



M+A Matting EU, Plant 6 Ronse

2022 Emissions Report.



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1. Introduction

1.1 Our mission – M+A Matting

At M+A Matting, our mission goes beyond mere business objectives – it’s about embracing **responsibility** and **driving change**. In our latest Annual Emission Report, we proudly share our journey towards a **more sustainable future**. Guided by innovation and fueled by our commitment to environmental stewardship, we lay bare our emissions data, both the challenges and the triumphs. As we reflect on the past year we envision a cleaner, greener path forward. Through **transparency, accountability, and unwavering dedication**, we aim to not only mitigate our carbon footprint but also inspire others to join us in this vital quest for a healthier planet. Together, we’re not just reporting numbers; we’re igniting a movement toward a brighter, more sustainable tomorrow.



2. Scope of the calculation

2.1 Organisational scope

2.1.1 Organizational boundaries

Name

M+A Matting, EU – Plant 6, Ronse

This year's annual emission report provides a comprehensive overview of the environmental footprint of **M+A Matting plant 6** situated in Klein Frankrijkstraat 14, 9600 Ronse, Belgium. While our entire company operates with a commitment to sustainability, this report zeroes in on the **specific emissions data** and **initiatives** undertaken by this branch. By delving into the intricacies of this **localized operation**, we gain deeper insights into the challenges and opportunities **unique** to this location. This focused approach allows us to **tailor strategies** that align with the local environment and community, driving meaningful change where it matters most. As we unveil the emissions data for M+A Matting plant 6 - Ronse, we showcase our dedication to transparency and accountability on a localized scale, contributing to the broader sustainability goals of our entire organization.

2.1.2 Reporting year & Base year

In paving the way for a greener future, we established **2020 as our base year** for emissions calculations. This pivotal year serves as our benchmark, capturing the starting point from which we measure our progress and advancements in emissions reduction. Going forward, our **commitment to transparency** and **accountability** remains steadfast, as we embark on an annual tradition of reporting our emissions data. Each year's report will serve as a testament to our dedication to sustainability, illustrating the strides we make year by year in our journey towards a more eco-conscious operation. With this iterative approach, we aim to not only track our progress but to inspire a culture of continuous improvement within our organization and beyond.



2.1.3 Consolidation approach

In our pursuit of accurate and comprehensive emissions assessment, we have chosen to adopt the **operational control approach**. This strategic decision empowers us to measure our environmental impact by focusing on the activities over which we maintain direct operational control. By honing in on this methodology, we ensure that our emissions calculations encompass the areas where we can directly influence change. This approach enables us to identify opportunities for optimization, set actionable reduction targets, and drive meaningful progress in our sustainability journey. Our commitment to transparency is further strengthened as we unveil our emissions data rooted in the operational control approach, a testament to our holistic approach to responsible business practices.

2.2 Operational scope

Following the GHG protocol the following categories were taken in consideration during the calculation:

Scope 1:

- Stationary combustion
- Mobile combustion

Scope 2:

- Purchased electricity

Scope 3:

- Cat.1. Purchased goods and services
- Cat.2. Capital goods
- Cat.3. Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)
- Cat.5. Waste generated in operations
- Cat.6. Business travel
- Cat.7. Employee commuting

