WÜNSCHE GROUP

Environmental Data 2024

Für morgen handeln.

Content

Introduction

In the 2024 reporting year, total greenhouse gas emissions were reduced by 8.1% compared to the previous year. With this report, we are able to review the development of greenhouse gas emissions across different areas compared with the base year 2023 of our climate target validated by the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi).

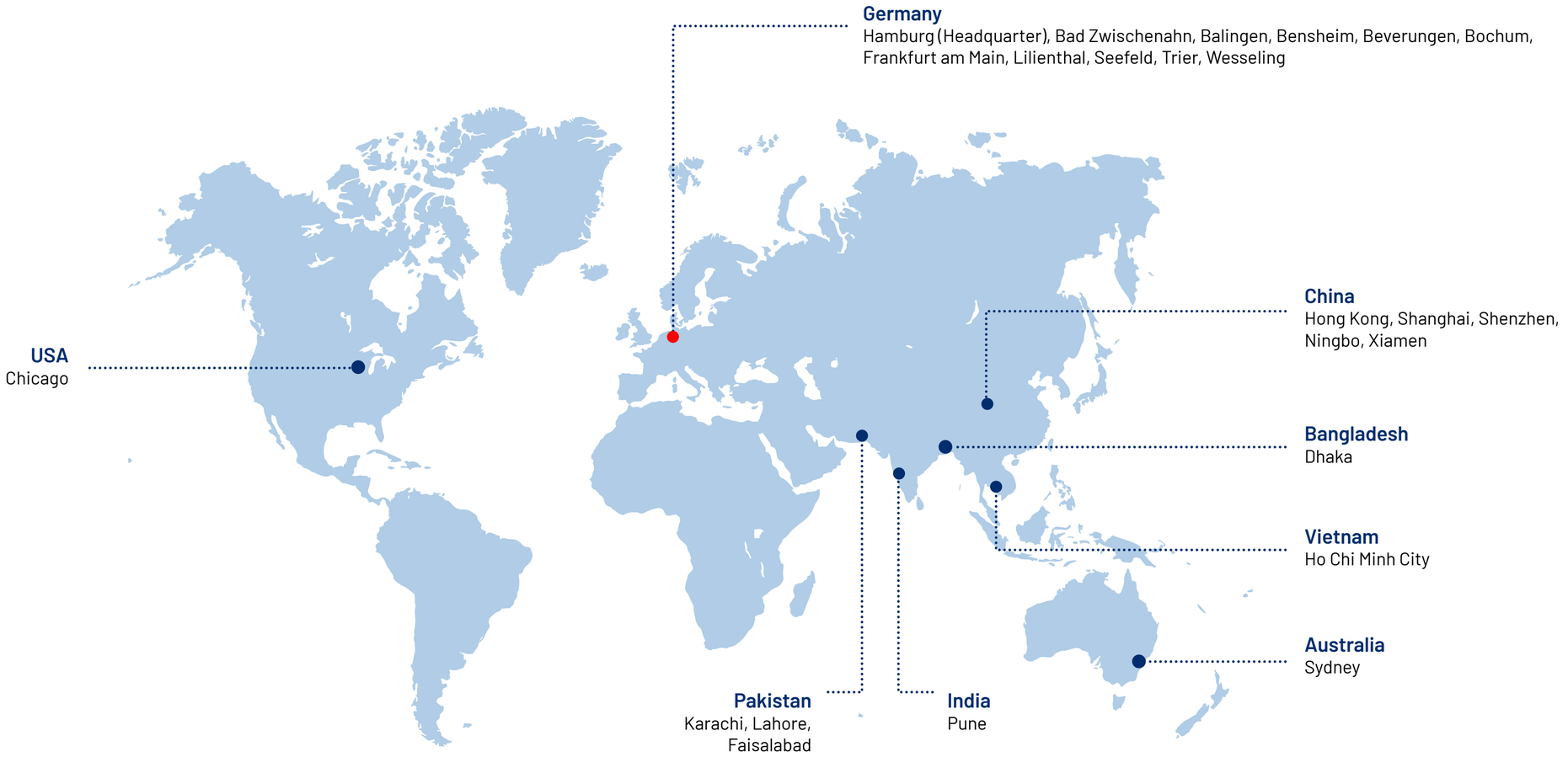
The environmental data includes all operating companies of the Wünsche Group (see company logos on the right-hand side). A company location is included if it was used for at least one full calendar month in the reporting year.

Compared with the previous year, the following changes to the companies apply: Flexxtrade GmbH & Co. KG and Wünsche Loyalty & Brands GmbH & Co. KG are no longer included in the 2024 environmental data. Flexxtrade's activities were transferred to Dario GmbH & Co. KG during 2023. Loyalty and Brands discontinued operations in mid-2023.

The following relocations took place during the reporting year 2024: In mid-June, the Wünsche Fashion team moved from the Albstadt-Lautlingen location to a new office in Balingen. The Latupo team moved into the headquarters in Hamburg in August 2024. The Wünsche Media team moved into its own office in Munich at the beginning of October. A smaller office in Cologne, which had been used by employees from Dario and Tradix, was closed and since the end of August 2024, those employees have been working from the Wesseling location.

