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Carbon Footprint

Gadot Belgium - Ghent .

June – October 2026

GENERAL PROJECT DATA

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Purpose of the study:	To calculate the organizational CO_2 footprint of Gadot Belgium for 2025. This includes a calculation of the Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTEXT

More organizations are measuring their carbon footprint and starting a CO_2 reduction program. Strengthening the corporate image, expanding the product range, compliance and cost reduction are just some of the reasons cited.

Everyone agrees that our planet is warming because of excessive greenhouse gas emissions. Far-reaching measures are urgently needed to contain this warming. The challenges, however, are considerable.

For thousands of years, human activity had no significant impact on our climate and living environment. All this has changed in a very short time span. The increase in CO_2 has come about in just over 150 years, during three industrial revolutions. We need to reduce this excessive increase in the next 30 years, in a timeframe that is five times shorter.

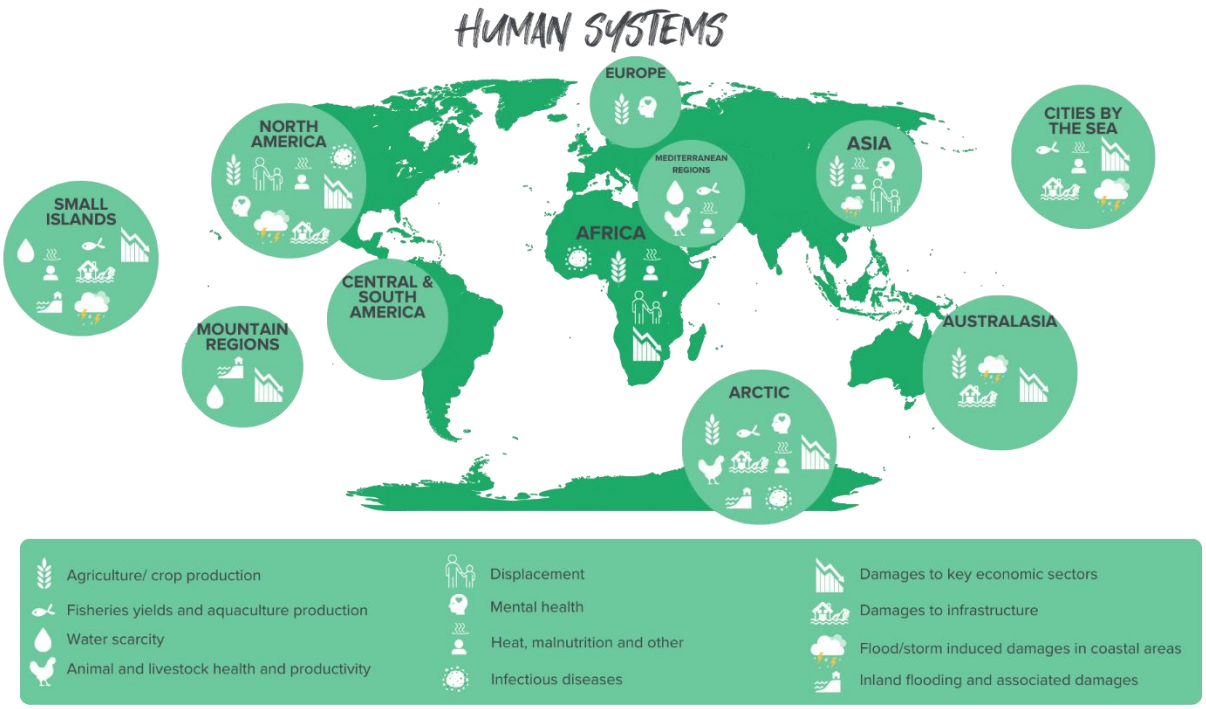


Figure 1: Perceived impact of climate change over the past decade on human systems

The Paris Climate Agreement states that to avoid the major tipping points - events that could accelerate climate change irreversibly - global warming must be limited to 1,5 degrees Celsius. To achieve this, it is important to follow the Carbon Law, which states that the ambition set in Paris can be achieved by maintaining a global greenhouse gas reduction rate of 50% per decade.

