ANNUAL REPORT

ACCREDITED RESEARCH CENTRE

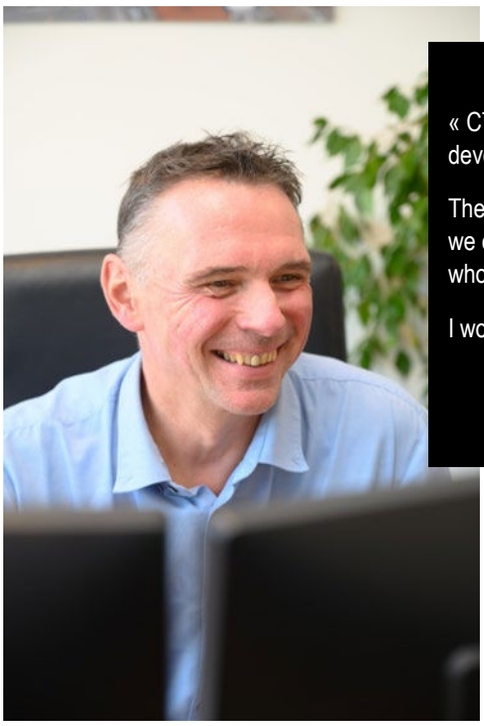
2025

CENTRE TERRE ET PIERRE ASBL

Chaussée d'Antoing 55 – 7500 Tournai, Belgium

CTP

A WORD OF THE MANAGEMENT



« CTP is a major player in R&D for industrial development in Wallonia and around the world.

The 2025 financial results are outstanding, and we owe them to our team of 48 motivated staff, who are dedicated to their work.

I would like to thank them most sincerely »

Stéphane NEIRYNCK
General Manager

CTP continues to make remarkable progress overall, in terms of both the quantity and the quality of the services it provides, mainly to industry.

On one hand, from a quantitative perspective, the Centre's turnover grew by 9% in 2025 and now stands at just under €6 million.

Within this, international collaborations are intensifying further, rising from 45% to 50% of total turnover. This is exceptional for a small organisation such as CTP, which is having a particularly strong impact beyond our borders.

In qualitative terms, meanwhile, CTP is now a driving force behind strategic industrial R&D development in Wallonia and across Europe. Examples include the recycling of electric car batteries (*the CISTEMEEC project*) and the establishment of recovery channels for critical and strategic metals (*the FREEDOM and ATHENA projects*).

So-called collaborative research (*partnerships with universities and research centres*) grew by 13% in 2025, mainly due to the launch of ambitious R&D projects linked to ERDF and JTF (*Just Transition Fund*) programmes.

Thanks to its local partnership with the IDETA regional development agency, CTP has secured €4.4 million in grants, half of which will be used to develop its infrastructure at the Tournai site.

This is excellent news for the Centre! The test halls will be renovated and the laboratories will be modernised, doubling their capacity.

Finally, the construction of a new building for administration and hosting our industrial partners will complete this major project in 2027.

All this good news must not obscure the fact that the long-term viability and expansion of research centres across Europe – and particularly in Wallonia – depend on strong collaborations with complementary R&D partners. This forms part of the 2025–2030 strategic plan, approved in summer 2025 by the Centre's General Assembly, which serves as our roadmap for the next five years.

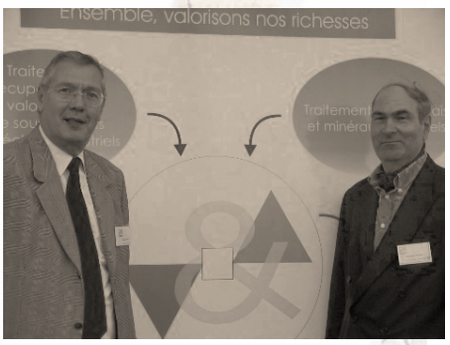
SUMMARY

THIRTY YEARS REACHING MATURITY!

An opportunity to look back at the history of CTP and the foundations that have made it such an exceptional Centre.

It all began in 1995 when Guy Spitaels, then minister-president, highlighted Wallonia's struggling economy.

With perseverance and energy, he secured access to European structural funds from the government in order to revitalise and develop the local Walloon economy.



Building on this momentum, and after much deliberation, Michel Bodson and Guy Cardinael, already friends and colleagues, brought their ideas together in a joint project: the creation of Centre TERRE et PIERRE.

Challenge followed challenge, and projects emerged thanks to "Objective 1", the first European programme of its kind, for which universities were vying to secure funding. A major test: "We will have to redouble our efforts to raise the Centre's profile".

Michel Bodson, having taken the reins of Ateliers Louis Carton (ALC) and Meura – companies at the cutting edge of technology and winners of the "Chouette d'or" innovation award – established CTP firmly within the Tournai landscape. Guy Cardinael took over as chief executive, and ALC, together with UCLouvain – with the support of IDETA – became the first founding members at the General Assembly. UMons and ULB soon joined them, forming the beating heart of CTP, and remain so to this day.

Four years elapsed between the first and second European funding programmes ("phasing out"). This was a lean period for CTP, but the Centre held firm! A rescue mission was launched.

Christian Lucion, who was working at the LTM Laboratory at UCLouvain at the time, joined the team, bringing his expertise in the field of minerals, while Michel Bodson, now chief executive, focused on environmental issues and future collaborations.

Ten years later, in 2005, CTP celebrated its tenth anniversary in grand style.

This was followed by the third round of calls for projects (the 2007–2013 Convergence Programme), and CTP now held all the cards to achieve great success.

Projects such as SOLINDUS (treatment of dredging sludge), REFIOM and TECHNOPOLY began, and private-sector turnover was growing – notably thanks to the Centre's collaboration with Zincox (zinc production). All the signs were good!

In 2010, Stéphane Neirynck succeeded Michel Bodson, consolidating the Centre's position at the level we see today.

The Centre now employs nearly 48 people and generates a turnover of over €6 million, 50% of it from outside Belgium.

New facilities are set to be built in 2026–2027, doubling laboratory capacity, breathing new life into the existing test halls and giving us the opportunity to provide new staff and administration buildings that are more accessible, intelligently designed and conducive to greater cohesion among the teams.

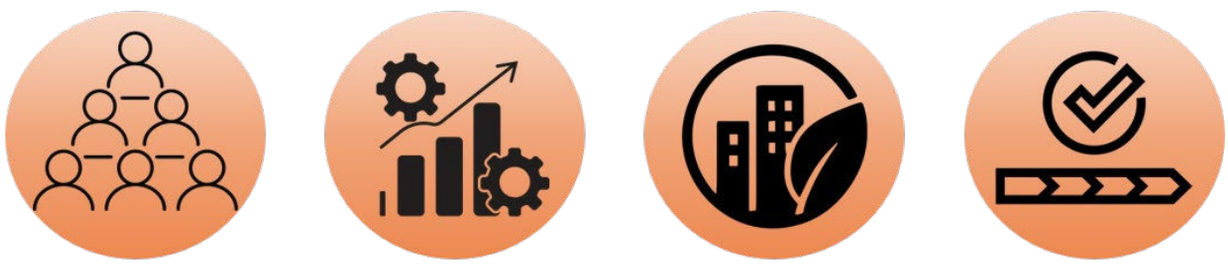
CTP will celebrate its 32nd anniversary in style in 2027 – mark your calendars!An opportunity to look back at the history of CTP and the foundations that have made it such an exceptional Centre.

STRATEGIC PLAN

In June 2025, CTP's General Assembly approved the Centre's **new strategic plan for 2025–2030**.

This document, running to over 40 pages, sets out **the Centre's ambitions for 2030**.

Nearly 45 concrete actions have been identified, organised around **four priority areas**:



Compared with the previous strategic plan, it is clear that CTP is much less reliant on grants, with private-sector activities far exceeding public funding.
The Centre will have no difficulty in co-funding its research programmes over the period 2025–2030.

This is reassuring and, given strong industrial interest in CTP's core areas of expertise, we have decided to be ambitious over this five-year period and undertake a historic investment programme for the Centre: €7,159k, of which €3,531k is for infrastructure and €3,628k for equipment (total equity capital: estimated at €2,171k). This will enable CTP to position itself as a leading R&D centre in its fields at European level from 2029–2030 onwards.

The development of the MC² project with IDETA, right next to CTP, and a potential merger or collaboration with another Walloon research centre, consolidating our areas of expertise and ensuring compliance with our research centre accreditation, will secure the Centre's long-term viability and, without doubt, position the CTP on the European research landscape in the field of minerals.

The projected income statement up to 2030 demonstrates CTP's financial capacity to underpin these investments and the equity to be released, which is excellent news.

In conclusion: by 2030, CTP will be a major European player in the development of R&D projects related to the circularity of mineral resources and the production of strategic minerals and metals. Stakeholders involved in the extraction and/or management of primary and secondary raw materials will choose CTP as a partner to develop innovative, efficient and sustainable solutions, helping to address the societal challenges of resource availability and global warming.

