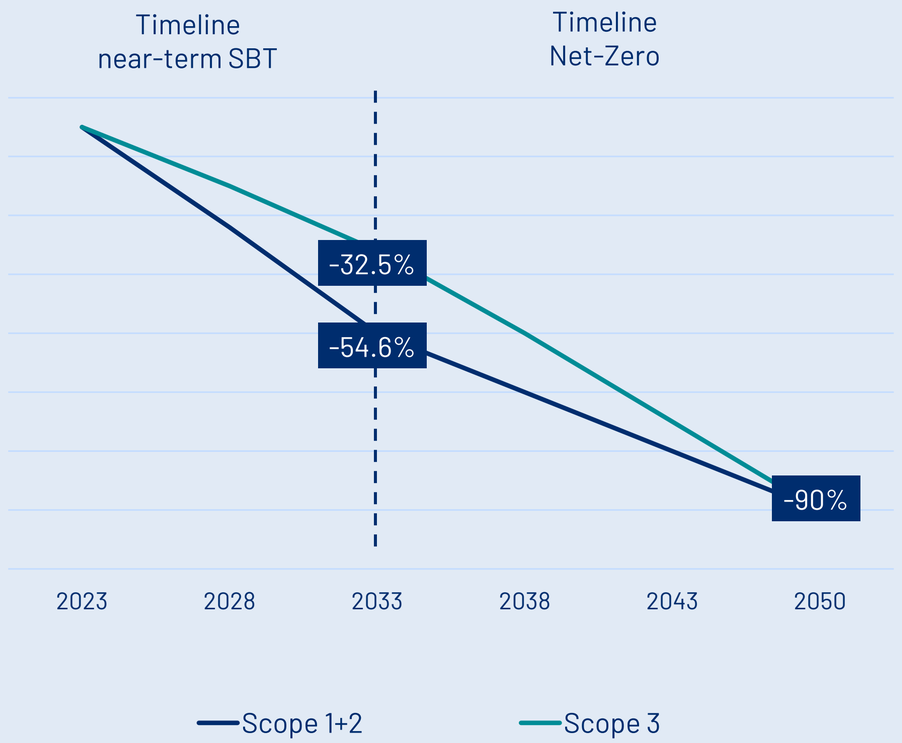
Near-term targets: The Wünsche Group commits to

- reducing the absolute Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 54.6% by 2033, starting from the base year 2023.
- reducing absolute Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 32.5% over the same period of time.

Long-term targets: The Wünsche Group commits to reducing absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 90% by 2050 (compared to the base year 2023).

Overall Net-Zero Target: The Wünsche Group is committed to zero greenhouse gas emissions across the entire value chain by 2050.

With the new climate targets, we are showing that we want to make our contribution towards mitigating climate change. They are also an important building block for the upcoming sustainability reporting obligation (CSRD) and the European supply chain law (CSDDD).



