WÜNSCHE GROUP

Environmental Data 2025



Für morgen handeln.

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Introduction

The 2025 reporting year marks the second year in which emissions development has been assessed against the 2023 base year of our climate targets. The data available show that we have been able to reduce our overall greenhouse gas emissions since the base year and are therefore on the targeted reduction pathway. With approximately 1.6 million tonnes of CO_2, the Wünsche Group's total emissions in 2025 were 6.7% below the level of the base year. Our climate targets were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative Services (SBTi Services) in March 2025 and are therefore aligned with a science-based pathway for limiting global temperature rise.

While Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions also decreased compared with the previous year, the results simultaneously demonstrate that climate action is not a linear process. Compared with the previous year, Scope 3 emissions increased again in the 2025 reporting year. This development shows that progress towards achieving our targets can vary from year to year and that continuous analysis of the underlying drivers is necessary.

This report provides transparency on emissions development from 2023 to 2025, places the results in the context of our climate targets and makes both the progress achieved and the challenges that remain comprehensible.

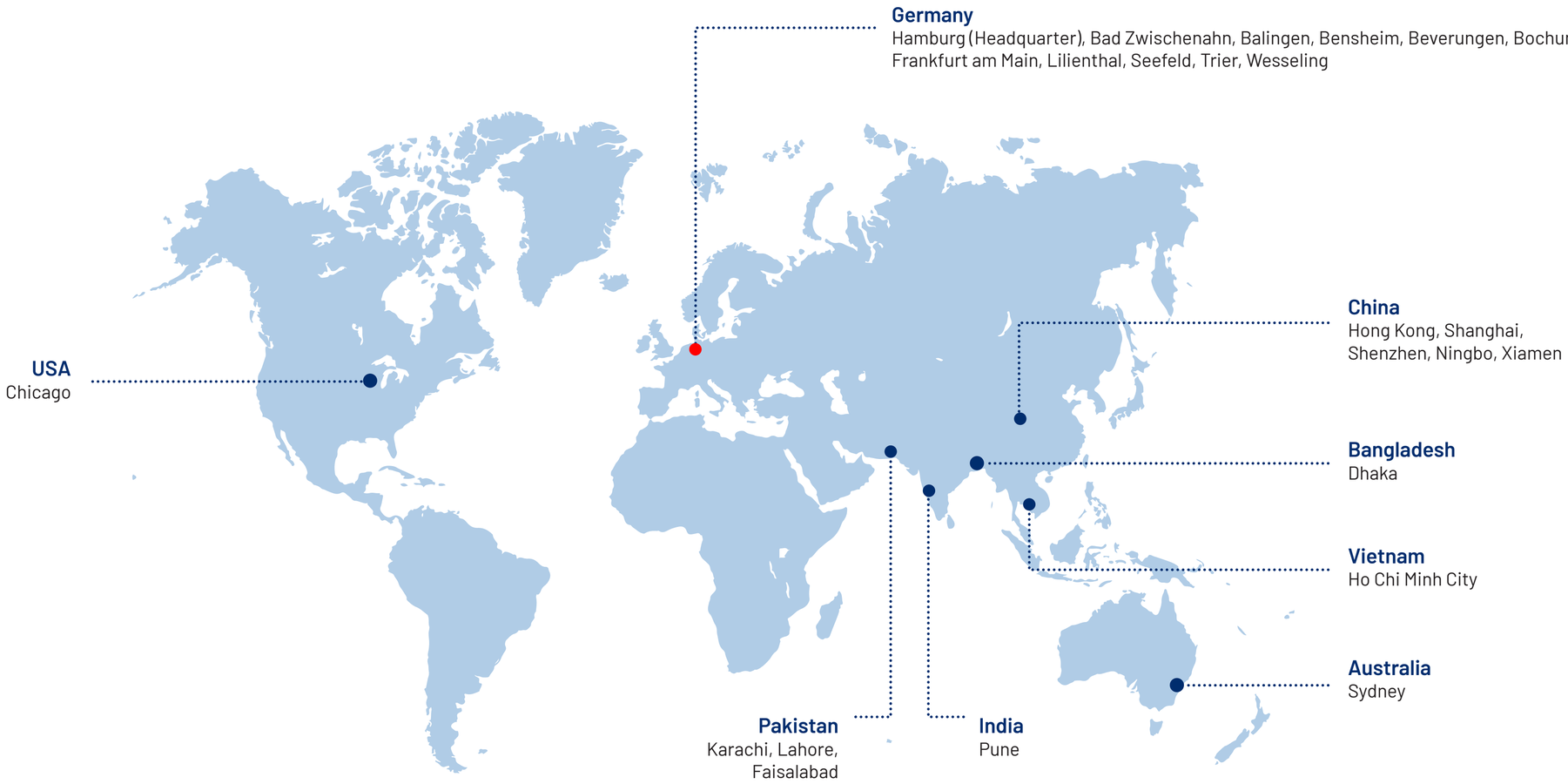
In addition, it contains further environmental data on energy consumption, water, waste and paper consumption.

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.

There two changes to the companies and locations included in the reporting year 2025 compared with the previous year. In 2025 the Shanghai office relocated within the city and a Wünsche Fashion warehouse in Hamburg was closed at the end of 2025.

Wünsche Group Offices

Status at the End of 2025



Governance Environment

Organisation of environmental management. Environmental management is centrally managed by the Corporate Responsibility Department (CR Department) in Hamburg for the entire Wünsche Group. Within the CR Department, an Environmental Management Team consisting of two employees manages the strategy and measures in cooperation with the Director of Corporate Responsibility. The CR Department reports directly to the Board. This ensures direct communication with the shareholders, for whom corporate responsibility is of great importance.

Local expertise. To improve environmental performance at office locations in Germany, the USA, Australia and Asia, the Environmental Management Team established the Location Officers Network for Environment and Communication (LONEC). At each office location, one employee acts as an Environmental and Communication Officer (ECO) and is a member of LONEC. The ECO is the first point of contact for the Environmental Management Team in Hamburg and collects the office location's relevant environmental data annually. Based on local expertise, the ECO identifies potential improvements, supports management in implementing suitable measures and is responsible for internal communication at their office location. Regular exchanges of knowledge and best practices, as well as training, strengthen the ECOs' role as competent points of contact at the local level.

Implementation of climate measures. The measures required to achieve the climate targets described in this report are planned and managed by the Environmental Management Team. The implementation of measures to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is coordinated with the Board, site management and the ECOs. To reduce Scope 3 emissions, a project organisation has been established to implement the corresponding measures. It includes designated employees from the seven companies within the Wünsche Group with the highest emissions. As implementation requires close and effective coordination in our sourcing countries, two CR team members in Asia are responsible for communicating and implementing the measures with suppliers.

Review and adjustments. Progress towards achieving the climate targets is reviewed as part of the annual environmental report. If deviations occur, the climate protection measures are adjusted in coordination with the responsible parties mentioned above to ensure that the defined targets can continue to be achieved.