OUR KEY EVENTS

2025

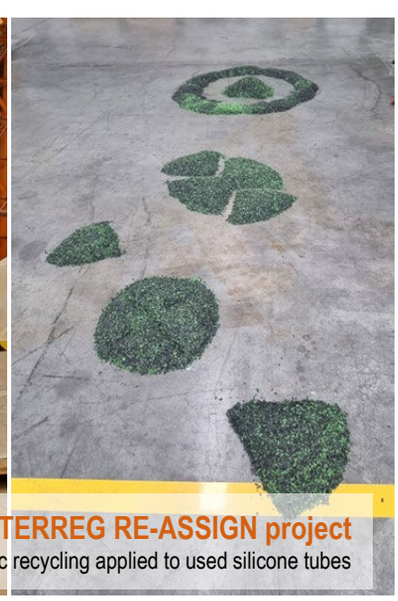
Visit by Minister Pierre-Yves Jeholet

Vice-President of the Walloon Government – Minister for the Economy, Employment, Training and Industry

Highlighting the RECOB² and RECYPALE projects

18-02

31-10

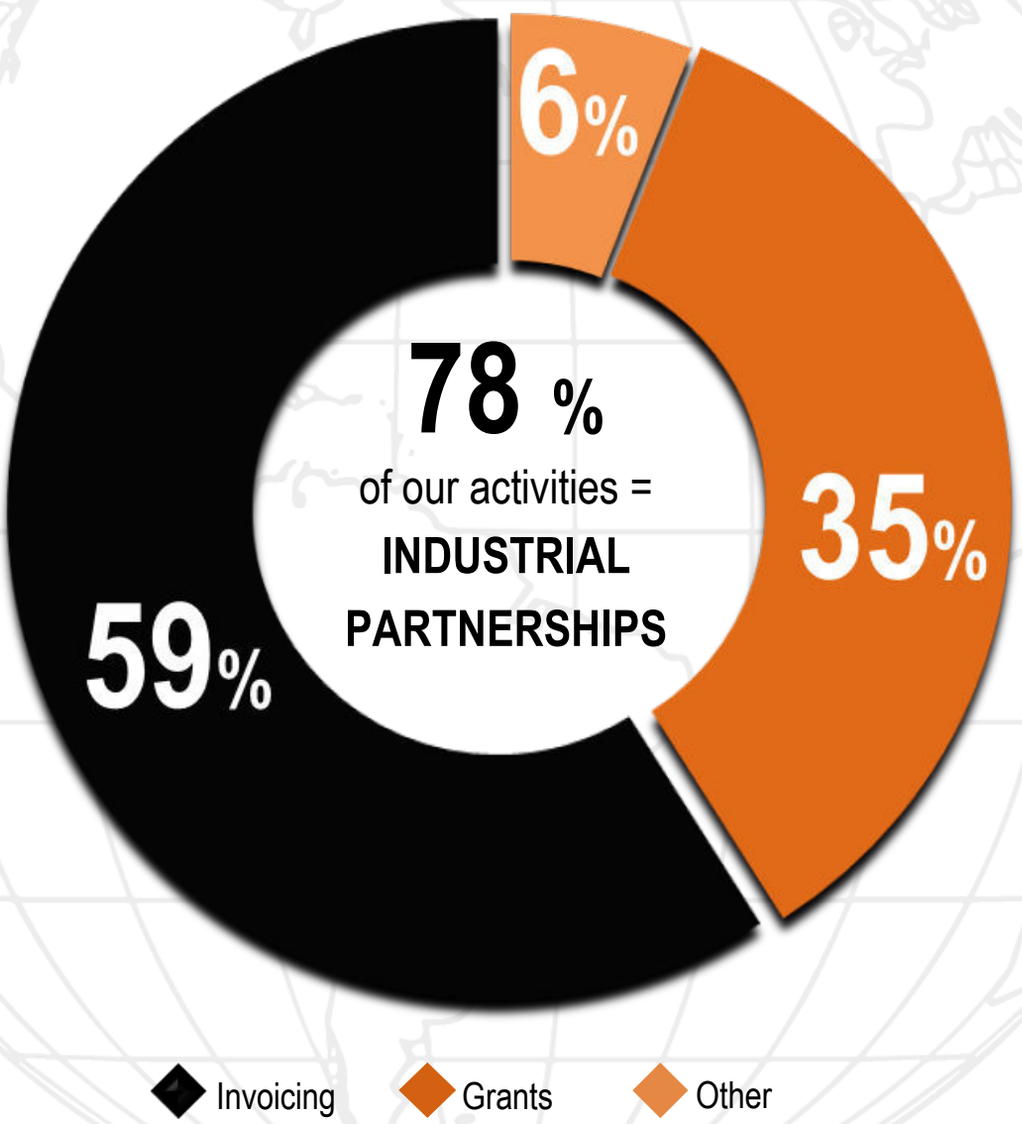


Cross-border event for the INTERREG RE-ASSIGN project

Jean-Michel Clanet – Presentation of a case study on plastic recycling applied to used silicone tubes

ACTIVITY UNITS

Each unit carries out studies, trials and/or R&D in a specific field.



MINERAL PROCESSING

Search... **Cryogenic screw conveyor**

Micronising soft materials, such as polymers or rubber, is very challenging at room temperature. Grinding is an exothermic process, which heats the material and can cause the softest materials to melt in the grinding chamber. Under standard conditions, it is difficult to reduce the particle size to below 2 mm.

However, the recycling industry needs to be able to micronise soft materials of secondary origin in order to achieve particle sizes closer to those of virgin materials (around 300 µm). The **solution** lies in **grinding with cryogenic cooling**, using the low temperature of liquid nitrogen (–196°C) to micronise the material.

The cryogenic screw was used in the ERDF-funded UP_PLASTICS project, which focused on circular plastics for building renovation and eco-housing. It enabled the preparation of micronised plastic samples as part of this research programme.

This low temperature makes it possible to:

- Cool the soft materials or keep them below their melting point;
- Or even harden and embrittle them, enabling soft materials to be micronised more effectively.

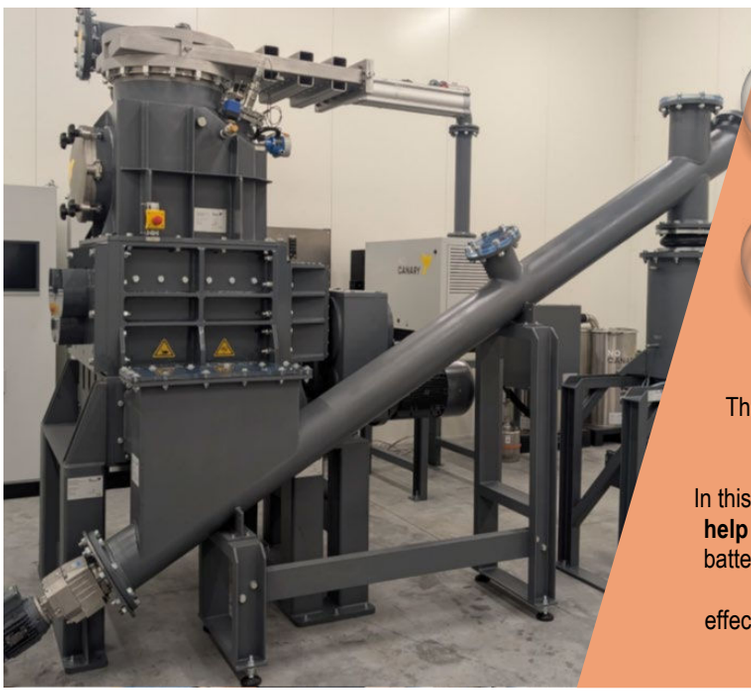
A cryogenic screw conveyor has recently been brought back into operation at CTP, with the assistance of Air Liquide. This is a screw conveyor equipped with four liquid nitrogen injection points. The material to be processed travels through the screw, where it comes into contact with the liquid nitrogen and is cooled. The cooled material is fed into a grinder located directly at the screw's outlet, preventing the material from reheating. The screw available at CTP can be used with various types of grinders: cutting mills, pin mills, hammer mills, etc.

At the screw outlet, two sensors monitor the final temperature of the material and control the flow rate of the injected liquid nitrogen. The screw has also been designed so that the cooled material exits free of liquid nitrogen, preventing the downstream grinder from coming into contact with the liquid and ensuring the grinder's mechanical integrity. Gaseous nitrogen is extracted by a ventilation system at the screw outlet.

A few key specifications:

- Feed rate: ± 200 kg/h;
- Maximum input particle size: 40 mm;
- Liquid nitrogen inlet pressure: 2–4 bar;
- Liquid nitrogen flow rate: ± 100 litres/h;
- Screw length: 3 m.

EXTRACTIVE METALLURGY



Search... **Li-ion battery recycling**

The world is currently facing climate disruption, which is prompting countries to implement more environmentally friendly alternatives.

In this context, **lithium-ion batteries** are emerging as a **promising solution to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions**. However, the growing use of these batteries, both in electrical appliances and in the electric mobility sector, raises a **major challenge**: **recycling**, which must be anticipated and managed effectively to secure the supply of critical raw materials for the battery industry.

Recycling begins with the collection, safe discharge and mechanical crushing of the batteries. This final stage must be carried out in a controlled atmosphere to minimise the risk of ignition, control emissions and ensure the health and safety of operators. To achieve this, CTP will install a pilot line in 2026 as part of the CISTEMEEC project, incorporating battery crushing and the vacuum evaporation of the toxic volatile compounds they contain. The prototype will have a capacity of 50 kg/h and will be capable of processing pre-discharged cells or modules.

The **black mass** can then be recovered via various mechanical separation steps. This black powder contains strategic metals such as lithium, cobalt, nickel and manganese, as well as graphite. The recovery of this black mass depends on the following processes:

- **Pyrometallurgical processes**, which involve high-temperature smelting to recover a metal alloy;
- **Hydrometallurgical processes**, which involve leaching, purification and the recovery of metals in the form of salts or oxides.