Climate Targets Wünsche Group

Energy Consumption 2023

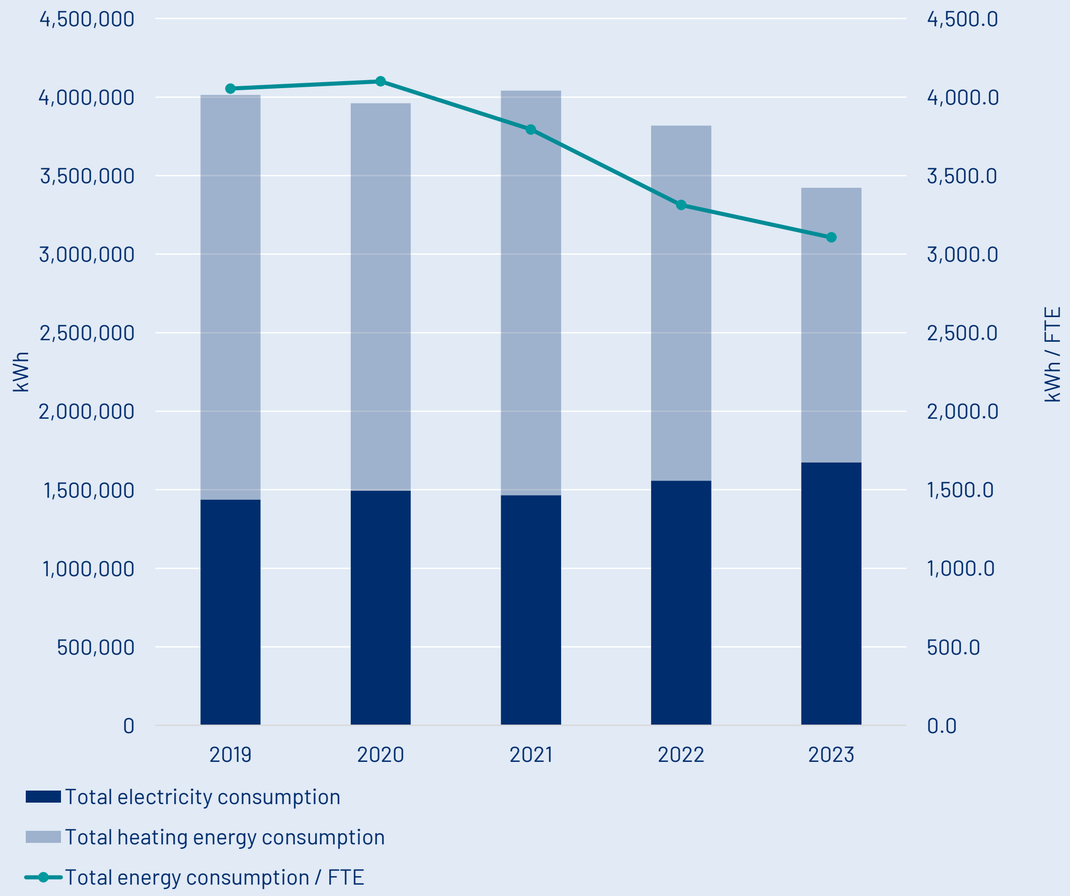
Energy

Global heating and electricity consumption totaled approx. 3.4 million kWh in 2023. The energy consumption is made up of approx. 1.7 million kWh of heating consumption and approx. 1.7 million kWh of electricity consumption. This means that the Wünsche Group's global energy consumption has fallen by 10% compared to 2022. This was achieved by significantly reducing the heating energy by 23%. The reason for this is the change of the heating energy source in Chicago, which uses an electricity-powered heating system at the new site, as well as the reduced heating energy consumption at the German sites in Seefeld by Globaltronics GmbH & Co. KG in Seefeld and MÜLLER-LICHT International GmbH in Lilienthal. The heating consumption of 1.7 million kWh is entirely attributable to our German office locations.

Electricity consumption, on the other hand, shows an upward trend. The kilowatt hours purchased by the Wünsche Group increased by 7.5% compared to the previous year 2022. This is primarily due to the conversion of the heating energy source to the electricity-powered heating system at the Chicago site. In the previous year, the heating system in Chicago only became relevant for the Wünsche Group's environmental data after the move to the new office in October, while in 2023 it was used throughout the year. A further increase in electricity consumption can be seen in Bochum, which can be explained by the increase in the number of employees from 37.1 in 2022 to 44.4 FTE (Full Time Equivalent) in 2023.

If the total energy consumption is compared to the number of employees in FTE, a significant reduction in consumption can be observed over the years 2019 to 2023. Energy consumption fell by 23% from 4,054 kWh/FTE in 2019 to 3,121 kWh/FTE in 2023, as the number of employees increased by 11% in the same period.

The data published in this report for previous years differs in part from the data already published, as consumption was updated due to the subsequent submission of utility bills from the Hilden sites and Exbox in Hamburg.



Energy Consumption Wünsche Group

Green Power

As a trading company with 29 locations worldwide, we are aware that electricity consumption in our offices also has an impact on the environment. In 2023, we purchased 628,905 kWh of pure green electricity. This is 37.6% of the Wünsche Group's global electricity consumption. This only takes into account the pure green electricity deliberately purchased and not the shares in the respective country mix. The proportion of green electricity has therefore risen by 21% compared to the previous year. The increase is largely due to the switch to green electricity at the headquarters in Hamburg at the end of 2022. With an annual electricity consumption of around 250,000 kWh from the grid, this location accounts for around 40% of the total green electricity consumption.

As the purchase of green electricity is currently not feasible in all countries, we initially focused our goal of purchasing green electricity in the German market. By the end of 2023, six of our 16 German locations were sourcing 100% green electricity, which corresponds to 60% of the total electricity Wünsche purchased in Germany, making up around one million kWh.

With the new climate targets adopted at the end of 2024, we are extending our green electricity target to global electricity consumption and aiming to use only green electricity in our offices worldwide by 2033 at the latest (the target year for our Near-term targets).

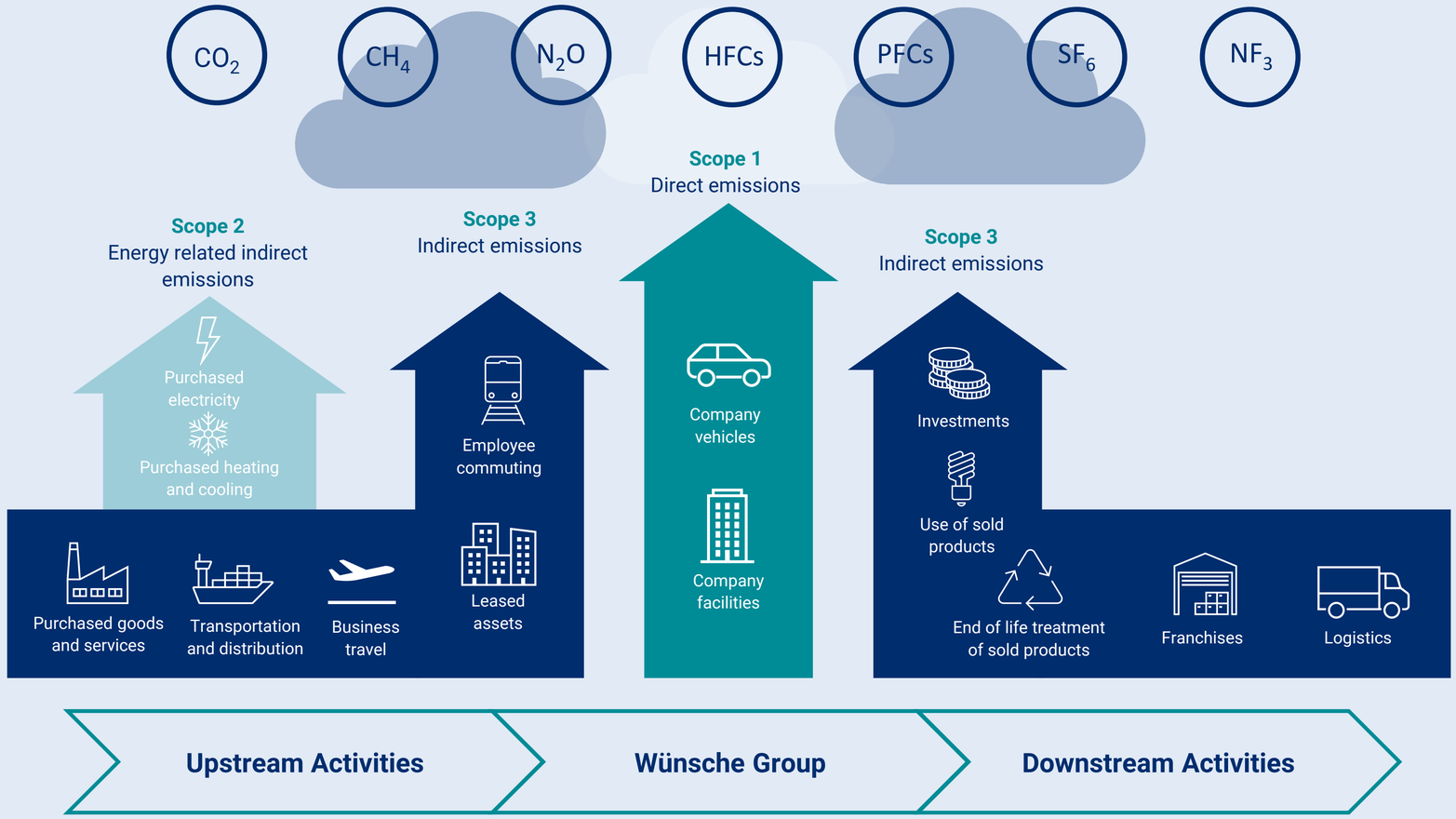
The photovoltaic systems installed at three of our locations in Germany produced a total of 389,653 kWh of solar power in 2023, which is 3.6% less than in the previous year. The electricity generated is only included in the assessment of green electricity use if it is consumed by the company itself.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2023

