



Public progress report and action plan 2020-2023

Willy Naessens Group (Koutermolen)

1 January 2020 to 31 December 2023

Wim Moerman

2024-09-09

Table of contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1. The challenge of climate change	3
2. Emissions inventory	5
2.1. General	5
2.2. Basic information	5
2.2.1. Description of the organisation	5
2.2.2. Structure of the organisation	6
2.2.3. Base year	7
2.2.4. Reference period	8
2.2.5. Verification	8
2.3. Cuts	8
2.3.1. Organisational boundaries	8
2.3.2. Organisational change	10
2.3.3. Projects awarded a CO2e prize	11
2.4. Calculation methodology	11
2.4.1. Scopes	11
2.4.2. Calculation methodology and current emissions factors	11
2.4.3. Exclusions	12
2.4.4. Biogenic CO2e emissions and CO2 elimination	12
2.4.5. Data sources and uncertainties	12
3. CO2e emissions	14
3.1. CO2e footprint : absolute figures	14
3.2. CO2e emissions : trends and interpretation	14
3.3. CO2e emissions : targets and results	16
3.4. CO2e emissions by category	19
3.4.1. Commercial vehicles	20
3.4.2. Equipment	22
3.4.3. Heating	23
3.5. CO2e emissions by scope of application	25
3.6. CO2e emissions by department	
4. Action plan	32
4.1. Measures	32
4.1.1. Brainstorming	32
4.1.2. Definition of priorities	32
4.1.3. General	32
4.1.4. Measures – Energy and CO2e reduction	33
4.1.5. Measures - Overview	33
4.1.6. Measures - Detail	33
4.2. Targets	34
4.2.1. Benchmarking	34
4.2.2. Clean target	35

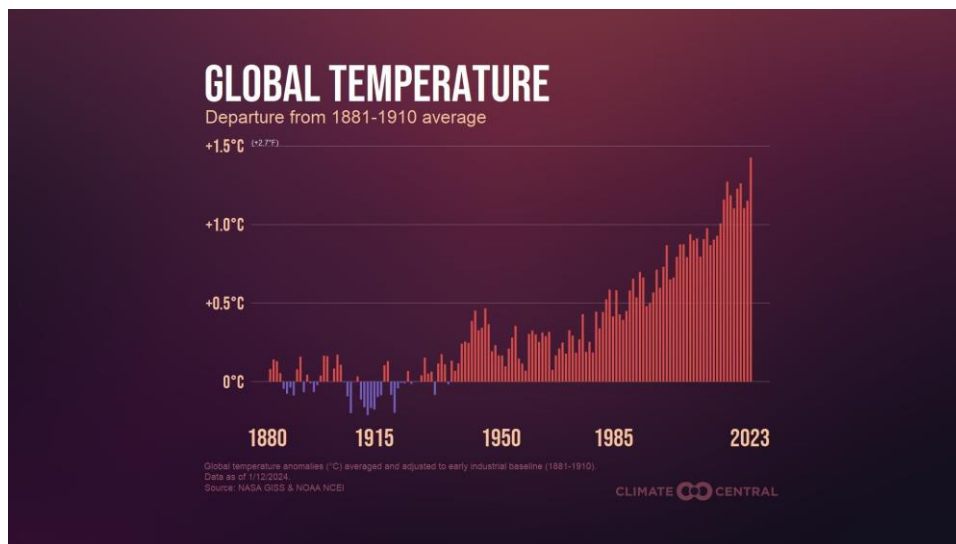
1. Introduction

1.1. The challenge of climate change

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing countries, governments, businesses and citizens over the coming decades. Emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases from human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels, are having an impact on the climate. The consequences range from agriculture and food security to rising sea levels, accelerated erosion in coastal areas, increased intensity of natural disasters, extinction of species and the spread of vector-borne diseases. These effects will be felt not only at global level, but also at local level (IPCC 2013).

Scientific research and knowledge about climate change have advanced considerably and have confirmed that the current warming of the climate can be linked to human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels. Global warming is already having measurable effects, and these effects seem to be becoming increasingly evident, at an accelerating rate.

Average annual global temperatures are showing a strong upward trend, with the last ten years also being the ten warmest on record. (*Climate Central*).



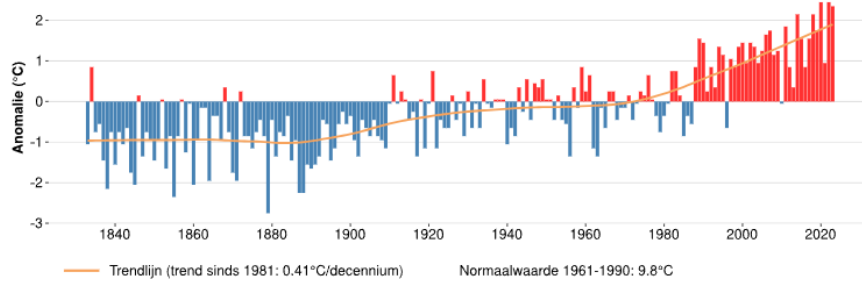
Not only are temperatures rising, but extreme weather events are also becoming more likely. Ocean warming, for example, is increasing the number and intensity of hurricanes.

Climate change is already making itself felt in Belgium. The graph below shows how temperatures have risen in recent years. (KMI, 2024)



Jaarlijkse gemiddelde temperatuur te Brussel - Ukkel van 1833 tot 2023

Afwijking van de jaarlijkse gemiddelde waarden vergeleken met de referentie periode 1961-1990



2. Emissions inventory

2.1. General

This report has been produced based on the CO2 Performance Ladder guidelines in accordance with Manual 3.1 as published in July 2020 by SKAO. The emissions inventory has been prepared in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019. The list below shows the necessary elements, as well as the chapter of this emissions inventory in which the relevant subject is addressed.

- a. Description of the organisation (see section 2.2)
- b. Person responsible for the report (see cover page)
- c. Reporting period (see section 2.2.4)
- d. Organisational boundaries (see section 2.3.1)
- e. Reporting limits and criteria for defining significant emissions (see section 2.3)
- f. Direct CO2e emissions (see section 3)
- g. Biogenic CO2e emissions (see section 2.4.4)
- h. Direct CO2e elimination (see section 2.4.4)
- i. Exclusions from quantification (see section 2.4.3)
- j. Indirect emissions by category (see section 2.4.2)
- k. Base year (see section 2.2.3)
 - l. Base year adjustments or recalculations (see section 2.4)
- m. Calculation method (see section 2.4)
 - n. Adjustments to the calculation method (see section 2.4)
 - o. Remoteness factors (see section 2.4.4)
 - p. Uncertainties concerning emissions and absorption (see section 2.4.5)
 - q. Uncertainty of result (see section 2.4.5)
- r. Reference to ISO 14064-1 :2019 (see section 2.1)
- s. Reference to verification (see section 2.2.5)
- t. Emission factors and sources used (see section 2.4.2)

2.2. Basic data

2.2.1. Description of the organisation

The Willy Naessens Group's first and most important activity is construction. The Willy Naessens Group specialises mainly in the design, manufacture and construction of prefabricated concrete structures. The group has grown strongly over the years. This has included both construction-related activities and activities in the food industry (mainly distribution, but also the preparation of ready-made meals). The Willy Naessens Group attaches great importance to diversification..

Vertical integration is also a key strategy for the Willy Naessens Group. The group has its own foundation teams (and even some of its own piling machines). The design (structural and technical engineering), production, transport and assembly of the buildings are, as far as possible, carried out in-house. The group also includes companies that carry out roofing, aluminium joinery and glass installation work. Pool-related activities also include in-house design and installation, as well as (online) sales of accessories, maintenance products,....

From an organisational point of view, the Willy Naessens Group can be divided into five different divisions, each with its own family office. These divisions are presented below.

- Concrete

This department includes the various production plants where the concrete elements are prefabricated.

- Build

This division includes all the contracting companies in the Willy Naessens Group. It also includes the companies that handle transport for construction sites.

- Pools

It contains the various swimming pool companies.

- Invest

This department includes a number of property investments and other holdings.

- Food

This division includes companies active in the distribution of food products and the preparation of ready-made meals.

The inventory of CO2 data as part of the CO2 performance scale (and CSRD reporting) has initially been launched for the Concrete, Construction and Swimming Pools divisions, but will be extended to the Swimming Pools and Investment divisions from 2024.

As well as data from the Willy Naessens Group, data from the LCV Group will also be tracked from 2023. This group specialises in the construction and development of commercial buildings.

2.2.2. Structure of the organisation

The list below shows the structure of the Willy Naessens Group.

Name	Consolidation rate
Willy Naessens Group (Koutermolen)	
Build	100%
D-Glas	100%
Gosseye n.v.	100%
M-construct	100%
Mutec	100%
Non-recruitment	100%
Recruitment	100%
Smeetrans	100%
Snoeck Gebroeders	100%
Transport Groeninghe	100%
Trans Winaton	100%
Transwinaton France	100%
Transwinaton NL	100%
Willy Naessens France Nord	100%
Willy Naessens General Contractor	100%
Willy Naessens Industrial Buildings	100%
Non-recruitment	100%
Recruitment	100%
Willy Naessens Netherlands	100%
WN Denmark	100%
WN Luxembourg	100%

Name	Consolidation rate
Concrete	100%
Structural	100%
Alpreco	100%
Altaan	100%
Concreton	100%
FB Groupe	100%
Intershipping	100%
Megaton	100%
Actim NV	100%
Structo	100%
Walls	100%
Seveton	100%
Beltap NV	100%
Tripan	100%
Willy Naessens Construct	100%
Food	100%
Blancke	100%
Blancke production	100%
Fresh Food Group NV	100%
Franky NV	100%
Transfra nv	100%
Upco NV	100%
Upfresh NV	100%
Uplog NV	100%
Uprestate NV	100%
Louis Van Baelen	100%
Marblo	100%
Meat Atelier	100%
Inactive	100%
Subsidiaries	100%
Cyanos	100%
Olympic Fire	100%
Willy Naessens Wallonia	100%
Invest	100%
Immo Van Baelen	100%
Pools	100%
Filterco	100%
Pool Conception NV	100%

2.2.3. Reference year

The year 2020 has been chosen as the reference year for the CO2 emissions inventory.

2.2.4. Reference period

1 January 2020 to 31 December 2023

2.2.5. Verification

The CO2 emissions inventory for the calendar years 2020 to 2022 has been verified by the accredited body KIWA. Kiwa has also carried out company visits as part of the certification of the level 3 CO2 performance scale.

For emissions from calendar year 2023 onwards, monitoring will be carried out by Vinçotte (part of the Kiwa group).

2.3. Boundaries

2.3.1. Organisational boundaries

The entire organisation was taken into account using the GHG protocol method, starting with the highest level of the organisation.

Name	Description	Consolidation rate
Willy Naessens Group (Koutermolen)		
Legal entity		
Build		100%
Legal entity		
D-Glas		100%
Legal entity		
Gosseye n.v.		100%
Department		
M-construct		100%
Department		
Mutec		100%
Legal entity		
Non-recrutement		100%
Department		
Recrutement		100%
Department		
Smeetrans		100%
Legal entity		
Snoeck Gebroeders		100%
Legal entity		
Transport Groeninghe		100%
Legal entity		
Trans Winaton		100%
Legal entity		
Transwinaton France		100%
Legal entity		
Transwinaton NL		100%
Department		
Willy Naessens France Nord		100%
Legal entity		

Name	Description	Consolidation rate
Willy Naessens General Contractor Legal entity		100%
Willy Naessens Industrial Buildings Legal entity		100%
Non-recruitment Department		100%
Recruitment Department		100%
Willy Naessens Netherlands Legal entity		100%
WN Denmark Legal entity		100%
WN Luxembourg Legal entity		100%
Concrete Legal entity		100%
Structural Group		100%
Alpreco Legal entity		100%
Altaan Legal entity		100%
Concreton Legal entity		100%
FB Groupe Legal entity		100%
Intershipping Legal entity		100%
Megaton Legal entity		100%
Actim NV Legal entity		100%
Structo Legal entity		100%
Walls Department		100%
Seveton Legal entity		100%
Beltap NV Department		100%
Tripan Legal entity		100%
Willy Naessens Construct Legal entity		100%
Food Legal entity		100%

Name	Description	Consolidation rate
Blancke Legal entity		100%
Blancke production Legal entity		100%
Fresh Food Group NV Legal entity		100%
Franky NV Legal entity		100%
Transfra nv Legal entity		100%
Upco NV Legal entity		100%
Upfresh NV Legal entity		100%
Uplog NV Legal entity		100%
Uprestate NV Legal entity		100%
Louis Van Baelen Legal entity		100%
Marblo Legal entity		100%
Meat Atelier Legal entity		100%
Inactive Group		100%
Subsidiaries Group		100%
Cyanos Legal entity		100%
Olympic Fire Bureau		100%
Willy Naessens Wallonia Legal entity		100%
Invest Legal entity		100%
Immo Van Baelen Bureau		100%
Pools Legal entity		100%
Filterco Legal entity		100%
Pool Conception NV Legal entity		100%

2.3.2. Organisational changes

As already mentioned, the Willy Naessens Group is growing steadily. This growth is being achieved both organically and through acquisitions.