Wünsche Group Offices

Status at the End of 2024



SBTi Climate Targets

SBTi Climate Targets of Wünsche Group

The Wünsche Group set new climate targets for itself at the end of 2024. In 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 in line 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:

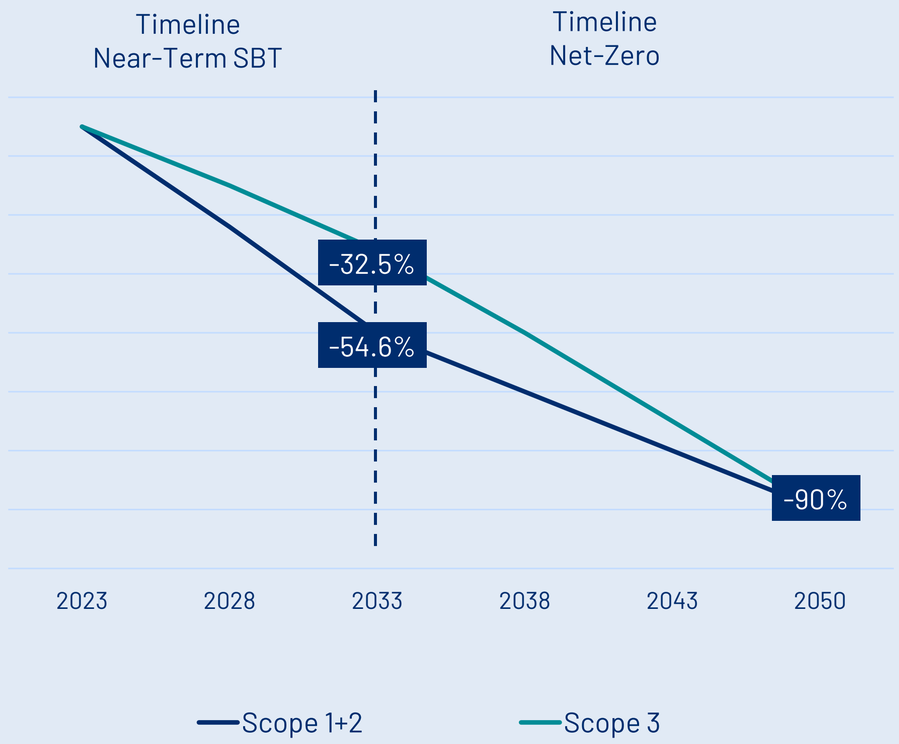
Near-term targets: The Wünsche Group commits to

- 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).



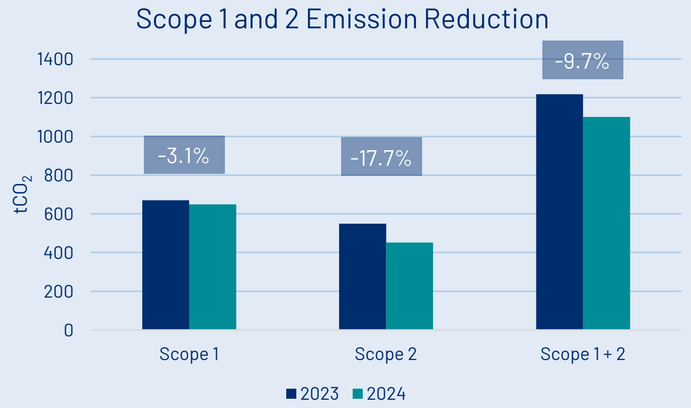
Climate Targets Wünsche Group

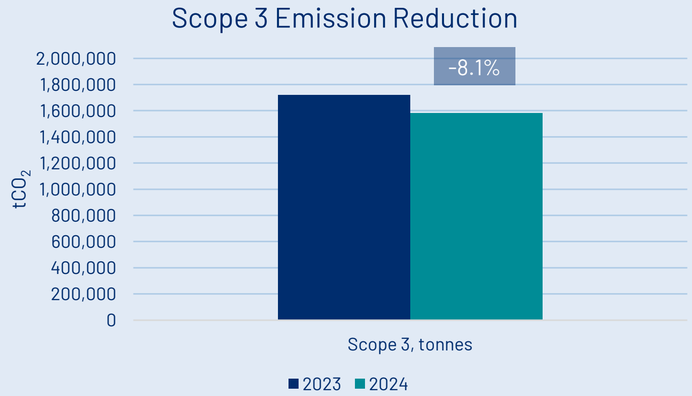
Development in relation to the SBTi climate targets

With the environmental data now available, we are able to assess developments in relation to our climate targets for the first time.

In the reporting year 2024, we reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 9.7% compared to the base year. Scope 1 emissions decreased by 3.1% year-over-year. This was driven mainly by the relocation of the Wünsche Fashion site from Albstadt-Lautlingen to Balingen, as well as reduced diesel and gasoline consumption from Müller-Licht company vehicles. Scope 2 emissions decreased by 17.7% compared with the previous year. The aforementioned relocation also had an effect here. The largest impact resulted from three German locations switching to green electricity. Additional drivers of the Scope 2 reduction were lower electricity consumption at the locations in Hong Kong and Bangladesh. At 9.7% overall, the reduction is slightly above our planned linear reduction pathway for Scope 1 and 2 and we are on track to achieve our near-term target for Scope 1 and 2.

Scope 3 emissions decreased by 8.1% compared with the base year. This reduction is mainly attributable to significantly lower emissions from the use phase (Scope 3.11). The Wünsche Group traded fewer energy-intensive electrical household appliances. This means we have already achieved a substantial share of our Near-Term target. However, since the amount of emissions relies so heavily on the traded product portfolio, this reduction cannot be reliably presumed for future years. If the volume of traded electronic devices increases, use-phase emissions will rise accordingly.