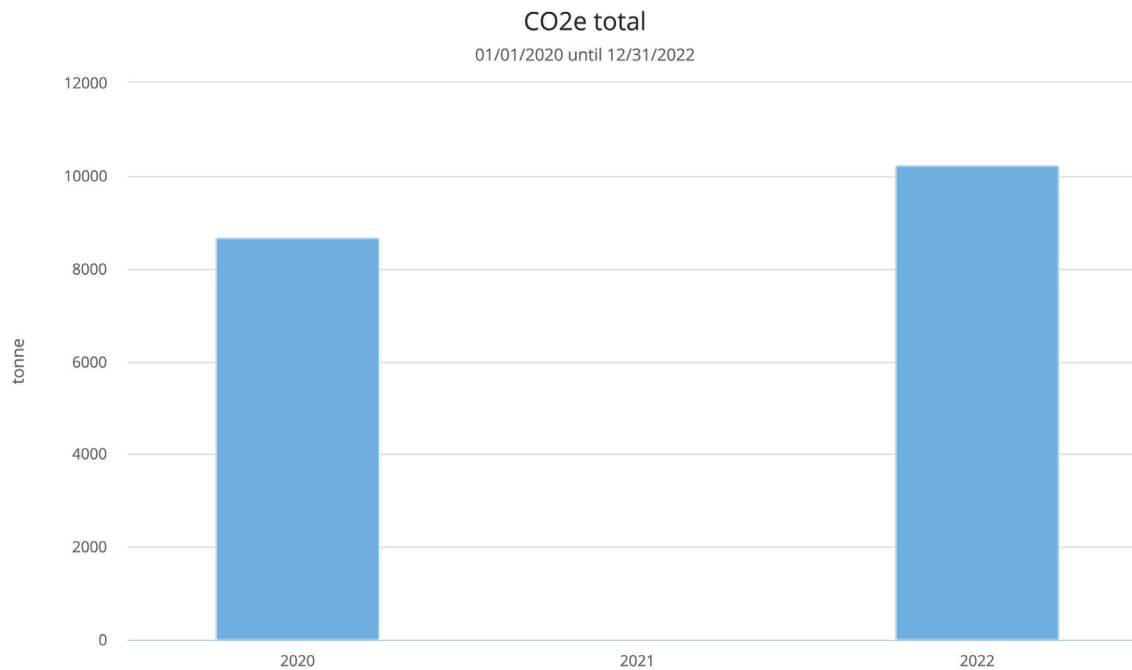


3. Carbon footprint base year

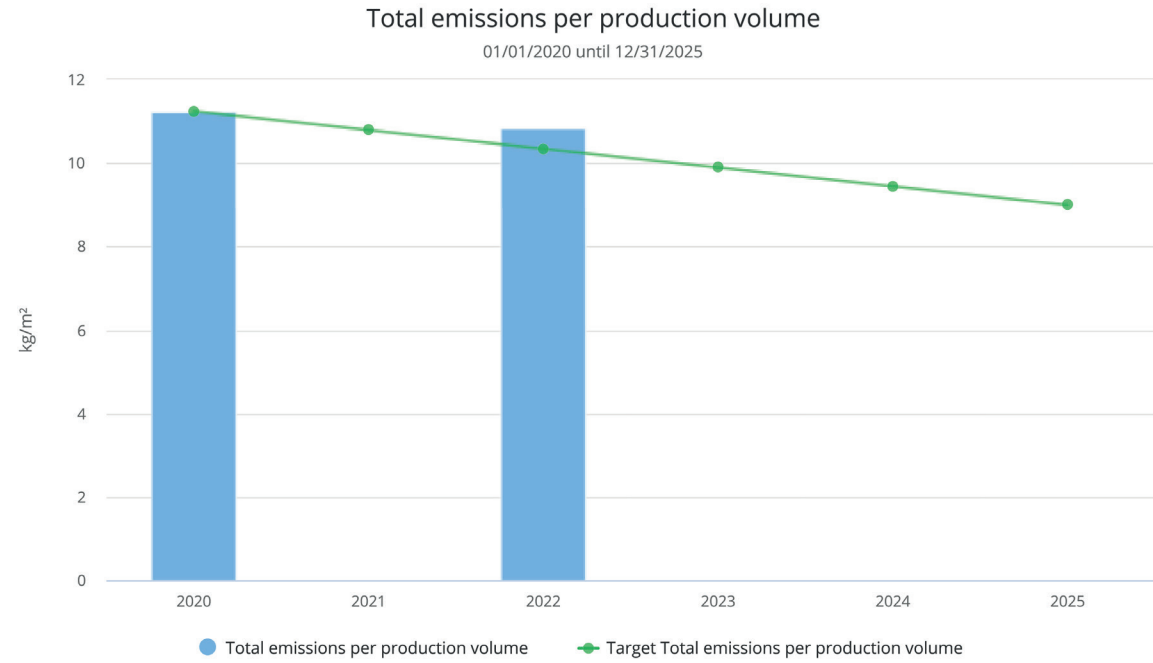


3.1 Total emission

3.1.1 Emission over time



CO2e total (tonne)	2020	2021	2022
CO2e total	8,688.55		10,240.94



Total emissions per production volume (kg/m²)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total emissions per production volume	11.24		10.83			
Target Total emissions per production volume	11.24	10.79	10.34	9.89	9.44	8.99



Over the span of two years, from 2020 to 2022, our business has witnessed remarkable growth. Our production volume **increased** from **772.922** square meters of mats to **945.603** square meters of mats. With careful consideration for our environmental impact, we've managed to orchestrate a remarkable balance. During this period, our emissions experienced a modest increase, ascending from **8.689** metric tons of CO₂e to **10.217 metric** tons of CO₂e.

Despite a production volume increase of **22,3 percent**, our emissions exhibited a mere **17,6 percent** rise.

In absolute numbers per production volume, this means that we went from **11,24kg CO₂/m²** to **10,83kg CO₂/m²**. That's a **decrease of 4%**.

This accomplishment underscores our commitment to sustainable practices and innovative solutions, demonstrating our capability to foster growth while responsibly managing our carbon footprint. As we proceed, this achievement serves as both a testament to our achievements and an inspiration for the journey ahead, guiding us in maintaining an equilibrium between progress and environmental stewardship.