In 2022, FB Groupe (a manufacturer of safes in Luxembourg) was acquired. This report therefore includes data on this company for the first time.

In relation to the year 2022, this report also chooses to include data for the Food and Invest department.

2.3.3. Projects awarded a CO2e prize

To date, no project has benefited from the CO2 performance scale.

The Willy Naessens Group is experiencing a sharp increase in demand from customers of construction-related companies for more information on sustainability. The data collected as part of the CO2 performance scale and the actions taken to reduce the Group's CO2e emissions are attracting many positive reactions.

In addition, the data collected as part of the CO2 performance scale can easily be used to establish life cycle analyses (LCA) of our products. The LCAs that we carry out internally for our products and which lead to a reduction in the carbon footprint of our products are also very well received. In this way, the Willy Naessens Group is already taking into account the sustainability of the products it buys for its own activities.

2.4. Calculation methodology

2.4.1. Scopes

Carbon accounting refers to three different types of emission source, also known as scopes. The first scope covers direct emissions within the company or linked to the company itself. The second scope includes emissions from electricity, purchased heat or steam, which are not produced on site but are directly related to the consumption of electricity or heat. The third scope includes all other emissions that do not fall within scope 1 or 2 (= upstream and downstream emissions).

In accordance with the rules of the CO2 performance scale (Handbook 3.1), the following emissions have been mapped for Willy Naessens' CO2e footprint:

1. Scope 1 emissions: combustion of fossil fuels (commercial vehicles, etc.)
2. Scope 2 emissions: electricity consumption
3. Scope 3 emissions: business travel only

2.4.2. Calculation methodology and current emission factors

This periodic report has been drawn up on the basis of the rules of the CO2 performance scale in accordance with Manual 3.1 as published in August 2021 by the SKAO.

The emission factors were determined on the basis of the CO2emissiefactoren.nl website. Where applicable, emission factors specific to Belgium have been used.

An additional requirement of the CO2 performance scale is that well-to-wheel (WTW) emission factors must be used to calculate CO2e emissions. This includes CO2e emitted during the extraction and production of fuel (Well-to-Tank, WTT) (actual indirect emissions belonging to scope 3 under the GHG protocol). In this report, in accordance with this requirement, all calculations have been made using WTT emission factors. No separate report is provided for WTT emissions upstream of the fuels used.

The emission factors used are shown in the table below:

Emission source	Unit	Emission factor				Source
------------------------	-------------	------------------------	--	--	--	---------------

		(gCO2e/ unit)				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	
Petrol	litre	2784	2784	2821	2821	www.CO2emissiefactoren.nl
Diesel (B7, Blend)	litre	3262	3262	3262	3256	www.CO2emissiefactoren.nl
Fuel oil	litre	3300	3300	3300	3300	www.co2emissiefactoren.be
Natural gas	kWh	212	212	212	212	Fluxys & Bilan Carbone
Propane	litre	1725	1725	1725	1725	www.CO2emissiefactoren.nl
Propane	kg	3397	3397	3397	3397	www.CO2emissiefactoren.nl
Grey electricity Belgium	kWh	215	195	195	195	www.CO2emissiefactoren.be
Grey electricity France	kWh	51.28	66.17	52.13	133.46	AIB
Grey electricity Netherlands	kWh	556	556	523	456	www.CO2emissiefactoren.nl
Green electricity BE	kWh	24	20	11	8	www.CO2emissiefactoren.be
Grey electricity LUX	kWh	451,24	1,91	215	215	ENOVOS invoice
Green electricity clean solar panels	kWh	0	0	0	0	www.CO2emissiefactoren.be
Short flights (business) <1500 km	km	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	Bilan Carbone 7.6
Short flights (economy) <1500 km	km	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	Bilan Carbone 7.6
Long flights (business) >1500 km	km	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	Bilan Carbone 7.6
Long flights (economy) >1500 km	km	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	Bilan Carbone 7.6

2.4.3. Exclusions

As mentioned above, all the companies in the Koutermolen family holding are included. These are the Build, Concrete, Pools, Invest and Food divisions.

2.4.4. Biogenic CO2e emissions and CO2e elimination

Biogenic CO2 emissions are not included in this emissions inventory as they are not relevant.

The elimination of CO2 is not mentioned either, as it is not applicable. No CO2 emissions are captured and there is currently no compensation through the planting of forests.

2.4.5. Data sources and uncertainties

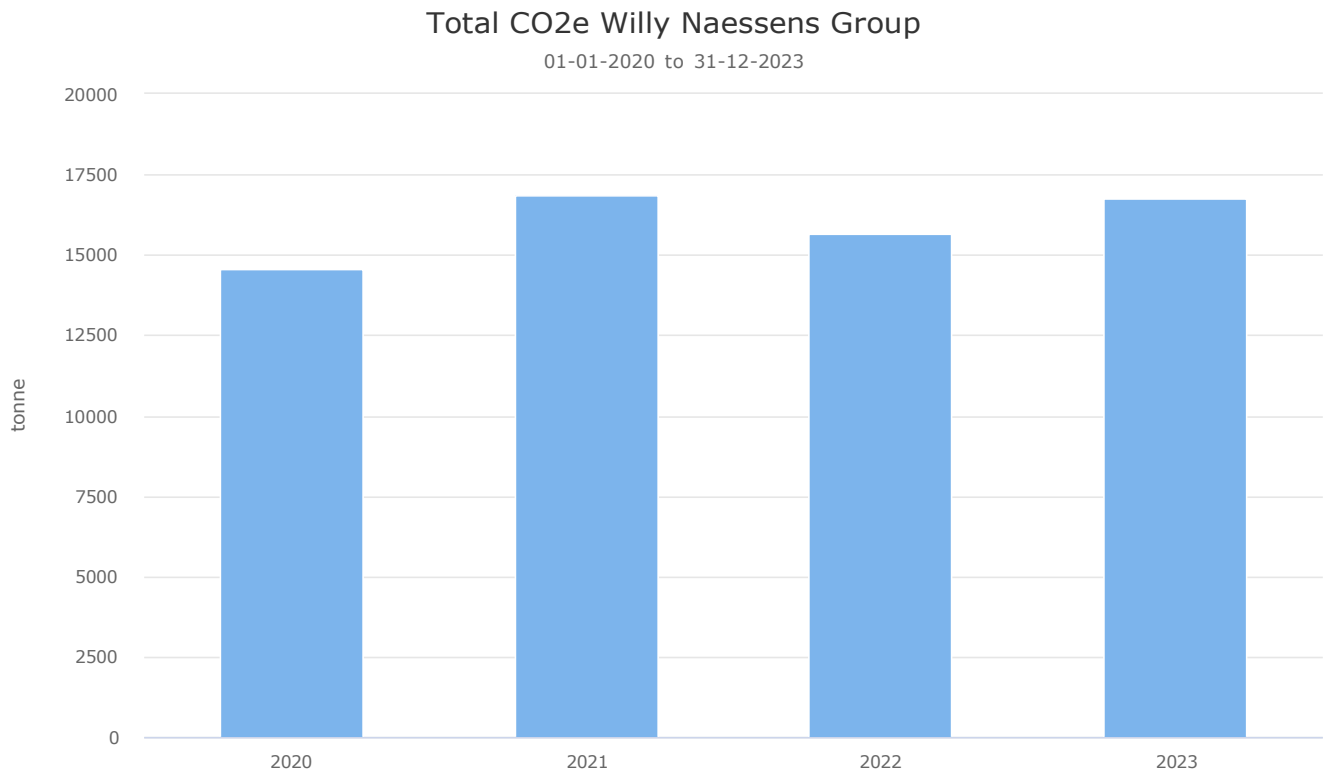
The collection of consumption data is based mainly on invoices, deliveries and consumption. The data collected within the Group is the result of a detailed analysis of payment information and specific metering data, which makes it possible to achieve a higher degree of accuracy.

With regard to uncertainty about the data used, a high degree of certainty is assumed because invoices and similar documents are mainly used. The uncertainty is estimated at around 5%. In addition, there is also uncertainty about the emission factors used. In this case, it is estimated that there is an uncertainty of around 5 to 10% in the emission factor.

3. CO2e emissions

3.1. CO2e footprint: absolute figures

The graph below shows the carbon footprint of the Willy Naessens Group as a whole.



Total CO2e Willy Naessens Group (tonne)	2020	2021	2022	2023
CO2e	14.587	16.835	15.651	16.754

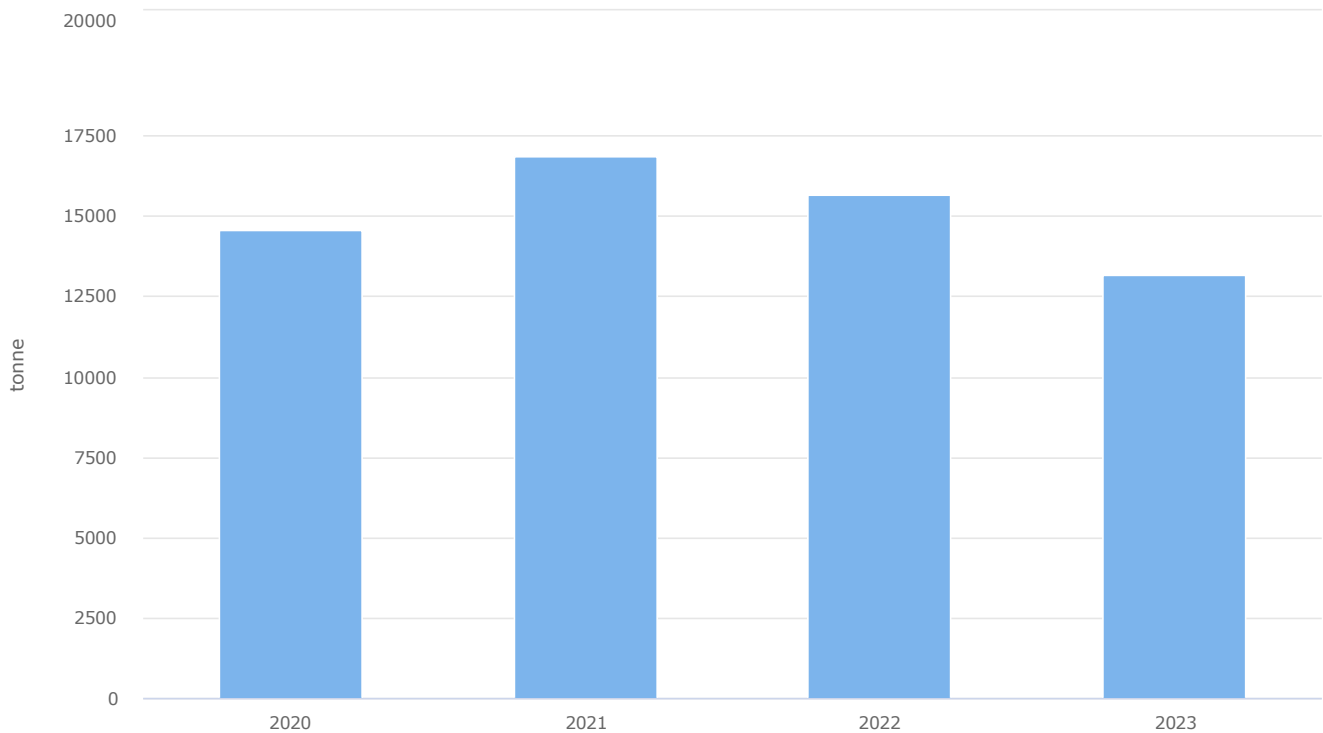
We note that emissions in 2023, after a fall in 2022, are again almost identical to those in 2021. Total emissions are 14.9% higher than in the base year 2020. This is largely due to the addition of the Food Division and FB Group under the Concrete Division in the 2023 data.

3.2. CO2e emissions: trends and interpretation

For a better understanding of the evolution of CO2e emissions, the graph below shows the emissions of the Willy Naessens Build, Concrete and Pools Group divisions (excluding FB Group) for which data is available for the entire 2020-2023 period.