In recent years, CTP has strengthened and expanded its expertise in processes for selectively recovering metals contained in black mass through its numerous private-sector collaborations. Initially carried out at laboratory scale, developments have now been demonstrated at pilot scale.

To support its lithium-ion battery recycling R&D activities, CTP's chemical and physical analysis laboratory has developed advanced analytical methods specifically tailored to these new types of samples rich in valuable metals. These characterisation methods draw on a range of techniques, including ICP-OES spectrometry to quantify the metals, X-ray diffraction to identify crystalline phases and infrared spectroscopy to determine carbon content.

CIRCULAR MATERIALS

Heat treatment plays a central role in many industrial processes involving mineral materials, whether in cement production, ore processing or the recovery of secondary materials.

Against the backdrop of the energy transition and the drive to reduce carbon emissions, manufacturers are faced with the need to develop and incorporate alternative materials, while ensuring their technical performance and compatibility with existing processes. However, the transition from the laboratory to industrial scale often constitutes a technological bottleneck. Having pilot-scale equipment that accurately replicates industrial conditions is therefore essential to ensure the success of test phases, validate processes and increase the rate at which innovations reach technological maturity.

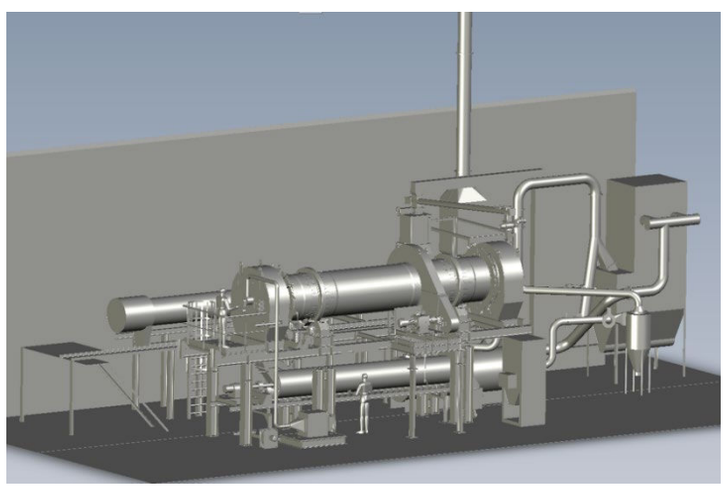
CTP is equipped with a pilot-scale **rotary heat treatment kiln**, designed to reproduce the conditions found in industrial processes. This equipment is a strategic tool for **supporting manufacturers in the development, optimisation and validation of new materials and processes**.

It is a direct-fired rotary kiln, rotating against the flow between the solids the and hot gases. It has an internal diameter of approximately 0.6 m and a usable length of over 8 m, offering a suitable balance between industrial representativeness and experimental flexibility. The operating temperature can reach 1150°C, while the feed rate is typically adjustable between 50 and 150 kg/h, depending on the nature of the materials being processed and the desired heating time. This is generally between 45 and 90 minutes, thanks to the kiln's adjustable rotation speed. The treated products are recovered at the flame-side outlet, with the option of controlled cooling.

The kiln has already been used in a wide range of applications, such as incorporating and thermally activating alternative materials as a partial substitute for cement, roasting ores, decarbonising mineral materials and removing undesirable organic compounds. During recent projects carried out with Envicore, the use of this pilot-scale equipment was a decisive step in reaching a key milestone in the **progression to TRL 7**, validating technical solutions on a representative scale before their industrial deployment.

CTP also collaborates with Heidelberg Materials (COSMOCEM Project) on topics related to innovation in the cement industry and the use of new materials.

Building on the experience gained over many years, CTP is continuing to develop its capabilities in the field of heat treatment. The **new pilot rotary kiln** currently being installed, with equivalent capacity but able to reach temperatures in excess of **1400°C**, will further strengthen these capabilities. In particular, this facility will pave the way for clinkerisation reactions and enable CTP to provide even more support to industry in developing low-carbon solutions at an advanced stage of technological maturity.



OUR PROJECTS IN 2025

JTF–ERDF 2021-2027

DUN^{3}ES NEW
ECODECO
FREEDOM
MC^2- CTP

PNRR

Financé par l'Union européenne NextGenerationEU

Plan National pour la Relance et la Résilience

CARBOC
CGROUT
CIBER
WASTES2CEM
WASTES2MAT

CISTEMEEC

FEDER 2021-2027

UP_PLASTICS

WIN4COMPANY

ATHENA

INTERREG FWV VI

RE-ASSIGN
DepolLowC NEW

PLAN DE RELANCE WALLON

« Déchets Ressources »
VALOCELL CLOSED

WIN2WAL

BioFaCon3
MIC2MAC NEW

WIN4COLLECTIVE

RED4SOLS
BOTTOM UP

TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION PARTNERSHIP

COSMOCEM
MINERAL LOOP

RECOB^2

KEY TOPICS IN 2025

CRITICAL & STRATEGIC METALS

FREEDOM

From spent dolomite refractories to the production of magnesium metal

Partners: CTP, CRM, INISMa, ULiège

Magnesium is essential in European industry, but heavy reliance on China and low recycling rates make it crucial to develop recycling channels in order to secure supply and reduce climate impact. This project aims to identify and sort secondary sources of magnesium in Wallonia, Belgium and across Europe, and then recycle them into magnesium metal using more environmentally friendly processes. It involves developing a hydrometallurgical process to produce high-purity magnesium hydroxide from spent refractories, as well as an innovative pyrometallurgical process that is more sustainable than the Pidgeon process.

CTP has tested various secondary sources of magnesium with the hydrometallurgical process. This has shown that a fine particle size and a low degree of sintering are favourable for the recovery process. Conversely, a high carbon binder content in the raw material has been found to inhibit magnesium recovery.

CISTEMEEC

Industrial value chains, energy transition, electric mobility and the circular economy

Partners: Comet Traitements, Hydrométal, CTP, CRM, Citius Engineering, John Cockerill, Reverse Metallurgy, Sagacify & ULiège (GreenMat, PEPs, GeMMe)

This project aims to provide solutions for the reuse and recycling of end-of-life batteries used in electric mobility. Several prototypes and demonstrators are under construction to accelerate the deployment of recycling channels in Wallonia that can play a leading role in recycling this type of material.

CTP is involved in recycling lithium-ion batteries, and particularly the concentration and recovery of black mass and the ferrous and non-ferrous metals they contain. Two main processing routes were considered in the CISTEMEEC project: the “pyrolysis” route, which involves heat-treating the batteries at over 400°C, and the “mechanical” route. The second of these is being studied by the GeMMe/CTP partnership. For safety reasons, we have opted for a pilot line combining vacuum milling with the evaporation of organic compounds in a vacuum. The prototype will be installed at CTP in 2026, enabling the safe recovery of black mass (the active material) from Li-ion batteries.

Battery dismantling unit – page 9

ATHENA

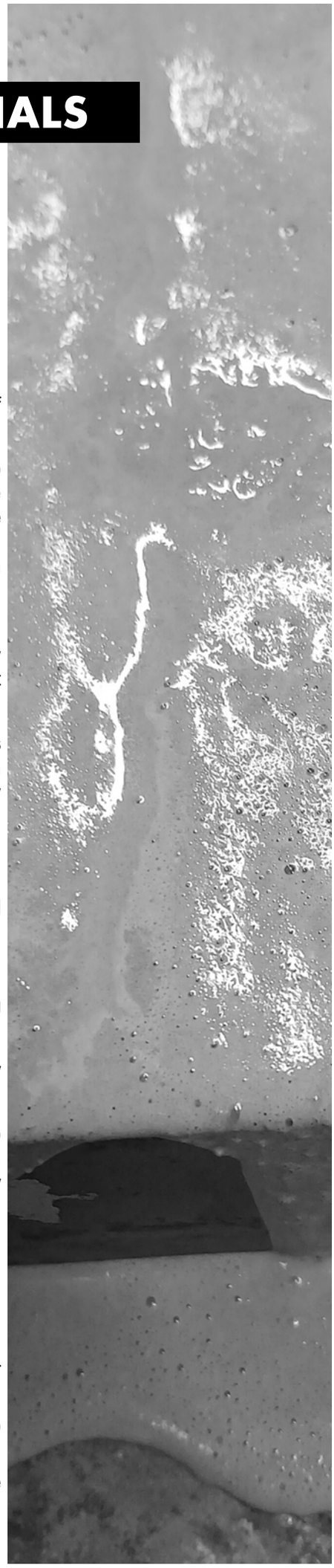
Recycling zinc-bearing secondary materials to produce low-carbon zinc oxide

The aim of this project is to develop an innovative process, the only one of its kind in the world, for recycling zinc-bearing secondary materials using secondary reagents (TRL 4 to 5). Alternative routes, variations on the main process, have been studied at laboratory scale. Their development will improve the flexibility of future production lines and open up new markets. A pilot hydrometallurgical line consisting of two enamelled chemical reactors with capacity of 1.5 and 3 m³, a gas scrubber and a belt filter is currently under construction, with one part already operational. The first semi-industrial-scale trials have begun, and during 2026 they will validate and test the robustness of all stages of the process developed in the laboratory, as well as the alternative routes.

Gas scrubbing unit – pages 22/23

CIRCULARITY OF MINERAL MATERIALS

Sands, cements & concrete



CIBER

Circularity of precast concrete

Partners: CTP, ULiège (PEPs, GeMMe), UCLouvain, REMIND, Wanty, Cogetrina Logistics & Roosens Bétons

To address the high consumption of natural aggregates in the construction sector, the increased use of recycled aggregates is becoming a necessity.