Methodology

The greenhouse gas emissions of the Wünsche Group are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. The GHG Protocol divides emissions into three scopes, each of which is discussed individually below. To calculate emissions, consumption and activity data is collected in all three scopes, which is then converted into greenhouse gases using emission factors.

In addition to carbon dioxide (CO_2), greenhouse gases also include other gases such as methane (CH_4) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), which contribute to the greenhouse effect to varying degrees. Emissions of greenhouse gases other than carbon dioxide (CO_2) are converted into CO_2 equivalents according to their global warming potential (CO_2 = 1) for better comparability. For reasons of better readability, the abbreviation tCO_2 is used in this report to denote the equivalent of tons of CO_2.



The three Scopes Explained

Scope 1

This scope includes all direct greenhouse gas emissions that occur at company-owned sites or through company-owned vehicles.

For the Wünsche Group, these are the emissions generated at our sites through natural gas consumption via our heating systems and by the use of our company cars (owned and leased vehicles).

Note:
The emissions for the year 2022 reported in this document differ from the emissions published in the Environmental Data 2022. Heating consumption at the Hilden site was adjusted following the submission of utility bills.

Scope 2

This scope includes all indirect emissions caused by the generation of purchased energy.

For the Wünsche Group, electricity consumption and the use of district heating are relevant in this category. With regard to emissions from electricity consumption, the GHG Protocol distinguishes between the *market-based* and the *location-based approach*. The *market-based approach* uses specific emission factors for the electricity purchased by the company, while the *location-based approach* uses average emission factors for the respective country electricity mixes. The Scope 2 emissions in this report are calculated using the *market-based approach*. This allows us to positively account for the green electricity we purchase with an emission factor of 0 gCO_2/kWh in Scope 2. With one exception, the electricity emission factors (Scope 2) were directly recorded at all of the Wünsche Group's German locations in 2023. These are based on the emission factors that were provided for each location in accordance with the mandatory electricity labeling of the energy supplier (pursuant to Section 42 EnWG). For the location where no specific emission factor was available, we used the residual mix emission factor. This deliberately excludes purchased electricity products and certificates from the country mix and calculate the emission factor based on the unclaimed and tracked energy. Unfortunately, we do not have any specific emission factors for the international locations. As in the previous year, we have used the average emission factors for the country or region (location-based approach). The emission factors may vary from year to year and, where available, have been updated for the 2023 reporting year.

Note: The data for Scope 2 emissions was also adjusted following the submission of utility bills at the Exbox site.

Scope 3

All emissions that occur upstream and downstream along the value chain are summarised under Scope 3. It therefore ranges from the production of raw materials for the respective products, through distribution and use by consumers, to disposal or recycling. The GHG Protocol divides Scope 3 emissions into 15 categories.

Since 2020, the emissions from Scope 3 have largely been included in the greenhouse gas balance of the Wünsche Group. The calculation of Scope 3 emissions was developed in cooperation with an external consultancy and completed as part of the development of the SBTi climate targets, so that the emissions from Scope 3 are included in full in this report for the first time with all 15 categories, provided that emissions are caused by the Wünsche Group in the corresponding category.

The product-related Scope 3 categories were extrapolated on the basis of quantities and weights via the purchasing contracts: 3.1 Purchased goods and services, 3.4 Upstream transport and distribution, 3.9 Downstream transport and distribution, 3.11 Use of sold products and 3.12 Handling of sold products at the end of their life cycle. Scope 3 transport emissions in 2023 were broken down into upstream and downstream transport emissions on the basis of incoterms.

In order to take emissions from air freight into account, goods transported by air were excluded from the extrapolation and calculated using the EcoTransIT World emissions calculator.

Scope 3 category 3.5 Disposal and treatment of waste through operational processes and 3.6 Business travel were largely calculated on the basis of data collected within the company. The following Scope 3 categories are included in the greenhouse gas balance for the first time: Scope 3.1 Purchased goods and services (indirect purchasing), 3.2 Capital goods, 3.3 Energy and fuel-related activities, 3.7 Employee commuting and 3.15 Investments. They were extrapolated on the basis of expenditure, energy consumption and employee information and calculated by the external consultants.