Total CO2e Build-Concrete-Pools (Excl. FB Group)

01-01-2020 to 31-12-2023



Total CO2e Build-Concrete-Pools (Excl. FB Group) (tonne)	2020	2021	2022	2023
CO2e	14.587	16.835	15.651	13.180

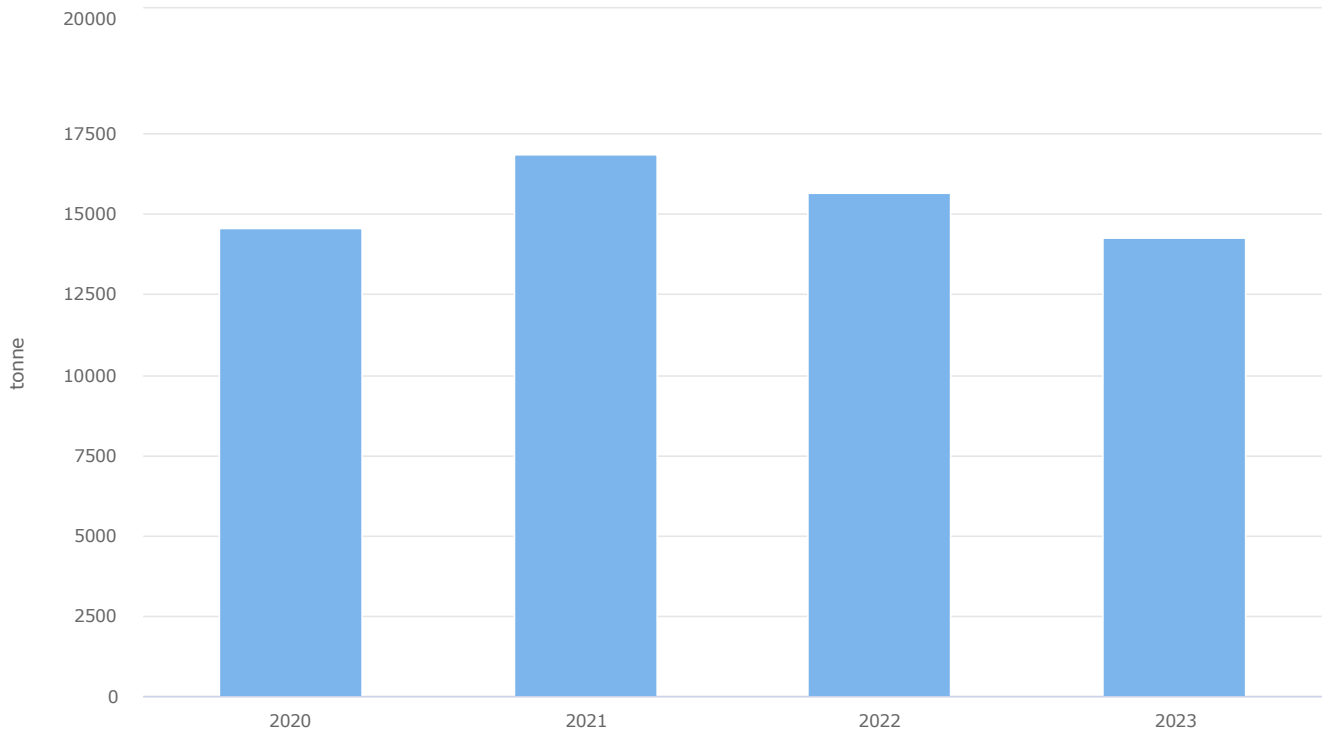
The graph above shows a clear reduction in CO2e emissions of 15.8% in 2023 compared with 2022. Compared with 2020, emissions have fallen by 9.6%. The ambition set for these departments in 2020 was a reduction of 2.5% per year compared with 2020. Consequently, the actual reduction for these companies is 2.1% higher than the ambition set.

In fact, the preservation is even greater because the above graph completely ignores the fact that the companies in these departments have grown significantly over the period 2020-2023. Among others, Concreton has expanded with an 8,000 m² reinforcement workshop and a 10,000 m² automated joinery workshop has been built at Willy Naessens Industrial Buildings.

As the Willy Naessens Group continues to grow, it is difficult to get an overview of the Group's sustainability performance by simply reporting absolute emissions figures. This is evident in the graph below where FB Group data has been added and which shows that emissions for Build, Concrete and Pools combined were only 2.3% lower in 2023 than in 2020.

Total CO2e Build-Concrete-Pools (incl. FB Group)

01-01-2020 to 31-12-2023



Total CO2e Build-Concrete-Pools (incl. FB Group) (tonne)	2020	2021	2022	2023
CO2e	14.587	16.835	15.651	14.257

3.3. CO2e emissions: targets and results

To quantify the impact of sustainability efforts despite the Group's growth, it is proposed to relate the data to the sales of the various companies. However, to take account of price increases, this sales figure will be adjusted by an index. Indeed, without this indexation, a simple price increase would lead to a better CO2e/sales value.

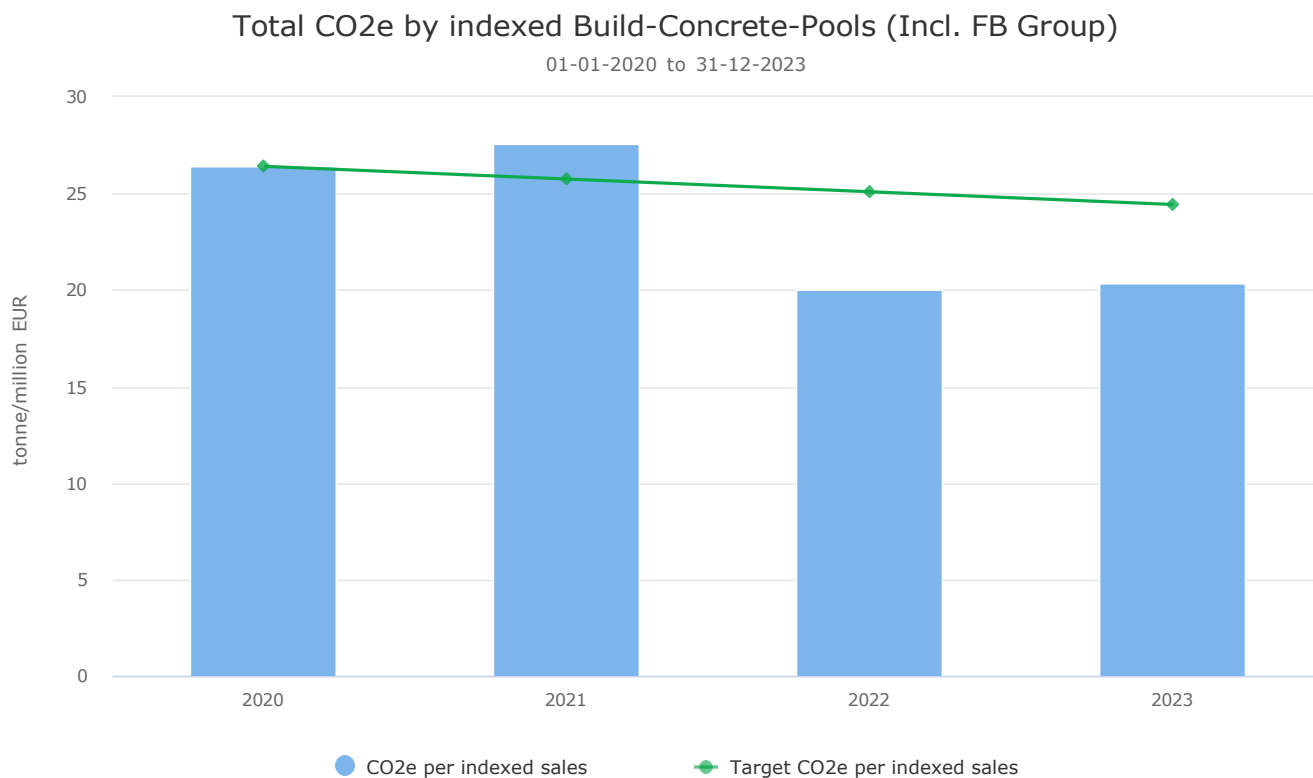
It was decided to adjust sales figures using the consumer index for Belgium, given that most of our activities are carried out in Belgium. In addition, prices in neighbouring countries where we operate follow a similar trend. In order to obtain a correct reflection when adding companies to the CO2e emissions monitoring, 2020 is taken as the reference year for all companies in order to correct turnover. Therefore, even for companies whose data is included for the first time in 2023, the turnover is converted to 2020 using this index. Thus, 2020 remains the reference year for all companies included in this report.

The following index values were used:

Year	Index
2020	100.00 %
2021	102.44 %
2022	112.26 %
2023	116.89 %

In 2020, a target of a 2.5% reduction in absolute emissions has been set. To take account of acquisitions and organic growth, this ambition will in future be formulated as an annual reduction of 2.5% in CO2e emissions per indexed sales figure.

Since construction-related businesses are already included from 2020, the results of these businesses are taken into account first.



Total CO2e by indexed Build-Concrete-Pools (Incl. FB Group) (tonnes/million EUR)	2020	2021	2022	2023
CO2e per indexed sales	26,41	27,63	20,05	20,38
CO2e target by indexed sales	26,41	25,75	25,09	24,43

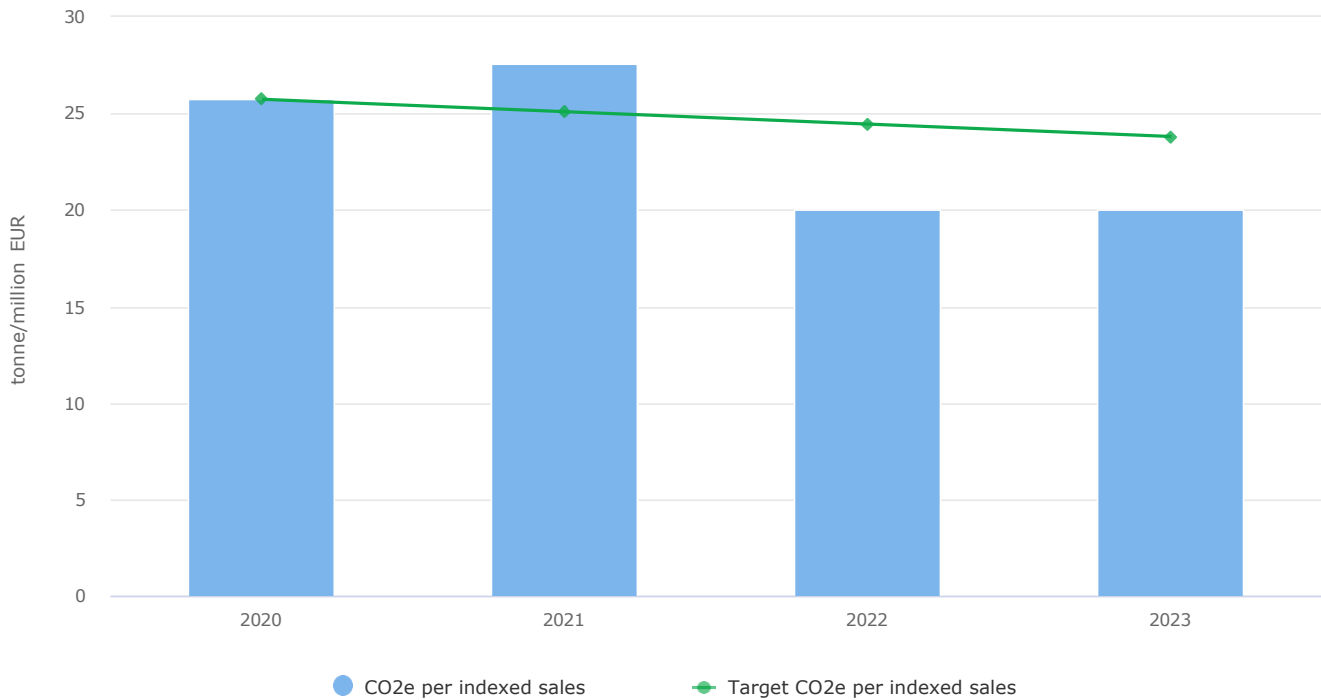
Since 2020, we have seen a significant reduction in CO2e emissions per indexed turnover for construction-related companies. In 2023, this reduction is 23% compared with the 2020 reference year.

We note that the target of 2.5% CO2e emissions per indexed sales figure has been more than achieved.

Below are the total CO2e emissions per indexed turnover of all the companies in the Willy Naessens Group.

Total CO2e by indexed sales of the Willy Naessens Group

01-01-2020 to 31-12-2023



Total CO2e by indexed sales of the Willy Naessens Group (tonne/million EUR)	2020	2021	2022	2023
CO2e per indexed sales	25,73	27,57	20,05	19,99
Target CO2e per indexed sales	25,73	25,09	24,45	23,80

As in the case of construction-related companies, there will be an almost identical reduction of 22% in CO2e emissions per index-linked sales in 2023 for all companies combined, compared with 2020. The target reduction of 2.5% in CO2e emissions per indexed sales (i.e. a reduction of 7.5% in 2023) has therefore been more than achieved.