To support this goal, Wanty and Dufour are working to improve the quality of the aggregates produced so that they can be used in higher-value-added applications, such as precast concrete for large-scale structural components (bridge decks, supporting lintels, filler blocks, floor slabs, modular demountable blocks), in collaboration with Roosens. Wanty and Dufour already have a degree of experience in this field, having recently developed a process for recycling demolition waste as part of research carried out with CTP (the SOVALMIN and OPTIDEMO projects).

After receiving the demolition materials, CTP carried out the various stages (screening, air separation, washing, simulation of optical sorting, etc.) necessary to produce concrete aggregates of a quality comparable to Wanty and Dufour's future processing line. These aggregates were supplied to the project partners to enable the development of concrete formulations incorporating secondary aggregates.

CTP is also involved in research into upgrading these materials with a view to improving their properties (particularly in terms of porosity), increasing their potential for reuse. The selective grinding process chosen produces an improved aggregate (with reduced water absorption) and a fine powder that can partially replace cement in a concrete formulation.

CGROUT

Pre-treatment of mineral-based waste and by-products for incorporation into material formulations intended primarily for offshore wind power

Partners: CTP, ULiège (PEPs), UCLouvain, REMIND, Euroquartz & Lessine

The offshore wind sector has been growing strongly for many years due to its positive impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

This project aims to develop grouts for special concretes designed for this sector, incorporating secondary mineral materials into their composition.

CTP's work focuses on characterising and pre-treating these materials before incorporating them into formulations for structural and non-structural grouts. The tests carried out (workability, setting time, mechanical properties, etc.) demonstrate that primary materials can be partially replaced with secondary mineral materials in these formulations while maintaining the performance required for the application.

The second phase of the project, which involves the industrial partner setting up a pilot plant, has begun.

COSMOCEM

Partners: CBR, Tradecowall, Duferco Wallonie, SBMI, Lessine, Technord, CTP, CRIC & ULiège (PEPs)

This project aims to transform Walloon industrial waste and by-products into new mineral additives for cement, using an appropriate activation treatment.

Thanks to tailored activation treatments, these materials will be able to serve as sustainable alternatives to fly ash from coal-fired power stations and blast furnace slag, which are gradually declining in availability.

CTP has investigated various mechanical and thermal activation methods and selected the most suitable one for the nature of the secondary materials.

The first phase of the project has been completed, and has demonstrated the technical feasibility of these two treatment methods at laboratory scale. Thermal treatment is more specifically suited to clay-based materials, while mechanical activation can be applied to a wider range of secondary materials.

Building on these initial encouraging results, the project has moved into a pilot-scale validation phase. Calcination trials have been carried out in CTP's pilot rotary kiln. The partners will validate the performance of the calcined materials.

Pilot rotary kiln – page 10

DepolLowC

Development of low-carbon binders for the stabilisation/solidification of pollutants on brownfield and contaminated sites

Partners: CTP, VITO, IMT Nord-Europe & JUNIA

This Interreg FWVL collaborative project began in October 2025. It helps cross-border regions to decontaminate and redevelop brownfield sites.

The project aims to create low-carbon binders from secondary materials or industrial by-products and to analyse their effectiveness in stabilising the pollutants present at these sites. Three types of binders are being studied: alkali-activated binders, binders based on calcined clay residues, and supersulphated binders. The research conducted by CTP focuses primarily on the development of supersulphated binders. Once developed, the binders will be used at trial sites.

DUN³ES

Development and Upcycling of Natural and Non-Natural E-Circular Sands

Partners: CTP, ULiège, Buildwise, UCLouvain & Sirris

This project was set up to address the issue of the gradual depletion of sandpits and to find ways to utilise sand deposits that appear to be of lower quality. This year's work has focused on collecting material streams and characterising them both physically and chemically. Many industrial companies were contacted and responded favourably to our request to supply us with sand with limited commercial uses. We were able to collect recycled materials from demolition projects as well as natural sand from industrial processes. In total, around twenty material streams have been received at CTP and characterisation is currently under way.

Work on the treatment and purification of these streams has begun and will continue throughout next year. Extensive dialogue is being conducted with the partners to draw up specifications tailored to each of the recovery pathways identified in the project.

MIC2MAC

Recovery of fine particles from soil and inert waste for use in concrete formulations

Partners: CTP, ULiège, CECOTEPE & industrial partners

This project aims to produce a technical guide setting out optimised concrete formulations incorporating fines (< 63 µm) derived from soil-based waste that is difficult to treat, as well as recommendations for their use. These concretes are intended for applications with varying degrees of added value.

The formulations developed will aim to achieve multiple optimisations:

- Reducing environmental impact by replacing natural materials with secondary materials (recycled fines);
- Improving specific areas of performance: increased compactness and strength in concrete;
- Maintaining standards-compliant performance levels in terms of dimensional stability, durability (carbonation, freeze–thaw cycles) and mechanical strength;
- Optimising costs by limiting the use of expensive materials such as limestone fillers or cements with a high clinker content.

The project involves an interdisciplinary consortium (ULiège, CECOTEPE, CTP) combining expertise in materials chemistry, construction and the circular economy. It represents major scientific progress by exploring the use of earthy fines in sustainable, competitive infrastructure.

CTP will be involved in characterising samples of excavated soil and the processes for treating them, and will monitor the recovery pathways developed within the project.

RECOB²

Manufacture of an innovative circular-economy dry screed panel made from recycled materials, combining cellulose fibres, mineral fibres, crushed sand and basic agents

Partners: Remind, Knauf, Cogetrina Logistics, CTP, Buildwise, UCLouvain & ULiège (PEPs)

The project aims to develop dry screed panels from recycled materials, combining paper waste, crushed sand and an innovative binder developed by CTP. The project builds on work by Knauf, which is already involved in the production of dry fibre-plaster screeds (Knauf Brio). This approach based on circular materials offers an alternative with a low environmental impact.

In 2025, two streams of paper from plasterboard recycling were collected and processed at CTP. The processing method employed – combining successive stages of crushing, shredding and screening – produced paper strips suitable for the material's formulation. At the same time, CTP optimised the binder phase to accelerate the material's setting time with a view to a pilot application by Knauf.

In 2025, a delegation of project members visited the Knauf Brio gypsum fibre board production site in Iphofen, Germany, and a collaboration with the production team for Aquapanel boards is planned for 2026.

VALOCELL

Recycling and recovery of cellular building blocks

Partners: CTP, industrial partners

The project aims to develop a comprehensive system for collecting, sorting and recovering material from cellular concrete masonry blocks found in non-incinerable bulky waste from the construction sector. Once separated from demolition waste streams, such as rubble and plasterboard, and then processed and functionalised, these blocks will be upcycled into value-added concrete formulations.

CTP has tested various dry sorting and separation techniques to isolate cellular concrete from non-incinerable bulky waste. It has successfully investigated the crushing process required to incorporate cellular concrete into a concrete formulation. Despite a slight reduction in the properties of the resulting concrete, the various formulations can be used in a range of applications.

WASTES2MAT

Alternative circular-economy binder based on ettringite

Partners: REMIND, CTP, ULiège, Sedisol, SWDE & IPALLE

Several Walloon companies, including Sedisol, SWDE and IPALLE, face difficulties in managing their waste. However, they have found that pooling some of this waste leads to the formation of a specific hydraulic phase that can serve as a binder in the synthesis of materials with limited load-bearing capacity, such as re-excavatable self-compacting materials or sub-base materials. These self-compacting materials have significant growth potential since, although they meet a genuine need, they are currently little used in the Walloon Region. In addition, the synthesised phase helps to stabilise the inorganic pollutants present in the waste and to capture large quantities of water molecules, helping to stiffen the materials.

The project thus aims to develop these eco-materials, whose load-bearing capacity is provided by this specific phase. The originality of the project also lies in the fact that the reagents used to synthesise this phase are all of secondary origin, preventing them being sent to landfill.

CTP's contribution to the project involved characterising the secondary mineral materials during the development phase of the eco-material based on these materials, and in testing its performance. The eco-material containing the specific hydraulic phase serves as the basis for the formulation of backfill and sub-base materials by another partner.

A pilot trial site will be set up in 2026 by the industrial partner to validate the materials produced. CTP has contributed to this by taking part in the semi-industrial-scale processing of by-products intended for use at this trial site.

Finally, CTP will also monitor the maturation of the materials from a chemical perspective.

Ash, Slag and Clinker

BIOFACON3

Processing of biomass fly ash for use in the construction sector

Partners: ULiège (UEE, PEPs), CTP, with industrial support from IBV & Cie s.a.

This project, led by ULiège, aims to upcycle biomass fly ash to make it compatible with cement-based materials. The objective is to design and optimise an innovative, cost-effective physico-mechanical-chemical treatment process with the aim of improving the reactivity of biomass fly ash to make it suitable for use as a supplementary cementitious material (SCM).

In this project, CTP is responsible for developing and optimising the various treatment processes, as well as assessing their impact on the reactivity of the fly ash. Several approaches have been tested over the past year, tailored to the properties and variability of different batches of fly ash: particle size reduction, mechanochemical activation and washing. Depending on the treatment parameters and the substitution rate, certain treatments have significantly increased the reactivity of the fly ash, achieving activity indices greater than 1 to be achieved at 28 and 90 days. This process thus opens up new prospects for the recovery of a residue that has been little used so far.