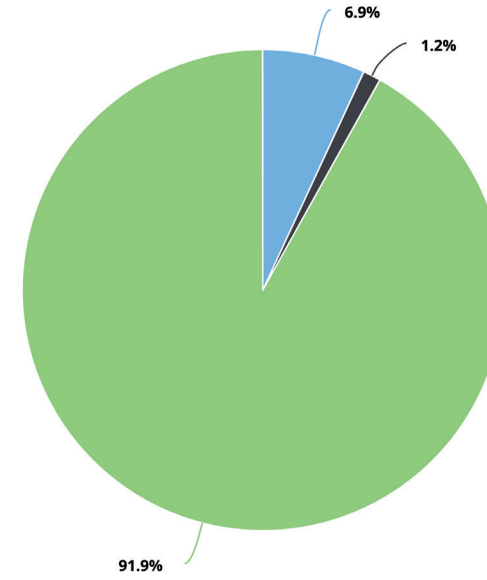


3.1.2 Emission per source

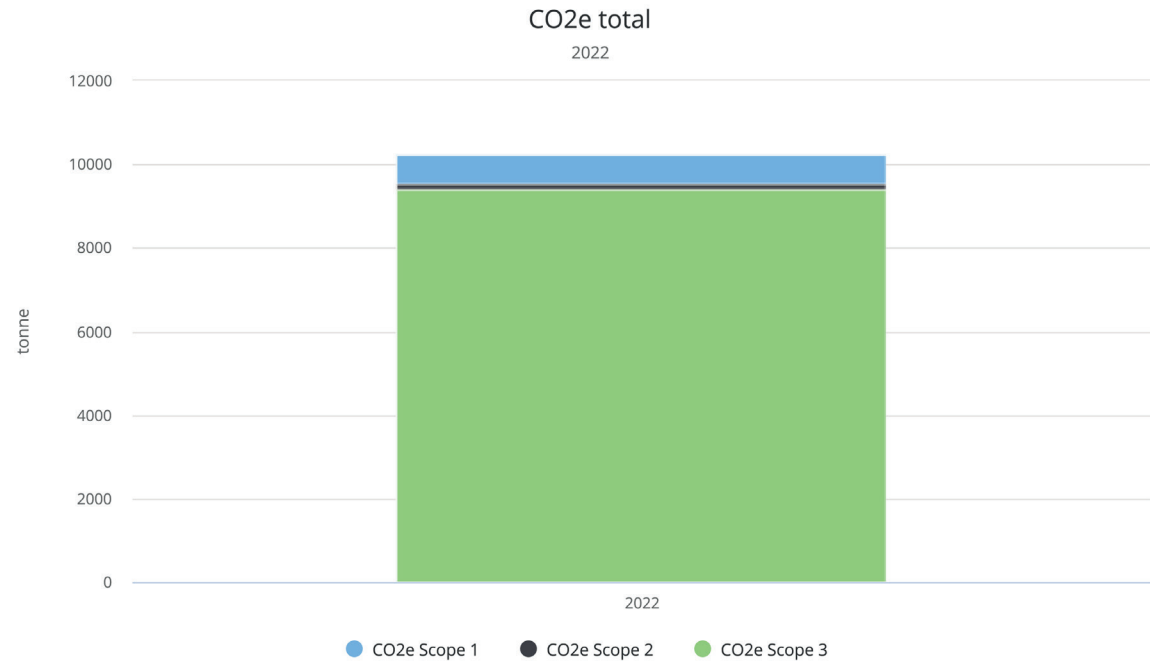


- CO2e Scope 1: 706.62 tonne
- CO2e Scope 2: 122.15 tonne
- CO2e Scope 3: 9,412.17 tonne

CO2e total (10,241 tonne)
2022



CO2e total (tonne)	2022
CO2e Scope 1	706.62
CO2e Scope 2	122.15
CO2e Scope 3	9,412.17
Total	10,240.94

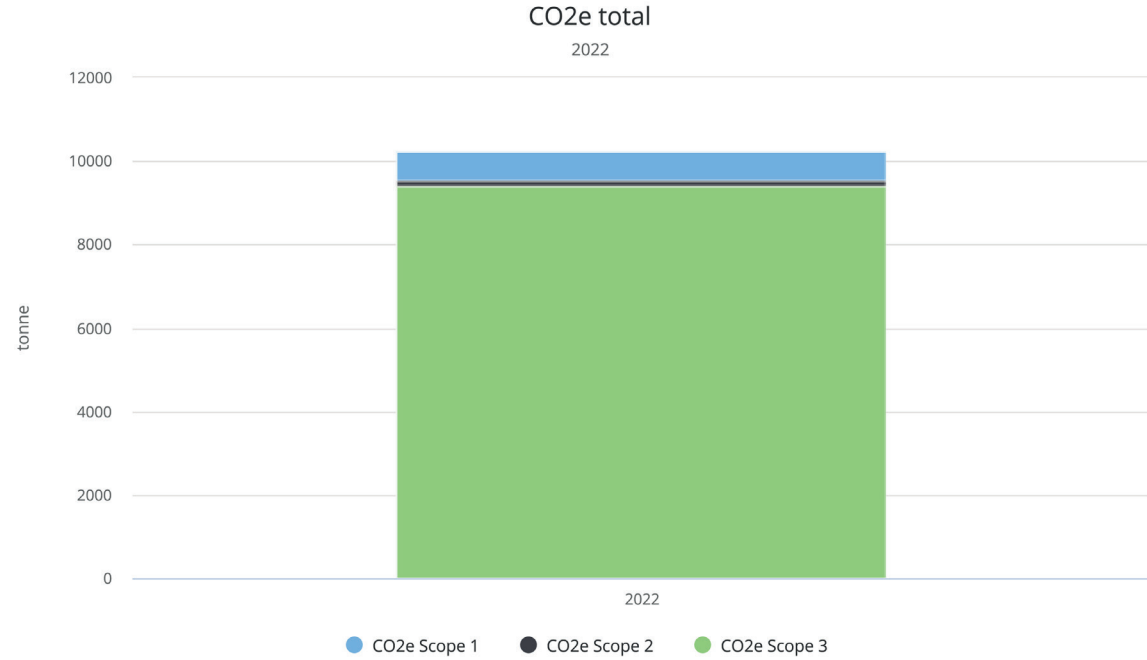


3.1.3 Emission per source

CO2e total (tonne)	2022
CO2e Scope 1	706.62
CO2e Scope 2	122.15
CO2e Scope 3	9,412.17
Total	10,240.94