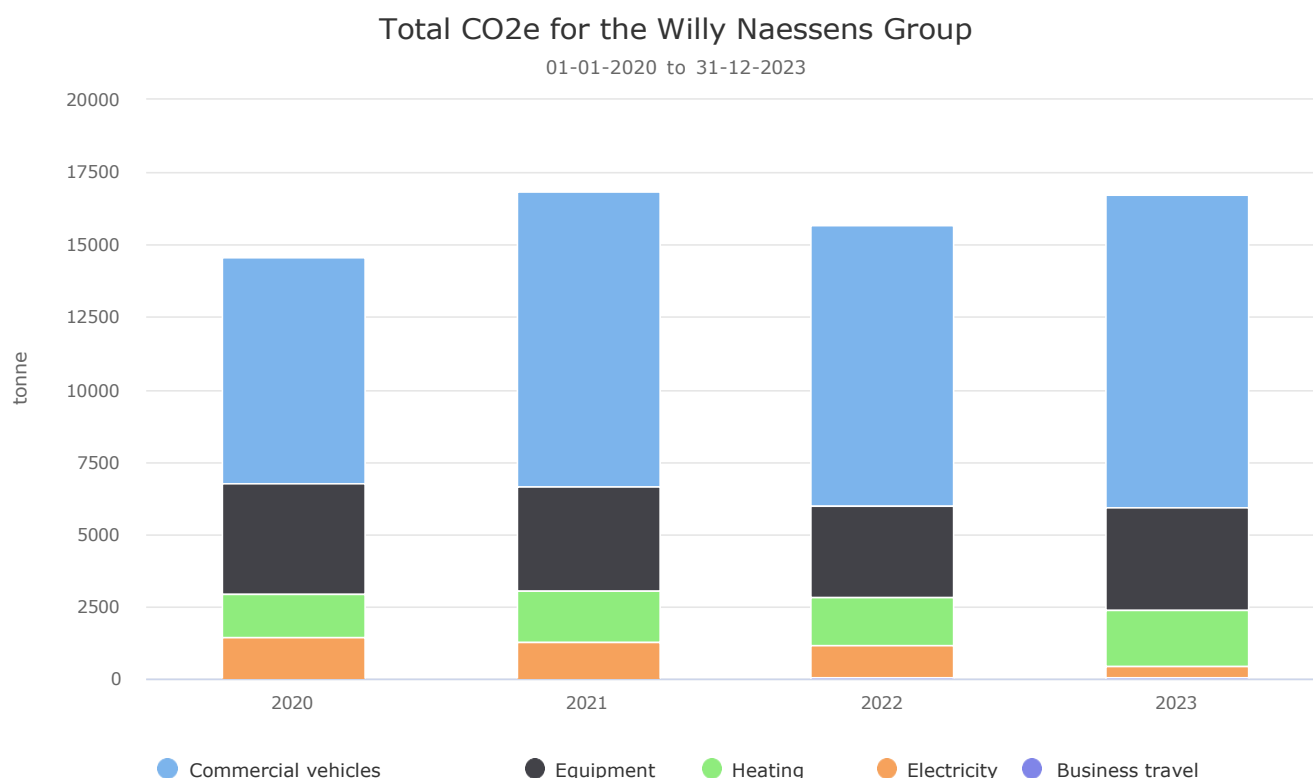
The remainder of this report presents a more in-depth analysis of CO2e emissions by category and by field of application.

CO₂e emissions by category

The graph below shows the Willy Naessens Group's carbon footprint by category.

The following categories can be distinguished:

1. **Commercial vehicles:** these are emissions from commercial vehicles (cars and lorries), calculated on the basis of the amount of fuel consumed.
2. **Equipment:** this refers to the equipment (machinery) used on the various sites (construction sites or production sites). Fuel is used to operate this equipment. The emissions linked to this item are calculated on the basis of the quantity of fuel consumed.
3. **Heating:** these are emissions linked to the production of heat by burning fossil fuels (oil, diesel or natural gas) CO₂e emissions are calculated on the basis of fuel consumed (litres or kWh)
4. **Electricity:** these are emissions linked to electricity consumption. CO₂e emissions are calculated on the basis of the quantities consumed (kWh) and the origin of the electricity.
5. **Air travel:** these are emissions linked to business travel. These emissions are calculated on the basis of kilometres travelled.



Total CO ₂ e for the Willy Naessens Group (tonne)	2020	2021	2022	2023
Commercial vehicles	7.826	10.180	9.682	10.834
Equipment	3.820	3.626	3.170	3.521
Heating	1.510	1.776	1.629	1.932
Electricity	1.417	1.253	1.128	421
Business travel	14		43	45
Total	14.587	16.835	15.651	16.754

In 2023, the breakdown of CO2e emissions between categories is as follows:

1. **Commercial vehicles: 64 %**
2. **Equipment: 20 %**
3. **Heating: 12 %**
4. **Electricity: 4 %**
5. **Business travel: <1%**

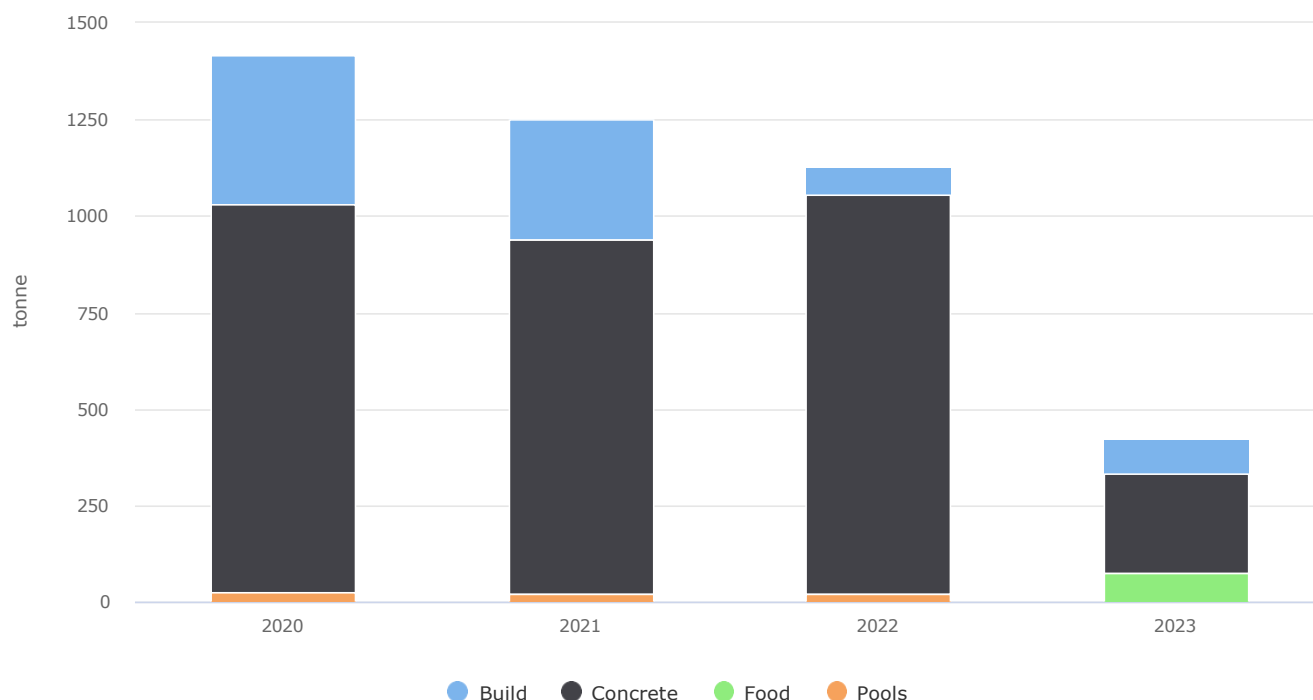
3.3.1. Electricity

We can see that the proportion of emissions due to electricity has fallen sharply: by more than 70% compared to 2020. And this despite the Group's growth. This can be explained by the maximum switch to green electricity. Instead of gradually switching to green electricity, this measure has been accelerated in as many Willy Naessens Group companies as possible.

In addition, in-house production using solar panels has been further developed.

CO2e from the electricity produced by the Willy Naessens Group

01-01-2020 to 31-12-2023



CO2e from the electricity produced by the Willy Naessens Group (tonne)	2020	2021	2022	2023
Build	386	312	71	90
Concrete	1.006	920	1.036	254
Food				76
Pools	25	21	21	0
Total	1.417	1.253	1.128	421

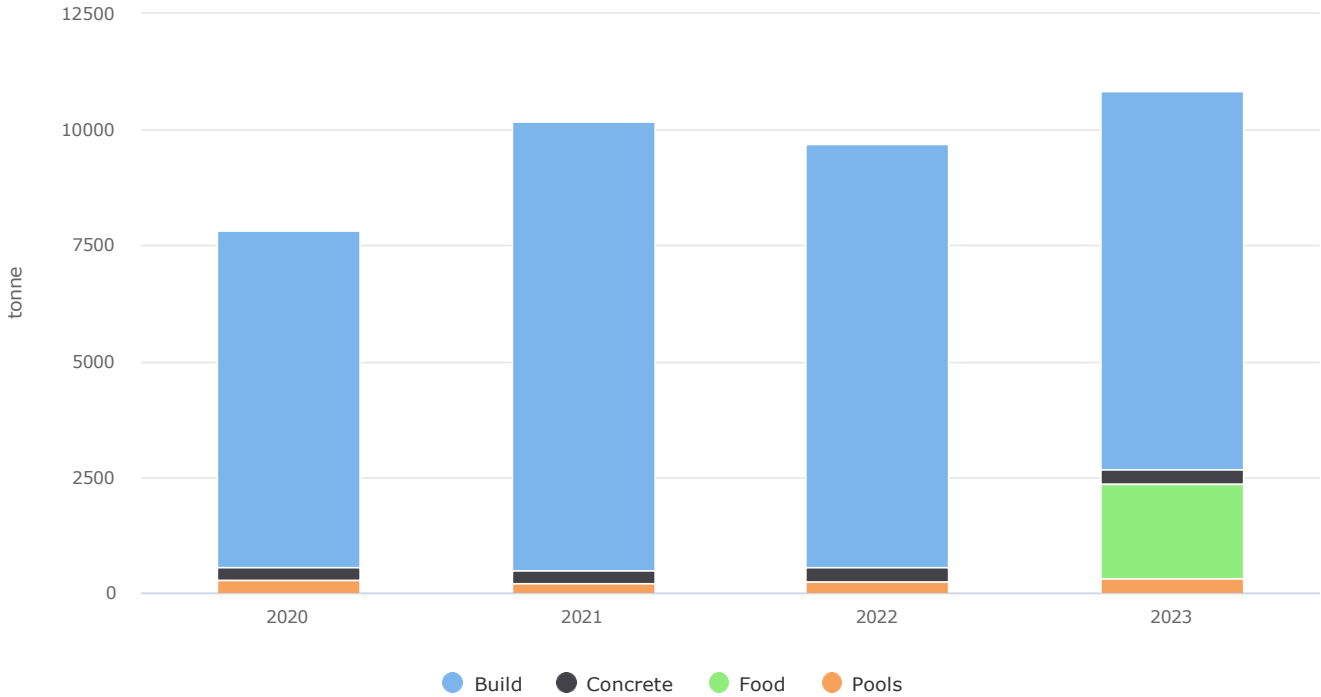
We note that these CO2e emissions from electricity will be reduced by 70% in 2023 compared with 2020. FB Groupe will switch to green electricity in 2024. An additional potential reduction of 15% in emissions from electricity should therefore be achievable.

3.3.2. Commercial vehicles

We note that most of the Willy Naessens Group's CO2e emissions come from company cars. It should be noted that the company car category also includes all the emissions caused by transport with our own lorries. The graph below shows the breakdown of CO2e emissions from company cars by department of the Willy Naessens Group.

CO2e of Willy Naessens Group commercial vehicles

01-01-2020 to 31-12-2023



CO2e of Willy Naessens Group commercial vehicles (tonne)	2020	2021	2022	2023
Build	7.264	9.692	9.124	8.153
Concrete	294	271	309	332
Food				2.038
Pools	267	217	248	311
Total	7.826	10.180	9.682	10.834

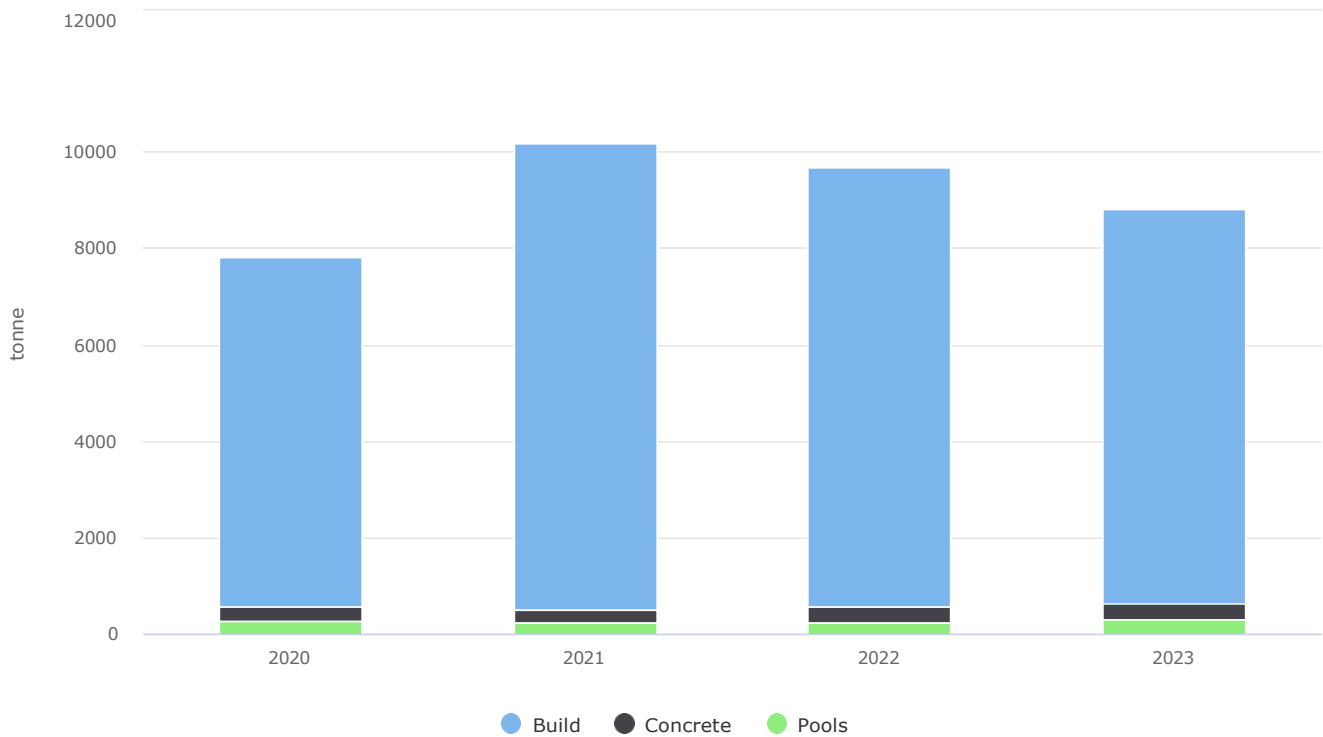
We note that absolute CO2e emissions from commercial vehicles will be 38.4% higher in 2023 than in 2020.