Wünsche Group's Climate Targets

Wünsche Group's Climate Targets

The Wünsche Group set new climate targets for itself at the end of 2024. In March 2025, our climate targets were validated by SBTi Services in accordance with the SBTi Corporate Near-Term Criteria and the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard. 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

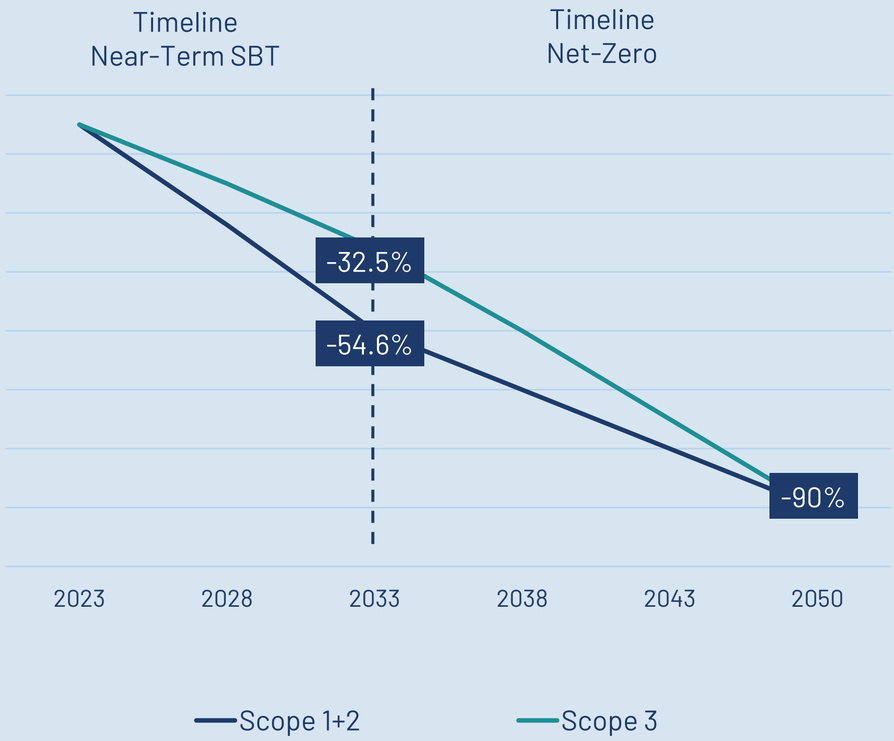
- reducing absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 54.6% by 2033, starting from the base year 2023;

- reducing absolute Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 32.5% over the same period of time.

Net-Zero targets: The Wünsche Group commits to reducing absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 90% by 2050, starting from the base year 2023. The remaining emissions are to be offset in accordance with the applicable SBTi criteria.

The Wünsche Group's climate targets cover Scope 3 categories 3.1 Purchased goods and services, 3.4 Upstream transport and distribution, 3.9 Downstream transport and distribution, and 3.11 Use of sold products. Together, these categories represent more than 99% of the Wünsche Group's total Scope 3 emissions.

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

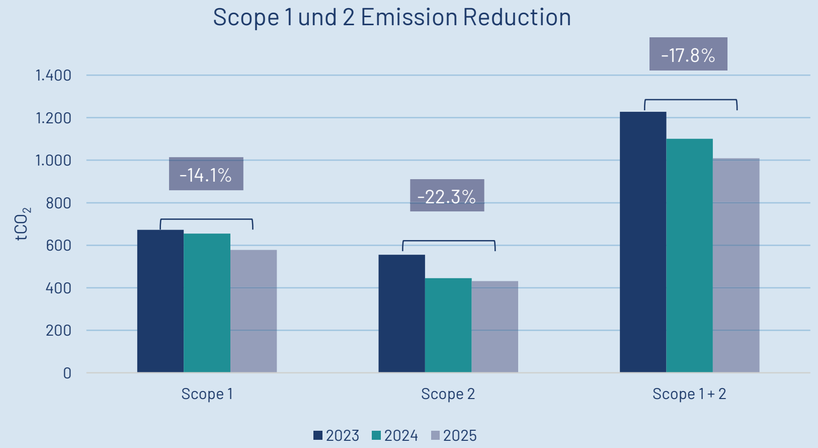
Development in Relation to the Climate Targets

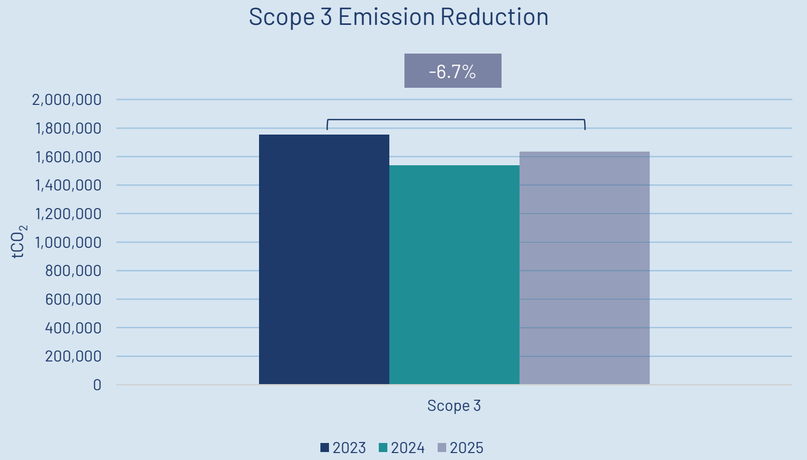
Based on the environmental data available, we are able to continuously monitor the development of our climate targets and transparently report on the progress achieved. In the 2025 reporting year, we reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 17.8% compared with the base year. This means that we have already achieved around one-third of our Near-Term target for Scope 1 and 2 and are reducing our emissions faster than anticipated in the planned linear reduction pathway.

Scope 1 emissions decreased by 14.1% compared with the base year. This was mainly achieved by transitioning our vehicle fleet to electric mobility and the associated reduction in fuel consumption. The share of fully electric company cars in Germany increased from 22% in the base year to 36% in the 2025 reporting year. Another significant driver was the 9.3% reduction in heating consumption compared with the base year. This was largely attributable to the relocation of Wünsche Fashion from Albstadt-Lautlingen, a former production site with warehouse space, to Balingen, an office location, as well as the closure of the locations in Cologne, Hilden and the Latupo location in Hamburg.

Scope 2 emissions decreased by 22.3% compared with the base year. The largest share of this reduction was already achieved in the previous year through three locations in Germany switching to green electricity, as well as through the aforementioned relocations. Another factor contributing to the reduction was the 9% decrease in electricity consumption at the Hong Kong location. In the 2025 reporting year, switching the electricity supply for Müller-Licht's charging stations to green electricity represented another step towards achieving our climate targets.

Scope 3 emissions decreased by 6.7% compared with the base year. This reduction can be explained by significantly lower emissions from the use phase of sold products (Scope 3.11). The Wünsche Group traded fewer electrical household appliances with high electricity consumption during the use phase. We have therefore already achieved approximately one-fifth of our Near-Term target. However, due to the strong dependence of emissions on the products traded, this is not a reduction on which we can rely for future years. If the number of electronic devices traded increases, emissions from the use phase will also rise accordingly.





Climate Targets Wünsche Group

Climate Transition Plan Scope 1 and 2

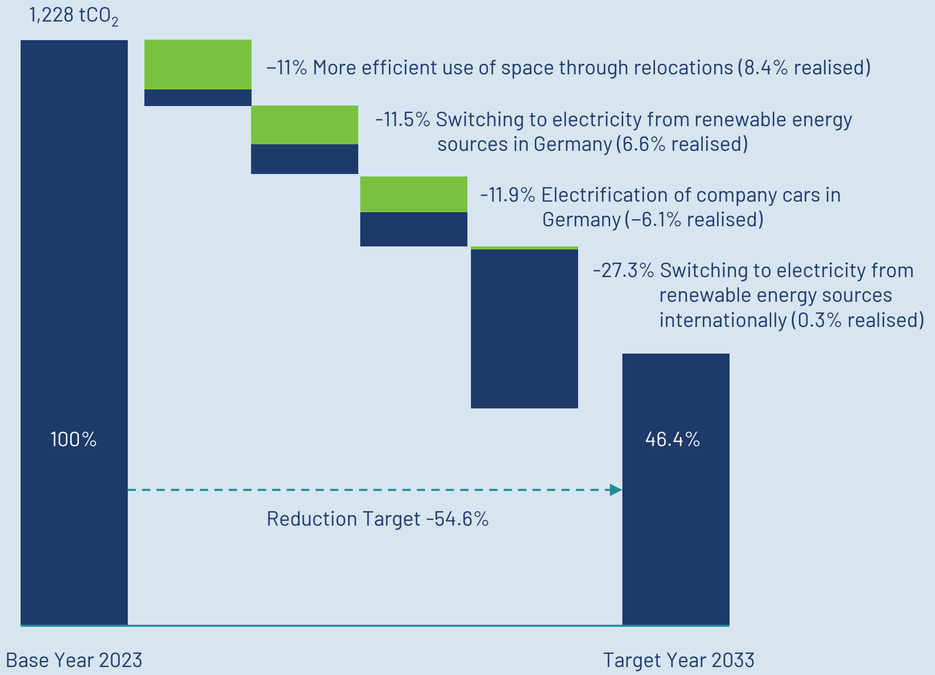
To achieve the Near-Term target for Scope 1 and 2, the following three measures are the focus:

Switching to electricity from renewable energy sources worldwide. This measure has the greatest leverage and can contribute 38.8% towards achieving the Near-Term target. The transition to electricity from renewable energy sources in Germany had already largely been completed in the base year. However, there was still a reduction potential of 11.5% towards achieving the target, half of which had already been realised by the end of the 2025 reporting year. The transition of all German locations to electricity from renewable energy sources is to be completed by the end of 2028 at the latest.