3.2 Scope 1

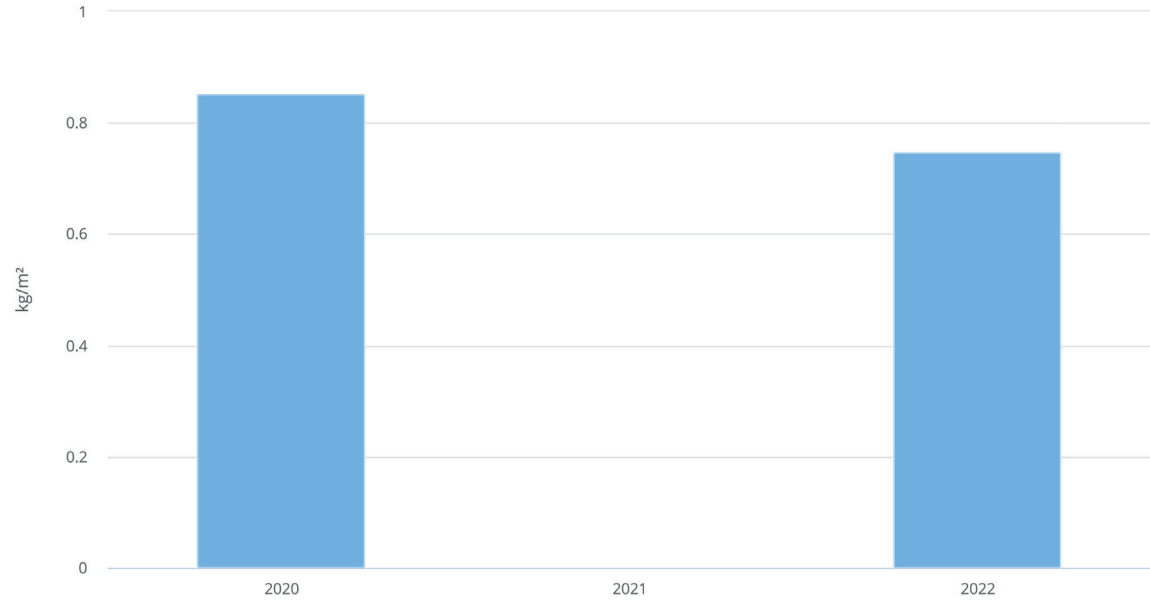


CO2e Scope 1 (tonne)	2020	2021	2022
Fugitive emissions	2.42		15.46
Mobile combustion	12.05		14.74
Stationary combustion	644.74		676.42
Upstream transportation & distribution	0.00		0.00
Total	659.22		706.62



Scope 1 emissions per production volume

01/01/2020 until 12/31/2022



Scope 1 emissions per production volume (kg/m²)