This is due in particular to the growth of the Group with the acquisition of Transport Groeninghe in 2021. The inclusion of the figures for the food division (with its own transport company, Transfra) from 2023 will again bring a significant increase.

The graph below provides a closer look at the development of companies in the construction sector. It shows a clear reduction in emissions of 13.6% since the acquisition of Transport Groeninghe. This reduction can largely be attributed to the continued electrification of the vehicle fleet.

CO2e of Willy Naessens Group commercial vehicles (excl. Food)

01-01-2020 to 31-12-2023



CO2e of Willy Naessens Group commercial vehicles (excl. Food) (tonne)	2020	2021	2022	2023
Build	7.264	9.692	9.124	8.153
Concrete	294	271	309	332
Pools	267	217	248	311
Total	7.826	10.180	9.682	8.796

3.3.3. Equipment

The CO2e emissions from the equipment used are shown below.

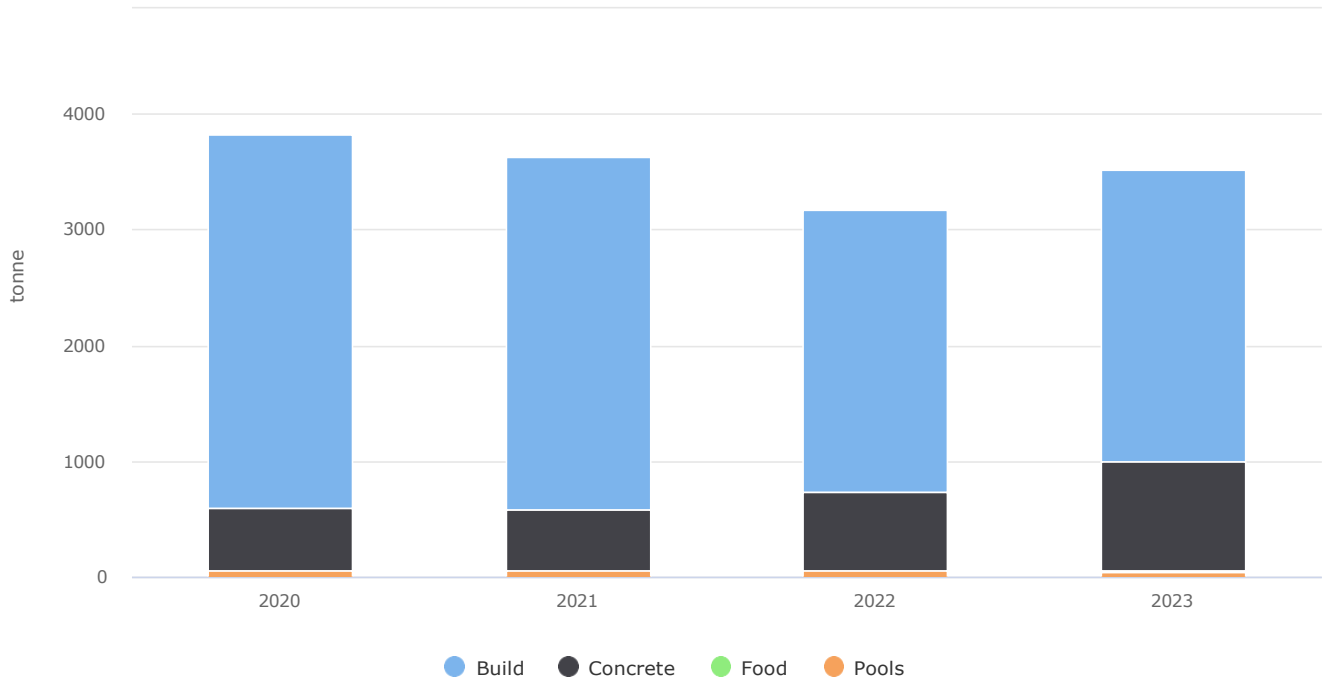
This represents an absolute reduction of 7.8% compared with 2020. Most of this reduction comes from the Construction department, and can be linked to the use of aerial work platforms, cranes and diesel-powered generators.

It therefore seems appropriate to further improve the durability of equipment, focusing initially on the Buildings department. Three avenues are currently being explored:

1. Reduce the use of diesel generators by relying more on yard connections, whether or not combined with yard batteries.
2. A combination of diesel generators and batteries that can reduce the idling of diesel gensets.
3. Reduce emissions from diesel generators (and possibly other heavy equipment on site) by using alternative fuels.

CO2e equipment for the Willy Naessens Group

01-01-2020 to 31-12-2023



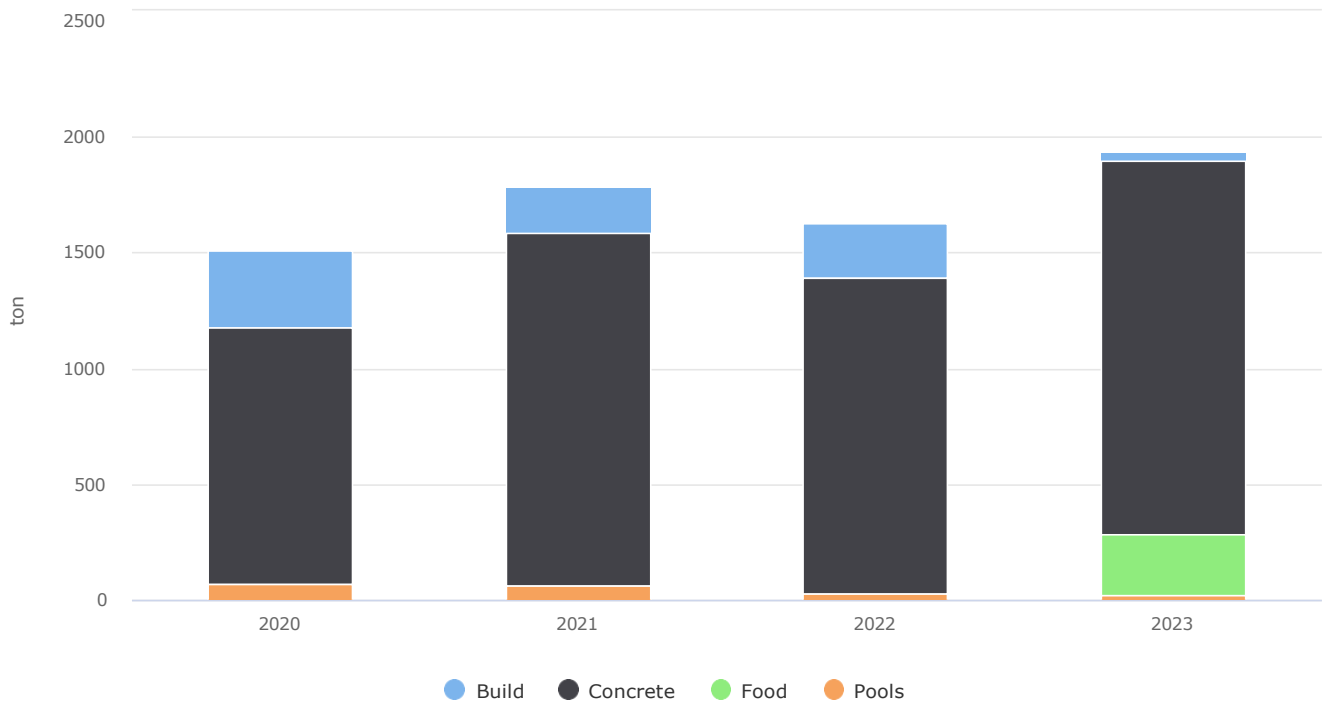
CO2e equipment for the Willy Naessens Group	2020	2021	2022	2023
Build	3,226	3,042	2,431	2,517
Concrete	536	531	681	942
Food				23
Pools	58	53	58	39
Total	3,820	3,626	3,170	3,521

3.3.4. Heating

CO2e emissions from fossil fuels used for heating will be 27.9% higher in 2023 than in 2020.

CO2e from heating for the Willy Naessens Group

01-01-2020 to 31-12-2023

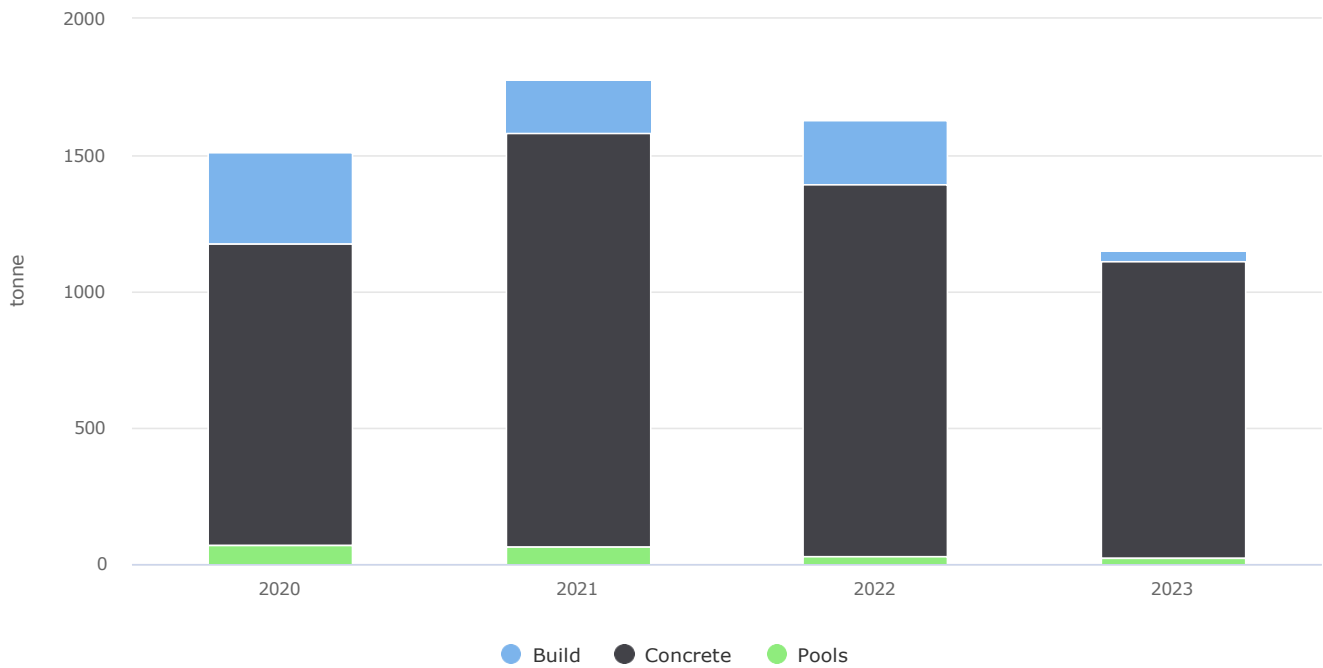


CO2e from heating for the Willy Naessens Group (tonne)	2020	2021	2022	2023
Build	334	193	237	33
Concrete	1.107	1.520	1.365	1.617
Food				261
Pools	69	64	28	21
Total	1.510	1.776	1.629	1.932

This increase is explained by the addition of the Food department (261 tonnes) and FB Group (524 tonnes). In the graph below, the Willy Naessens Group's emissions are shown without the Food department and without FB Group. This shows a reduction of 9.6% compared with 2020.