The calculated Scope 3 emissions for 2022 were corrected as follows: Transport emissions, which were erroneously included in full in Scope 3.4, were split between Scope 3.4 and 3.9. The emissions from barbecue products in the utilisation phase were added. The emission factors for Scope 3.12 have been categorised more precisely according to waste categories. The emissions for electrical appliances from Scope 3.11 of Wünsche USA were completed.

Overview of GHG Emissions

In 2023, the Wünsche Group's activities caused a total of 1.85 million tonnes of CO_2. This means that total emissions increased slightly compared to the previous year (by 1.6%). However, due to the improved quality and allocation of the emission factors used, the Scope 3 emissions of 2023 cannot be plausibly compared with the previous years 2020 until 2022. A recalculation of the Scope 3 emissions for the previous years is not carried out, as 2023 is the base year for the newly adopted climate targets.

As in previous years, 99.9% of Scope 3 emissions were primarily generated by our traded products in the upstream and downstream supply chain. Our biggest impact therefore remains in our supply chains and we face the major challenge of finding measurable reduction measures in this area.

At the same time, we remain responsible for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, as these are the emissions that are directly influenced by the company and for which we therefore bear direct responsibility.

The following sections analyse the development of emissions per scope.

Total Emissions by Scope, in tCO_2:

	2023
Scope 1	679.4
Scope 2	549.1
Scope 3	1,848,734.5
Total Emissions	1,849,963.0

Scope 1

Company Cars

Natural Gas Heating

Scope 2

Electricity Consumption

District Heating

Scope 3

Production, Use and Disposal of Products

Disposal and Treatment of Operational Waste

Energy-related Emissions and Commuting

Business Travel

Capital Goods and Investments

Logistics

Scope 1

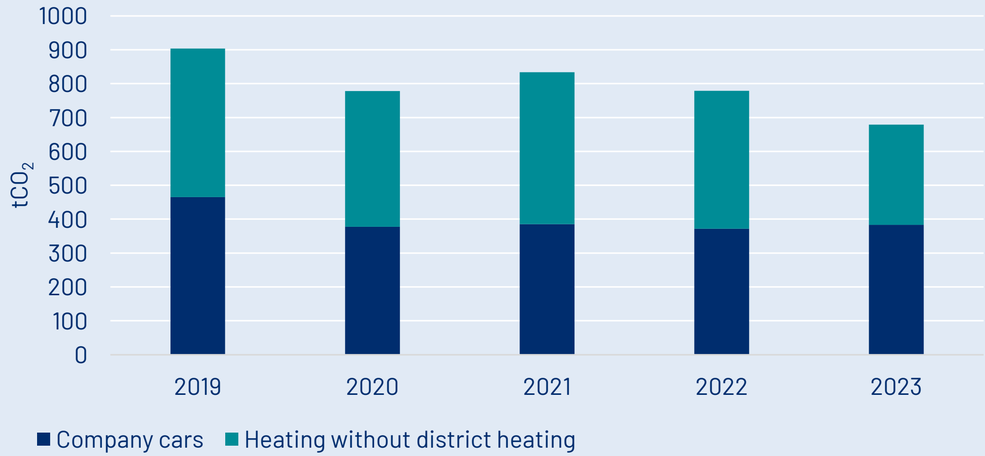
The Wünsche Group's Scope 1 emissions amounted to 679 tCO_2 in 2023 and were made up of emissions from company vehicles and emissions from natural gas heating systems. They decreased by 13% compared to the previous year.

Emissions from natural gas heating systems amounted to 295.8 tCO_2 in 2023 and are therefore 27% lower than in the previous year. The significant reduction can be explained by the change in the heating energy source at the Chicago site already described in the energy consumption section, which uses an electricity-powered heating system at the new site. As a result, the emissions from the site in the USA in the heating sector have shifted completely to Scope 2 in 2023. As a result, there is no longer a foreign site with natural gas consumption and the Scope 1 emissions from the heating sector are generated entirely in Germany. Another explanation for the strong decline in emissions from natural gas heating systems is the noticeable reduction at the German sites in Seefeld of Globaltronics GmbH & Co. KG (45% reduction) and in Lilienthal by MÜLLER-LICHT International GmbH (64% reduction).

The heating consumption at the Seefeld site is calculated proportionately based on the number of employees. The decrease is therefore due to the lower overall heating consumption of the building. This could in turn be due to a milder winter.

Emissions from company vehicles increased by 3.1% between 2022 and 2023, from 372.1 to 383.6 tCO_2 in Scope 1. The reasons for this are the increased fuel consumption, which can be explained by the complete lifting of corona-virus restrictions and the resulting increase in customer visits and business trips.

Scope 1 Emissions Wünsche Group



Scope 2

Total emissions in Scope 2 in 2023 amounted to 549.1 tCO_2. These are made up of emissions from purchased district heating and purchased electricity at the office locations.

Emissions from district heating account for the significantly smaller share of Scope 2 and amounted to 20.3 tCO_2 in 2023. They have increased by around 13% compared to 2022. The increase is due to the district heating consumption of a storage room in Hamburg, which was not included in the Environmental data 2022. The low proportion of emissions from district heating can be explained by the fact that the Wünsche Group only purchased district heating at three German locations in 2023 and the district heating purchased in Hamburg has a comparatively low emission factor.