BOTTOM-UP

Safe reuse of bottom ash in road sub-bases

Partners: CTP & CRR

The aim of this project is to support the use of bottom ash in high-value-added applications and to define criteria for regulating its safe use in road sub-bases.

CTP is responsible for studying the mechanisms of the swelling reaction that may occur in bottom ash binder matrices, and the influence of several key parameters that may be involved: binder type and content, the impact of the Al/SO_4 ratio, the impact of the temperature rise following the application of asphalt and the influence of moisture. The aim of the tests is to identify the conditions likely to cause or accelerate swelling in order to define conditions of use that guarantee the durability of the road structure.

CARBOC

CO_2 capture and storage by carbonation of bottom ash and concrete with reduced cement content

Partners: ULiège (PEPs, GeMMe), CTP, REMIND, Roosens Bétons, TRBA & IPALLE

The year 2025 saw trials carried out involving washing secondary materials to remove soluble elements that are harmful not only to the materials being developed but also to the environment. Using the equipment available, we were able to compare two washing techniques on several hundred kilograms of aggregates: long upward percolation and rapid, dynamic washing using a dense media separation tank. The chemical analysis laboratory played a key role in quantifying pollutants in the washing water, which enabled researchers to establish the kinetics of the motion of undesirable elements under different operating conditions, bearing in mind the industrial scalability of the process. Washing trials with industrial-scale equipment are planned for 2026.

MINERAL LOOP

Industrial CO_2 capture and sequestration via the carbonation of mineral waste

Partners: CTP, ULiège (PEPs, GeMMe), Carmeuse Europe, Lessine, Revatech & Tradecowall

This project aims to design, develop, install and operate an industrial pilot plant for converting mineral waste into by-products that can be reused in various application sectors. CTP's involvement has mainly involved monitoring work, as the laboratory-scale results were validated in 2024. The pilot plant is currently under development, and delays have arisen due to various applications for installation permits and authorisations for the storage of materials still classified as waste. The pilot plant will ultimately be installed at the Revatech site.

WASTES2CEM

Alternative circular-economy binder based on slag and fly ash

Partners: Remind, CCB, Duferco Wallonie, DC Environment, CTP, ULiège (PEPs) & UCLouvain

Currently, the main challenges facing Walloon cement producers are remaining competitive in the face of competition from imported clinker and meeting their commitments to reducing CO_2 emissions.

In response, the project proposes a two-pronged strategy: firstly, reducing the environmental impact of clinker by incorporating secondary mineral materials into the raw mix; and secondly, reducing the clinker content in cement by adding reactive supplementary materials derived from industrial by-products.

The secondary materials studied come from historical sources. CTP's work focuses on characterising these materials and developing specific treatment processes to meet the requirements of cement manufacturers, depending on the chosen applications.

CTP has also carried out clinkerisation tests in a laboratory muffle furnace to verify that the partial replacement of raw meal components with secondary materials does not affect the quality of the clinker produced.

A pilot clinkerisation unit will shortly be installed at CTP, enabling larger-scale trials to be carried out.

Pilot clinkerisation unit – page 10

Contaminated soils

RED4SOLS

Electrodialytic remediation technique for heavily polluted soils

Partners: CTP, ULiège (GxABT-EESP)

Due to its industrial past, Wallonia has a significant number of disused industrial sites, some of which have soil containing high levels of pollutants such as heavy metals. Even if certain current techniques (such as mineral processing methods) enable compliance with the pollutant thresholds set out in the Walloon Decree of 1 March 2018 (on soil management and remediation) for coarse fractions, this is not the case for fine fractions, for which the only option is landfill – no comprehensive solution currently exists. In the absence of suitable technical solutions, the most contaminated fractions at these sites are currently being contained, which is only a temporary solution and is very costly in the long term, as it requires environmental monitoring. Furthermore, it prevents any redevelopment of these sites and therefore runs counter to the political aim of establishing new activities in these areas to revitalise the Walloon economy.

In this context, the RED4SOLS project is investigating an innovative treatment technique that complements current methods, targeting the fine fractions in which pollution is concentrated. It involves electrodialytic remediation, and the project aims to verify its applicability, as well as its scalability to industrial level, in the treatment of fines resulting from a "soil washing"-type mineral processing method.

To achieve this objective, an electrodialytic remediation unit has been constructed, with a design that differs from those described in the literature in order to improve its performance. The goal is to deliver the amount of energy necessary for heavy metal extraction within a timeframe short enough to allow integration into an industrial unit. The results show that scaling up to industrial level is feasible:

- Various batch tests have determined the configuration of the unit required to achieve the objectives and the optimum operating conditions;
- Tests conducted in a mode approximating continuous operation of the unit were conclusive, demonstrating the feasibility of integrating electrodialytic remediation into a continuous process;
- The final heavy metal concentrations in the fine fraction of the remediated soil comply with the threshold values set out in the Soil Decree.

The project will continue in 2026 with the aim of further improving the economic viability of the combined "soil washing + electrodialysis" technique.

The project involves both CTP, which will aim to improve the electrodialysis remediation process, and the GxABT-EESP research group (ULiège), which will study the effects of this innovative treatment on the properties of the soil.

ECO-DESIGN & MATERIAL RECOVERY

ECODECO

Partners: CTP, CRM Group, Materia Nova, Multitel, UNamur, UCLouvain, UMons, Cenaero

The main objective of this project is to establish a multi-material design platform (metals, polymers, minerals) for the selection and manufacture of coatings, aiming to improve the performance of products in use while anticipating their dismantling at the end of their life cycle (**Eco-design, COatings and DECOatings**).

In 2025, CTP collected samples of metallised polymers from its partner, Materia Nova. The technology used is plasma-assisted physical vapour deposition. Tests aiming to develop an environmentally friendly process for separating the metal deposits from the polymer substrate have begun at CTP. CTP also collected metallic materials with nitrided and carbon-coated surfaces from its partner UNamur. These materials are being developed and studied with a view to industrial applications, such as use on cutting and drilling tools (drill bits/milling cutters) in the long term.

CTP's objective for 2026 will be to investigate various techniques for separating these coatings. Sandblasting equipment using abrasive media specifically adapted to the nature of the interfaces they are designed to treat (metal/metal, polymer/metal, metal/ceramic) is currently being procured. Feedback on ease of dismantling (efficiency, necessary operating conditions) will be provided to manufacturers to guide coating development towards different strategies that facilitate dismantling.

RE-ASSIGN

Partners: Certech, VKC-Centexbel, CREPIM, CTP, IMT Nord Europe

As part of the European research project RE-ASSIGN (**REcycling plAStics deSIGN**), CTP is helping to develop plastic products incorporating the highest possible proportion of recycled materials from post-consumer and pre-consumer streams.

In particular, CTP has been involved in the purification of plastic streams, including grinding, pelletisation and contaminant separation. For example, CTP has helped to investigate the recovery of used silicone tubes by reducing residual silicone content, making it possible to identify optimum recovery pathways depending on the preparation processes applied.

CTP is also involved in developing and adapting sampling methodologies to enable detailed characterisation of the plastic streams to be recycled. Various sampling approaches – particularly in terms of sample size and particle size – are therefore being evaluated to assess the influence of sampling conditions on the accuracy and variability of the analytical results. A workshop was organised at CTP in October 2025 to present the initial results to industry stakeholders, along with examples of the recovery of secondary plastic streams.

UP_PLASTICS

Partners: UMONS, CELABOR, CERTECH, Centexbel, CSTC, CTP, Materia Nova, UCLouvain, ULiège

Within the "UP_PLASTICS" project portfolio, CTP has contributed to the preparation of secondary streams – including grinding and purification to remove foreign matter – so that they can be reintegrated into circular materials. In particular, differential grinding and purification through air separation and sieving were carried out on PU foams from insulation panels sourced from demolition projects to enable their recovery.

In addition, pilot-scale trials of cryogenic grinding of plastics from demolition were carried out, using a cryogenic feed screw coupled with a hammer mill. This equipment enables a fine particle size of around a millimetre to be achieved at throughput rates of several tens of kilograms per hour – significantly higher than the performance achieved to date with laboratory-scale equipment.

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MC^2 - CTP & ITS EXCEPTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Building and fitting out specialised buildings to create an attractive home for the "MC^2" ecosystem and to accommodate companies committed to this circular approach to mineral resources

MC² - MINERAL CIRCULAR CENTRE

IDETA and **CTP** intend to establish a new **Walloon centre of excellence for decarbonisation in the minerals sector**, comprising a technology centre, an eco-responsible business park and a technology hub.

A significant portion of the funding will be allocated to cleaning up and regenerating the industrial brownfield site of the former Ateliers Louis Carton.

Acquired by IDETA in 2020, the site is set to become an economic hub dedicated to the circular economy.