CO2e from heating for the Willy Naessens Group (Excl. Food and FB Group)

01-01-2020 to 31-12-2023



CO2e from heating for the Willy Naessens Group (Excl. Food en FB Group) (tonne)	2020	2021	2022	2023
Build	334	193	237	33
Concrete	1.107	1.520	1.365	1.093
Pools	69	64	28	21
Total	1.510	1.776	1.629	1.147

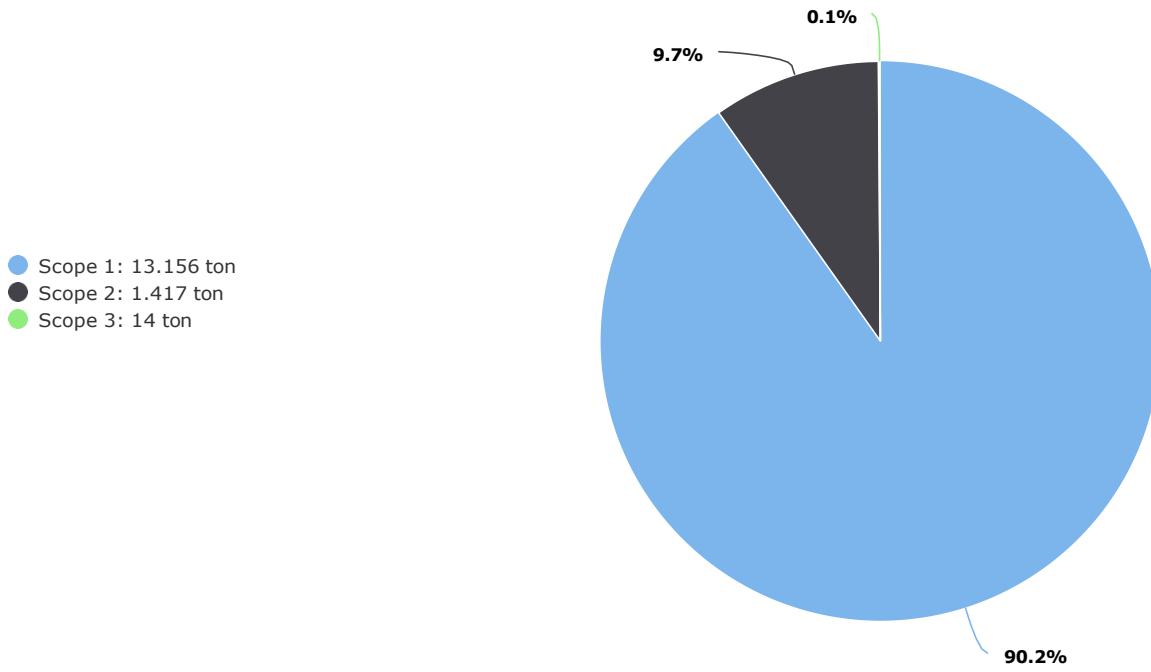
3.3.5. CO2 emissions by scope

The two graphs below show that the relative share of Scope 2 emissions in the Willy Naessens Group's total CO2e emissions has clearly decreased, from 9.7% to 3.6%. This is due to the greening of electricity contracts within the Willy Naessens Group.

The graphs below also show that measures to improve Scope 1 emissions will have a greater impact on total CO2e emissions.

Total CO2e for the Willy Naessens Group in 2020 (14.587 ton)

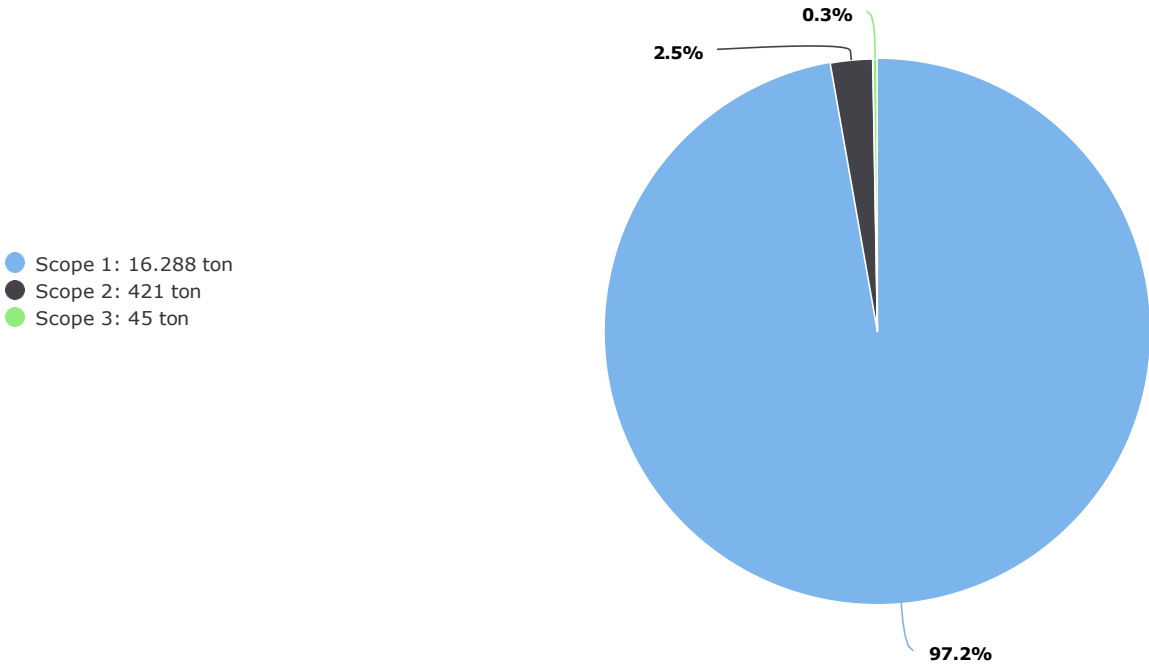
2020



Total CO2e for the Willy Naessens Group in 2020 (tonne)	2020
Scope 1	13.156
Scope 2	1.417
Scope 3	14
Total	14.587

Total CO2e for the Willy Naessens Group in 2023 (16.754 tonne)

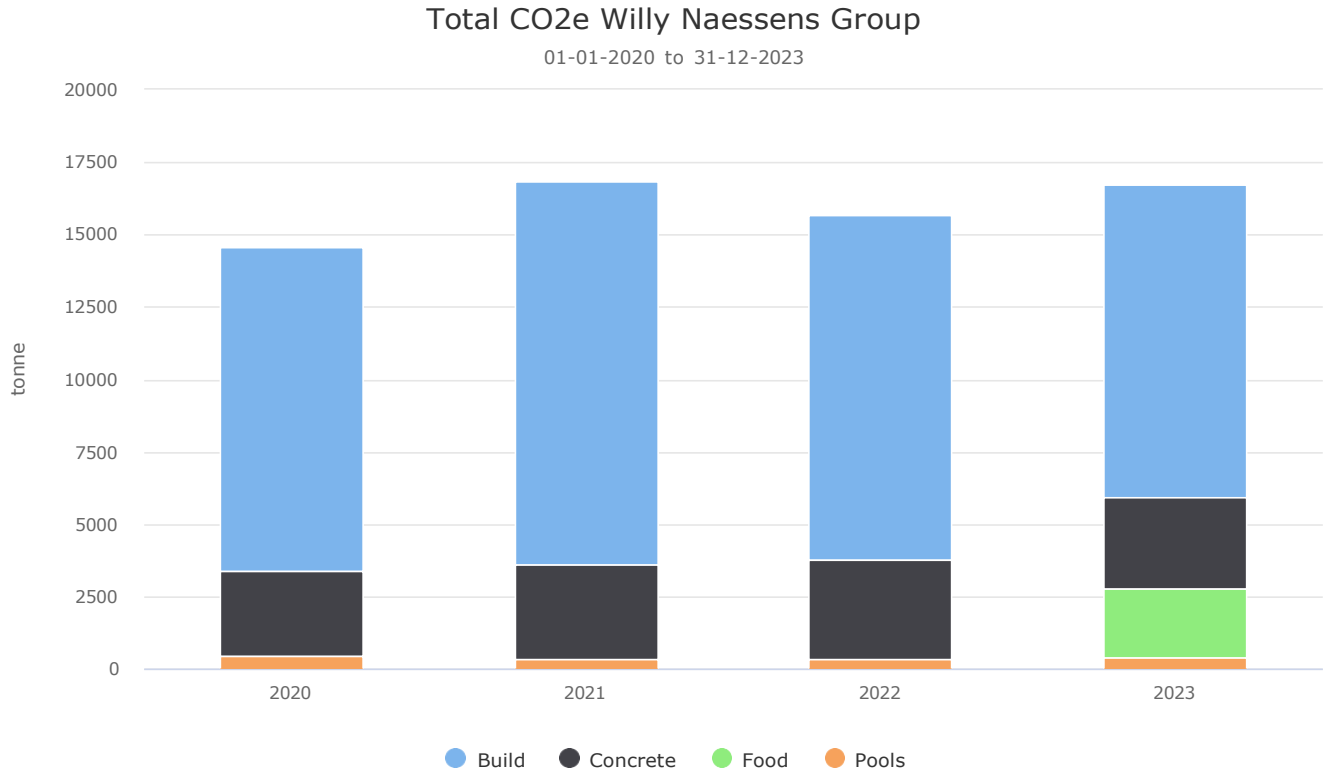
2023



Total CO2e for the Willy Naessens Group in 2023 (tonne)	2023
Scope 1	16.288
Scope 2	421
Scope 3	45
Total	16.754

3.4. CO2e emissions by department

To get a better idea of the impact of the different departments of the Willy Naessens Group, the graph below has been created. It shows that it is mainly the Building department that is responsible for the highest CO2e emissions. This is not in itself illogical, as it is also the department with the highest turnover.

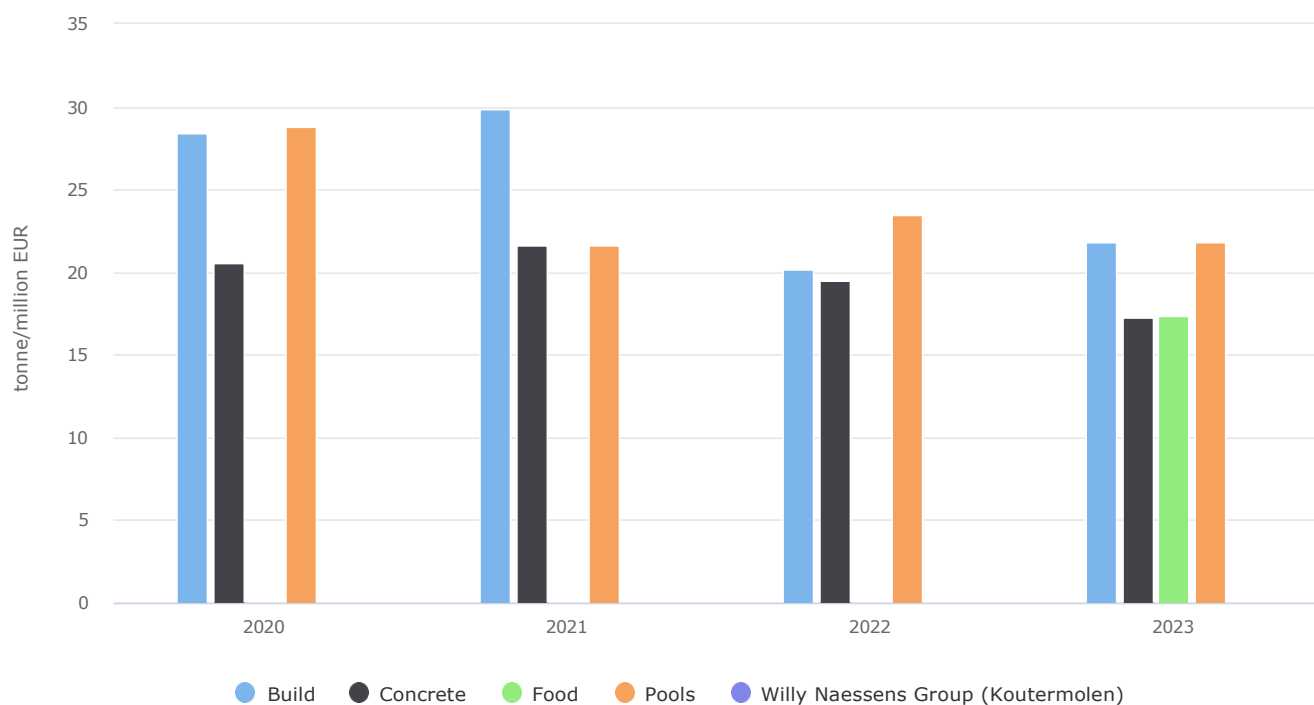


Total CO2e Willy Naessens Group (tonne)	2020	2021	2022	2023
Build	11.224	13.238	11.905	10.838
Concrete	2.944	3.242	3.392	3.145
Food				2.398
Pools	419	354	354	372
Total	14.587	16.835	15.651	16.753

In order to reduce the effect of the size of the various departments, the graph below has been drawn up. It shows the CO2e emissions per indexed turnover for each department. It can be seen that these emissions are fairly similar.