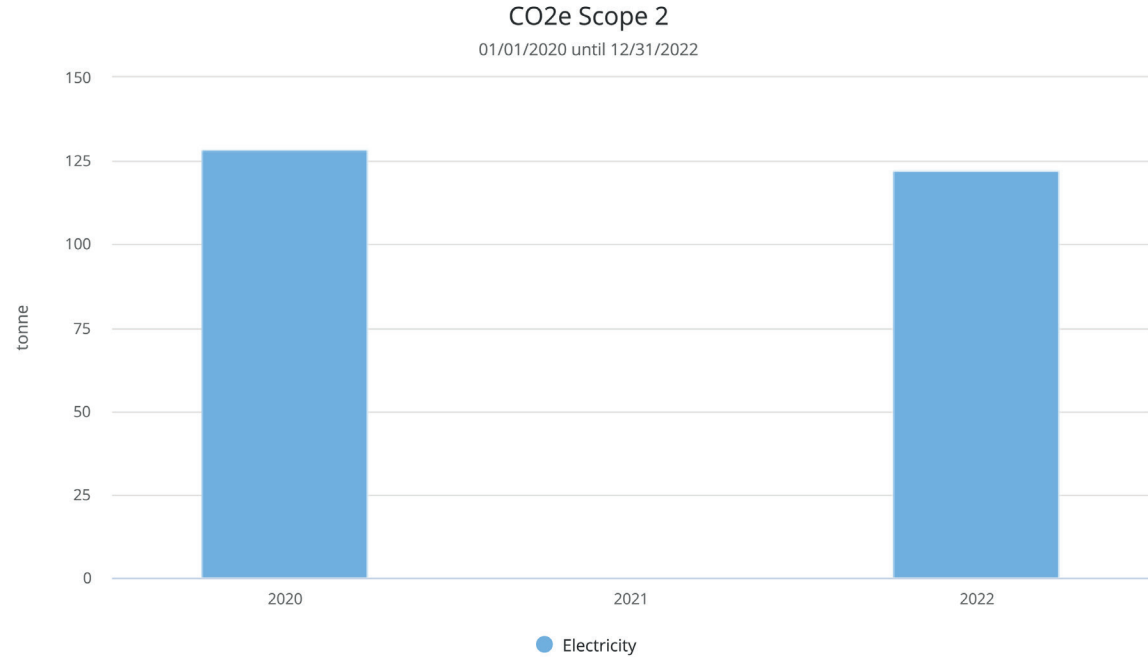
Scope 1 emissions per production volume

2020 **2021** **2022**

0.85 0 0.75



3.3 Scope 2

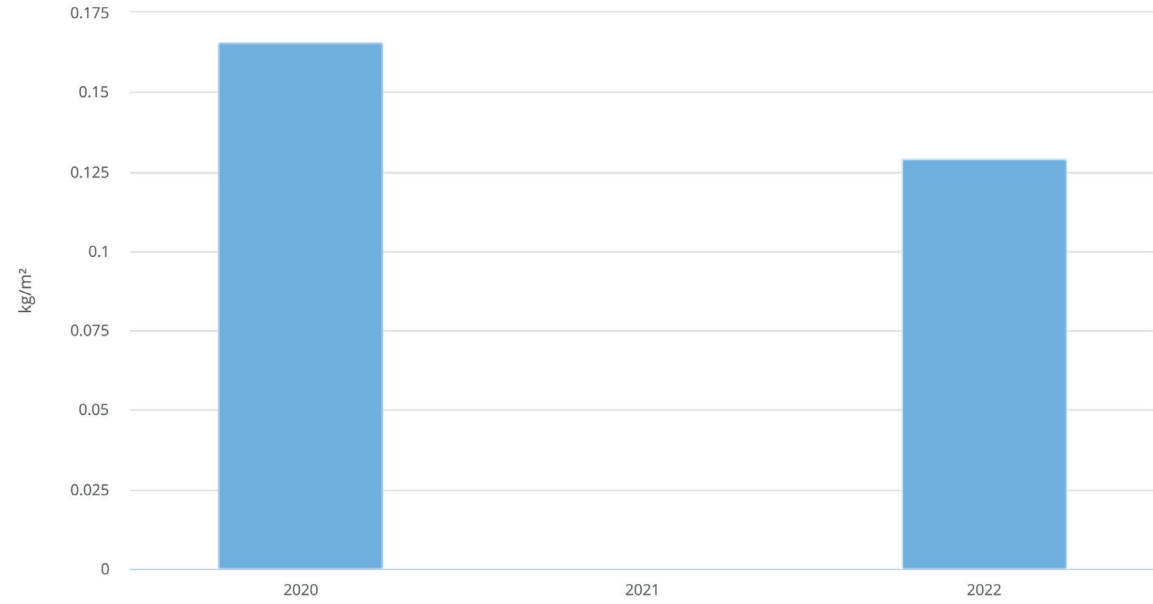


CO2e Scope 2 (tonne)	2020	2021	2022
Electricity	128.33	122.15	122.15



Scope 2 emissions per production volume

01/01/2020 until 12/31/2022



Scope 2 emissions per production volume (kg/m²)