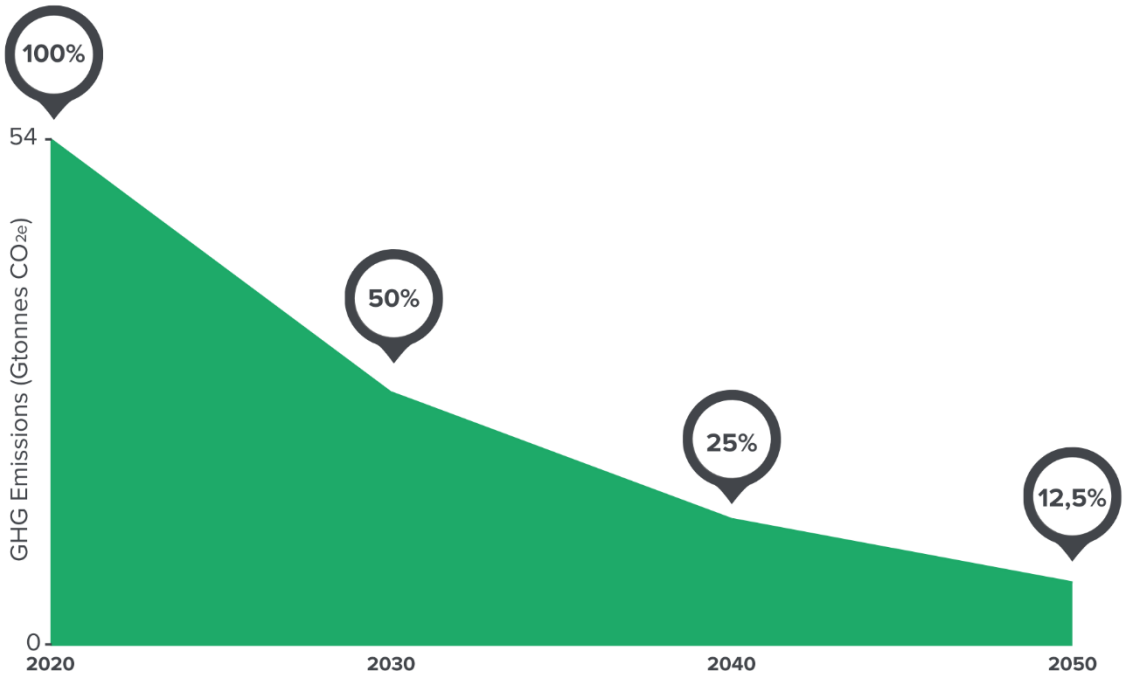


Figure 2: Global reduction in greenhouse gases needed to meet Paris climate agreement

Contradictorily, we are technically advanced enough to face this challenge. The greatest difficulty is of a societal nature. It is imperative that people - citizens, business leaders and politicians - show enough willingness to fully adopt the necessary solutions that are abundantly available. In short, the most important climate challenge is not technical, but societal.

Every single day, Encon proves conclusively that ecology and economy can coexist in an efficient manner. Encon specializes in energy-saving, renewable energy, and sustainability projects and, over the course of 1 year, has achieved to map 1 million tonnes of CO_2 and a potential saving of 200 000 tonnes of CO_2e.

1.2 CO_2 FOOTPRINT

The CO_2 footprint, also known as the 'Carbon Footprint,' is the annual greenhouse gas emissions of an organization, particular activity, event, product, or person. Greenhouse gases comprise the emissions that result from a (business) activity or the life cycle of a product. These emissions can be divided into:

- Scope 1: direct emissions from sources owned, or controlled, by the company (e.g.: fuel combustion)
- Scope 2: indirect emissions linked to energy (e.g.: purchase of electricity)
- Scope 3: indirect emissions (e.g.: purchase of materials, waste disposal, transport...)
    - Upstream activities
    - Downstream activities

The following figure (source: GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Standard) gives an overview of the different types of emissions:

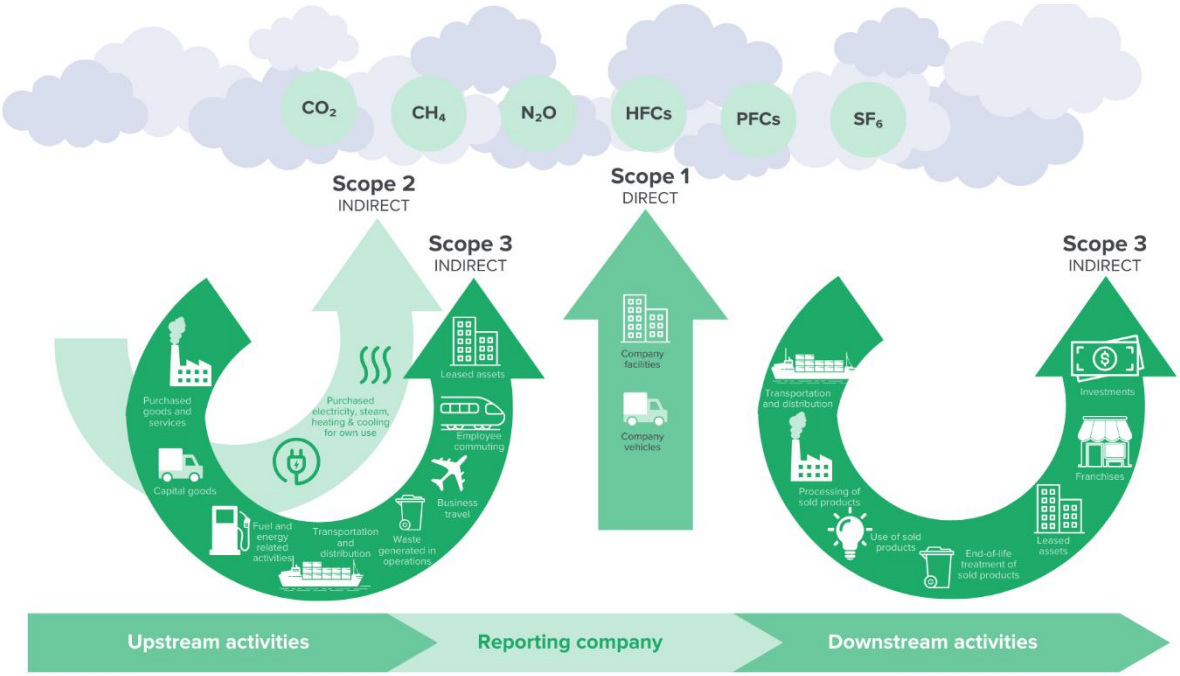


Figure 3: Overview of the different types of emissions according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol

It is important to note that this does not only include actual CO_2 emissions, but also emissions of the other greenhouse gases defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This defines greenhouse gases as gaseous components of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of thermal infrared radiation emitted by the earth's surface, the atmosphere itself, and by clouds.

Consequently, this study includes the seven gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3). All identified GHGs are converted to CO_2e by multiplying by the corresponding Global Warming Potential factor published by the IPCC in AR6.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document includes a detailed overview of the carbon footprint of Gadot Belgium at organization level. The calculation is fully in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas protocol. The applied methodology, practical approach and thresholds are discussed at length to demonstrate how an accurate footprint of all Gadot Belgium's business activities have been obtained. This provides Gadot Belgium with a clear and comprehensive overview of all factors contributing to their carbon footprint, where future measures can be taken to reduce this footprint, to join the SBTi, or to provide carbon neutral services.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 SUMMARY TABLE

Company name	**Gadot Belgium**
Description of the organization	Gadot Belgium is part of the international Gadot Group. They operate as a tank storage terminal in the North Sea port of Ghent and offer a wide range of logistical chemical solutions.
Footprint calculation according to following standard:	Greenhouse Gas Protocol - Corporate standard
Chosen consolidation approach (equity share, operational control, or financial control)	Operational control: This means that a company considers 100% of the emissions released by its activities over which it has control. A company is assumed to have operational control over an activity if the company has full authority to set and implement its operational policies for the activity.
Description and address of the site(s) that are within the organizational boundary of the company	Distribution, production and offices at the site in Ghent
Description of the activities that are within the organizational boundary of the company (Description of inventory boundary)	The activities of Gadot Belgium which cause emissions can be summarized: • Electricity consumption by technical installations, office activities, building heating and lighting; • Fuel consumption for: internal vehicles used on site such as trucks, aerial platforms, fire truck and personnel transport; • Acquisition of steam from a biomass power plant; • Natural gas consumption for: processes and building heating.
Analysed period	01/01/2025 - 31/12/2025.

Table 1: Project Description

2.2 GENERAL INFORMATION AND METHODOLOGY

The footprint of Gadot Belgium was calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol - Corporate standard. This standard describes how the different scopes should be calculated and reported. When it was not possible to collect certain information and calculate the emissions, this will always be communicated transparently in the report.

2.3 CALCULATION YEAR

The CO_2 footprint of the year 2025 was calculated based on collected data representative of the period 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025.

2.4 ACTIVITIES AND BOUNDARIES

2.4.1 SECTORAL DIFFERENCES

The ratio between Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions is determined by a whole range of factors. In the case of a company that owns their own trucks for example, the emissions of the truck transport will fall under Scope 1. If the company outsources the truck transport, the emissions will fall under Scope 3 emissions.

However, it is not only the operational boundaries that determine this ratio, but the sector is also of great importance. The figure below shows the overall relationship between the various Scopes, with "Own operations" being the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of companies in the sector concerned.

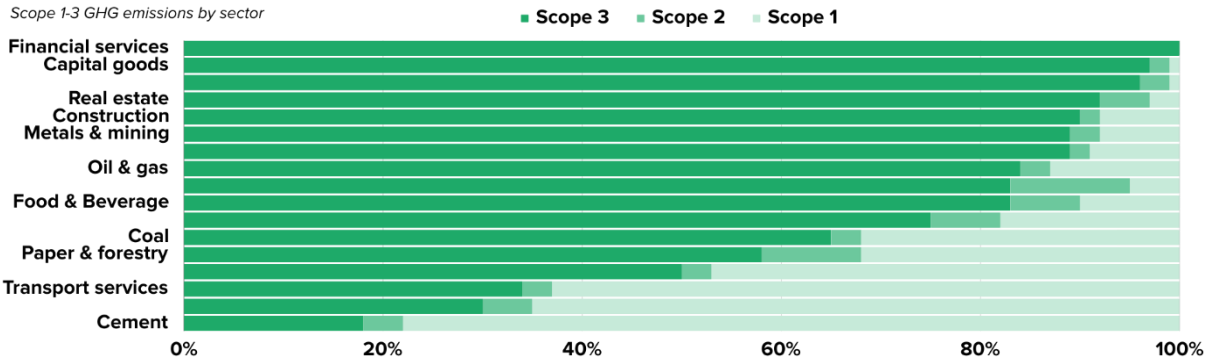


Figure 4: Distribution between the different Scope emissions for different sectors