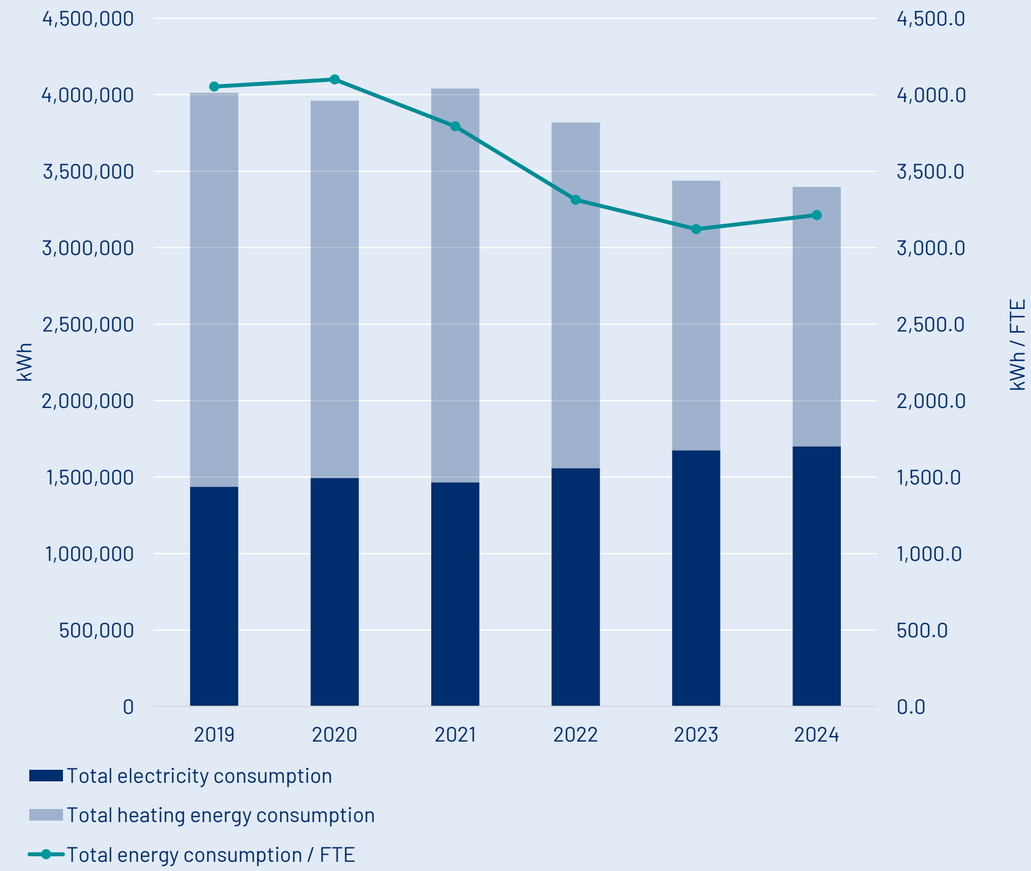
Climate Targets Wünsche Group

Energy Consumption 2024

Energy

Global heating and electricity consumption in 2024 totaled approximately 3.4 million kWh. Total energy consumption comprised approximately 1.7 million kWh of heating energy and approximately 1.7 million kWh of electricity. Overall global energy consumption of the Wünsche Group therefore remained nearly constant compared with 2023. Heating consumption is fully attributable to our German office locations.

If total energy consumption is compared to the number of employees in FTE, a slight increase in consumption can be observed compared to the previous year. Energy consumption increased by 2.9% from 3,121 kWh/FTE in 2023 to 3,213 kWh/FTE in 2024, as the number of employees fell by 4.1% over the same period.



Energy Consumption Wünsche Group

Green Power

As a trading company with global locations, we are aware that electricity consumption in our offices also has an environmental impact. In 2024, 861,827 kWh of certified green electricity were purchased. This corresponds to just over half of the Wünsche Group's global electricity consumption. Only deliberately purchased certified green electricity is included here, not renewable shares within the respective national electricity mixes. The share of green electricity increased by 13% compared with the previous year. This increase is explained by Müller-Licht locations switching to green electricity and by one Dario site in Beverungen switching as well.

As the procurement of green electricity is currently not equally feasible in all countries, our green electricity target was initially focused on the German market. By the end of 2024, nine of our 14 German locations were already supplied with 100% green electricity, representing 78% of the electricity Wünsche purchased in Germany, totaling around one million kWh.

With the new climate targets adopted at the end of 2024, we expanded our green electricity target to global electricity consumption and aim to use exclusively green electricity in our offices worldwide by no later than 2033 (the target year of our Near-term targets).