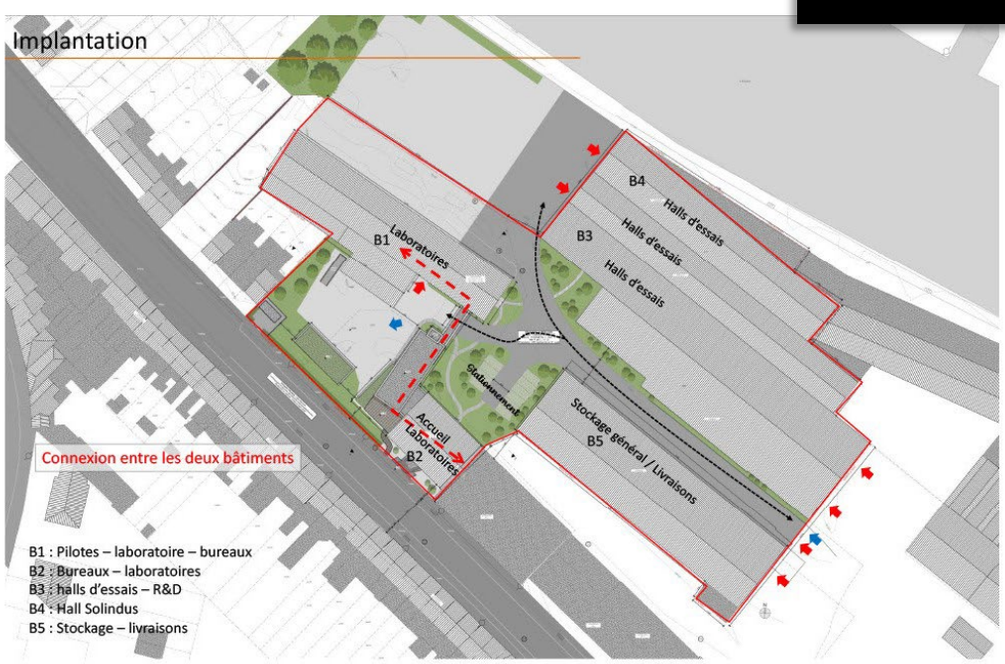
After all, it has many strengths:

- its proximity to CTP;
- its accessibility;
- its eight-hectare site, which will partially offset the region's shortage of land for economic use.

The ambition of this project is clear: to provide start-ups and SMEs with suitable facilities

– an innovation centre, shared workshops, transitional work space –

to offer them the most favourable conditions for developing circular economy projects.



Another part of the budget will be allocated to developing CTP's infrastructure:

In total, this amounts to

€33.2 million

that will be invested in the Picardy Wallonia region to foster an innovative, sustainable and job-creating local economy

- construction of a new building to house modern laboratories for chemical analysis and extractive metallurgy. The design and planning application were completed in 2025. Planning permission was approved by the Walloon Region in early 2026. Construction work is expected to begin in late 2026;
- construction and fitting-out of two extensions to house two state-of-the-art pilot plants;
- insulation and renovation of the roofs of two pilot halls to improve working conditions and enhance quality of service.

In addition to this sum of €23.6 million, Wallonia has also **allocated €9.6 million to three key research projects** focusing on the circularity of mineral materials, led by CTP: DUN3ES, FREEDOM and ECODECO.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT & CERTIFICATION

ISO 9001 : 2015

CTP successfully renewed its ISO 9001 certificate in 2025!

This certification is essential for our Centre, as it is a prerequisite for obtaining accreditation as a recognised Research Centre in the Walloon Region.

This certification *(BQA_QMS_C_2010372)* attests to the Centre's commitment to continuous improvement in its Quality Management System in order to meet the growing demands of its stakeholders.

CHÈQUES ENTREPRISES


BQA

CERTIFICAT DU SYSTEME DE MANAGEMENT DE LA QUALITE

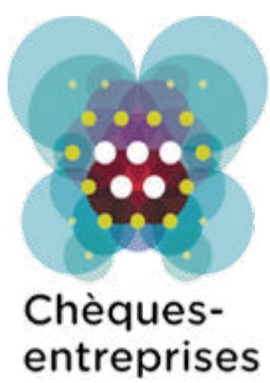
ISO 9001 : 2015 incl. A1:2024

CTP

CTP is eligible for "chèque technologique" technology vouchers, which are part of an integrated portfolio of grants dedicated to supporting business creation and innovation and promoting growth and entrepreneurship. They are targeted at SMEs in Wallonia and funded jointly by Wallonia and the European Regional Development Fund through the ERDF Wallonia-2020.EU operational programme (transition region and more developed region). In practice, our clients can benefit from several services through this measure.

In the exploratory phase, our researchers carry out tests, calculations and initial analyses. This first phase can be followed by technical feasibility studies (conducting tests, optimising test protocols, laboratory tests etc.) or assistance with preparing for industrial scale-up (defining technical specifications, designing production frameworks etc.).

Until July 2023, the cheques could be used to finance up to 75% of a project's costs, which are capped at a maximum of €60,000 excluding tax over three years (i.e. €45,000 in subsidies).
As part of the Plan de Relance de la Wallonie economic recovery plan, the Walloon government wanted to strengthen the digital model that contributes to the scheme's popularity. For this reason, it commissioned SPW-Digital to take over the scheme and incorporate it into its portfolio of solutions and services. Since 1 July 2023, funding has thus been reduced to 50% and is now managed solely by the Walloon Region.



RESEARCH TAX CREDIT

CTP has approval for the French Research Tax Credit (CIR) issued by the Ministry of Education, Teaching and Research. This means French companies qualify for grants in the form of tax deductions when undertaking Research and Development activities. The renewal request covers a three-year period lasting until the end of 2029. Many of our French clients make use of this measure, which supports part of their research by reducing the financial investment required in the work submitted to us.

ACQUISITIONS OF SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ITEMS

1 LABORATORY CUTTING MILL

CTP HAS STRENGTHENED ITS TECHNICAL RESOURCES BY ACQUIRING A LABORATORY CUTTING MILL, DESIGNED FOR THE PREPARATION OF SOLID SAMPLES OF VARIOUS TYPES (PLASTICS, WOOD, RUBBER, WEEE, ETC.). THIS EQUIPMENT CAN GRIND MATERIALS WITH A PARTICLE SIZE RANGING FROM 20 MM TO 250 µM, DEPENDING ON THE SCREEN USED, FOR QUANTITIES RANGING FROM A FEW GRAMS TO SEVERAL KILOGRAMS.
THIS NEW EQUIPMENT STANDS OUT FOR ITS INCREASED, ADJUSTABLE POWER, OFFERING GREAT FLEXIBILITY OF USE AND ALLOWING THE GRINDING CONDITIONS TO BE ADAPTED TO THE DESIRED FINENESS AND THE NATURE OF THE MATERIALS BEING PROCESSED, INCLUDING FILLED PLASTICS, COMPOSITES AND HETEROGENEOUS MATERIALS.

THE MILL WAS FIRST USED FOR THE INTERREG FWVL RE-ASSIGN PROJECT, PREPARING SAMPLES WITH DIFFERENT PARTICLE SIZES TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF PARTICLE SIZE ON SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS METHODOLOGIES. THE EQUIPMENT THUS REPRESENTS A MAJOR ASSET FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOLS RELEVANT TO CTP'S CURRENT CHALLENGES.

1 LABORATORY CRYOGENIC MILL

AS PART OF ITS EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN ITS ANALYTICAL CAPACITY, CTP HAS ACQUIRED A CRYOMILL LABORATORY CRYOGENIC MILL. THIS EQUIPMENT CAN GRIND SMALL QUANTITIES OF COMPLEX AND UNCONVENTIONAL MATRICES SUCH AS WASTE, SOIL, TISSUE, WOOD, SEWAGE SLUDGE, PLASTICS, ETC. TO A FINE, HOMOGENEOUS POWDER.
CRYOGENIC MILLING MAKES IT EASIER TO PREPARE REPRESENTATIVE, REPRODUCIBLE SAMPLES, AN ESSENTIAL PRECONDITION FOR CARRYING OUT RELIABLE CHEMICAL ANALYSES. THE USE OF LIQUID NITROGEN IN A CLOSED CIRCUIT GUARANTEES SAFE OPERATING CONDITIONS FOR TECHNICIANS WHILE ENSURING THAT A CONSTANT TEMPERATURE IS MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE MILLING PROCESS.

THIS EQUIPMENT WAS ACQUIRED THROUGH THE INTERREG FWVL RE-ASSIGN PROJECT AND IS SPECIFICALLY AIMED AT DEVELOPING AND VALIDATING SAMPLE PREPARATION PROTOCOLS SUITED TO THE ANALYSIS OF PLASTICS, IN LINE WITH CTP'S KEY RESEARCH THEMES.

1 PROCTOR COMPACTOR

SOIL COMPACTION IS A KEY FACTOR IN ENSURING THAT STRUCTURES ARE STABLE AND DURABLE. THE AUTOMATIC COMPACTOR MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO CARRY OUT THE PROCTOR TEST, A STANDARDISED BENCHMARK METHOD FOR STUDYING SOIL COMPACTION.

THE TEST INVOLVES ESTABLISHING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A MATERIAL'S MOISTURE CONTENT AND ITS DRY DENSITY AFTER COMPACTION. THE RESULTS ARE USED TO PLOT THE PROCTOR CURVE AND DETERMINE THE OPTIMUM COMPACTION CONDITIONS.

THE PRINCIPLE INVOLVES COMPACTING THE SOIL IN A CYLINDRICAL MOULD USING A FALLING WEIGHT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH A DEFINED PROTOCOL.

2 BET ANALYSER

THE BET SURFACE AREA ANALYSER IS A DEVICE DESIGNED TO MEASURE THE SPECIFIC SURFACE AREA AND POROSITY OF FINE POWDERS.

MEASUREMENTS ARE CARRIED OUT BY ADSORBING NITROGEN GAS ONTO A SOLID SAMPLE AT THE TEMPERATURE OF LIQUID NITROGEN. THE EQUIPMENT IS COUPLED WITH A SAMPLE PREPARATOR THAT DESORBS ANY CONTAMINANTS PRESENT.

3 ION CHROMATOGRAPH
930 COMPACT IC FLEX

ION CHROMATOGRAPHY IS AN ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE USED TO SEPARATE AND QUANTIFY IONS DISSOLVED IN A SOLUTION.