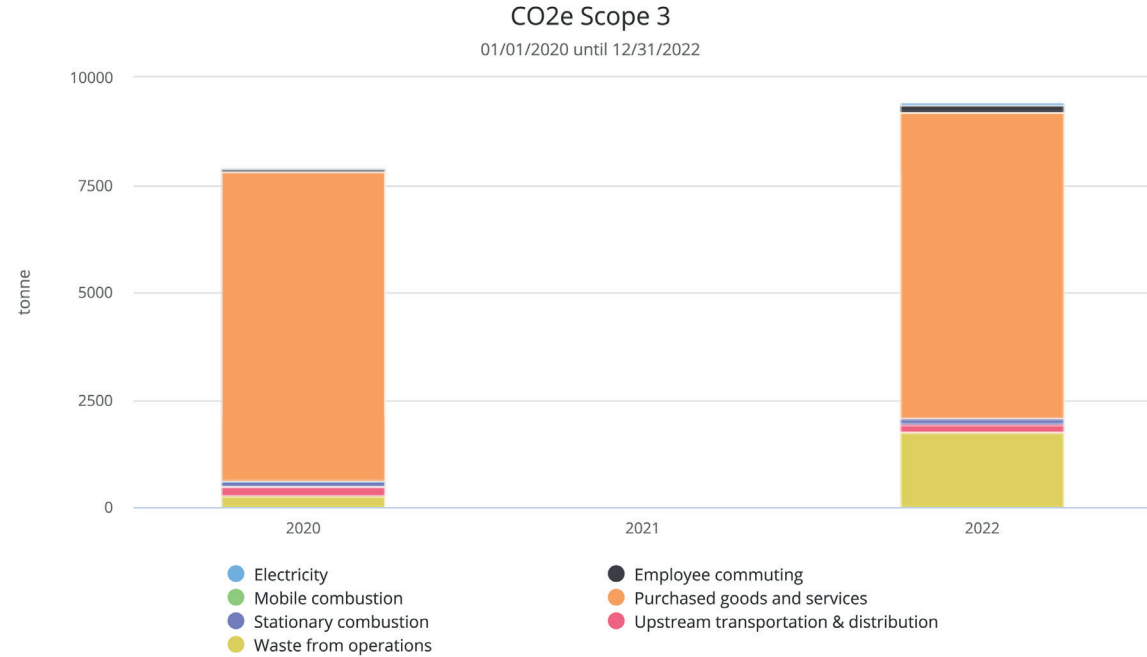
Scope 2 emissions per production volume

2020 2021 2022

0.17 0 0.13



3.4 Scope 3

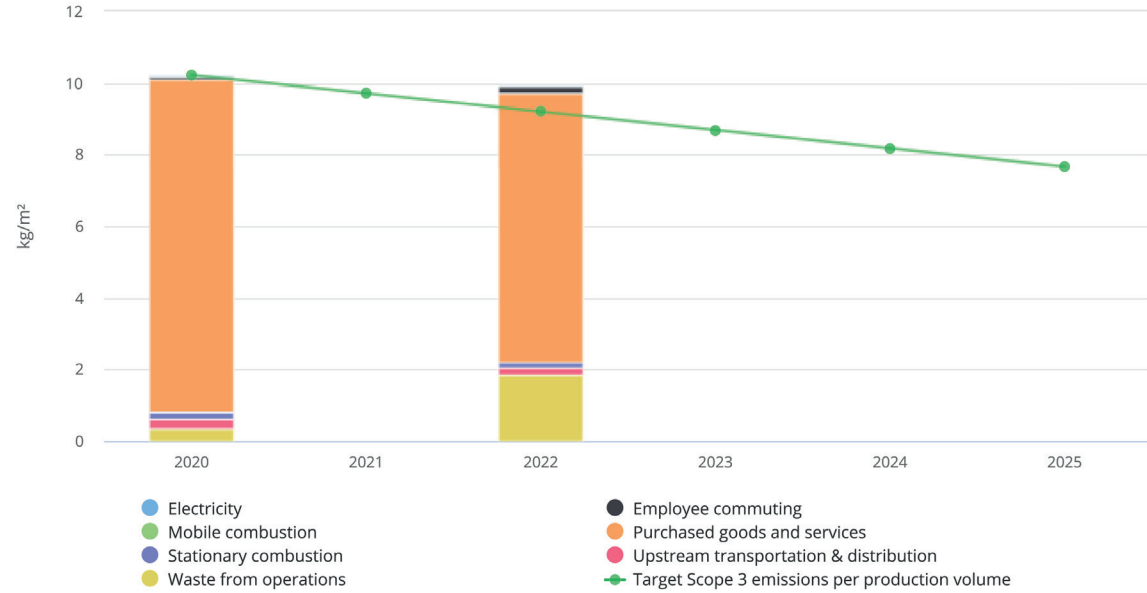


CO2e Scope 3 (tonne)	2020	2021	2022
Electricity	19.61		52.56
Employee commuting	75.74		157.92
Mobile combustion	7.28		8.91
Purchased goods and services	7,177.06		7,114.13
Stationary combustion	143.51		150.56
Upstream transportation & distribution	222.51		185.88
Waste from operations	255.29		1,742.21
Total	7,901.01	7,901.01	9,412.17



Scope 3 emissions per production volume

01/01/2020 until 12/31/2025



Scope 3 emissions per production volume (kg/m ²)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Electricity	0.03	0.06				
Employee commuting	0.10	0.17				
Mobile combustion	0.01	0.01				
Purchased goods and services	9.29	7.52				
Stationary combustion	0.19	0.16				
Upstream transportation & distribution	0.29	0.20				
Waste from operations	0.33	1.84				
Total	10.22	9.95				
Target Scope 3 emissions per production volume	10.22	9.71	9.20	8.69	8.18	7.67



4. Reduction potential

Within the contours of our emissions report, a clear focal point emerges: the most substantial influence on emissions lies within **scope 3**, with a particularly marked impact stemming from **the procurement of raw materials**. This pivotal insight propels us toward a heightened awareness of our potential for **transformative change**. With this illumination, we are resolutely committed to a transition from conventional raw materials to **sustainable alternatives**. This strategic shift holds the promise of delivering the most sustainable reduction in our environmental impact. By embracing these innovative alternatives, we propel ourselves towards a future defined by greener practices, minimized emissions, and a pioneering role in shaping a more responsible industry.

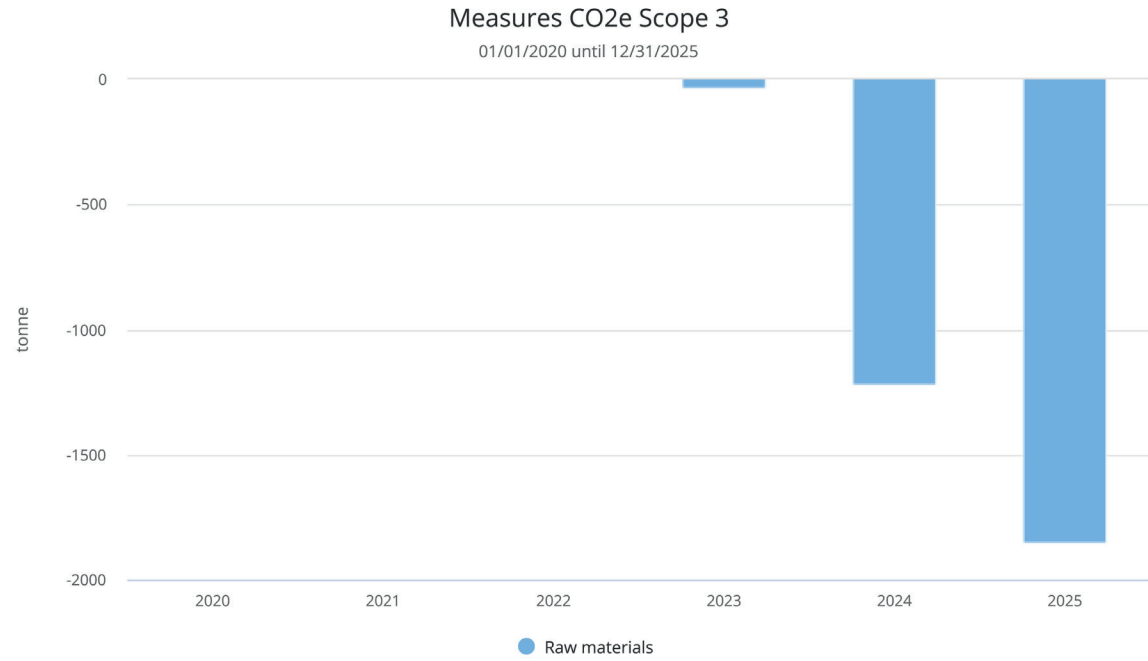
Projection - Measurements (Approved)