The even greater reduction potential lies in switching our international office locations to a renewable electricity supply, with a reduction potential of 27.3%. Unlike in Germany, this transition is generally not to be achieved through an electricity contract with the energy supplier but, in addition to our own electricity generation through photovoltaic systems, with the help of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs).

A reduction of 0.3% compared with the base year has already been achieved through the photovoltaic system at our office in Lahore, Pakistan. The transition of our international locations to electricity from renewable energy sources is to take place in stages and be fully completed by 2033, the target year of our Near-Term targets.

More efficient use of space through relocations. Another opportunity for reducing greenhouse gas emissions lay in using office space more efficiently. The Wünsche Fashion team relocated from Albstadt-Lautlingen, a former production site with warehouse space, to a more modern office building in Balingen. In addition, the offices in Hilden, Cologne and Hamburg-Stahltwiete were closed, and the employees now work at larger, already existing locations in Hamburg, Bochum and Wesseling.The majority of the 11% reduction potential has already been realised. In 2026, Exbox will move to the headquarters in Hamburg and the Müller-Licht team will relocate to the logistics location. In addition, a Wünsche Fashion warehouse will be closed. These measures are expected to result in a further reduction of 2.6 percentage points.



Prioritised Measures Scope 1 und 2

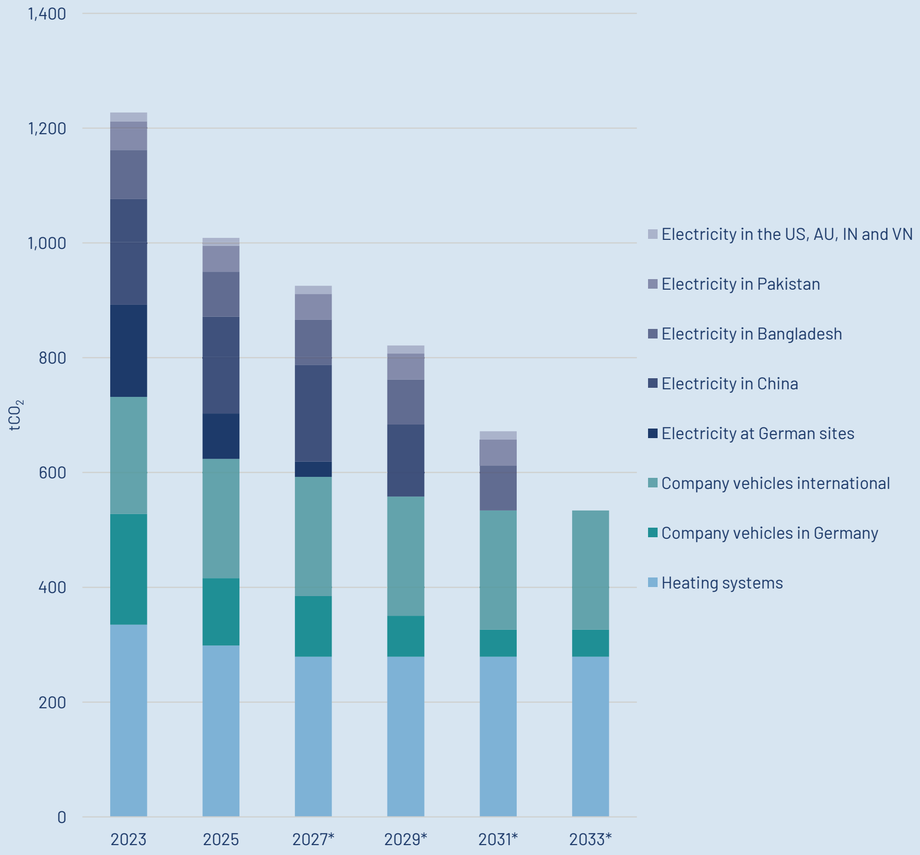
Climate Transition Plan Scope 1 and 2

Electrification of company cars. The initial focus of the electrification of vehicle fleet is on the company cars in Germany. Switching these vehicles to electric models has a reduction potential of just under 12%, half of which has already been realised. The company car policy was amended to implement this measure and stipulates that every new company car in Germany must be a fully electric vehicle by default.

To achieve the long-term Net-Zero target by 2050, two remaining sources of emissions are of particular importance: heating systems in Germany and company cars at international office locations. The period through 2033 will be used to define and coordinate specific measures and reduction timelines.

At international office locations, particularly in Bangladesh and Pakistan, switching to electric company cars currently involves significant additional costs. We currently expect the availability of electric company cars and the corresponding charging infrastructure in these countries to develop at economically viable prices, making it possible to complete the transition to electric company cars worldwide by 2050.

As the office and warehouse spaces used in Germany are leased by the Wünsche Group, with the exception of the Müller-Licht location, we depend on the landlords when it comes to switching heating systems to renewable energy sources. We will initiate dialogue with the landlords and emphasise the need to reduce emissions. We expect both technological progress and the implementation of Germany's climate targets by policymakers to support our landlords in switching to renewable heating systems.



Climate Transition Plan Wünsche Group

Climate Transition Plan Scope 3

As described above, Scope 3 emissions depend heavily on the volume and type of products traded. In the case of electronic products, emissions arise not only from production and transport but also during the use phase. Scope 3 emissions in the reporting year were 6.7% below the base year. This reduction cannot be attributed to any measure implemented but resulted from lower procurement volumes of emissions-intensive products.

Our direct influence on Scope 3 emissions is limited by our B2B business model and customer-specific requirements regarding product design. We introduce lower-emission product alternatives into discussions with our customers. The extent to which these alternatives are demanded depends on the respective market and customer decisions and can only be influenced by us to a limited extent.

In cooperation with an external consultancy, four measures to reduce emissions were prioritised. The measure for which the greatest potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions was identified consists of encouraging our suppliers to use electricity from renewable energy sources. This supplier engagement measure initially focuses on our Tier 1 suppliers, as they are our direct business partners. Engaging suppliers further down the supply chain remains challenging.

Together with the companies of the Wünsche Group generating the highest revenues, key suppliers were identified and their current status assessed. Based on this, initial joint projects relating to renewable energy and energy efficiency are being coordinated. At the same time, data transparency regarding the use of renewable energy in the supply chain is improving, enabling this use to be included in the greenhouse gas inventory.

A further measure is to increase the use of recycled or certified materials. The companies of the Wünsche Group already offer certified products. Their share is to be increased further through dialogue with customers. The extrapolated reduction potential amounts to 2.1%.

-4.5% Supplier Engagement (use of renewable energy by Tier 1 suppliers)

-2.1% Use of certified and recycled materials

-1.3% Improved energy efficiency of electronic products

-0.7% Alternative fuels in logistics

Prioritised measures for achieving the climate target

Climate Transition Plan Scope 3

In addition, we are working with Globaltronics and Müller-Licht - companies within the Wünsche Group that specialise in electronic products - to explore ways of further improving the energy efficiency of their products. An initial calculation indicates a reduction potential of 1.3%. Further coordination and the development of specific action plans are required for implementation.

The use of alternative fuels to reduce transport emissions was identified as the fourth measure. Together with the logistics department, the current status is being assessed and the implementation options available through the commissioned logistics service providers are being examined. On this basis, suitable measures will be specified.