A comparison of the financial services sector and food and beverage sectors is used as an example. A company that offers financial services will only have a limited impact under Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. The largest impact is seen in Scope 3, which consists of upstream and downstream emissions, such as the portfolio a company in the financial sector can offer to their clients.

For a food and beverage company, the Scope 1 and 2 emissions are slightly higher, i.e. 20%. The main difference lies in the activities the company can perform, such as the processing of food items delivered to them by farmers.

A company that purchases few raw materials itself, but consumes a lot of diesel and electricity, will have significant Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. The breakdown of an organization's footprint is therefore strongly related to its activities and the sector in which they operate. Creating a CO_2 matrix helps to get an idea of which factors have the greatest impact on the footprint.

2.4.2 SCOPE 1 & 2 LIMITS

For the site of Gadot Belgium, the consumption data was requested from the site manager. The reliability of each consumption value was determined based on the delivered data and the estimations made by each site manager. The table below shows the different categories in which the data of each site is allocated to.

Category:	Description of activities
Reliable (R)	Reported data is reliable, no rounded numbers
Assumption (A)	Data is estimated based on different assumptions
Not applicable (N/A)	The requested data is not applicable to this site
Not reported (N/R)	There is no data reported but this is applicable
Partially reported (P/R)	Information does not represent the complete year

Table 2: Categories of the scope 1 and 2 limits

The table below shows these scope 1 and 2 limitations.

Site:	Purchased heat	Purchased electricity	Building heating & processes	Transport own vehicles	Refrigerant leakage	Direct process emissions
Ghent	**R**	**R**	**R**	**R**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Table 3: Reliability of scope 1 and 2 data

2.5 PRACTICAL APPROACH

2.5.1 INFORMATION REQUEST AND QUALITY OF INFORMATION

A comprehensive information request in the form of a client-specific Excel file was created for the preparation of the GHG inventory of Gadot Belgium.

In this context, a distinction was made between primary and secondary data. According to the GHG protocol, primary data comes from specific activities within the organization's value chain. This data can be collected using measurement systems, invoices (e.g. electricity), mass balances or other internal calculations or systems. Secondary data are data that are not available and for which internationally acknowledged databases or scientific literature are used to make valid estimates and approximations.

The information provided by Gadot Belgium can in any case be considered primary data. The supplied information was subjected to the data quality parameters specified by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol - Corporate standard.

1. **Technological representativeness:**

Companies should select data that is technology specific.

2. **Temporal representativeness:**

Companies should select data that is temporally specific.

3. **Geographic representativeness:**

Companies should select data that is geographically specific. E.g.: emission factors such as those of electricity generation and consumption, are always used from the country where the company is located (or related countries, depending on availability in databases).

4. **Completeness:**

Companies must select data that are complete. If estimates are made, these estimates are based on databases or (scientific) literature.

5. **Reliability:**

Companies must select data that is reliable. E.g.: Reliable data is collected by distinguishing between primary and secondary data. If primary data are not available, estimates and approximations are made (proxy data).

3 CO_2 FOOTPRINT GADOT BELGIUM 2025

3.1 OVERVIEW 2025

The table below shows the consolidated CO_2 footprint of Gadot Belgium for the year 2025. There can be seen that scope 1 has an impact of 70,61% while Scope 2 has an impact of 29,39% on the CO_2 footprint of Gadot Belgium.

Scope	Emissions (tCO2e)	% of total scope 1 and 2
Scope 1	**2.299,38**	**70,61%**
Stationary Combustion	2.276,42	69,91%
Mobile Combustion	22,95	0,70%
Scope 2	**956,86**	**29,39%**
Electricity	360,19	11,06%
Steam, Heat, Cooling	596,66	18,32%
Grand Total	**3.256,23**	**100,00%**

Table 4: CO_2e footprint Gadot Belgium 2025

The table below compares the impact in 2025 with the impact in 2020, which is the base year for Gadot Belgium. It can be concluded that the scope 1 and 2 emissions have decreased significantly. In chapter 3.4, the main changes that occurred over time are discussed.