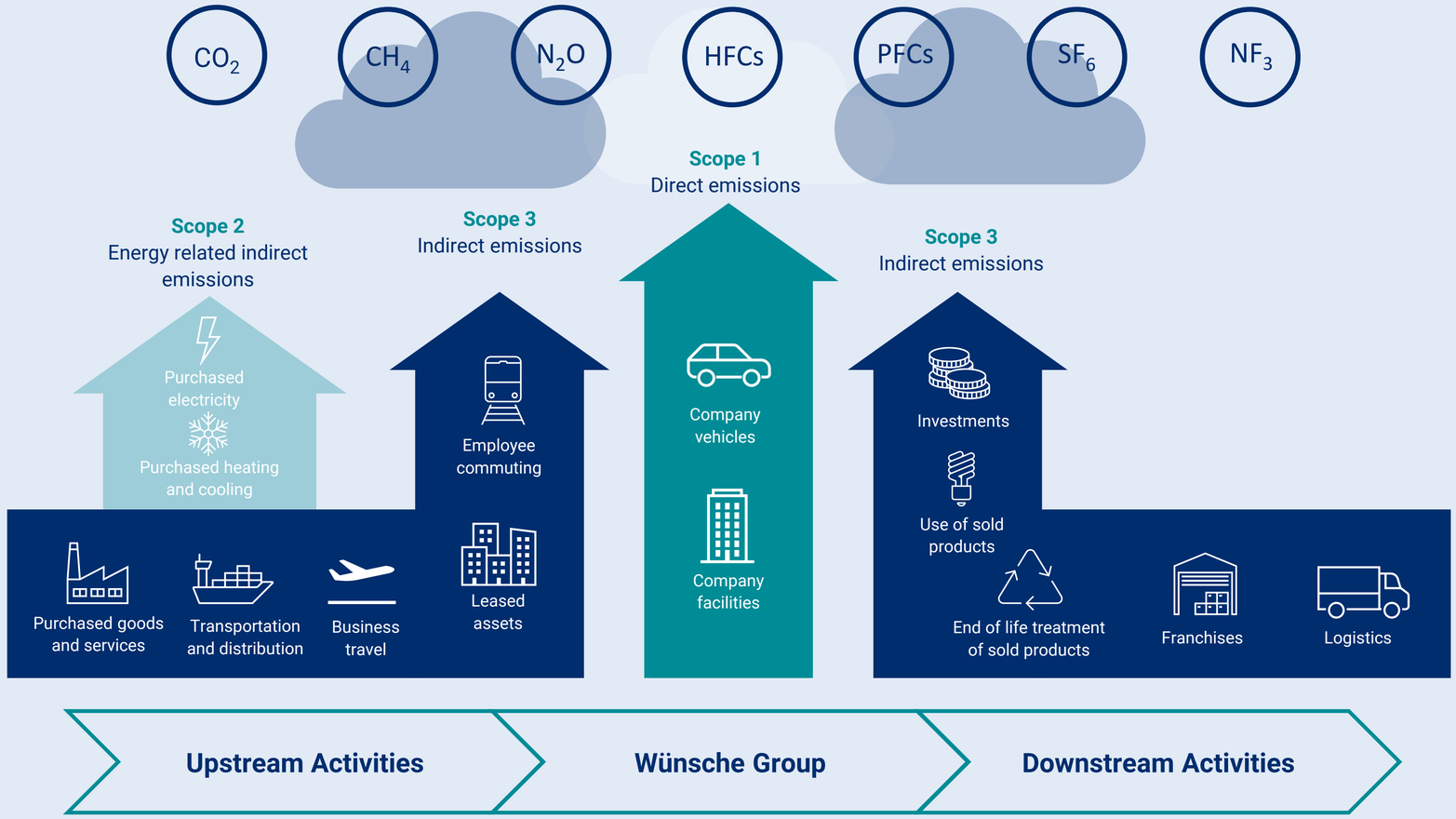
Photovoltaic systems installed at three of our sites in Germany generated a total of 426,678 kWh of solar electricity in 2024. This is 26% more than in the previous year. Generated electricity is only included in the assessment of green electricity use if it is consumed on site.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2024

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 2023 emissions reported in this document differ from the published 2023 environmental data. The reason is a more precise calculation of kilometers traveled for company cars, which resulted in an adjustment of the 2023 data.

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 for German locations 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 two exceptions, the electricity emission factors (Scope 2) were directly recorded at all of the Wünsche Group's German locations in 2024. 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 locations 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 have been updated for the 2024 reporting year.

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 co-operation 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 starting with the reporting year 2023 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 since the reporting year 2023: 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 published Scope 3 emissions for 2023 were corrected as follows: Emissions from the purchase of goods and services (Scope 3.1) and from operational waste (Scope 3.5) were corrected due to calculation errors. Emissions from upstream and downstream logistics (Scope 3.4 and Scope 3.9) were corrected because the longer sea-freight route due to the diversion around the Suez Canal from November 2023 onward was not reflected in the original data. Emissions from the use phase of products (Scope 3.11) were adjusted following critical review. More accurate allocation of products to the relevant emission factors and stronger consideration of the electrical power (watts) of individual products improved data quality in the base year.

Overview of GHG Emissions

In 2024, the Wünsche Group's activities generated a total of 1.58 million tCO_2. Total emissions therefore decreased significantly by 8.1% compared with the previous year. This marked reduction is primarily attributable to substantially lower emissions from the use phase of electronic products (Scope 3.11). Significantly fewer energy-intensive electrical household appliances were imported, which subsequently reduced emissions.

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:

	2024
Scope 1	648.5
Scope 2	451.6
Scope 3	1,580,826.9
Total Emissions	1,581,927.1

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

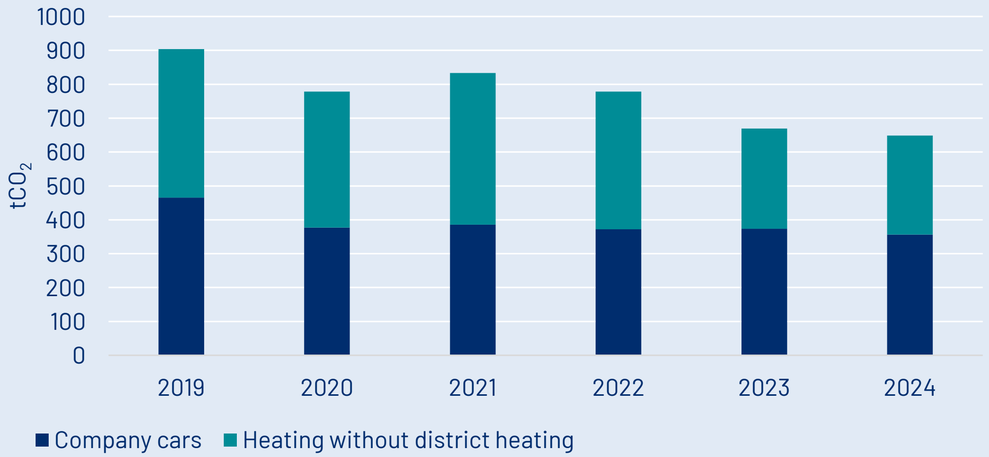
Scope 1

The Wünsche Group's Scope 1 emissions amounted to 649 tCO_2 in 2024 and consisted of emissions from company vehicles and heating systems. Compared with the previous year, this decreased by 3.1%.