CO2e by indexed sales of the Willy Naessens Group

01-01-2020 to 31-12-2023



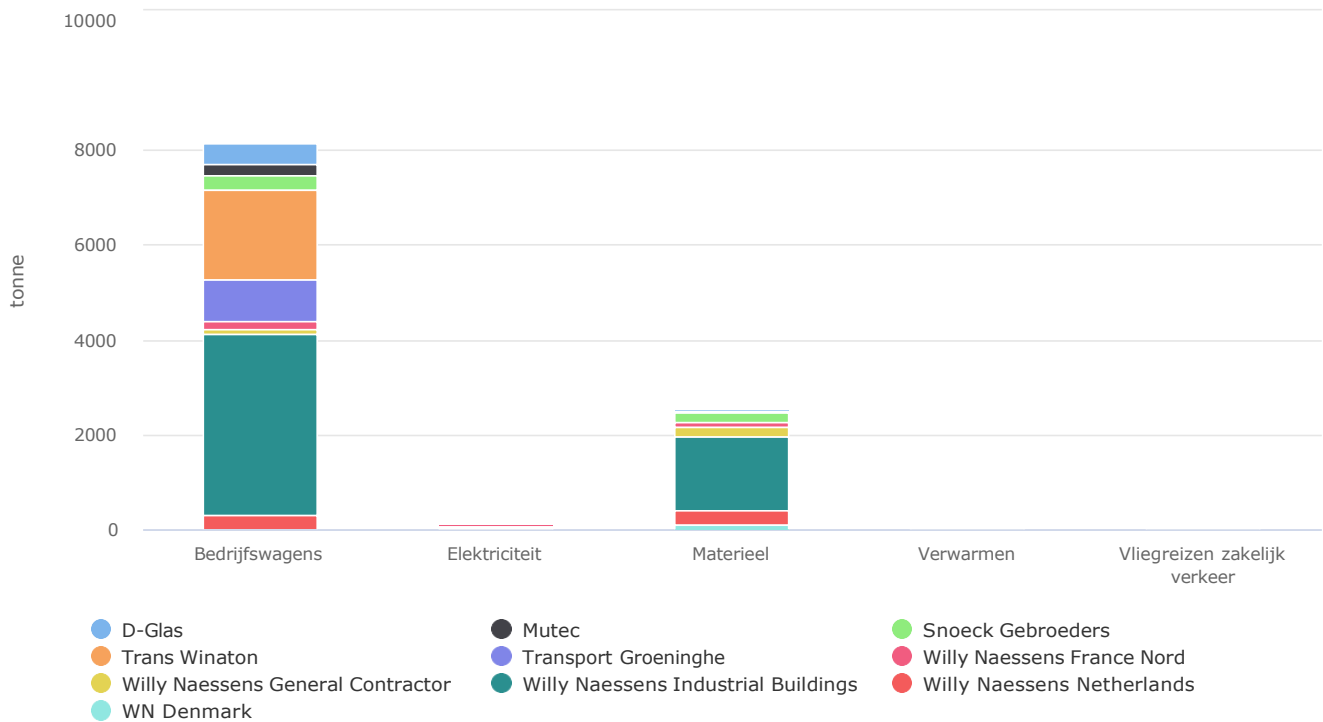
CO2e by indexed sales of the Willy Naessens Group (tonne/million EUR)	2020	2021	2022	2023
Build	28,45	29,86	20,12	21,85
Concrete	20,54	21,66	19,54	17,28
Food				17,31
Pools	28,83	21,60	23,45	21,86
Willy Naessens Group (Koutermolen)				0,00
Total	26,41	27,63	20,05	19,99

The following graphs have been created to show the focal points for CO2e emissions by department.

In the Construction division, most of the CO2e emissions come from transport. This is mainly due to the movements of the largest company Willy Naessens Industrial Buildings and the transport departments Trans Winaton and Transport Groeninghe.

CO2e of the Build department

2023

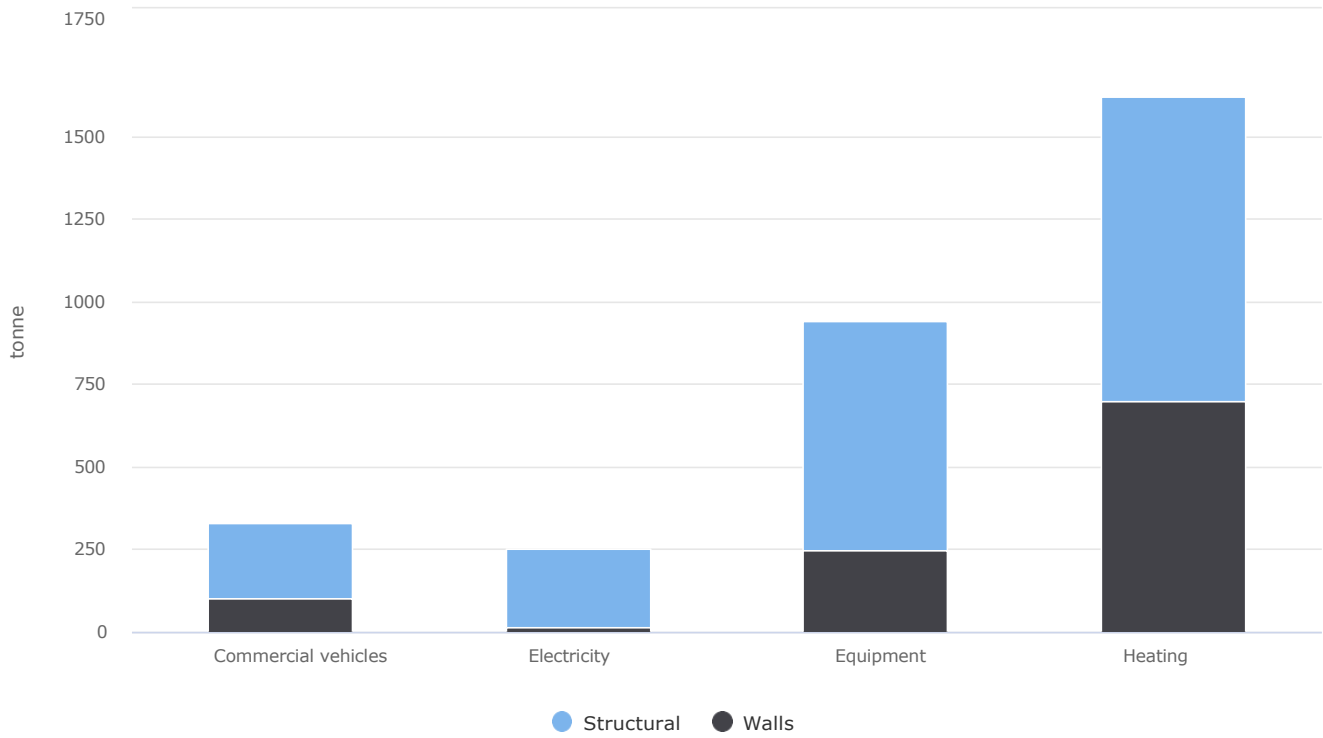


CO2e of the Build department (tonne)	Commercial vehicles	Electricity	Equipment	Heating	Business travel
D-Glas	441	1	9	4	
Mutec	233		40		
Snoeck Gebroeders	302	2	200	6	
Trans Winaton	1.922	0			
Transport Groeninghe	847				
Willy Naessens France Nord	187	9	120	4	
Willy Naessens General Contractor	100	1	204	8	
Willy Naessens Industrial Buildings	3.803	29	1.546	4	45
Willy Naessens Netherlands	315	47	304	7	
WN Denmark	3	1	94		
Total	8.153	90	2.517	33	45

In the Concrete department, the largest CO2e emissions come from heating and the fossil fuels used for equipment.

CO2e of the Concrete department

2023

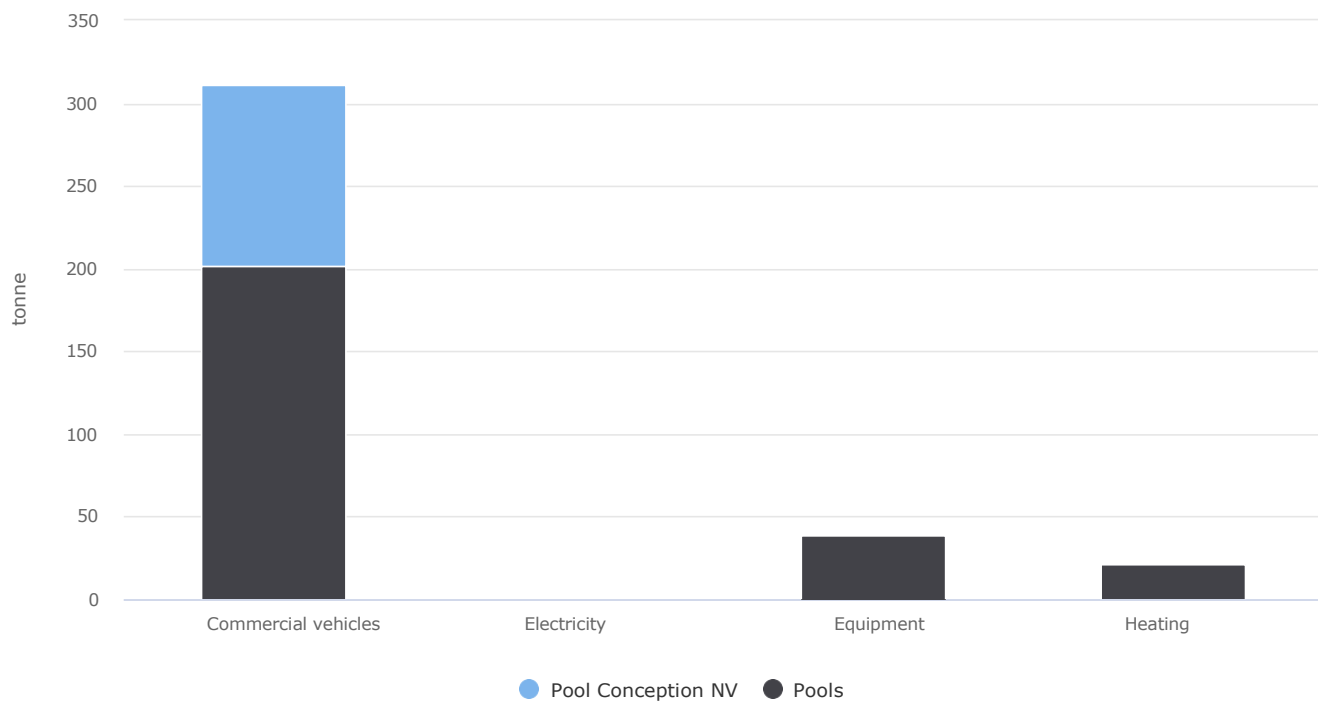


CO2e of the Concrete department (tonne)	Commercial vehicles	Electricity	Equipment	Heating
Structural	229	241	693	917
Walls	103	13	249	700
Totaal	332	254	942	1.617

For pools, CO2e emissions are clearly concentrated in transport.

CO2e of the Pools department

2023

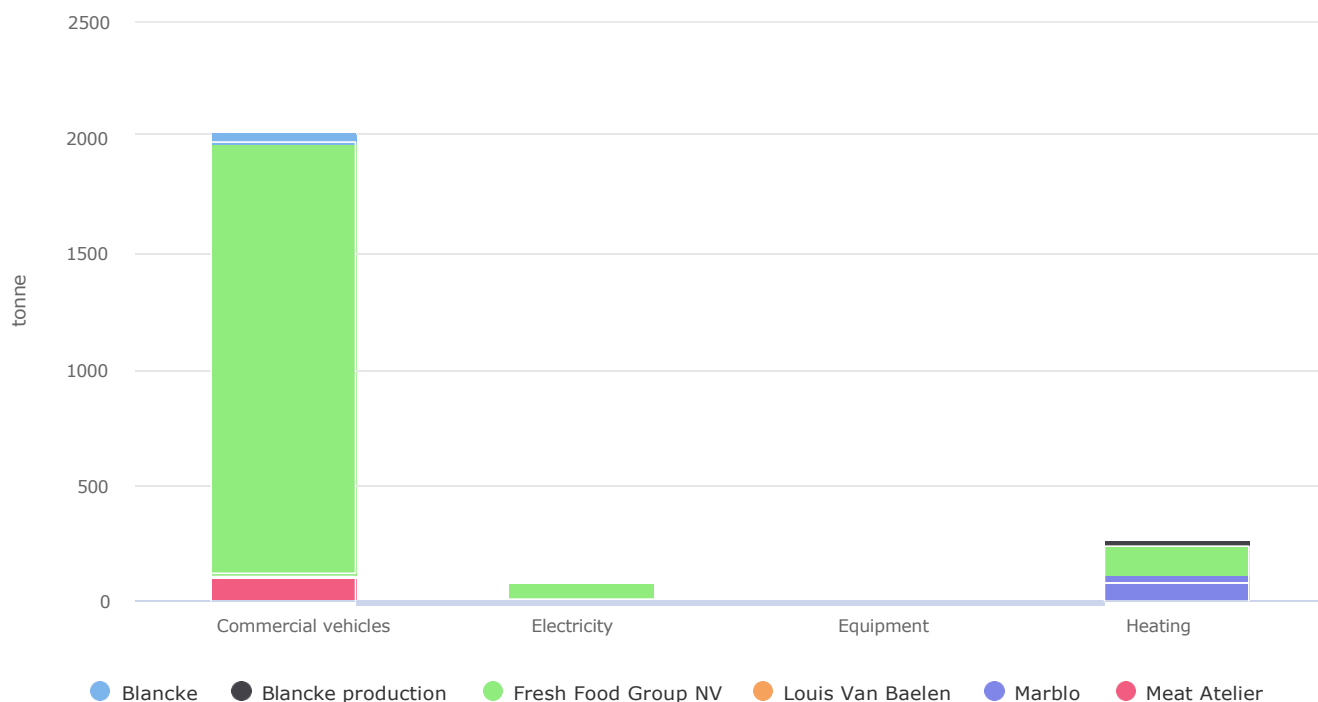


CO2e of the Pools department (tonne)	Commercial vehicles	Electricity	Equipment	Heating
Pool Conception NV	109	0		
Pools	202	0	39	21
Total	311	0	39	21

Finally, in the food division, the focus is once again clearly on transport (Transfra is part of the Fresh Food NV group).