Scope	2020		2025	
	Emissions (tCO2e)	% of total scope 1 and 2	Emissions (tCO2e)	% of total scope 1 and 2
Scope 1	**7.611,23**	**84,90%**	**2.299,38**	**70,61%**
Stationary Combustion	7.537,65	84,08%	2.276,42	69,91%
Mobile Combustion	73,58	0,82%	22,95	0,70%
Scope 2	**1.354,06**	**15,10%**	**956,86**	**29,39%**
Electricity	1.354,06	15,10%	360,19	11,06%
Steam, Heat, Cooling	0,00	0,00%	596,66	18,32%
Grand Total	**8.965,29**	**100,00%**	**3.256,23**	**100,00%**

Table 5: CO_2e footprint Gadot Belgium 2020 vs. 2025

The overall overview, including all subcategories, is illustrated in the figure below:

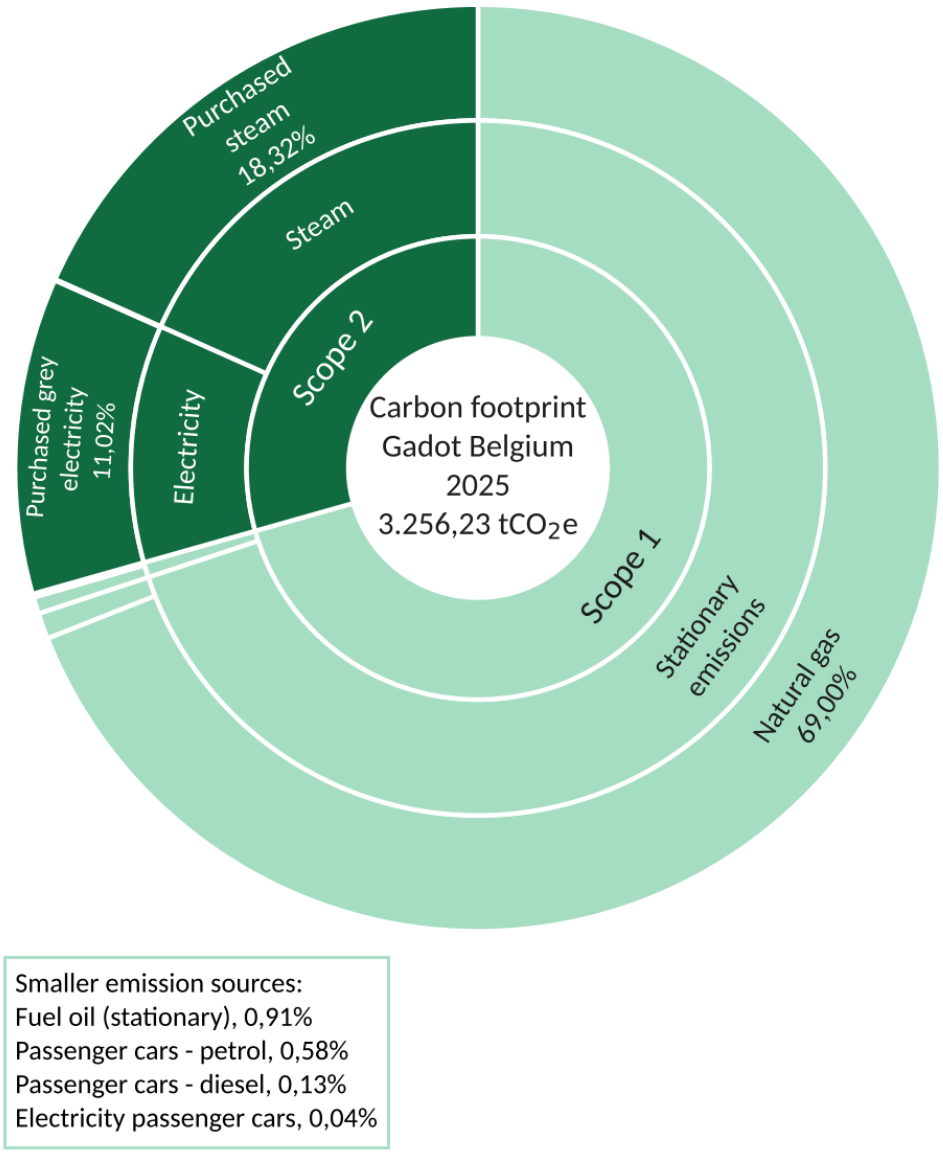


Figure 5: Scope 1 and 2 CO_2e footprint Gadot Belgium 2025

The figure above shows that Gadot Belgium has a carbon footprint of 3.256,23 tonnes of CO_2e. These emissions are allocated between the different activities that are covered by the scope 1 and 2 emissions.

In the following chapters, each scope is discussed separately, with an explanation of the various emission sources.

3.2 SCOPE 1

The table below shows the different Scope 1 categories.