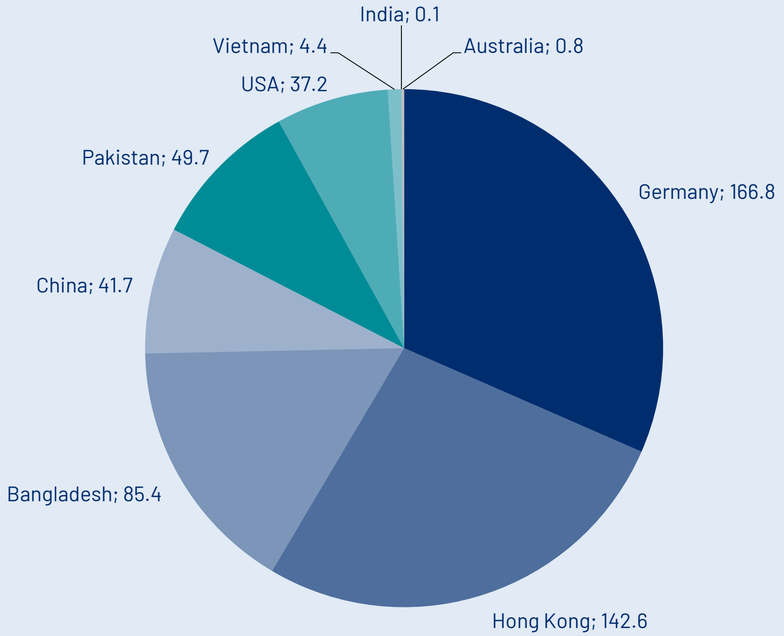
The emissions caused by the Wünsche Group's electricity purchases amounted to 528.7 tCO_2 in 2023, an increase of 2.5% compared to the previous year. If the emissions from electricity consumption are compared to the number of employees (FTE), an increase in emissions of 7.2% can be observed here, as the number of employees has fallen compared to the previous year, while the electricity requirements of the buildings have remained almost the same.

Scope 2 Emissions Wünsche Group

Scope 2

A good two thirds of the Wünsche Group's global electricity consumption was consumed in Germany in 2023. However, the distribution of emissions from electricity consumption across countries shows that only 31.6% of emissions were generated in Germany. This clearly shows the role of the emission factor, which indicates how much CO_2 emissions are generated per kWh and therefore how climate-friendly or climate-impacting the purchased electricity is. The electricity mix in Germany, for example, is more climate-friendly than the electricity mix in China, Vietnam or Australia. In addition, as already described on page 9, six of our German locations (including the headquarters in Hamburg, which was responsible for the majority of emissions in Germany in previous years) already use a green electricity tariff and therefore no longer contribute any Scope 2 emissions to the greenhouse gas balance.

In Germany, where most employees and offices are located, the largest share (31.6%) of emissions from electricity consumption are generated. This year, our Hong Kong office recorded the second-highest proportion of total electricity emissions at 27%. Hong Kong was followed by our office in Bangladesh with 16.2%, our offices in Pakistan with 9.4% and our Chinese offices with a share of 7.9%.



CO_2-Emissions from Electricity in 2023 in tCO_2

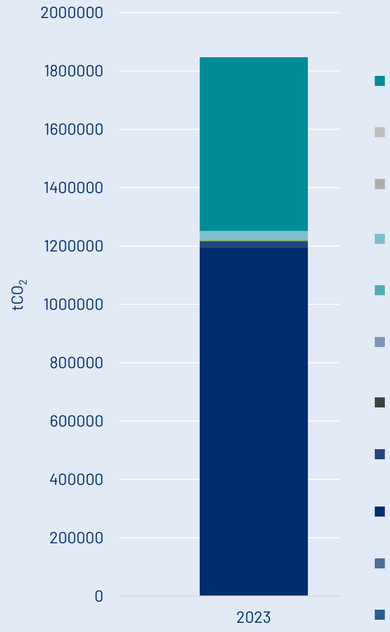
Scope 3

The Wünsche Group's Scope 3 emissions in 2023 amounted to approx. 1.85 million tCO_2 and increased by 1.6% compared to 2022. A comparison with the years 2020-2022 is only possible to a limited extent, as the methodology for allocating emission factors and calculating Scope 3 emissions has been optimised.

For the Wünsche Group, emissions from purchased goods and services include all emissions generated during the manufacture of the products we trade. This includes emissions from the extraction of raw materials through to further processing and production. This category also includes the indirect purchase of the goods and services we use in our own business operations, although this only accounts for a very small proportion. Only the electronic devices sold by the company were included in the utilisation of products sold. The light sources and household appliances we sell are particularly significant here.

Scope 3 emissions account for a total of 99.9% of the Wünsche Group's total emissions. While in 2022 the breakdown within Scope 3 was almost evenly distributed between emissions from purchased goods and services (50% in 2022) and the use of products sold (44.7% in 2022), the breakdown within scopes has shifted. As a result, purchased goods and services account for 32.2% and the use of products sold for 64.5% of Scope 3 emissions in 2023. Emissions from purchased goods and services have decreased by 35% compared to the previous year, which is largely due to the exceptionally high volume of imported goods in 2022. In the same period, emissions from the use phase of products sold have increased by 46.7%. This can be explained not only by the increased proportion of electrical appliances sold, which cause emissions through electricity consumption during their utilisation phase. Another decisive factor is an improved calculation method: the emission factors of the electricity consumed during the utilisation phase were broken down by sales region for each country.

Scope 3 Emissions Wünsche Group



Scope 3 Category - Upstream and downstream value chain, in tCO_2	2023
Scope 3.1, Purchased goods and services	594,303
Scope 3.2, Capital goods	634
Scope 3.3, Fuel and energy-related emissions	270
Scope 3.4, Upstream transport and distribution	36,229
Scope 3.5, Disposal and treatment of waste through operational processes	3.95
Scope 3.6, Business travel	2,116
Scope 3.7, Commuting of employees	731
Scope 3.9, Downstream transport and distribution	20,590
Scope 3.11, Use of sold products	1,193,085
Scope 3.12, Disposal of sold products	764
Scope 3.15, Investitions	10

Scope 3

In addition, the utilisation of products at the end of their life cycle is also part of Scope 3, although this only accounts for a small proportion of 0.04%. All three categories described before are directly related to the products traded and were extrapolated on the basis of purchase contracts, as described in the methodology section. The changes between 2022 and 2023 can therefore be explained primarily by the changes and shifts in the traded products, in addition to the change in methodology described above.