Emissions from heating (natural gas and heating oil) amounted to 292 tCO_2 in 2024 and were therefore 1.2% lower than in the previous year. While Müller-Licht's natural gas heating systems generated higher Scope 1 emissions again in 2024 following an unusually low level in 2023, this increase was more than offset by the relocation of a Wünsche Fashion site from Albstadt-Lautlingen to Balingen, resulting in an overall reduction in heating-related emissions. The Albstadt-Lautlingen site was a former production location with warehouse space, whereas the Balingen site is a newer office-only location. The Globaltronics site in Seefeld also significantly reduced its Scope 1 heating consumption emissions.

Emissions from company vehicles decreased by 4.6% from 373.6 to 356.3 tCO_2 in Scope 1 between 2023 and 2024. This was mainly due to the reduced diesel and gasoline consumption of Müller-Licht company vehicles.

Scope 1 Emissions Wünsche Group



Scope 2
Electricity and District Heating

Total Scope 2 emissions amounted to 451.6 tCO_2 in 2024. These consisted of emissions from district heating and purchased electricity at office locations. Emissions from district heating accounted for a significantly smaller share of Scope 2 emissions, amounting to 16 tCO_2 in 2024. They fell by 21% compared to 2023. The low proportion of emissions from district heating can be explained by the fact that in 2024, the Wünsche Group continued to purchase district heating at only three German locations and the district heating purchased in Hamburg has a comparatively low emission factor.

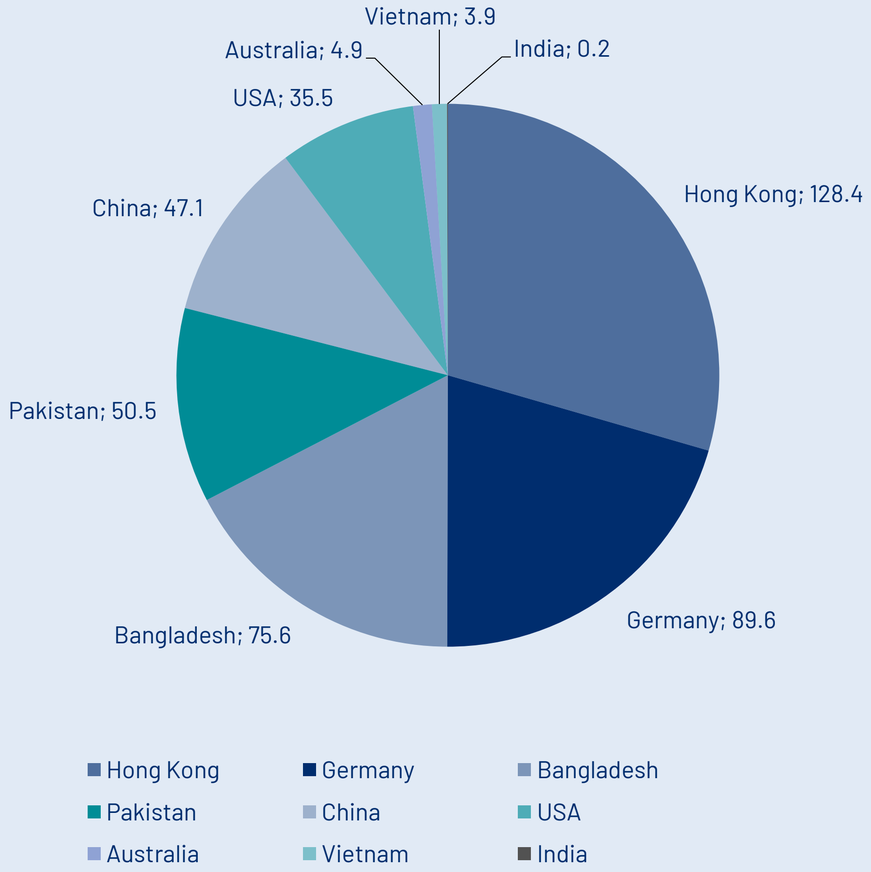
Emissions from purchased electricity amounted to 435.7 tCO_2 in 2024 and decreased by 17.6% compared with the previous year. The reduction can be partly explained by Müller-Licht switching to a green electricity tariff for electricity demand not covered by the photovoltaic system. The relocation of the Wünsche Fashion team from Albstadt-Lautlingen to Balingen also contributed to the reduction. Furthermore, electricity consumption and therefore Scope 2 emissions were significantly reduced at the locations in Bangladesh and Hong Kong. When electricity-related emissions are considered in relation to the number of employees (FTE), a reduction of 14% can be observed, as the number of employees declined by 4% compared with the previous year.

Scope 2 Emissions Wünsche Group

Scope 2
Electricity Emissions by Country

A good two-thirds of the Wünsche Group's global electricity consumption was consumed in Germany in 2024. However, the distribution of emissions by electricity procurement across countries shows that only 20.6% of Scope 2 emissions were generated in Germany. This clearly highlights the role of the emission factor, which indicates how much CO_2 emissions are generated per kWh and thus how great the impact of the electricity procured is on the climate. For example, the average electricity mix in Germany causes less CO_2 than the electricity mix in China, Vietnam or Australia. In addition, as already described on page 10, nine of our German locations (including the headquarters in Hamburg) purchased green electricity tariffs and thus no longer contributed any Scope 2 emissions to the greenhouse gas balance.