Scope	Emissions (tCO2e)	% of total scope 1 and 2
Stationary Combustion	2.276,42	69,91%
Mobile Combustion	22,95	0,70%
Grand Total	**2.299,38**	**70,61%**

Table 6: Emission sources Scope 1 in 2025

As already mentioned before, the scope 1 emissions comprise 70,61% of the total carbon footprint of Gadot Belgium, or 2.299,38 in tonnes CO_2e.

Important to note with this table is that there are no refrigerants used at the site of Gadot Belgium. As fugitive emissions include emissions resulting from refrigerant leakages, this scope 1 category is not applicable.

Within Gadot Belgium's processes, there are no chemical reactions that cause direct process emissions so this category will not affect Gadot Belgium's carbon footprint.

The various Scope 1 categories are discussed in detail below.

3.2.1 STATIONARY EMISSIONS

Stationary emissions are caused by the consumption of fossil fuels in the process operations of Gadot Belgium. This category has an impact of 69,91% on the carbon footprint of Gadot Belgium for the year 2025, or 2.276,42 in tonnes CO_2e. Examples of stationary emissions include the consumption of natural gas for steam production or the use of fuel oil for the fire-water pumps. The stationary emissions of Gadot Belgium are listed in the table below.

Scope	Volume	Emission factor (kg CO2e/unit)	Emissions (tCO2e)	% of category total	% of total scope 1 and 2
Natural gas	**12.285,00**	**0,1829/kWh**	**2.246,93**	**98,70%**	**69,00%**
MWh	12.285,00	0,1829/kWh	2.246,93	98,70%	69,00%
Fuel oil[1]	**9.291,00**	**3,175/litre**	**29,50**	**1,30%**	**0,91%**
litres	9.291,00	3,175/litre	29,50	1,30%	0,91%
Grand Total	**-**	**-**	**2.276,42**	**100,00%**	**69,91%**

Table 7: Stationary emissions in 2025

The table above shows that the stationary emissions have the most significant impact on the total carbon footprint of Gadot Belgium. These emissions are mainly caused by the natural gas consumption (98,70% of the stationary emissions). The remaining 1,30% is caused by the fuel oil consumption of the fire-water pumps and on-site machinery.

3.2.2 MOBILE EMISSIONS

Mobile emissions are emissions that arise from the combustion of fossil fuels in vehicles (passenger cars, delivery trucks, heavy duty trucks, forklifts...) in control of Gadot Belgium. This category includes the various vehicles in operational control of Gadot Belgium. However, this category does not consider the commuting of staff without a company car. The table below shows the mobile emissions.

Scope	Volume (litres)	Emission factor (kg CO2e/litre)	Emissions (tCO2e)	% of category total	% of total scope 1 and 2
Petrol (average biofuel blend)	**9.029,32**	**2,084**	**18,82**	**82,00%**	**0,58%**
litres	9.029,32	2,084	18,82	82,00%	0,58%
Passenger cars - petrol	9.029,32	2,084	18,82	82,00%	0,58%
Diesel (average biofuel blend)	**1.644,57**	**2,513**	**4,13**	**18,00%**	**0,13%**

[1] An important note regarding the fuel oil category is that it includes the consumption of the pumps for the firefighting water network as well as of the on-site machinery (Terberg, Manitou, aerial platform, Kärcher devices). It was not possible to split this consumption between the pumps and the machinery, so all of it has been classified under stationary emissions, as this is the main driver of the fuel oil consumption.

litres	1.644,57	2,513	4,13	18,00%	0,13%
Passenger cars - diesel	1.644,57	2,513	4,13	18,00%	0,13%
Grand Total	**10.673,89**	**-**	**22,95**	**100,00%**	**0,70%**

Table 8: Mobile emissions in 2025

The table above shows that the use of the vehicles causes an impact of 0,70% (22,95 tonnes CO_2e) on the carbon footprint of Gadot Belgium. The petrol consumption of the passenger cars has the most significant impact on the mobile emissions (82,00%). Overall, the fossil fuels used in vehicles have a small impact on the total scope 1 and 2 emissions.

3.3 SCOPE 2

The Scope 2 emissions are specifically linked to the purchased electricity for the entire electricity consumption of the site(s), as well as the purchased steam. Electricity is used to power the technical equipment (e.g. pumps), printers, lighting, and heating of Gadot Belgium, and steam is used in the processes.

The table below shows the impact connected to all purchased electricity and steam of Gadot Belgium.

The company produces electricity with a wind turbine at their site, causing a part of their electricity consumption to have no impact. The impact mostly comes from the purchase of grey electricity at the site and for the external charging of the passenger cars. The purchased grey electricity causes a CO_2e emission of 358,96 tonnes of CO_2e (11,02% of the total emissions). Together with the purchased steam, the scope 2 emissions amount to 956,86 tonnes of CO_2e, which has an impact of 29,39% on the total emissions.