CO2e of the Food department

2023



CO2e of the Food department (tonne)	Commercial vehicles	Electricity	Equipment	Heating
Blancke	51		10	
Blancke production		2		17
Fresh Food Group NV	1.865	60	12	164
Louis Van Baelen		2		
Marblo	15	12		80
Meat Atelier	108			
Total	2.038	76	23	261

4. Action plan

4.1. Measures

4.1.1. Brainstorming

Within the Willy Naessens Group, workshops were organised beforehand with various people (heads of department - production managers - management). The aim was to brainstorm on the greatest energy flows and possible measures. The following topics were discussed:

1. Installations
2. Equipment
3. Production
4. Governance
5. Transport
6. Recruitment

During these brainstorming sessions, a total of 178 applicable ideas were collected (without taking into account double counting).

4.1.2. Definition of priorities

In a subsequent workshop, the actions in this long list were filtered to avoid duplication or similar actions, and the actions were sorted into the following categories:

- Feasibility
 - Easy
 - Medium
 - Difficult
- Impact on CO₂e emissions
 - High
 - Medium
 - Low
- Status
 - Done (action already taken)
 - Long term
 - To be considered
 - To do
- Priority
 - High
 - Medium
 - Low

On this basis, a shortlist was drawn up containing only actions 'to do' and 'in progress'. This list includes 46 actions for which a target year has been defined. Key performance indicators have been defined for these actions in order to monitor them properly in the future, and calculations have been made of the amount of CO₂e that these actions could save.

4.1.3. General

These measures have been added to the list of SKAO measures :

Measures with SKAO ambition level A (standard): 15

Measures with SKAO ambition level B (progressive): 29

Measures with SKAO ambition level C de SKAO (ambitious): 24

The levels of ambition of the various measures show that the Willy Naessens Group is sufficiently ambitious in reducing its CO2e emissions.

4.1.4. Measures – Reducing energy consumption and CO2e emissions

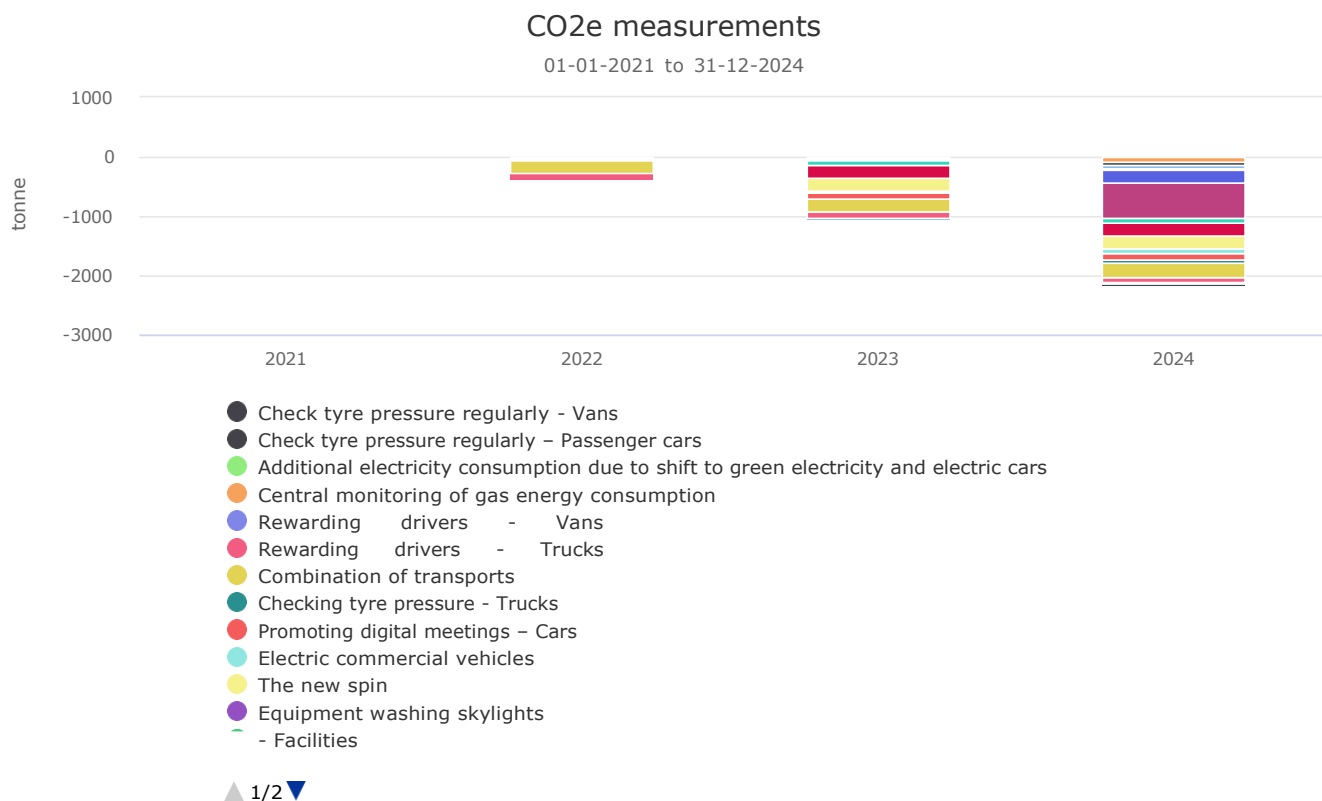
It is important to note that there are also measures that reduce CO2e emissions but do not reduce energy consumption. Switching to green electricity is one example.

On the basis of the data examined in this report, a number of measures are proposed where further efforts can be made in the coming years. The most important measures are listed below.

- FB Group's approach to sustainable development (green energy, new plant with jobs in the non-fossil fuel heating sector).
- Commit to providing electric vehicles for staff.
- Implement a management system to systematically check whether electrical connection is possible for each worksite.
- Continue research and set up pilot projects to reduce on-site emissions from generators (use of alternative fuels, combining a generator with a battery to reduce idling, etc.).
- Feasibility of electric vans for deliveries to food department customers.
- Reduce the consumption of lorries and other rolling stock by raising awareness through monitoring.
- Continuing to reduce emissions from offices by switching to LED lighting and heat pumps for renovations/new buildings,....
- Even better mapping of energy consumption at the various sites.

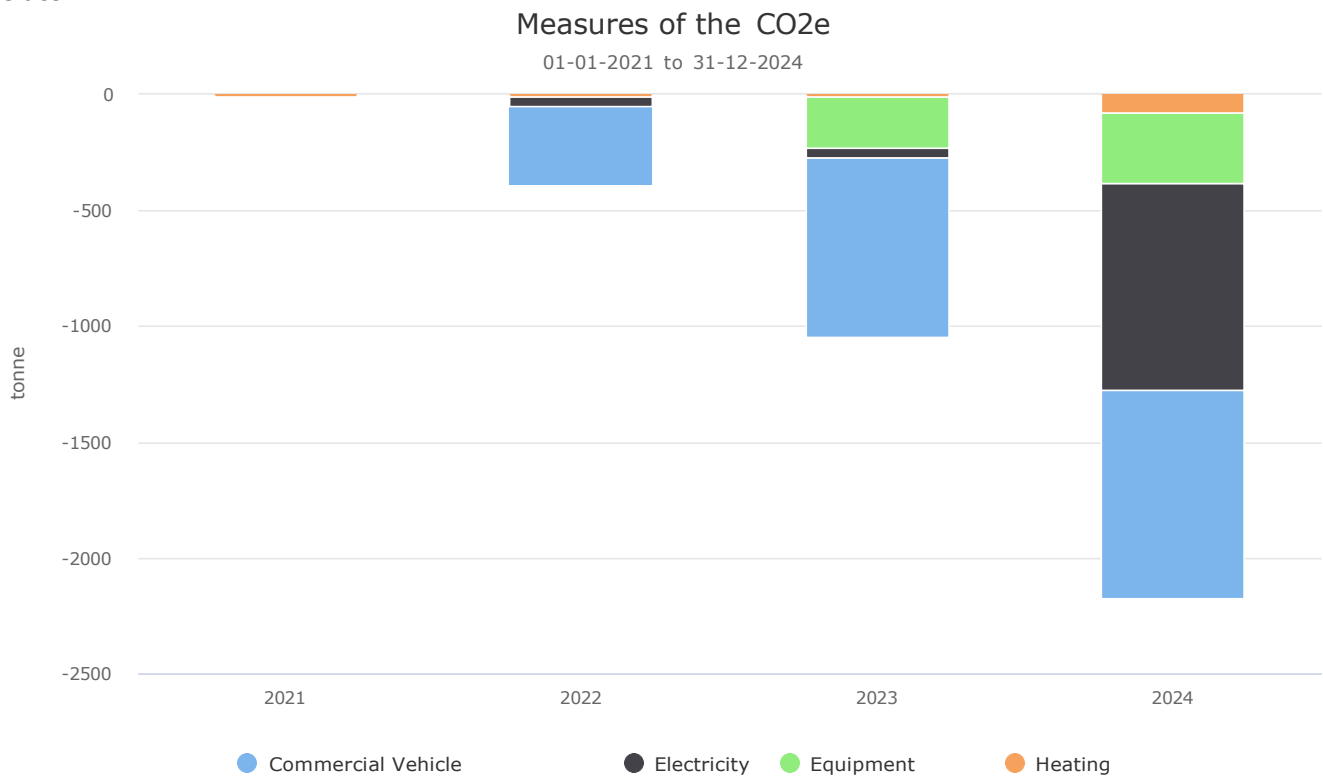
4.1.5. Measures – overview

On the basis of the proposed measures, the following reductions are expected:



4.1.6. Measures - detail

In the graph below, the reductions targeted by the measures are broken down by the function to which they relate.



Measures of the CO2e (tonne)	2021	2022	2023	2024
Commercial verhicle		-337	-776	-902
Electricity		-45	-47	-892
Equipment			-221	-306
Heating	-5	-5	-5	-73
Total	-5	-387	-1.049	-2.174

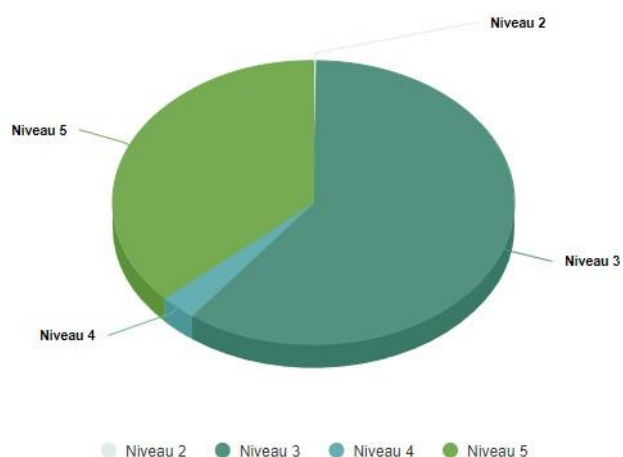
4.2. Objectives

4.2.1. Benchmarking

The introduction of CO2 Performanceladder in Belgium has triggered a great deal of activity within the sector. ADEB-VBA has contributed to this through presentations and working groups, among other things.

The SKAO website indicates that 60% of all companies have Level 3 certification. However, given that the Willy Naessens Group is vertically integrated, it includes a significant percentage of CO2e emissions that are Tier 3 emissions for other companies. It can therefore be said that, in practice, the Willy Naessens Group is already moving towards a higher level of certification.

Verdeling Niveaus Certificaathouder



The audit also showed that only one other company in Flanders operating in the food sector holds a level 3 certificate).

4.2.2. Clean target

When the objectives were defined with management on 15/09/2021, it was decided to reduce emissions by 12.5% by 2025 compared with 2020.

Objective CO₂e Legal entity Willy Naessens Group (Koutermolen)

For the year	Reference year	Effect
2025	2020	-12,5%