As we set our sights on the future, our commitment to environmental responsibility continues to guide our course. In the coming years, we are resolute in our endeavor to shift from conventional materials to more sustainable alternatives. Our aim is to seamlessly transition from virgin nylon to **Econyl - fully recycled nylon** - and from virgin rubber to **partially recycled rubber**. By taking this bold step, we are poised to make **a significant impact** on our **Scope 3 emissions**. This strategic shift is not only a commitment to minimizing our ecological footprint but also a proactive stance in shaping a more circular and sustainable industry. Detailed projections and measurements can be explored in our **"Projections- Measurements"** section, revealing the tangible progress we anticipate as we embark on this transformative journey toward a greener tomorrow.



Effects

Gauges	Kind	Effect starts on	Effect
M+A Matting, EU - Plant 6, Ronse / Econyl	Absolute	01/01/2023	10 tonne
		01/01/2024	120 tonne
		01/01/2025	160 tonne
M+A Matting, EU - Plant 6, Ronse / Nitrile rubber slow cure, 177 & type 363 & Coumpound 35200	Absolute	01/01/2023	-20 tonne
		01/01/2024	-250 tonne
		01/01/2025	-800 tonne
M+A Matting, EU - Plant 6, Ronse / Nitrile rubber 30% recycled	Absolute	01/01/2023	20 tonne
		01/01/2024	250 tonne
		01/01/2025	800 tonne
M+A Matting, EU - Plant 6, Ronse / Nylon yarn, SDN	Absolute	08/24/2023	-10 tonne
		01/01/2024	-100 tonne
		01/01/2025	-135 tonne



Measures CO2e Scope 3 (tonne)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Raw materials				-33.75	-1,220.74	-1,852.05



5. Reduction target



5.1 Target on total emissions – Scope 3

Target Scope 3 emissions per production volume
Location M+A Matting, EU – Plant 6, Ronse

For year	Reference year	Effect
2025	2020	-25%



6. Annex



6.1 The urge of climate action

The need for credible climate action is becoming extremely urgent if we want to preserve the world from the worst effects of climate change.

Despite three decades of climate awareness and hesitant climate action, the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report (<https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>) released on the 9th of August 2021 does not show a pretty picture. This big update on the state of scientific knowledge and physical understanding of the climate, clearly indicates that even with unprecedented activity it will be almost impossible to limit temperature rise to 1,5°C. It's however of utmost importance to stay as close as possible to this limit in order to avoid reaching tipping points that would lead to unpredictably severe impacts on planet earth and human society.

The key messages of the report are clear:

1. Human influence has warmed the climate at a rate that is unprecedented in at least 2000 years;
2. No region will be spared;
3. Human induced climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes in rainfall, droughts and tropical cyclones;
4. Many changes due to past and future greenhouse gas emissions are irreversible for centuries to millennia, especially changes in ocean, ice sheets and global sea level;
5. If humanity continues on this trajectory, the 1.5 °C threshold is expected to be exceeded within the next 20 years.