Scope	Volume	Emission factor (kg CO2e/kWh)	Emissions (tCO2e)	% of category total	% of total scope 1 and 2
Electricity	**6.357,68**	**-**	**360,19**	**37,64%**	**11,06%**
MWh	6.357,68	-	360,19	37,64%	11,06%
Purchased grey electricity	2.725,00	0,1317	358,96	37,51%	11,02%
Purchased electricity - passenger cars	13,68	0,0900	1,23	0,13%	0,04%
Wind energy - electric cars	57,00	0,0000	0,00	0,00%	0,00%
Wind energy	3.562,00	0,0000	0,00	0,00%	0,00%
Steam, Heat, Cooling	**27.126,00**	**0,0220**	**596,66**	**62,36%**	**18,32%**
MWh	27.126,00	0,0220	596,66	62,36%	18,32%
Steam purchased from biomass power plant	27.126,00	0,0220	596,66	62,36%	18,32%
Grand Total	**33.483,68**	**-**	**956,86**	**100,00%**	**29,39%**

Table 9: Scope 2 emissions following the market-based method

The above calculation was performed based on the **market-based method**, which uses supplier-specific emission factors (supplier of grey electricity, 0,1317 kg CO_2e/kWh in 2025 for Belgium), and the power generation situation at the sites of Gadot Belgium. This method reflects the total emission connected to the choices and purchase behaviour of Gadot Belgium. Gadot Belgium can lower this total impact by reducing their electricity consumption, choosing to buy solely green electricity, or to produce more electricity on-site.

In 2020, which serves as the base year for the carbon footprint, no **steam** was purchased externally. The required steam was produced in-house using natural gas, so the emissions related to this natural gas consumption were contained in the scope 1 emissions. As steam has been purchased externally since 2024, a large part of the natural gas consumption (accounted for in scope 1) was eliminated,

although emissions related to the purchased steam occurred (accounted for in scope 2). Some of the emissions reduced in scope 1 have therefore shifted to scope 2 emissions. Because steam is currently purchased from a biomass power plant, the emissions related to the steam did decrease overall.

An overview of the cover rate of the electricity consumption by the wind turbine's electricity production is shown in the table below.

Market-based	Total consumed electricity (kWh)	Purchased electricity (kWh)	Produced electricity (kWh)	Cover rate wind
Ghent	6.357.678,00	2.738.678,00	3.619.000,00	56,92%

Table 10: Cover rate self-produced renewable energy

Following the GHG Protocol, Scope 2 emissions are also reported with another method, **the location-based method**. The location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of the grid on which energy consumption occurs depending on the country the company is located, and the year. With this method, the grid-average emission factor of all electricity produced within Belgium is multiplied by the total energy consumption of the company (meaning: the consumption of grey electricity + the consumption of all green electricity). This average emission factor amounts to 0,1048 kg CO_2e/kWh in 2025 for Belgium. Only by reducing energy consumption can a company directly influence the total scope 2 impact as calculated by the location-based method.

The table below shows the Scope 2 emissions following the location-based method. Percentages of Scope 2 are compared to the total of Scope 1+2 with the location-based method, amounting to a total of 3.183,11 tonnes CO_2e.

Scope	Volume	Emissions (tCO2e)	% of category total	% of total scope 1 and 2
Electricity	**6.357,68**	**287,07**	**32,48%**	**9,02%**
MWh	6.357,68	287,07	32,48%	9,02%
Purchased grey electricity	2.725,00	285,64	32,32%	8,97%
Purchased electricity - passenger cars	13,68	1,43	0,16%	0,05%
Wind energy - electric cars	57,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00%
Wind energy	3.562,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00%
Steam, Heat, Cooling	**27.126,00**	**596,66**	**67,52%**	**18,74%**
MWh	27.126,00	596,66	67,52%	18,74%
Steam purchased from biomass power plant	27.126,00	596,66	67,52%	18,74%
Grand Total	**33.483,68**	**883,73**	**100,00%**	**27,76%**

Table 11: Scope 2 emissions following the location-based method

Both methods can be used in different scenarios. When referring to the emissions Gadot Belgium purposefully emits and can reduce by making sustainable electricity choices, Gadot Belgium can communicate based on the market-based method. When we want to compare Gadot Belgium's Scope 2 emissions with another company, the location-based method can be used, as this method will only consider energy consumption and not what happens on-site.

3.4 COMPARISON OF FOOTPRINT TO PREVIOUS YEARS

Compared to the carbon footprint calculation of the scope 1 and 2 emissions of previous years, specifically the emissions of 2018, 2020 and 2024 have been calculated, the emission decreased over time. A comparison between 2020 and 2025 is conducted below, as 2020 is the base year for the Science Based Target set by Gadot Belgium, of reducing their scope 1 and 2 emission with 42% by 2030.