For the first time, the largest share of electricity-related emissions in 2024 originated not from Germany, where most employees and offices are located, but from our office in Hong Kong (29.5%). Offices in Germany ranked second. In third place is our office in Bangladesh with a share of 17.4% of emissions. This is followed by offices in Pakistan with 11.6% and in China with a share of 10.7%.



CO_2-Emissions from Electricity in 2024 in tCO_2

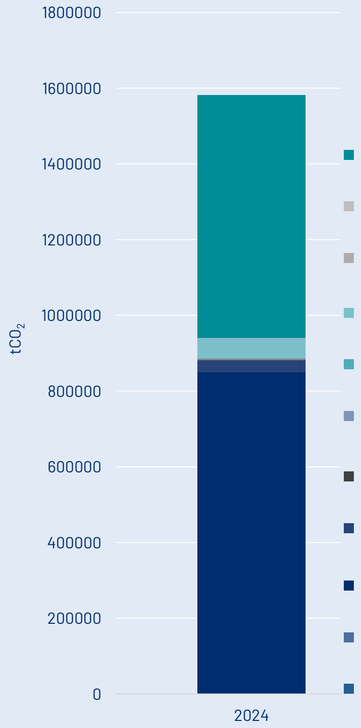
Scope 3 Emissions by Category

The Wünsche Group's Scope 3 emissions amounted to approximately 1.58 million tCO_2 in 2024. The largest share of Scope 3 emissions, at 53.8%, arose from the use phase of electronic products (Scope 3.11). Imported light sources and household appliances are particularly relevant in this category.

Almost equally significant, with a share of 40%, are emissions from purchased goods and services generated during the production of the products we trade. This includes emissions from raw material extraction through processing and manufacturing. This category also includes indirect procurement of goods and services used in our own business operations, which accounts for only a very small share.

In third place, with a share of 5.3%, are emissions from upstream and downstream logistics (Scope 3.4 and Scope 3.9). The remaining Scope 3 categories together account for only 0.46% and are not included in the scope of the climate target due to immateriality.
The table on the right-hand side provides an overview of emissions across all 15 Scope 3 categories. If a category is not listed, this means that no emissions were caused by the Wünsche Group in that category.

Scope 3 Emissions Wünsche Group



Scope 3 Category - Upstream and downstream value chain, in tCO_2	2024
Scope 3.1, Purchased goods and services	641,696
Scope 3.2, Capital goods	634
Scope 3.3, Fuel and energy-related emissions	240
Scope 3.4, Upstream transport and distribution	53,313
Scope 3.5, Disposal and treatment of waste through operational processes	3.39
Scope 3.6, Business travel	1,967
Scope 3.7, Commuting of employees	670
Scope 3.9, Downstream transport and distribution	31,106
Scope 3.11, Use of sold products	850,170
Scope 3.12, Disposal of sold products	1,017
Scope 3.15, Investitions	10

Scope 3 Emissions Development

Compared with 2023, Scope 3 emissions decreased by 8.1%. This is explained by a very significant decline in use-phase emissions (Scope 3.11). Emissions in this area decreased by 20.9%. Only electronic devices (in particular light sources and household appliances) are considered in the use phase. Trading volumes of household appliances which consume high levels of electricity during use declined significantly compared with the previous year and consequently, emissions in this area also decreased.

Emissions from purchased goods and services (Scope 3.1) increased by 10.1% compared with the previous year due to higher overall procurement volumes. Emissions from Scope 3 categories 3.1 (purchased goods and services), 3.11 (use of sold products) and 3.12 (end-of-life treatment of sold products) are directly linked to the traded products and were extrapolated based on procurement contracts, as described in the methodology section. Changes between 2023 and 2024 can therefore largely be explained by changes and shifts in the traded product portfolio. As the data was extrapolated using average emission factors from databases, emission intensity and product weight are the key drivers. The specific production conditions for our products were not considered, meaning that individual measures and initiatives in our supply chains are currently not reflected in the extrapolated emissions data.

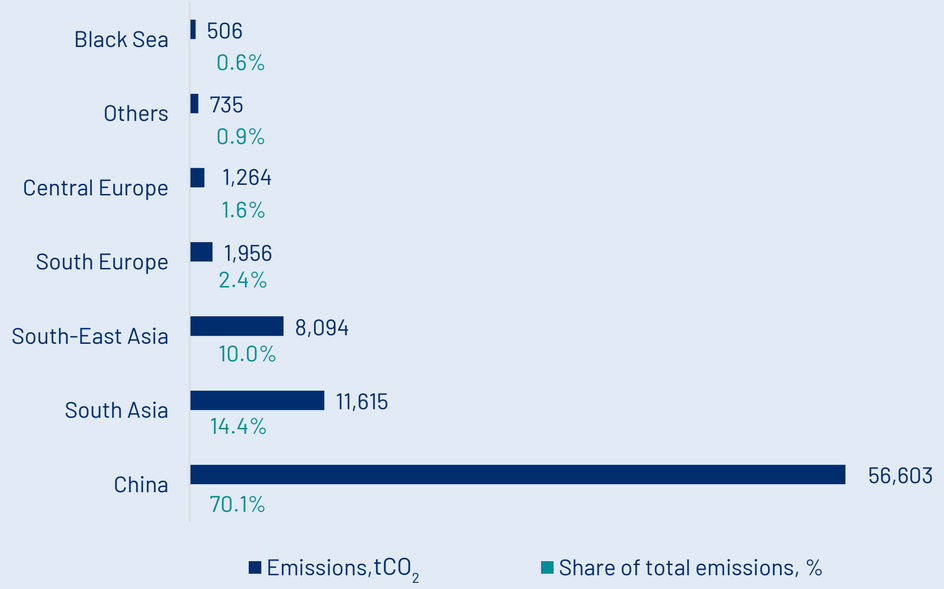
Scope 3.1 und 3.11 Emissions Development

Scope 3 Transport Emissions

Transport of products generated 84,419 tCO_2 in 2024, corresponding to a share of 5.3% of Scope 3. Under the GHG Protocol, transport emissions are allocated to Scope 3.4 (upstream transport directly commissioned by the Wünsche Group) and Scope 3.9 (downstream transport commissioned by our customers). Transport emissions are split into 63.2% for Scope 3.4 and 36.9% for Scope 3.9.