In addition to the measures described, market effects play a significant role in reducing our Scope 3 emissions. They result from external developments, such as declining average emission factors, and can reduce reported emissions independently of measures implemented by the company. Based on the current assessment, the expected market effects could close the remaining gap towards achieving our Scope 3 Near-Term target for 2033. These effects are particularly relevant to us in Scope 3.11 (Use of sold products): Emissions are calculated based on the expected electricity consumption of the products and the average emission factor of the respective country of sale. If this factor decreases as a result of the decarbonisation of the electricity supply, the reported emissions decrease accordingly.

Despite the emissions reduction already achieved and further expected reductions resulting from market effects and the decline in sales, the prioritised measures will continue to be pursued consistently. Together, they form our plan for achieving our climate targets even if sales increase again in the future. In this way, we are making our contribution to reducing emissions and helping to drive change in our supply chains. The experience gained during implementation will be used to develop and implement further measures on the way towards our long-term Net-Zero target by 2050.



Energy Consumption 2025

Energy

Global heating and electricity consumption totalled approximately 3.3 million kWh in 2025. Total energy consumption comprised approximately 1.64 million kWh of heating energy and approximately 1.67 million kWh of electricity. The Wünsche Group's global energy consumption therefore decreased by 3.8% compared with the previous year and by 5.4% compared with the 2023 base year. Heating consumption is fully attributable to our German office locations.

If total energy consumption is compared to the number of employees in full time equivalents (FTE), energy consumption per FTE remained almost unchanged during the reporting period. Energy consumption increased by 1.4%, from 3,252 kWh/FTE in 2024 to 3,296 kWh/FTE in 2025, as the number of employees decreased by 5.1% over the same period.



Energy Consumption Wünsche Group

Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources

As a trading company with global locations, we are aware that electricity consumption in our offices also has an environmental impact. In 2025, 851,134 kWh of electricity from renewable energy sources were consumed. This corresponds to just over half of the Wünsche Group's global electricity consumption. This figure includes both self-generated electricity and electricity from renewable energy sources purchased deliberately, but not the renewable shares included in the respective national electricity mixes. The share of electricity from renewable energy sources remained almost constant compared with the previous year and increased by 13 percentage points compared with the base year.

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 2025, eight of our 15 German locations were already supplied with 100% electricity from renewable energy sources. This represented 74.3% of the total electricity purchased by Wünsche in Germany, amounting to approximately one million kWh.

As part of the implementation plan for our Near-Term climate targets adopted at the end of 2024, we expanded the transition to electricity from renewable energy sources as a key measure to include our offices worldwide. Our aim is to cover the electricity requirements of all our offices exclusively with electricity from renewable energy sources by no later than 2033 - the target year of our Near-Term targets. Progress is reviewed annually based on the share of electricity procured from renewable energy sources.

The photovoltaic systems at Müller-Licht in Lilienthal covered 75% of the location's total electricity requirements in 2025, and the system installed at our location in Lahore, Pakistan, covered 47%. In addition to these systems, two new photovoltaic systems were installed at our locations in Bensheim and Trier (balcony solar system) in 2025. However, the relocation from Albstadt-Lautlingen to Balingen means that there is now one fewer photovoltaic system.

The photovoltaic systems installed at four of our locations generated a total of 702,459 kWh of solar electricity in 2025. This was 4.3% more than in the previous year. Generated electricity is only included in the assessment of electricity from renewable energy sources if it is consumed on site.

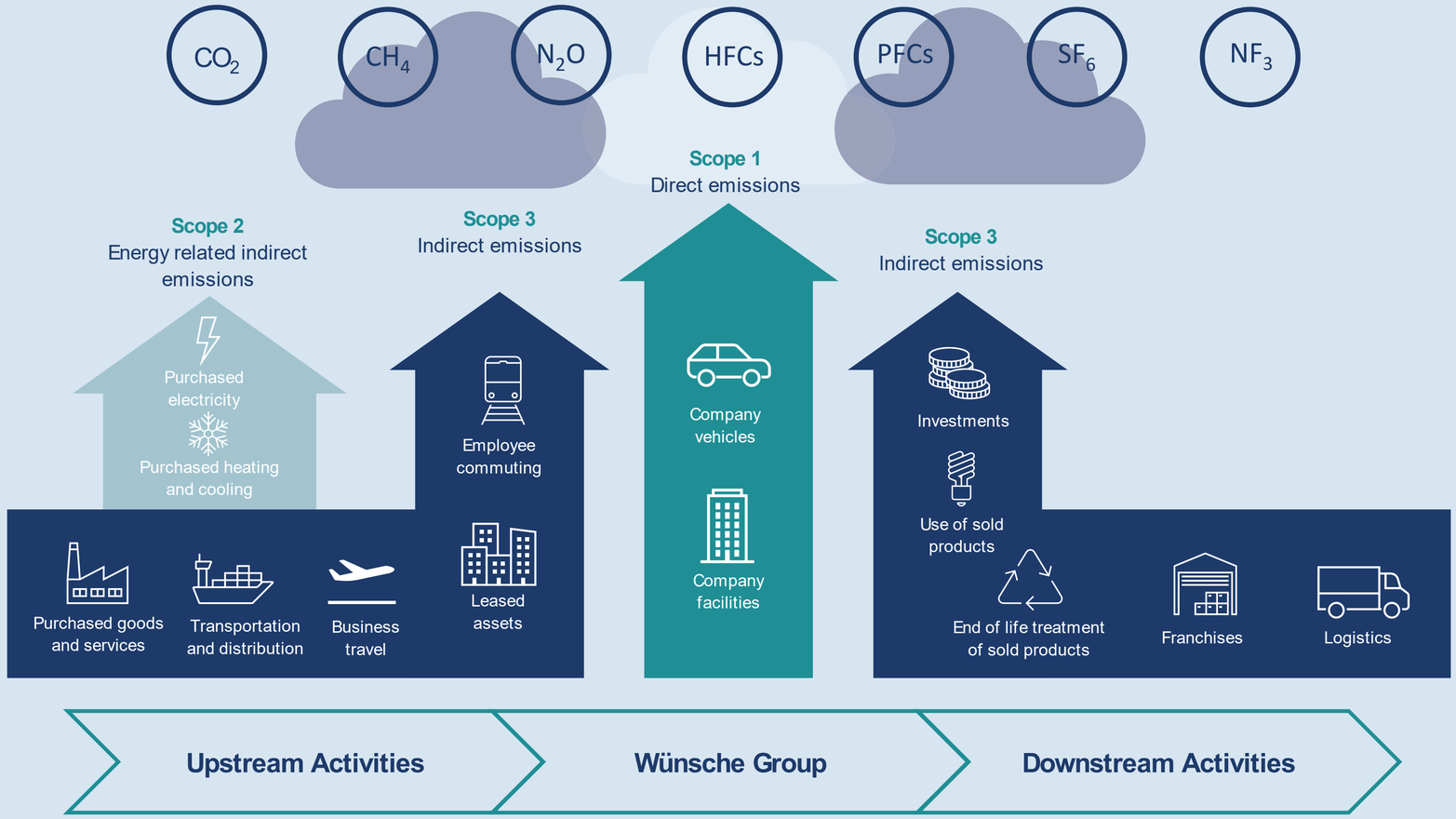


Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2025

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 tonnes 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 previous years reported in this document differ from the previously published environmental data. This is due to more precise data collection on the mileage driven by company cars and a correction to the heating system at the Latupo location, which affects Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

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 labelling 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*). Emission factors may vary from year to year and were updated for the 2025 reporting year.

Note: As part of the adjustment to the calculation methodology for company cars, the electricity consumption of electric vehicles was added where they were not charged at company locations. This adjustment was also applied consistently to previous years. In addition, electricity consumption and the associated emissions for previous years were corrected for the locations in Seefeld, Cologne, Albstadt-Lautlingen and Chicago.

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.

Note: The published Scope 3 emissions for previous years were corrected as follows: More precise allocation of purchased goods and services to the respective years resulted in changes to the quantities and, consequently, the emissions reported in Scope 3 categories 3.1, 3.4, 3.9, 3.11 and 3.12. Emissions from the purchase of goods and services (Scope 3.1) were additionally corrected by adjusting the emission factors for wood and batteries. Emissions from Scope 3.11 were adjusted based on a more precise assumption regarding the useful life of the products.

