

Greenhouse gas emissions

Key figures 2025 | 26

TRIDONIC

Introduction

Net-Zero: sustainability target redefined

Reducing emissions in all areas is our goal, which we are pursuing under the name ‘Net-Zero’.

The efficient use of energy is a constant requirement in the lighting industry. Power consumption is a basic requirement for the function of our products. This is why we can look back on a long history of increasing the efficiency of our products and thus on a constant striving to reduce GHG emissions.

In the long term, we will reduce all direct and indirect emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) by 2050. On the way there, we are aiming for short-term milestones by 2030, which will be key to achieving the long-term target. The reductions already achieved are reported in the following tables.



GHG emissions

The emissions calculations for Scope 1, 2 and 3 are calculated using the GHGP standard with the following formular:

Scope 1 & 2

The necessary emission factors and the CO₂e emissions required for the calculation for Scope 1 and 2 are obtained from relevant sources depending on the location. The corresponding calculation methodology and the associated and used emission factor sources are listed in the table below. The goal is to always obtain a verifiable value and to document the evidence for this.

Tridonic’s market-based emissions include the following contractual instruments: EECS (European Energy Certificate System), GEC (Green Electricity Certificate), and Guarantee of Origin (GO).

Scope 3

Tridonic calculates on a total of ten Scope 3 categories. The relevant activity data is collected for this purpose. The factors required for the emissions calculation come from recognised sources. The corresponding calculation methodology and the associated and used sources of emission factors can be found in the table below.

The most important Scope 3 categories are 3.1 „Purchased Goods and Services and 3.11 „Use of sold Products.“ These two categories account for more than 95 % of Tridonic’s Scope 3 emissions. The emissions calculation for Category 1 under Scope 3 is divided into product-related (PR) and non-product-related (NPR) goods and

services. Product-related emissions are calculated based on the weights of the purchased product groups. To ensure consistency, emission factors are used from the same system that is used to prepare environmental product declarations. Currently, the calculations are based on secondary data. Emissions from non-product-related goods and services are calculated using the expenditure method. Each commodity group receives an emission factor based on the assigned SIC (Standard Industrial Classification). Increase 3.11 emissions mainly due to increased lifetime of LED modules that were sold in 2025/26

¹ Base year to assess the development of consumption

Greenhouse gas emissions in tCO ₂ e	Base year ¹⁺²	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions				
Scope 1 GHG gross emissions	683	599	650	836
% of Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions from regulated Emissions trading systems	-	N/A	0%	0%
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions				
Site-specific Scope 2 GHG gross emissions	7,067	6,652	6,481	6,130
Market-related Scope 2 GHG gross emissions	7,445	3,257	2,089	1,460
Significant Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions				
Total gross indirect Scope 3 GHG emissions	12,156,627	9,791,087	10,293,436	11,102,388
Scope 3.1 Purchased goods and services	132,101	162,033	212,718	183,074
Scope 3.11 Use of sold products	12,005,442	9,612,458	10,061,968	10,900,300
Total GHG emissions				
Total GHG emissions (side-specific)	12,164,377	9,798,337	10,300,548	11,109,354
Total GHG emissions (market-related)	12,164,755	9,794,942	10,296,156	11,104,684

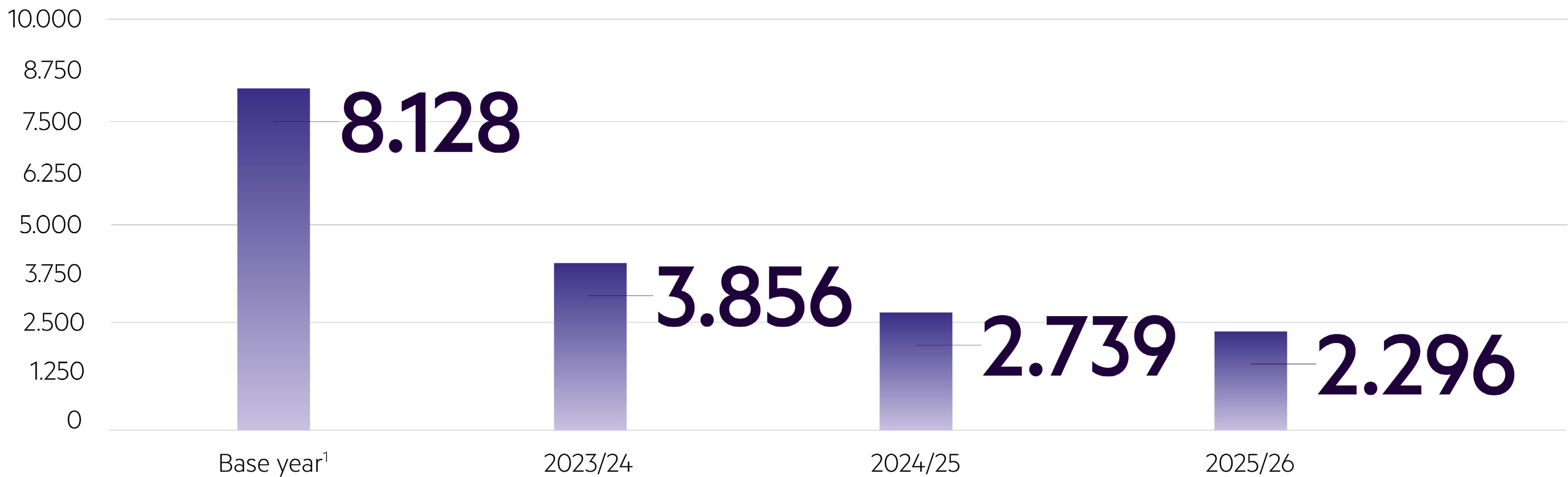
¹ base year for scope 1 and 2: 2020/2021