As the data was extrapolated on the basis of average emission factors from databases, the emissions intensity and the weight of the traded products play the central role here. The specific production conditions for our products were not taken into account here, meaning that individual measures and initiatives in our supply chains are not currently reflected in the extrapolated emissions data.

The Scope 3 emissions from waste generated in operations differ from the values published in the 2022 environmental data, as the emission factors used for recycling by waste category were adjusted more precisely (both for products and for operational waste). As a result, emissions from waste generated in operations were 5.03 tCO_2 in 2022 and fell to 3.95 tCO_2 in 2023.

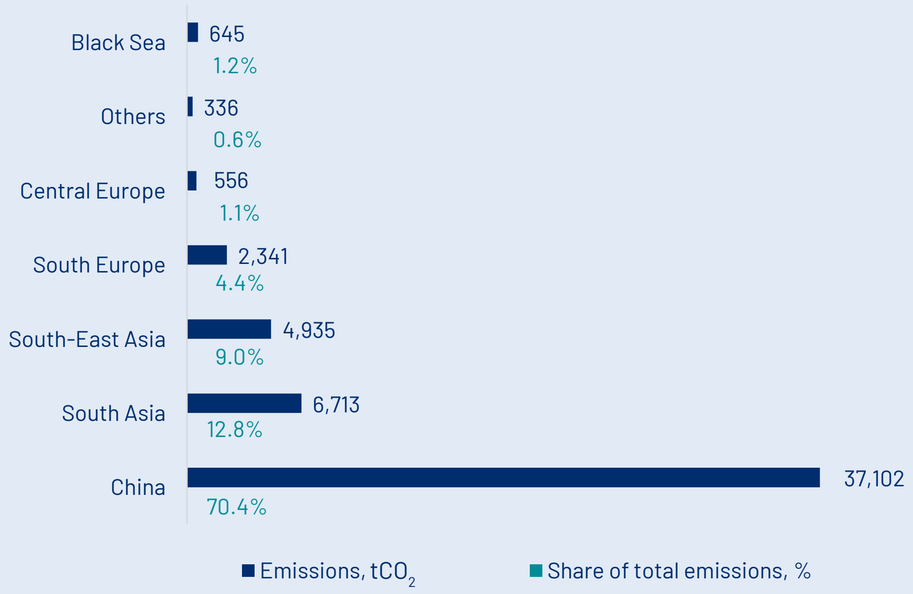
As already described in the methodology, Scope 3 emissions are included in full across all categories for the first time in this report. However, the newly added categories (Scope 3.2 Capital goods, Scope 3.3 Fuel and energy-related emissions, Scope 3.7 Employee commuting, Scope 3.15 Investments) only account for less than 0.01% of Scope 3 emissions in total and are therefore not analysed further.

Scope 3

The transport of products caused 56,819 tCO_2 in 2023, which corresponds to 3.1% of Scope 3. The traded goods are mainly transported by container ships from Asia to Central Europe. 70.4% of emissions were caused by the transport of goods from China, followed by goods from South Asia (12.8%) and South-East Asia (9%).

As in the previous year, the proportion of emissions caused by air transport was very low in 2023 (1.3% share of total transport-related emissions), as products are only flown when there is great urgency.

As already described in the methodology, the transport emissions in this report were correctly divided into Scope 3.4 (upstream transport commissioned directly by the Wünsche Group) and Scope 3.9 (downstream transport commissioned by our customers). The transport emissions are split 61.4% between Scope 3.4 and 38.6% between 3.9.



Freight Transport in 2023 in tCO_2

Scope 3
Emissions from Air Travel

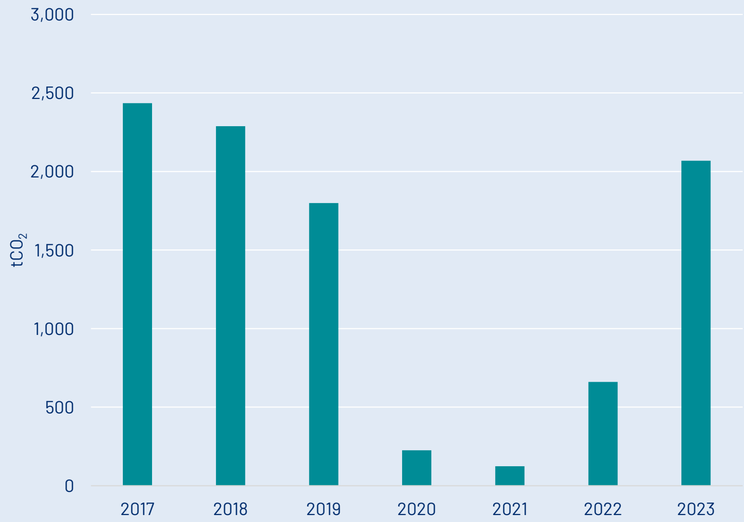
When it comes to reducing CO_2 emissions, no other mode of transport is as much in the spotlight as the aircraft. This is justified, as no other mode of transport emits more emissions in comparison.

The CO_2 emissions caused by air travel by employees of the entire Wünsche Group amounted to over 2,000 tCO_2 in the 2023 financial year. The increase compared to the previous years from 2020 to 2022, in which almost no flights were flown due to travel restrictions during the coronavirus pandemic, was expected. Emissions from air travel are 15% below the figure for 2017, when emissions in this area were recorded for the first time.