Overview of GHG Emissions

In 2025, the activities of the Wünsche Group generated a total of 1.64 million tonnes of CO_2. Total emissions therefore increased by 6.3% compared with the previous year but decreased by 6.7% compared with the base year. These fluctuations highlight the strong dependence of emissions on the volume and type of products traded.

The reduction compared with the base year can mainly be explained by the significant decrease in emissions from the use phase of electronic products (Scope 3.11). Considerably fewer electrical household appliances with high electricity consumption during the use phase were traded, which subsequently led to a reduction in emissions.

As in previous years, 99.9% of emissions were generated in Scope 3, primarily by our traded products in the upstream and downstream supply chain. Our greatest impact therefore remains in our supply chains, and we continue to face the major challenge of implementing 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 we can directly influence 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:

	2025
Scope 1	578.1
Scope 2	431.3
Scope 3	1,634,687.4
Total Emissions	1,635,696.8

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 578.1 tCO_2 in 2025 and consisted of emissions from company vehicles and heating systems. They decreased by 11.7% compared with the previous year.

Emissions from company vehicles decreased by 16.1% between 2024 and 2025, from 354.6 to 297.7 tCO_2 in Scope 1. This was mainly achieved by transitioning our vehicle fleet to electric mobility and reducing the number of company cars. Accordingly, diesel and gasoline consumption by company cars decreased, particularly at Müller-Licht, Dario and Jansen. The share of fully electric company cars in Germany increased from 22% in the base year to 36% in the 2025 reporting year.

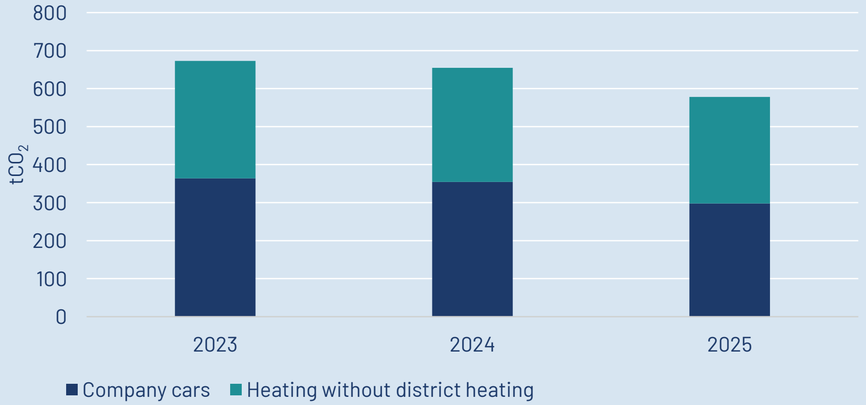
Emissions from heating systems, including gas and heating oil, amounted to 280.4 tCO_2 in 2025 and were therefore 6.6% lower than in the previous year. The decrease in Scope 1 heating emissions was largely attributable to the relocation of the Wünsche Fashion team from Albstadt-Lautlingen to Balingen and the closure of the location in Cologne, which had been used by Dario and Tradix.

Emissions from the former building in Albstadt-Lautlingen are still included in the 2024 data up to the relocation in the middle of 2024. While the Albstadt-Lautlingen location was a former production site with warehouse space, which accounted for 25.8% of total Scope 1 heating emissions in 2023, the new location in Balingen is an office-only location with significantly lower emissions.

The Cologne location was no longer included in the 2025 reporting year, as employees have been working at the Wesseling location since the end of August 2024. In relation to its small number of employees, the Cologne office had very high heating energy consumption and therefore also had a significant impact on the reduction in heating emissions.



Scope 1 Emissions Wünsche Group





Scope 2
Electricity and District Heating

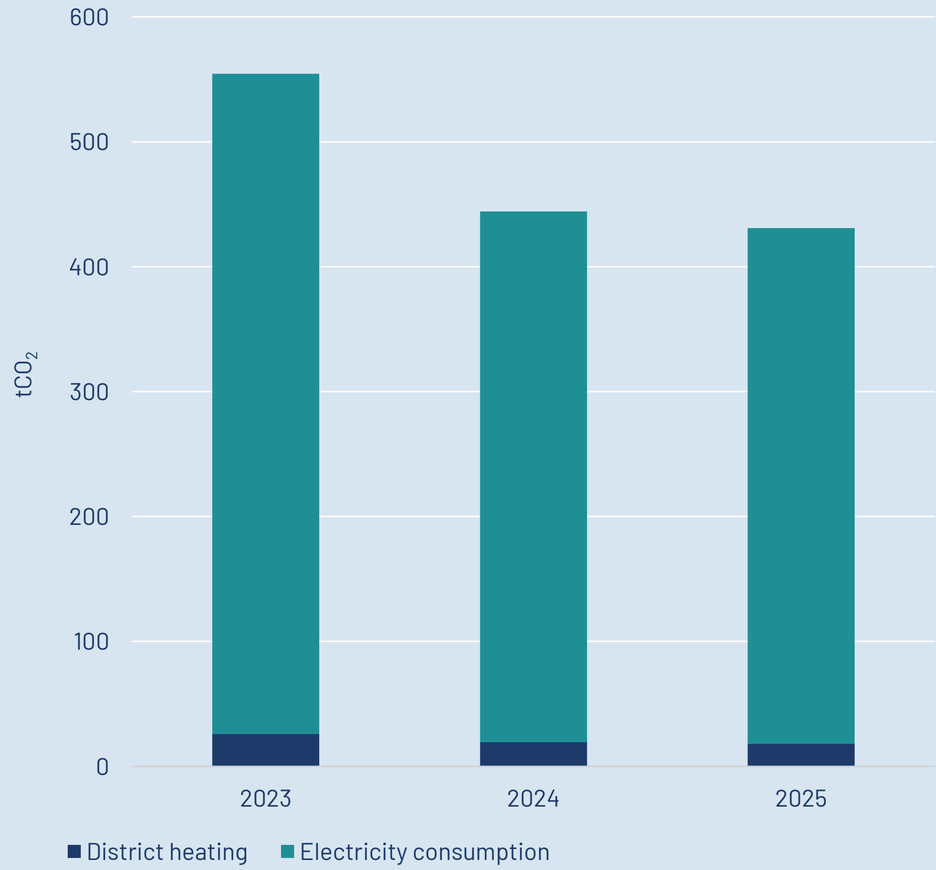
Total Scope 2 emissions amounted to 431.3 tCO_2 in 2025. These consisted of emissions from purchased district heating and electricity purchased at our office locations.

District heating accounted for the significantly smaller share of Scope 2 emissions, amounting to 18 tCO_2 in 2025. This was 6.1% lower than in 2024. The low share of emissions from district heating can be explained by the fact that, in 2025, the Wünsche Group purchased district heating at only four locations in Germany as in the previous years. In addition, the district heating purchased in Hamburg has a comparatively low emission factor. The relocation of the Latupo team to the headquarters, which resulted in the closure of the Hamburg-Stahltwiete location, made a significant contribution to reducing emissions from district heating.

In the 2025 reporting year, the Wünsche Group's Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity amounted to 413.3 tCO_2 in total, which was 3.1% below the previous year's figure. The moderate decrease can be attributed to several factors: Compared with the previous year, when switching three locations to electricity from renewable energy sources and location-related relocations resulted in a significantly greater reduction in emissions, fewer measures were implemented and there were fewer structural changes in the 2025 reporting year. At the same time, switching the electricity supply for Müller-Licht's charging infrastructure to electricity from renewable energy sources represented another step towards achieving our climate targets.

Reduced consumption at individual locations also contributed to the reduction in emissions, particularly in Bochum, where electricity consumption decreased by 9.3% compared with the previous year. The relocations described above also contributed to the reduction in Scope 2 emissions. The relocation from Albstadt-Lautlingen to Balingen resulted in a 54% reduction in location-related electricity consumption. At the international locations, increases and decreases in consumption largely offset each other, meaning that there were no significant overall effects on total emissions.

In the following reporting year, 2026, the complete transition of two of the largest German locations, Bochum and Wesseling, to electricity from renewable energy sources is expected to result in a further significant reduction in Scope 2 emissions.