² base year for scope 3: 2022/2023

Ratio of Scope 1 and 2 emissions (CO₂e)

Scope 1 & 2

Emissions gross



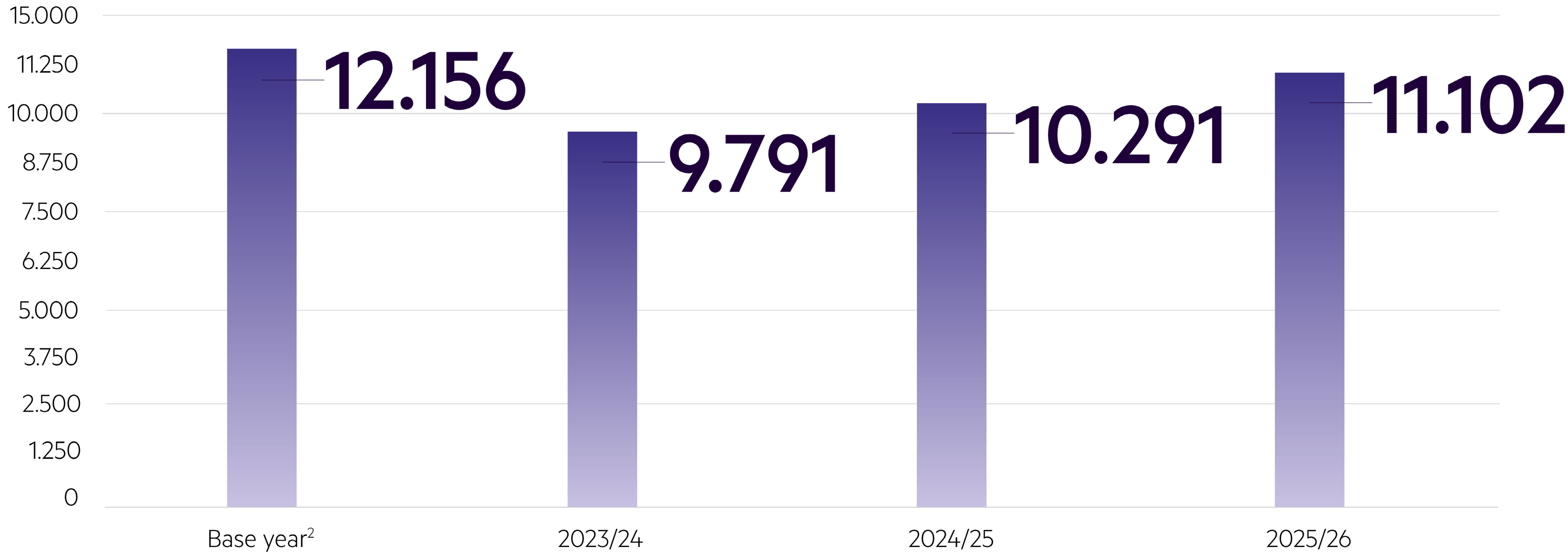
■ Scope 1 and 2 emissions in tonnes CO₂e

¹ base year - scope 1 and 2: 2020/21

Ratio of Scope 3 emissions (CO₂e)

Scope 3

Emissions gross



■ Scope 3 emissions in tonnes CO₂e

² base year - scope 3: 2022/23

Scope 1, 2 and 3 methodology

Scope category	Calculation methodology	Data source:
Scope 1	The calculation method is specified in the global Environmental Report: The energy used in MWh, which is entered by the respective locations, is multiplied by the emission factor tCO_{2e}/MWh, which is defined globally. With regard to the vehicle fleet, the litres of fuel used by company vehicles are essentially recorded and converted into MWh using the respective calorific value of the fuel. The energy for electric vehicles is available directly as kWh. The same multiplication is then carried out with the respective emission factor of the energy sources, which has been defined globally.	Ecoinvent. UBA
Scope 2 Market-based	The calculation method is specified in the global Environmental Report: The energy used in MWh (quantity-based), which is entered by the respective locations, is multiplied by the emission factor tCO_{2e}/MWh, which is defined globally.	Ecoinvent. UBA
Scope 2 Location-based	The calculation method is specified in the global Environmental Report: The energy used in MWh (quantity-based), which is entered by the respective locations, is multiplied by the emission factor tCO_{2e}/MWh, which is defined globally.	Ecoinvent.
Scope 3.1	The emissions calculation for Category 1 under Scope 3 is divided into product-related (PR) and non-product-related (NPR) goods and services. Product-related emissions are calculated based on the weights of the purchased product groups. To ensure consistency, the emission factors of the same system are used that is also used to calculate environmental product declarations. Currently, the calculations are based on secondary data. Emissions from non-product-related goods and services are calculated using the expenditure method. Each commodity group receives an emission factor based on the assigned SIC (Standard Industrial Classification). For Scope 3.1 NPR, the precision of the emissions calculation has been significantly increased by now calculating according to individual product groups. This enables a more precise recording of the respective emissions and identification of hotspots. In addition, double counting is avoided by excluding data that is already included in other scopes.	Sphera, CaDI
Scope 3.11	As part of the 2024/2025 sustainability reporting, the calculation of Scope Category 3.11 was adjusted. A switch to country-specific energy mixes was made in order to more accurately reflect actual emissions. In addition, the energy consumption over the entire lifespan of the sold products are calculated in the respective application. This contributes to a more realistic assessment of environmental impacts.	Ecoinvent.

Sustainability report
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95 %

recycling rate in our
production plants

74 %

share of renewable energy

5,832

tonnes CO₂e emissions saved
from Scope 1 & 2 in relation to
the base year

22 %

less energy consumed
compared to the base year

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