During the coronavirus pandemic and travel restrictions, we identified numerous alternatives to remain in close contact with suppliers and customers. We have gained valuable experience in holding digital meetings and will continue to utilise the possibilities of digital meetings in our future work.

At the same time, we have realised how important personal contact and a personal presence on site are. The pandemic has enabled us to incorporate this experience into our decision-making process to determine whether travelling is necessary and sensible. In this way, one or two trips will certainly be replaced by digital exchanges, which will make a valuable contribution to reducing CO_2 emissions.

Emissions from Air Travel Wünsche Group



The CO_2 emissions generated by air travel are directly dependent on fuel consumption. This depends on many factors in addition to the distance flown, such as aircraft type, passenger and cargo load, flight altitude, and speed. Assumptions are made for these and other parameters for the calculations, so that emissions can be calculated based on departure and destination airports, stopovers if applicable, and booking class. The booking class plays a major role here. For example, a round-trip flight from Hamburg via Dubai to Hong Kong in economy class causes approximately 3.8 t of CO_2. In Business Class, more than three times as many emissions are caused (approx. 15.1 tCO_2). If you put this in relation to the average amount of CO_2 emitted by a person in Germany, 10.3 tCO_2 per year, it quickly becomes clear how large a single flight can contribute to a personal CO_2 footprint.

For long distances, however, it is hardly possible to replace the airplane with other means of transport. For short distances, however, there are more climate-friendly alternatives, such as travelling by train. If you travel from Hamburg to Düsseldorf by train instead of by plane, you can almost completely save the 158 kg of CO_2 that would have been produced by air travel. When choosing a means of transport, the required travel time usually plays a central role. However, it is also important to what extent the travel time can be used effectively for work. This is more likely to be possible on a train than on a plane, which is divided into many very small-time segments with the journey to the airport, check-in, etc. The environmental impact is increasingly considered when choosing a mode of transport and the clear trend is that awareness is increasing and will have a greater influence on decision-making in the future.

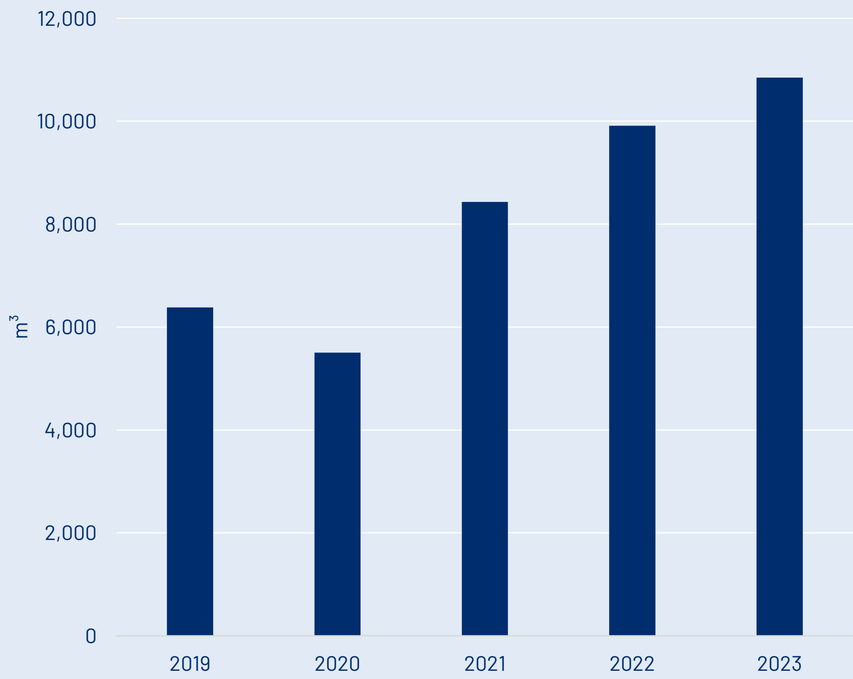
Further Environmental Indicators 2023

Water

The water consumption at our office and warehouse locations is collected as part of the annual environmental data survey. In 2023, it amounted to 10,847 m^3 and increased by 9.4% compared to the previous year.

This increase is due to the higher water consumption at our sites in Wesseling and Seefeld. Although the sharp rise in water consumption at the Albstadt-Lautlingen site in 2022 fell back to the previous year's level, the increase at the other sites outweighed this, meaning that total consumption rose in 2023.

The water consumption of our office locations and some warehouse locations has certainly not the biggest impact we have on water resources as an international trading company. The main water consumption is in the products we trade and is caused during production. However, we do not yet have any (extrapolated) data in this area.