In 2020, the total scope 1 and 2 emissions amounted to 8.965,29 tCO_2e. In 2025, this amounted to 3.256,23 tCO_2e, a reduction of 63,68%. Compared to 2024 (4.009,39 tCO_2e), the emissions decreased by a further 18,78%. The reduction target of 42% by 2030 is therefore already achieved, provided that emissions do not increase again in the future. This change in emissions can be explained by the following elements:

- **Stationary emissions**: The natural gas consumption decreased sharply, from 37.315 MWh to 12.285 MWh, which resulted in a reduction of the stationary emissions of 69,80%. In 2020, steam was produced internally with natural gas, while since 2024 steam is purchased from an external company. The emissions related to the purchase of this steam, are part of the scope 2 emissions. Note that as of 2025, the fuel oil consumption of the fire-water pumps and on-site machinery (29,50 tCO_2e) is also reported under stationary emissions.
- **Mobile emissions**: The mobile emissions decreased from 73,58 tCO_2e in 2020 to 22,95 tCO_2e in 2025, a decrease of 68,81%. This is mainly because the fuel consumption of the on-site machinery is reported under stationary emissions as of 2025, as well as considerable reduced consumption of diesel and to a lesser extent petrol. Overall, this category has a small impact on the total emissions.
- **Scope 2**: The scope 2 emissions decreased from 1.354,06 tCO_2e to 956,86 tCO_2e, as a significant share of the electricity is generated with a wind turbine (56,92%) now, which was not yet the case in 2020. Next to the decrease of the electricity emissions, there is an increase in the emissions related to the purchased steam. Overall, the scope 2 emissions decreased with 29,33%.

The figure below shows the evolution of the scope 1 and 2 emissions.

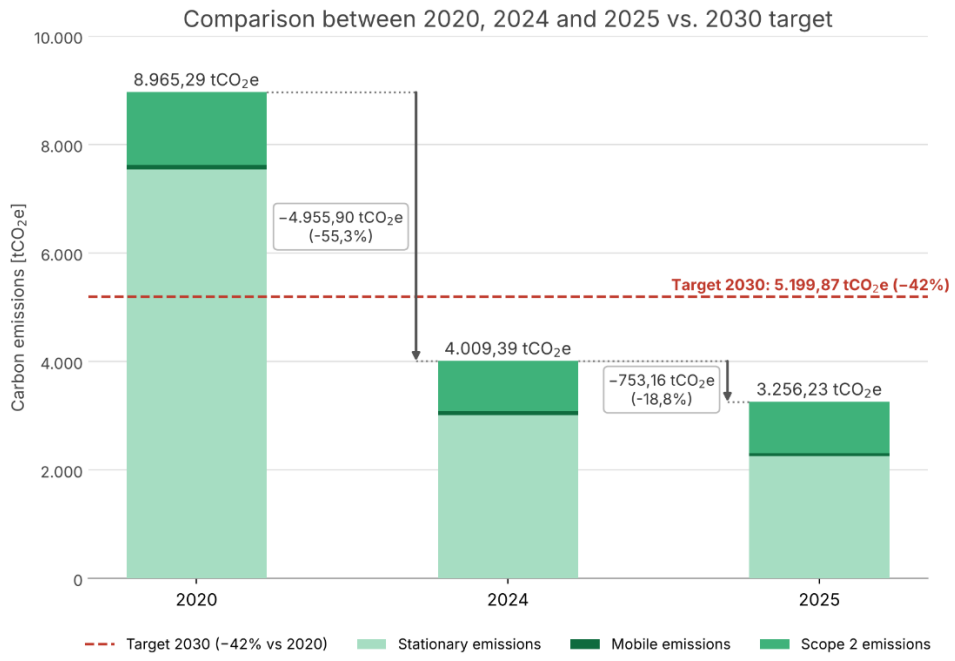


Figure 6: Scope 1 and 2 CO_2e footprint Gadot Belgium 2020, 2024 and 2025

4 APPENDIX 1: CONSUMPTION SUMMARY

4.1 STATIONARY CONSUMPTION

Description	Fuel	Consumption	Unit (Consumption)	Notes
Natural gas	Natural gas	12285	MWh	
Stookolie	Fuel oil	9291	litres	Brandweerwater pompen, Terberg, Manitou, hoogtewerker, Kärchers

4.2 MOBILE CONSUMPTION

Description	Fuel	Consumption	Unit (Consumption)	Notes
Passenger cars - diesel	Diesel (average biofuel blend)	1644,57	litres	
Passenger cars - petrol	Petrol (average biofuel blend)	9029,32	litres	

4.3 SCOPE 2 CONSUMPTION

Description	Contract	Consumption	Unit (Consumption)
Wind energy	Wind electricity (consumed)	3562	MWh
Purchased grey electricity	Residual mix (no green electricity contract)	2725	MWh
Purchased electricity - passenger cars	Country average mix	13678	kWh
Steam purchased from biomass power plant	Supplier specific emission factor	27126	MWh
Wind energy - electric cars	Wind electricity (consumed)	57	MWh

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