Emissions from logistics increased significantly by 43.9%, primarily due to longer sea-freight distances, as the Suez Canal was bypassed throughout 2024. However, the decline in use-phase emissions clearly outweighed the increase in other categories, resulting in the overall reduction of 8.1% described on the previous page.

The goods we trade are mainly transported by container ships from Asia to Central Europe. Similar to the previous years, 70% of emissions resulted from the transport of goods from China, followed by South Asia (14%) and Southeast Asia (10%). The share of emissions caused by air transport decreased significantly over the year and accounted for only 0.2% of total transport-related emissions in 2024, as products are transported by air only in cases of extreme urgency.

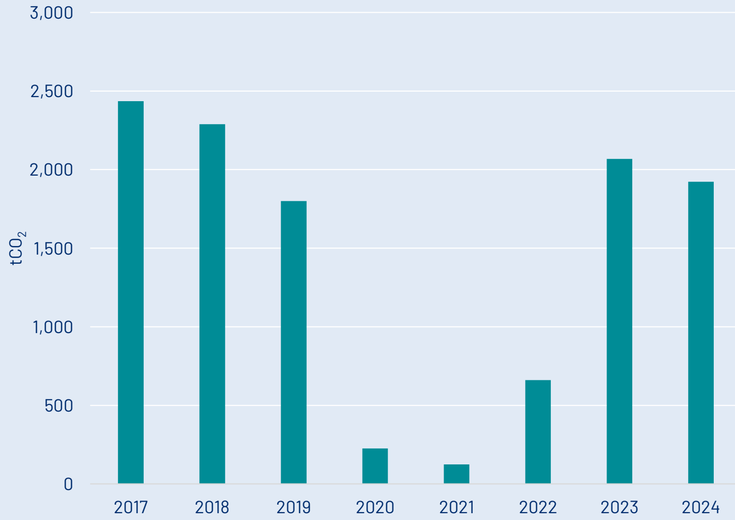


Freight Transport in 2024 in tCO_2

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 1,922 tCO_2 in the 2024 financial year. They have decreased by 7% compared to the previous year and are at a similar level to before the coronavirus pandemic, when travel restrictions meant that there was hardly any flying.

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.

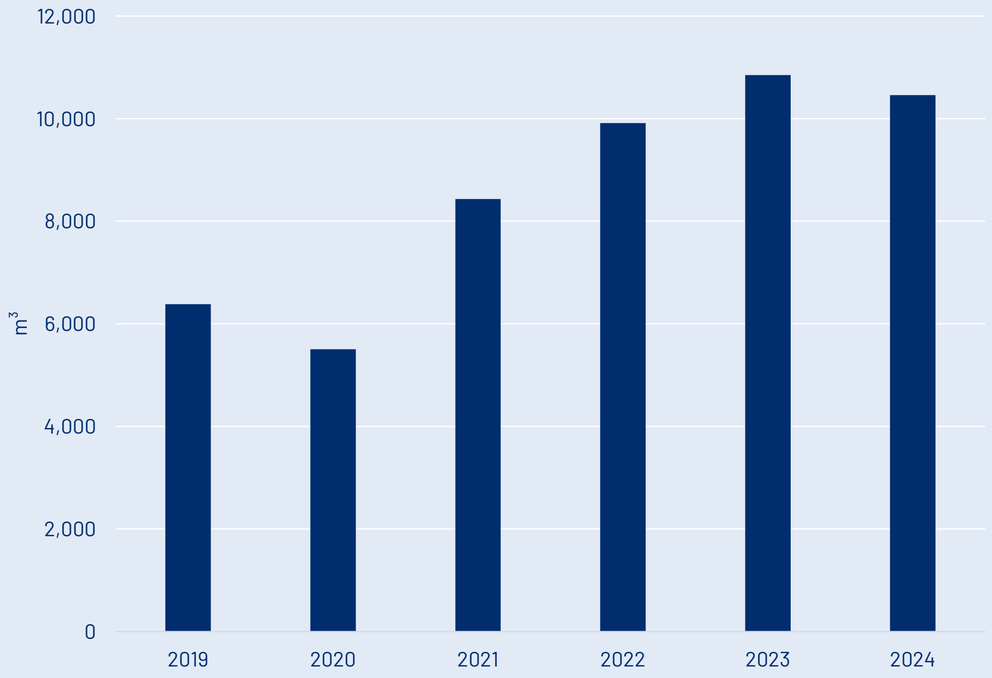
For long distances, however, it is hardly possible to replace the airplane with other means of transport. For short distances, however, there are more climate-friendly alternatives, such as travelling by train. If you travel from Hamburg to Düsseldorf by train instead of by plane, you can almost completely 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 2024

Water

Water consumption at our office and warehouse locations is recorded as part of the annual environmental data collection. It amounted to 10,459 m^3 in 2024 and decreased by 3.6% compared with the previous year. Following the continuous increase in water consumption between 2020 and 2023, consumption declined again in 2024. This is partly explained by the unusually high water consumption at the Seefeld location in 2023 which returned to significantly lower levels in 2024. Water consumption at the Lahore location in Pakistan was also significantly lower in 2024 than in the previous year.