THE CONFIGURATION OF OUR NEW INSTRUMENT ENABLES US TO ACCURATELY DETERMINE THE CONCENTRATIONS OF FLUORIDES, CHLORIDES, BROMIDES, NITRATES, NITRITES, PHOSPHATES AND SULPHATES.

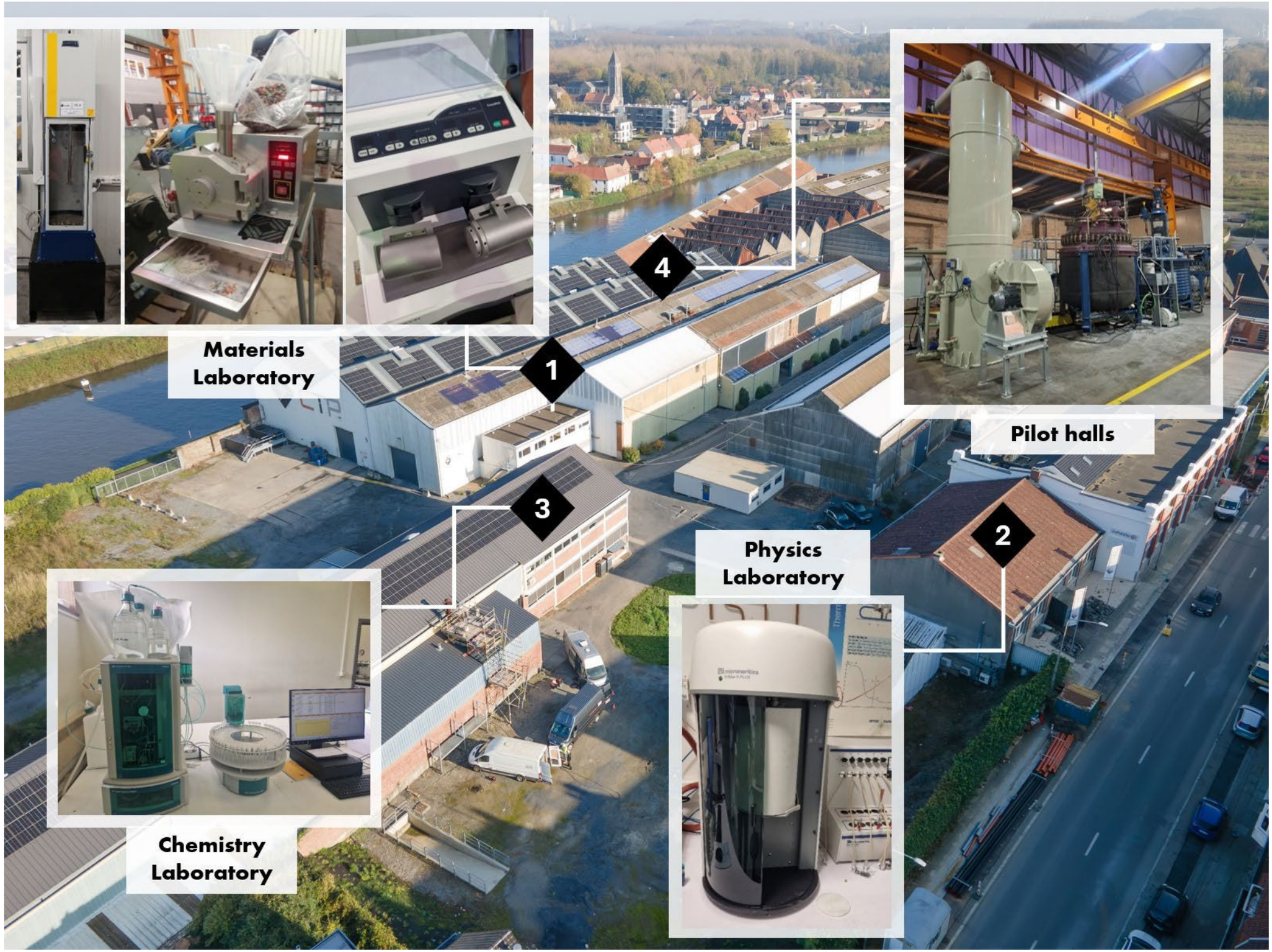
- ANALYSIS CONSISTENCY AND RELIABILITY
- EFFICIENT PROCESSING OF A VARIETY OF MATRICES
- OPTIMISED OPERATING COSTS

ENHANCED OVERALL LABORATORY PERFORMANCE.

4 GAS SCRUBBER

THE SCRUBBER REMOVES POLLUTANTS FROM AIR OR FROM A GAS. IT IS IDEAL FOR TREATING AIR FROM WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, AND FOR DECONTAMINATING FLUE GASES IN THE CHEMICAL, BIOCHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES. SCRUBBERS ARE ALSO USED IN THE SURFACE TREATMENT AND PROCESSING INDUSTRIES.

THE SCRUBBER CONSISTS OF A CYLINDRICAL BODY WITHIN WHICH THE PURIFICATION PROCESS TAKES PLACE. THE FUMES TO BE TREATED ENTER THE SCRUBBER THROUGH A NOZZLE SITUATED BENEATH THE PACKED BED. AS THEY PASS THROUGH THE PACKED BED, THE FUMES ARE WASHED BY A CONSTANT FLOW OF SCRUBBING LIQUID. THE SCRUBBER'S FUNCTION IS TO NEUTRALISE THE HARMFUL PARTICLES CARRIED BY THE AIR.


Materials Laboratory
1
4
Pilot halls
3
2
Physics Laboratory
Chemistry Laboratory

COMMUNICATION

In 2025, the Communications department focused on information and team spirit

On our primary social network, LinkedIn, we made a point of highlighting our techniques, our equipment and our events, and we were also able to share one of our most successful collaborations.

We reached **2,000 followers** in August, and we are continuing our efforts to raise CTP's profile.

Communications also involves organising trade fairs, seminars and so on, and providing the tools needed to present the Centre effectively.

Every year, we make it a point of honour to bring our teams together at events such as our barbecue and our patron saint's day celebration.

A new experience enriched the year in 2025: **Team Building Day**. A day when we had the opportunity to discover CCB – a key CTP partner – and socialise over a meal and a bowling session.

SHAREHOLDINGS

FINANCIAL

sa labotour

Specialist in the characterisation of road and construction products

www.labotour.com

Reverse Metallurgy

Provides governance for the « Reverse Metallurgy » project, the aim of wich is to create an internationally recognised platform of industrial, technological and scientific excellence in reverse metallurgy in Wallonia, creating added value and jobs

https://reverse-metallurgy.net/en/

REMIND Wallonia

Reverse Mineral Industry in Wallonia is a **platform of industrial, technological and scientific excellence**, accelerating the circular economy in Wallonia

www.remind-wallonia.be

OTHER

GREEN WIN FROM INNOVATION TO BUSINESS

PLASTIWIN

Wal-Tech

Chèques-entreprises

WIN4C
Stratégie de Spécialisation Intelligente

WAPI 2040
animation territoriale de la Wallonie picarde

District Cleantech

PÔLE MECATECH
LE PÔLE DE COMPÉTITIVITÉ WALLON EN GÉNIE MÉCANIQUE

CHOQ EN WALLONIE PICARDE

CCI WALLONIE PICARDE

walterre

SME Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration

SIM Société de l'industrie minérale

PUBLICATIONS & EVENTS

Recypale, a wind turbine blade recycling project

Recyclage & Valorisation, Jean-Michel Clanet, Stéphane Jacques, Philippe Descamps, March 2025, No. 88 – pages 38 to 42

QuadrariaNews April 2025 – "Sands: towards better optimisation of primary and secondary resources"

DUN³ES article, pages 1 and 2 – Stéphane Neirynck, Alexandre Marlier and Séverine Marquis

https://www.gemme.uliege.be/upload/docs/application/pdf/2025-09/quadrarianews-avril-2025-fediex-dun3es.pdf

Emerging mineral binders and associated concretes. How can they contribute to low-carbon development in France and internationally? "

Les Techniques de l'Industrie Minérale No. 33, January 2025

V Sciamanna, contribution to the article as a member of the SIM's "Hydraulic Binders and Lime" working group.