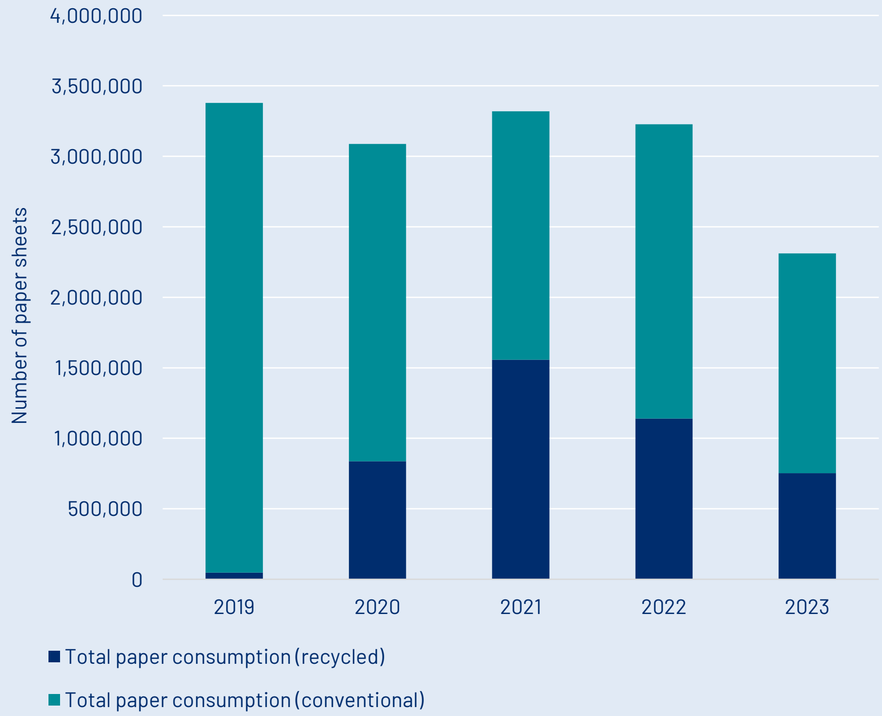
Total Water Consumption Wünsche Group

Office Paper

The Wünsche Group's paper consumption decreased significantly to 2.3 million sheets in 2023. While it was at a consistently high level of around 3.2 million sheets worldwide in previous years, we were able to achieve a reduction of 28% in 2023 compared to 2022. This means that we achieved our target of reducing paper consumption by 30% by the end of 2022 compared to 2019 with a one-year delay in 2023. The reduction in paper consumption compared to 2019 was 31.6% in 2023.

If we compare the consumption of 2,099 sheets per employee in 2023 with the consumption of 3,413 sheets per employee in 2019, we have achieved a reduction of 38.5%.

The use of recycled paper worldwide in 2023 was 32.6%.

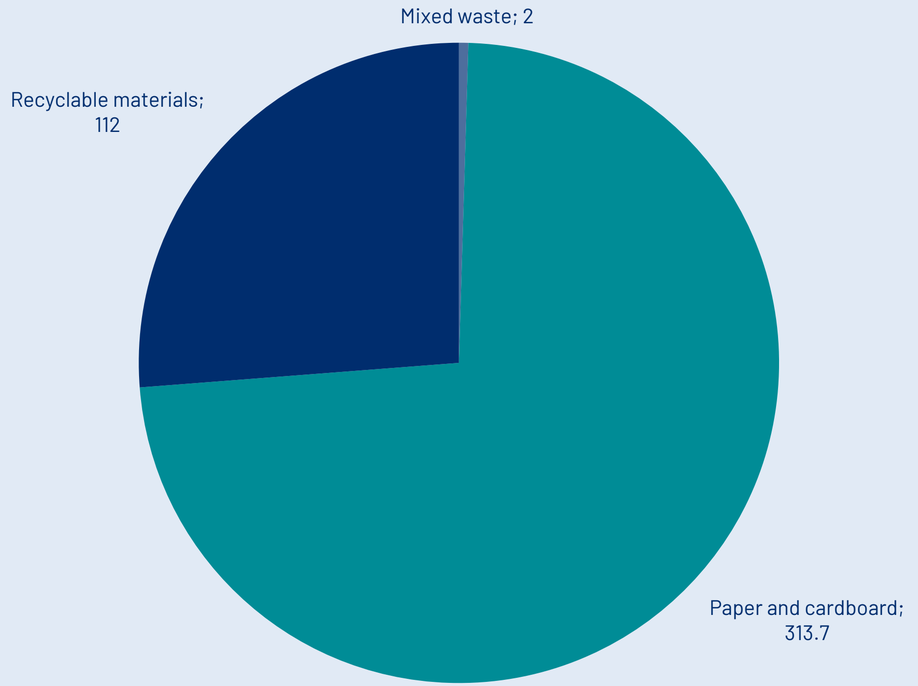


Office Paper Consumption Wünsche Group

Waste

The amount of waste was recorded at all Wünsche Group office locations. At locations where no primary data was available or where it could not be clearly assigned to the Wünsche Group in the case of several tenants, this was extrapolated as best as possible.

In 2023, a total of 428 tonnes of waste was generated at all Wünsche Group locations worldwide. The waste was made up of 73% paper and cardboard, 26% recyclable materials and 0.4% mixed waste. This corresponded to a total emission of 3.95 tCO_2. Of this, approx. 3.51 tCO_2 came from the disposal of paper and cardboard, approx. 0.42 tCO_2 from the disposal of recyclable materials and 0.02 tCO_2 from mixed waste. As already described on page 18, the values from 2022 presented in this report differ from the values published in the 2022 environmental data. The reason for this is that the emission factors used for recovery by waste category were adjusted more precisely, while in the 2022 environmental data it was assumed that all waste is thermally recovered.



Waste Volumes of Office Locations Wünsche Group

Ideas and Feedback

We appreciate all new suggestions and ideas for improving the environmental performance of the Wünsche Group. Please feel free to contact our Corporate Responsibility Department at any time and help us to further improve the ecological footprint of our company!

We are also at your disposal for any questions on this topic.

How to reach us:

EnvironmentalProtection@wuensche-sc.de

We would like to take the opportunity to thank all those involved in this project and look forward to continuing our work.

Abbreviations

CH_4	Methane
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CR	Corporate Responsibility
EF	Emission Factor
EnWG	Energy Industry Act (Energiewirtschaftsgesetz)
FKW	Fluorocarbons
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
NF_3	Nitrogen Trifluoride
PFC	Per- und Polyfluorinated Chemicals
SF_6	Sulphur Hexafluoride
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative
tCO_2	metric tonnes CO_2
WSC	Wünsche Services

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