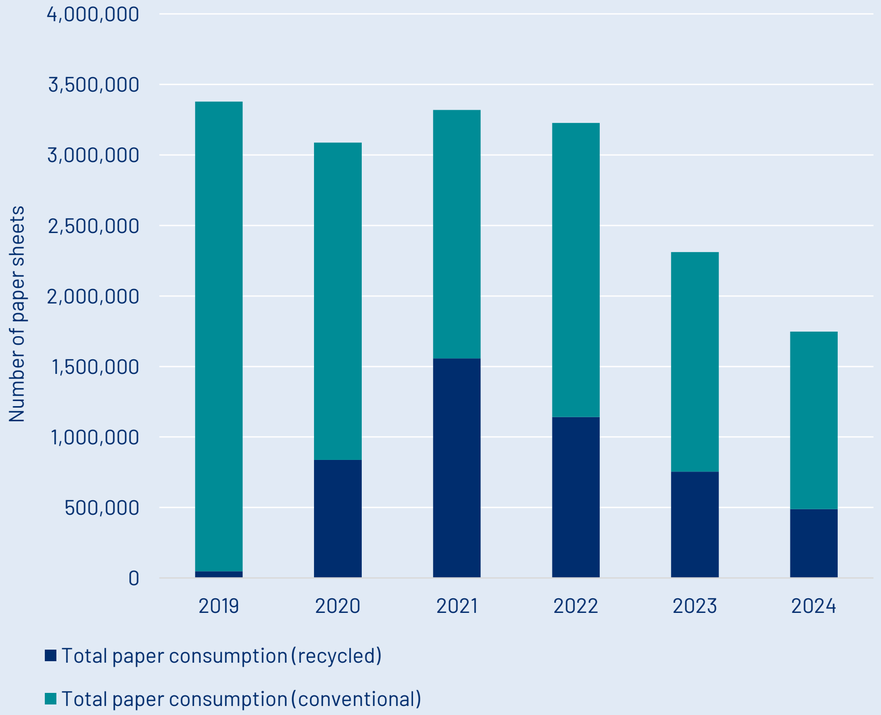
The water consumption of our office locations and some warehouse locations has certainly not the biggest impact we have on water resources as an international trading company. The main water consumption is in the products we trade and is caused during production. However, we do not yet have any (extrapolated)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



Total Water Consumption Wünsche Group

Office Paper

Paper consumption at the Wünsche Group declined further to 1.7 million sheets in 2024. While it remained at a consistently high level of around 3.2 million sheets worldwide between 2019 and 2022, we achieved a significant reduction compared with the previous year for the second consecutive year in 2024. Consumption was reduced by 24% compared with 2023 and has nearly halved when compared with 2021. The increasing digitalization of processes is clearly reflected in the reduced paper consumption. Comparing consumption of 1,653 sheets per employee in 2024 with 3,413 sheets per employee in 2019, we achieved a reduction of 51.6%. The share of recycled paper used worldwide in 2024 was 27.9%.

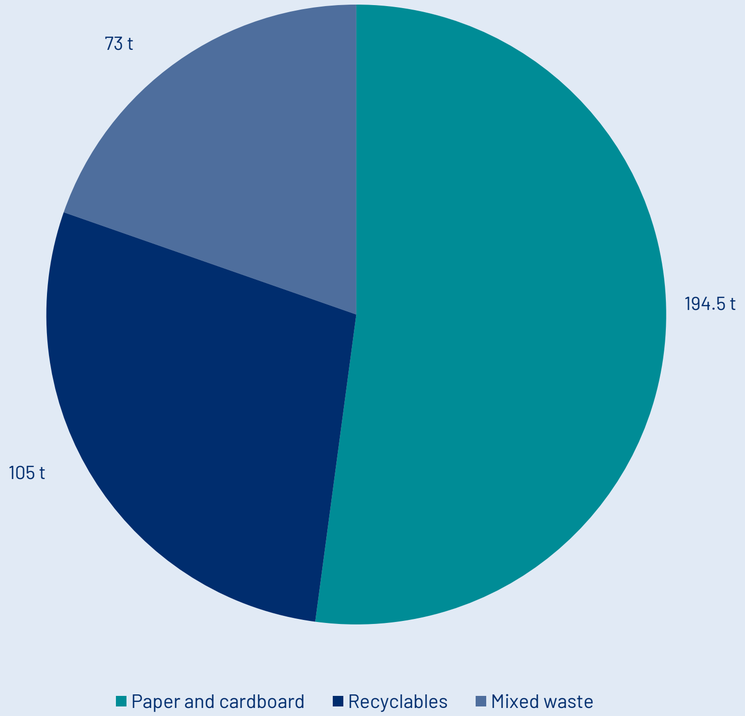


Office Paper Consumption Wünsche Group

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 52% paper and cardboard, 28% recyclable materials and 20% mixed waste. This corresponded to a total emission of 3.4tCO_2. Of this, approximately 2.2 tCO_2 came from the disposal of paper and cardboard, approximately 0.4 tCO_2 from the disposal of recyclable materials and 0.8 tCO_2 from mixed waste.



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- and Polyfluorinated Chemicals
SF_6	Sulphur Hexafluoride
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative
tCO_2	metric tonnes CO_2
WSC	Wünsche Services

Impressum

Corporate Responsibility

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Status March 2026

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