"Potential for the recovery of biomass fly ash in the construction sector"

Recyclage & Valorisation, Laurie Lommel, September 2025, No. 90

29/01/2025 – Visit to the Nonet demolition waste washing plant

21 & 22/05/2025 – Circular Wallonia Days – Mons

Stéphane Neirynck, Chief Executive of Centre Pierre et Terre: – Contributions to the European Mineral Valley (in French)

10 to 13/08/2025 – ICSBM 2025 conference – Eindhoven

Laurie Lommel: oral presentation – "Valorisation of Biomass Fly Ash in Soil Stabilisation and Cement-Based Applications: Insights from Two Case Studies"

27/05/2025 – W!nGO (Greenwin) event

Valérie Sciamanna – Presentation of the DUN³ES project – Development and Upcycling of Natural and Non-Natural E-circular Sands

7/10/2025 – Innovation Roadshow

Stéphane Neirynck – oral presentation – Circular economy sector: CTP/DUFOUR collaboration

13/10/2025 – SIM Congress – Technical visit – Orléans

"Low-carbon concrete construction systems and recycled materials for the construction industry"

13 to 17/10/2025 – SIM Congress – Orléans – Stand

16/10/2025 – SIM Congress – Marc Régnier Prize – Orléans

Laurie Lommel: oral presentation – "Potential for the use of biomass fly ash in the construction industry"

13–14/11/2025 – NOMAD Conference – New Materials and Sustainability 2025 – Nantes

Laurie Lommel: oral presentation – "Improving the Properties of Biomass Fly Ash through Mechanochemical Activation and Water Washing Treatments"

17 and 18/06/2025 – Aquaconsoil – Liège

Mathieu Henry – Presentation of the RED4SOLS project

1/10/2025 – ASSENAS Congress: Soils are on the move! Technosols and neosols: improving urban and industrial soils – Bruxelles Environnement

Participation by Mathieu Henry

7 to 10/10/2025 – Pollutec – Lyon

Participation by Mathieu Henry, Laurie Lommel and Alexandre Marlier in:

- Workshop on setting up European projects
- Circular economy workshop

11/10/2025 – WIN4C event – BluePoint Liège

"MC² – Wallonia's leading centre for decarbonisation in the mineral sector" presented by Stéphane Neirynck, Chief Executive of CTP

15/10/2025 – Decarbon'Action Day

Stéphane Neirynck – Presentation of the ERDF-FTJ projects FREEDOM, DUN³ES and ECODECO

25/11/2025 – Meeting of the DIS5 Strategic Innovation Initiatives – Ottignies Louvain-la-Neuve

Mathieu Henry – Presentation of the RED4SOLS project

Patent pending no. 85901-US-PSP (DOW): Silica Production Process

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DUFOUR Group
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CEO
CTP

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Director – Research Programme Department
SPW-EER

Eric PIRARD
Full Professor
ULiège

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Thomas PARDOEN

Frédéric BRODKOM

Jean-François THIMUS

Christian LUCION

UMONS represented by Céline THILLOU

ULB represented by Laurence HENDRICKX

WAPINVEST represented by David NAESSENS

Philippe BUSQUIN

FEDIEX represented by Michel CALOZET

IMALC represented by Michel BODSON

DUFOUR Transports et Manutentions represented by Frédéric DUFOUR

IDETA represented by par Christophe BONCHOUX

Frédéric SEYNHAEVE

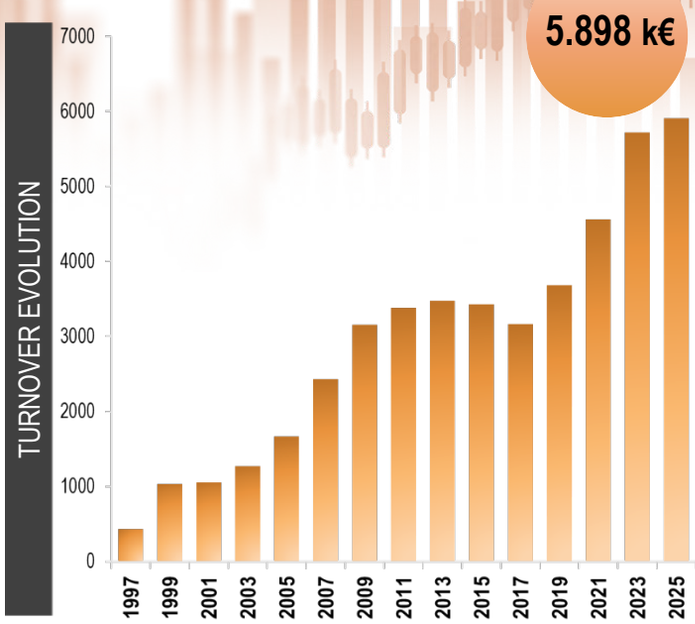
Olivier BONTEMS

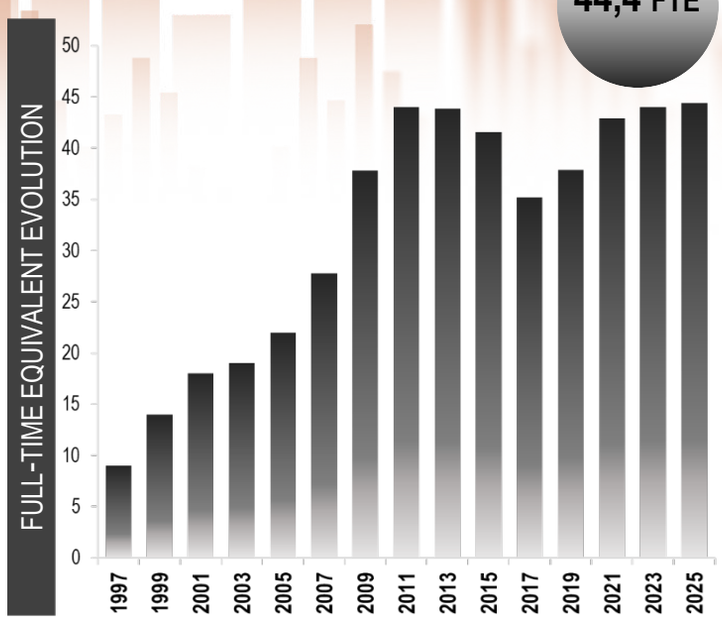
IPALLE represented by Vincent VAN LEYNSEELE

TRBA represented by Pierre STADSBADER

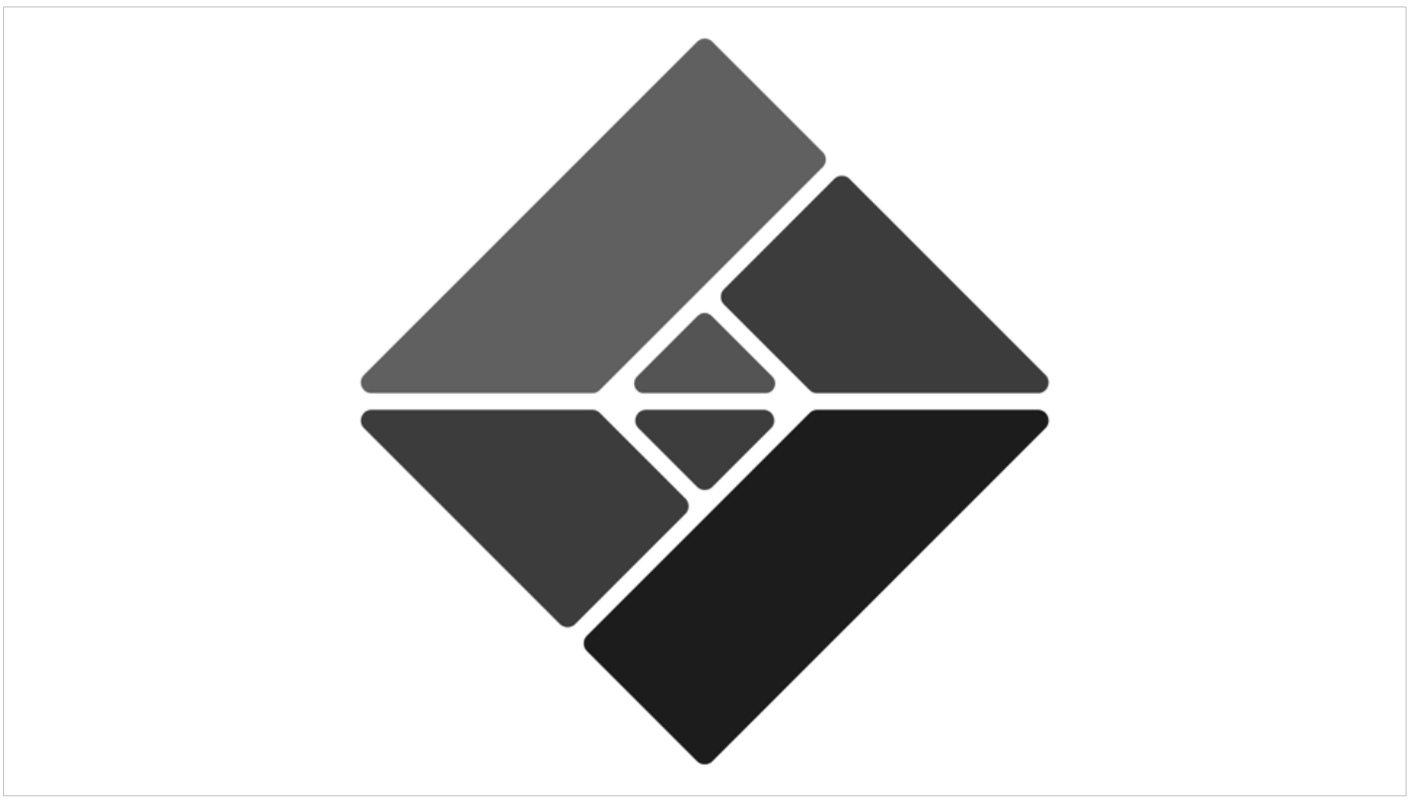
BALANCE SHEET

	2025	2024
Assets		
Client invoices	3.360	3.240
Operating subsidies	2.007	1.777
Other assets	531	415
TOTAL	**5.898**	5.432
Liabilities		
Supplies	241	149
Misc. services and goods	1.423	1.556
Staff	3.320	3.028
Depreciation, provisions and write-downs	186	397
Other liabilities	130	107
TOTAL	**5.300**	5.237
Cash flow	**783**	**593**
Investments	**305**	**10**
Investment subsidies (equipment and buildings)		





FOLLOW US ON



2025

CENTRE TERRE ET PIERRE ASBL
Chaussée d'Antoing 55 – 7500 Tournai, Belgium

CTP