Scope 2 Emissions Wünsche Group

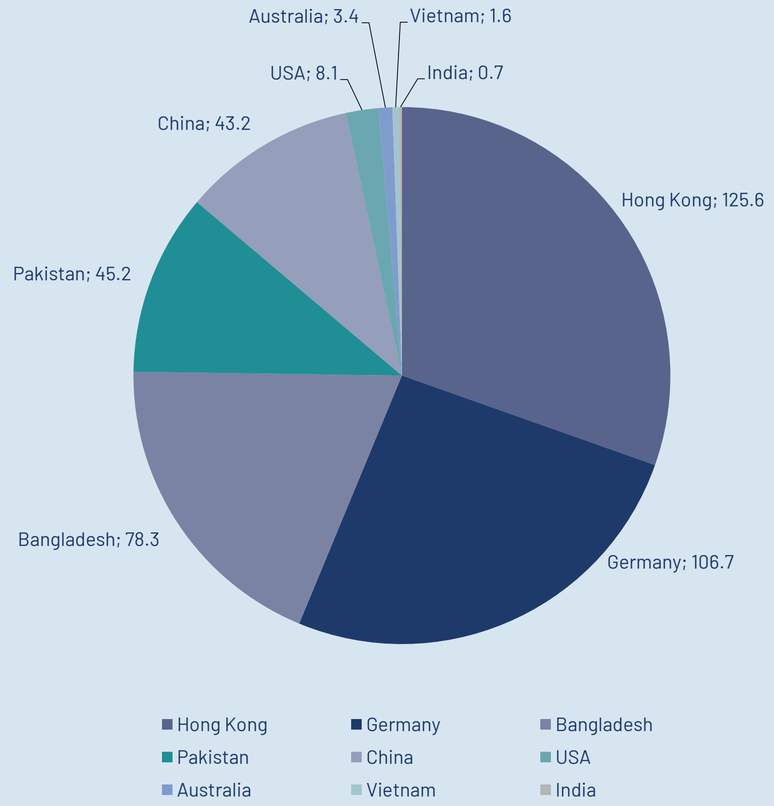
Scope 2
Electricity Emissions by Country

Just over two-thirds of the Wünsche Group's global electricity consumption was consumed in Germany in 2025. However, the distribution of electricity-related emissions across countries shows that only 25.8% of Scope 2 emissions were generated in Germany. This clearly demonstrates the role of the emission factor, which indicates how many CO_2 emissions are generated per kWh and therefore how significant the impact of the electricity purchased is on the climate.

For example, the average electricity mix in Germany causes fewer CO_2 emissions than the electricity mix in China, Vietnam or Australia. In addition, as described on page 10, eight of our German locations, including the head-quarters in Hamburg, purchased electricity from renewable energy sources and therefore no longer contributed any emissions to the Scope 2 Greenhouse gas balance.

As in the previous year, the largest share of emissions from electricity consumption in 2025 did not originate in Germany, where most of our employees and offices are located, but at our office in Hong Kong, which accounted for 30.4% of emissions. The offices in Germany ranked second, accounting for 25.8% of emissions. Our office in Bangladesh ranked third, accounting for 19% of emissions, followed by the offices in Pakistan with 11% and China with 10.5%.





CO_2-Emissions from Electricity in 2025 in tCO_2

Scope 3 Emissions by Category

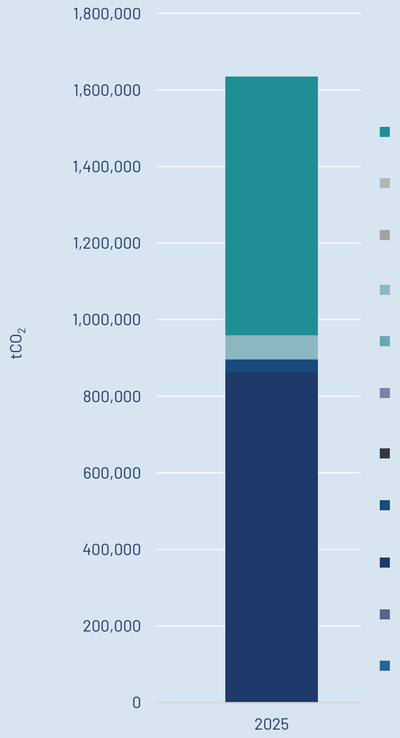
The Wünsche Group's Scope 3 emissions amounted to approximately 1.63 million tCO_2 in 2025. The largest share of Scope 3 emissions, at 52.8%, arose from the use phase of electronic products (Scope 3.11). The light sources and household appliances traded by the Wünsche Group are particularly significant in this category.

Almost equally significant, with a share of 41.3%, are emissions from purchased goods and services generated during the production of the products we trade. This includes emissions ranging from the extraction of raw materials through processing and manufacturing. This category also includes the 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 5.7%, are emissions from upstream and downstream logistics (Scope 3.4 and Scope 3.9).

The remaining Scope 3 categories account for only 0.3% combined and are therefore not included in the scope of the climate target due to their 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	2025
Scope 3.1, Purchased goods and services	674,644
Scope 3.2, Capital goods	634
Scope 3.3, Fuel and energy-related emissions	228
Scope 3.4, Upstream transport and distribution	61,609
Scope 3.5, Disposal and treatment of waste through operational processes	4.01
Scope 3.6, Business travel	1,737
Scope 3.7, Commuting of employees	636
Scope 3.9, Downstream transport and distribution	30,792
Scope 3.11, Use of sold products	863,350
Scope 3.12, Disposal of sold products	1,044
Scope 3.15, Investments	10

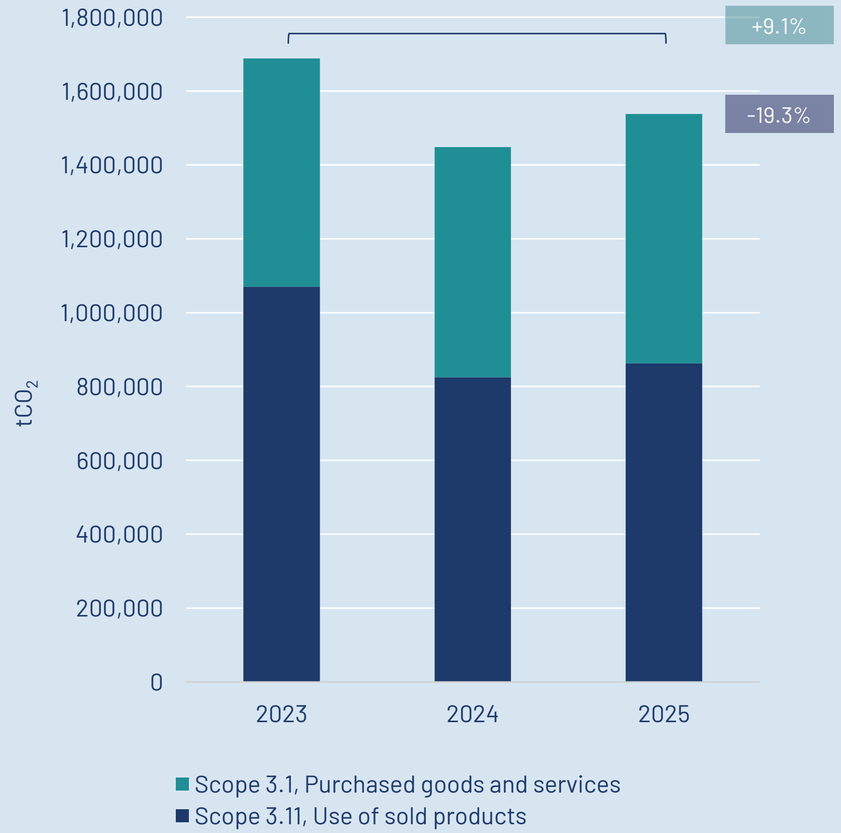
Scope 3 Emissions Development

Compared with the previous year, Scope 3 emissions increased by 6.4%. However, when comparing emissions in the 2025 reporting year with those in the base year of our climate target, emissions decreased by 6.7%. Emissions from the use phase (Scope 3.11) and from purchased goods and services (Scope 3.1) are particularly relevant to the development of Scope 3 emissions. These are shown in the chart on the right-hand side. The development demonstrates how strongly Scope 3 emissions depend on the volume and type of products traded. If a large number of light sources and household appliances with high electricity consumption during the use phase are sold, Scope 3.11 emissions increase. Compared with the base year, fewer emissions-intensive products were sold in the 2025 reporting year, resulting in a significant 19.3% decrease in Scope 3.11 emissions.