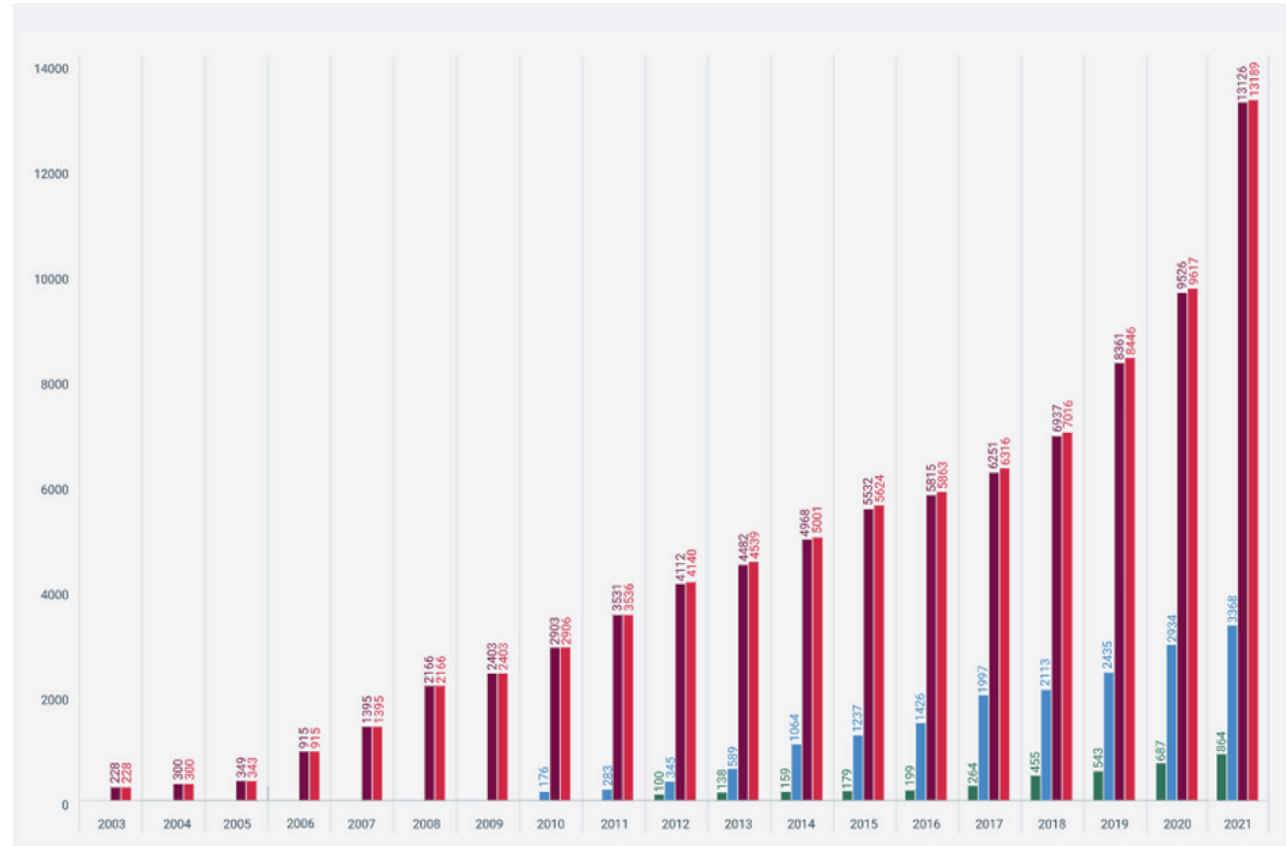
Stabilization of the climate will therefore require rapid, strong and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. But this won't be enough. The IPCC report shows us that the scenario allowing us to stay below 1.5 °C of warming, implies very low CO2 emissions but also a reduction in CO2 emissions tending towards net-zero. Reducing CO2 emissions will therefore not be enough, we must start removing CO2 from



the atmosphere. The world is waking up. A report by Climate Champions, Data-Driven Envirolab and New Climate Institute from October 2020 shows that at that moment, already 1565 companies, 826 cities and 103 regions have made Net-Zero Commitments. They represent over 880 million residents, 24,6 million employees and 10 gigatonnes of greenhouse gas emissions. The report, however, also shows that the uniformity, robustness and terminology of the claims still has to be improved.

With the Paris Agreement (2015), 196 governments worldwide adopted a legally binding international treaty to limit global warming to well below 2°C, and preferably to 1,5°C. This means reaching net-zero emissions by the middle of the 21st century. The EU and 190 other countries have, to date, ratified or acceded to the Agreement, covering 95% of all anthropogenic emissions. Europe is determined to play a pioneering role and shows clear ambition with its Green Deal and the intermediate target of 55% reduction compared to 1990 emissions. With the “Fit for 55” package it shows its decisiveness and determination to translate targets into practice and go all the way to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C and become completely climate neutral by 2050.

A multitude of initiatives incorporating the corporate world shows that also businesses are willing to take their responsibility. Think about the We Mean Business (2015), Business Ambition for 1,5°C (UN Global Compact) launched in 2019, Climate Ambition Alliance (end 2019) and the Race to Zero (2020). The last two are now mobilizing a coalition of leading net-zero initiatives, representing 4.468 companies, 778 organizations, 799 cities, 136 countries, 35 regions, 221 of the biggest investors, and 622 higher education institutes. Race to Zero membership has grown exponentially, now representing more than 15% of the global economy and 10% of GHG emissions globally. The growth rate of companies disclosing to the Disclosure Insight Action (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project or CDP) shows the same positive trend.



These figures confirm we have entered the decade of action, a decade in which all levers will have to be pulled to meet the challenge of climate change.



Climate action is not only a moral duty. It contains an important risk for the survival of companies. Companies are not only confronted with physical climate related risks, but also legal, financial, and regulatory risks. Take, for example, carbon pricing and taxes. Beginning 2021, there were 64 carbon tax or emission trading systems in place covering 22% of global emissions and generating 53 billion USD in revenues. Carbon prices range from less than 1 euro per tonne CO₂ (Poland) to 137 euro per tonne CO₂ (Sweden). Knowing the social cost of carbon to society is estimated to be between 200–400 USD (Nature/Stanford) per tonne CO₂, and that the carbon price needed to keep global temperature rise below 1,5°C is estimated to be between 50 and 100 USD/tCO₂ by 2030 according to the Stern Stiglitz Commission's Report of May 2017, carbon pricing initiatives and costs are likely to keep on increasing. This tendency is also clear within the EU emission trading scheme where the price of carbon allowances has increased from 5 euro in 2017 to almost 90 euro per tonne at the end of 2021. Tools like the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) show that companies are taking climate risks seriously. Nearly 60% of the world's 100 largest public companies support or report their climate related risks according to the TCFD recommendations.

It is clear that a company will only survive if its activity is viable in the net-zero society of 2050. Therefore companies will be facing profound transformations in the coming three decades.

But climate action has also become a huge business opportunity. Investors, consumers, governments and other stakeholders require companies to take action. Taking action gives companies a serious advantage on several domains including brand identity, access to funds and investments, attractiveness in recruitment, etc.