Emissions from purchased goods and services (Scope 3.1) increased by 9.1% compared with the base year. The reasons for this increase lie in the volume and type of products traded.

As described in the methodology section, emissions in 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 extrapolated based on purchasing contracts. Changes between the years can therefore largely be explained by changes and shifts in the products traded. Since the data was extrapolated using average emission factors from databases, the emission intensity and weight of the products traded play a central role. The specific production conditions of our products were not taken into account. As a result, individual measures and initiatives in our supply chains are not yet reflected in the extrapolated emissions data.

The Scope 3 measures prioritised as part of the climate strategy to achieve the climate targets will be pursued in order to meet these targets even as sales of electronic products with high emissions during the use phase rise again.

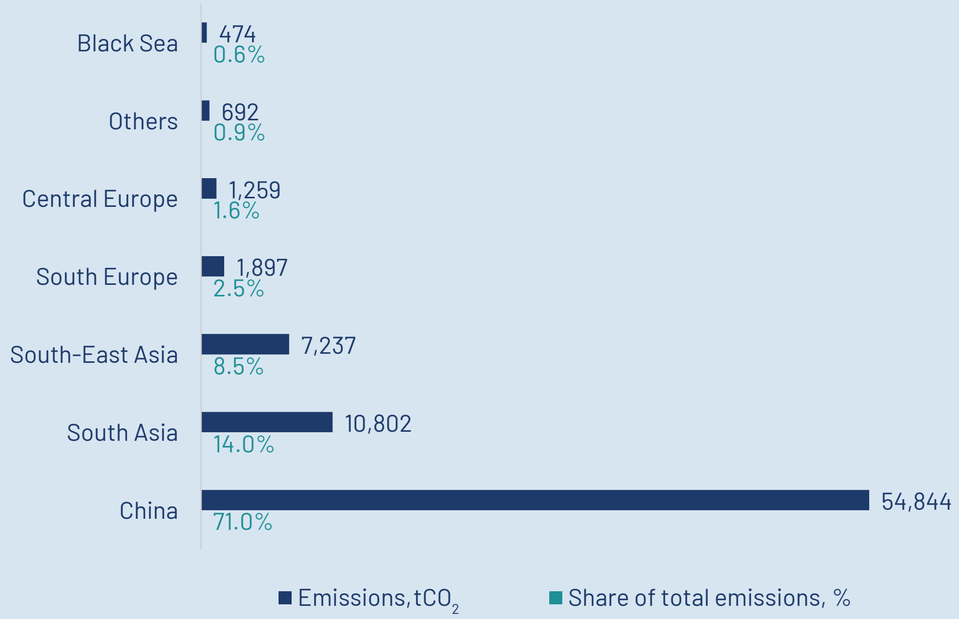


Scope 3.1 und 3.11 Emissions Development

Scope 3 Transport Emissions

In 2025, the transport of products resulted in 92,401 tCO_2, which corresponds to 5.7% of Scope 3 emissions. Transport emissions are categorised according to the GHG Protocol under Scope 3.4 (upstream transport directly commissioned by the Wünsche Group) and Scope 3.9 (downstream transport commissioned by our customers). Transport emissions were divided between Scope 3.4 and Scope 3.9 at 66.7% and 33.3%, respectively. Emissions from logistics increased by 9.7% compared with the previous year and rose significantly by 55.8% compared with the 2023 base year. This was mainly due to longer sea-freight distances, as the Suez Canal continued to be bypassed throughout 2025. However, the decrease in emissions from the use phase clearly outweighed the increase in emissions from the other categories, resulting in the overall reduction of 6.7% described on the previous page.

The goods we trade are mainly transported by container ships from Asia to Central Europe. As in previous years, 71% of emissions were generated by the transport of goods from China, followed by goods from South Asia, accounting for 14%, and Southeast Asia, accounting for 8.5%. The share of emissions generated by air freight increased compared with the previous year. However, it remained at a low level, accounting for 2.6% of total transport-related emissions, as products are transported by air only in exceptional cases and when there is a high degree of time pressure.



Freight Transport in 2025 in tCO_2

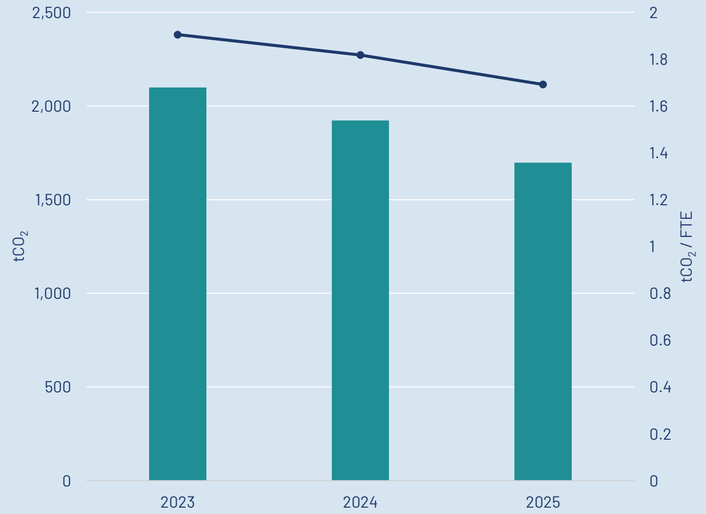
Scope 3
Emissions from Air Travel

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 air travel generates significant greenhouse gas emissions, particularly on medium- and long-haul flights. The CO_2 emissions caused by air travel by employees of the entire Wünsche Group amounted to 1,697.4 tCO_2 in the 2025 financial year. They have decreased by 11.7% compared to the previous year.

Emissions from air travel accounted for only 0.1% of the Wünsche Group's total emissions. However, they are part of the Scope 3 emissions that we can directly influence and exceed our total emissions generated by our own locations and company vehicles (Scope 1 and Scope 2).



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.

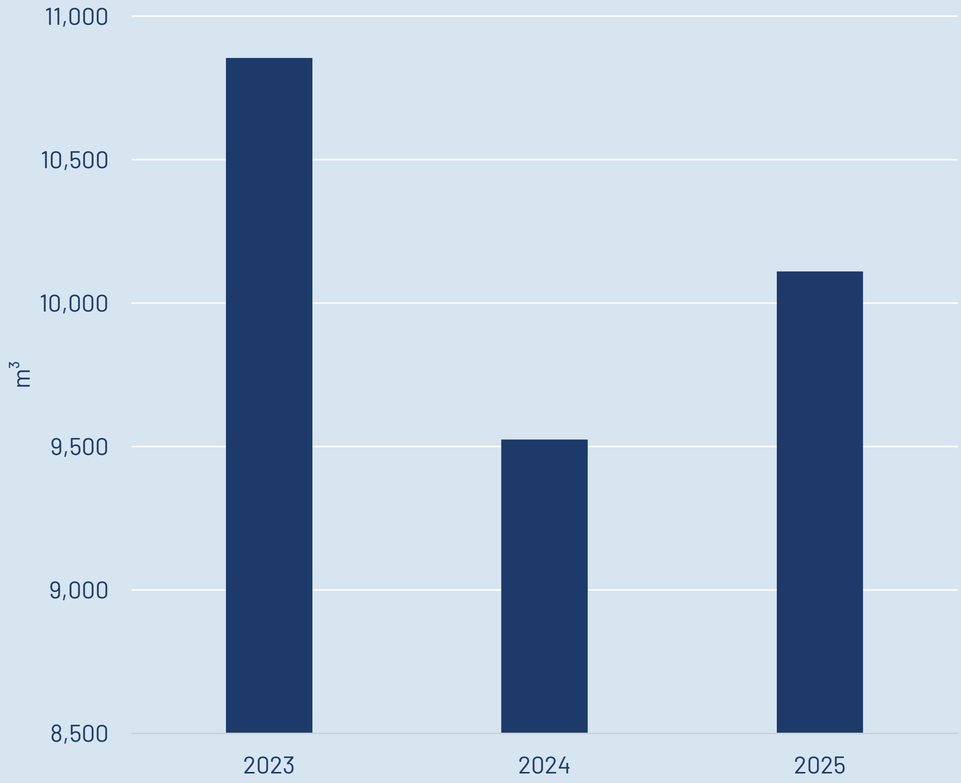
For long distances, however, it is hardly possible to replace the airplane with other means of transport. For short-distance travel, rail can be a lower-emission alternative to air travel. If you travel from Hamburg to Düsseldorf by train instead of by plane, the 158 kg of CO_2 that would be emitted during the flight can be largely avoided. 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 2025

Water Consumption

Water consumption at our office and warehouse locations is recorded as part of the annual environmental data collection. In the 2025 reporting year, it amounted to a total of 10,110 m^3, which was 6.2% higher than the previous year's figure. The previous year's figure was refined based on a service charge statement received subsequently and therefore differs from the figure published in the 2024 environmental data. Following an initial decrease in consumption in 2024, the upward trend observed in previous years resumed in 2025. The Wesseling location made a significant contribution to this development, with water consumption increasing by 47% compared with the previous year.

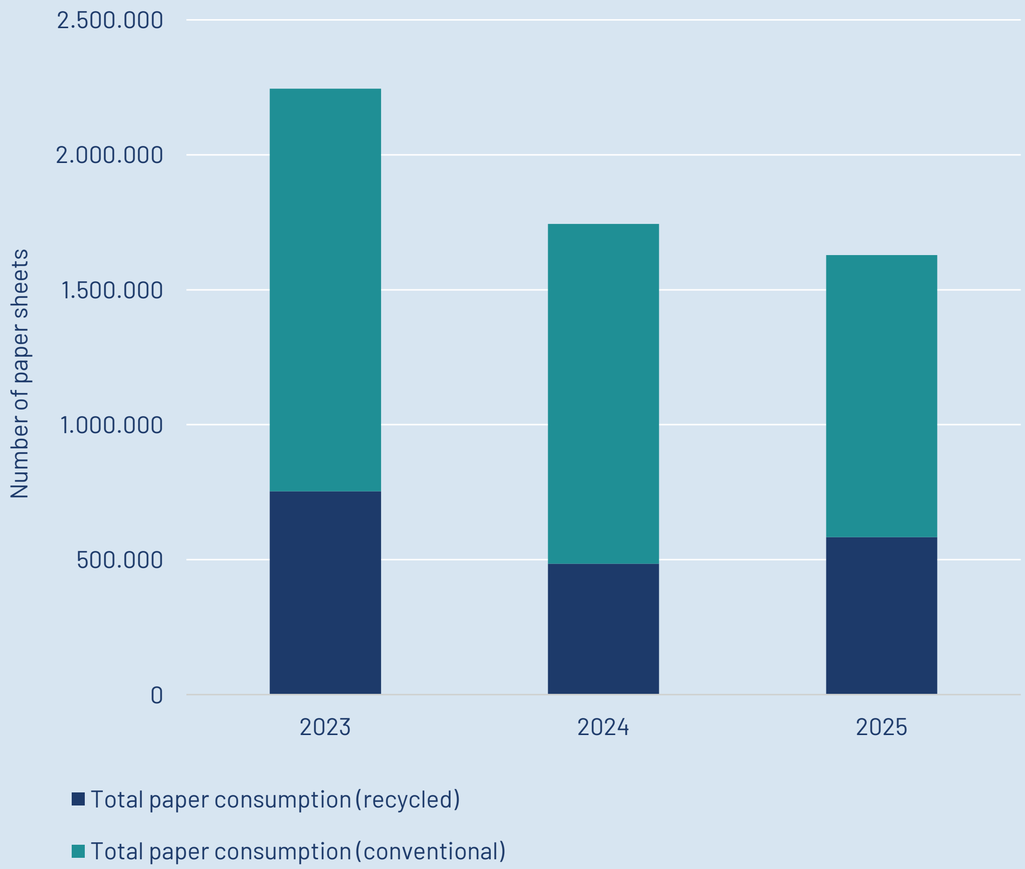
The water consumption of our office locations and some warehouse locations has certainly not the biggest impact we have on water resources as an international trading company. We assume that a significant portion of product-related water consumption occurs during the manufacturing of the products we sell. 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 decreased significantly again in the 2025 reporting year, amounting to 1.63 million sheets. Consumption was therefore reduced by 6.6% compared with 2024 and by as much as 27.4% compared with 2023. This development clearly reflects the ongoing digitalisation of our processes. In addition, the share of recycled paper used worldwide increased to 35.8% in 2025, significantly exceeding the previous year's figure of 27.8%.

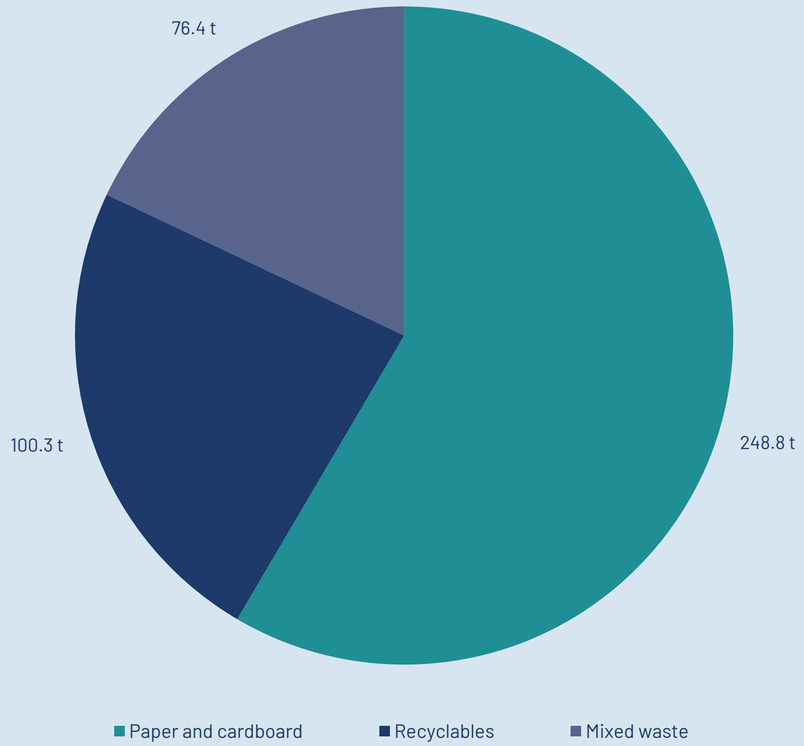


Office Paper Consumption Wünsche Group

Waste

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

In 2025, a total of 425.5 tonnes of waste was generated at all Wünsche Group locations worldwide. The waste consisted of 58% paper and cardboard, 24% recyclable materials and 18% mixed waste. This corresponded to total emissions of 4 tCO_2. Of this amount, approximately 2.8 tCO_2 resulted from the disposal of paper and cardboard, approximately 0.4 tCO_2 from the disposal of recyclable materials and 0.9 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
ECOs	Environment and Communication Officers
EF	Emission Factor
EnWG	Energy Industry Act (Energiewirtschaftsgesetz)
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HFCs	Fluorocarbons
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
NF_3	Nitrogen Trifluoride
PFC	Per- and Polyfluorinated Chemicals
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
REC	Renewable Energy Certificate
SF_6	Sulphur Hexafluoride
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative
tCO_2	metric tonnes CO_2
WSC	Wünsche Services

Impressum

Corporate Responsibility

Wünsche Services GmbH | A Company of Wünsche Group
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Note: The content of this report was prepared with the greatest care. However, we cannot assume any liability for the correctness, completeness and topicality of the contents


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