



CO₂ PERFORMANCE LADDER®

Working together to cut CO₂

Procurement Guide Version 3.0

The MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder
for contracting authorities

05-02-2016



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1. Introduction

This Guide is focused on contracting authorities (public ordering party) who want to focus on sustainable purchasing and are considering applying the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder in tenders under MEAT (Most Economically Advantageous Tender). The described method can also be used by other ordering parties (special sector companies, private ordering parties). The document contains the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder and recommendations regarding the manner of application of this MEAT Criterion. It is intended to inform ordering parties who (want to) procure with the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder about the application and formulation of the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder.

For the further development of the CO₂ Performance Ladder, it is of great importance that the application of the MEAT Criterion in tenders occurs in a careful manner. Ordering parties have a joint interest in a strong certificate and a correct, uniform application of the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder in tenders. This is why SKAO (*Stichting Klimaatvriendelijk Aanbesteden en Ondernemen*), the manager and owner of the CO₂ Performance Ladder, has had this document compiled by a Commission consisting of tender experts from ordering parties and social organisations.

1.1. What is the CO₂ Performance Ladder?

The CO₂ Performance Ladder consists of:

1. the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder with the ambition levels that are relevant for the tender,
2. the certification scheme CO₂ Performance Ladder, based on which companies at different ambition levels can obtain the CO₂ awareness certificate.

The government greatly values sustainable purchasing. Contracting authorities can implement sustainable purchasing by making use of the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder in tenders and granting award benefits for contractors who meet an ambition level as defined in the MEAT Criterion. By applying this in tenders in the civil engineering sector, a movement toward sustainability is created for the entire sector. This ties in closely with the ambitions of ordering parties in this sector, with the *Green Deal Duurzaam GWW* and the *Aanpak Duurzaam GWW* (see www.duurzaamgww.nl). The CO₂ Performance Ladder can also play a similar role in other sectors.

Companies that respond to a tender that includes the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder have two ways of meeting this criterion. In both cases, within one year after awarding and annually thereafter within the duration of the project, the company must demonstrate that it meets the MEAT Criterion.

1. The first possibility is that the company has a CO₂ awareness certificate and submits it. The CO₂ awareness certificate is a company certificate based on the CO₂ Performance Ladder Handbook. This way, the company demonstrates that the entire company operates in a CO₂ aware manner, including in the projects it carries out, whereby the levels of the certificate and of the MEAT Criterion are comparable.
2. The second possibility is that the company specifically demonstrates, at a project level, that it (for the relevant project) meets the ambition level (and lower levels) with which it has responded.

For tenders with a MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder, having or obtaining a CO₂ awareness certificate is not a requirement, but a way to meet the MEAT Criterion.

1.2. Reading guide

When this Guide uses the term ‘the MEAT Criterion’, this refers to ‘the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder’.

Chapter 2 briefly elaborates the legal framework for the use of the MEAT Criterion, and Chapter 3 discusses the actual procurement using the MEAT Criterion. How do you do that? Chapter 4 deals with the changes as a result of the publication of Handbook 3.0 and of a separate Guide to Procurement. For organisations that are considering applying the MEAT Criterion for the first time, Chapter 5 provides an evaluation framework and Chapter 6 provides a roadmap. The actual MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder 3.0 is included in Chapter 7.

Details regarding the changeover to Handbook 3.0 and the use of the modified MEAT Criterion 3.0 are included in Annex A. This annex is particularly important to ordering parties who have been working with the CO₂ Performance Ladder for a longer period. The Handbook CO₂ Performance Ladder 3.0 is part of this Manual, and is included in Annex B. The Manual describes the requirements companies must meet in order to obtain a CO₂ awareness certificate and the method of certification.

1.3. Disclaimer

Ordering parties are responsible for the way they set up tenders and how they use the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder. In doing this, they need to take the applicable laws and regulations regarding tenders into account.

Procurement procedures can be complex and often represent major financial interests, both of ordering parties and of the tendering parties. Ambiguities in tender documents create financial and legal risks for all parties. What works in one situation may cause problems in another. We recommend that you check whether you have the latest version of this document. We also recommend that you seek (legal) advice about the integration of the MEAT Criterion into specific tenders. SKAO is not liable for any problems that may arise as a result of applying the MEAT Criterion in tenders.

1.4. Version management

The Guide to Procurement Version 3.0 contains the MEAT Criterion 3.0. The Handbook CO₂ Performance Ladder 3.0 is part of this Guide. Any future changes to the Guide to Procurement, without changes to the MEAT Criterion or in the Handbook, are numbered as 3.0.x.

Always check whether you have the latest version of this document. Please refer to the website of SKAO (www.skao.nl) for this.

2. Legal framework for use of MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder

The legal framework for procurements with MEAT is set by the European procurement directives (Directive 2004/17/EC or Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and the Council). These directives are included in the 2012 Dutch Procurement Act. Meanwhile, the European procurement directives have been updated (Directive 2014/24/EU on public procurement, Directive 2014/25/EU on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors, Directive 2014/23/EU on the award of concession contracts) and a modified Dutch Procurement Act is under preparation, which will come into force in April 2016. The MEAT concept changes in the new directives. What is currently known as the “Most Economically Advantageous Tender” will become known as the “tender with the best price-quality ratio”. Once the amended Procurement Act comes into force, wherever it says “MEAT” in this Guide, this should be read as: “tender with the best price-quality ratio”. In a tender, the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder can be used as a criterion in the context of the Most Economically Advantageous Tender (MEAT). In that case, the offered (ambition) level is indicative of the award advantage to be granted in connection with this criterion.

2.1. Different types of ordering parties

The 2012 Procurement Act distinguishes between public ordering parties and special sector companies. The method described here (procurement under MEAT) is focused on contracting authorities of public ordering parties, but can also be used by other ordering parties (special sector companies and private ordering parties).

In the 2012 Procurement act, **contracting authorities** refer to public ordering parties such as the state, a province, municipality, water authority, or a public institution or consortium of these authorities or public institutions. Such contracting authorities are hereinafter referred to as “ordering parties” without any further addition.

Special sector companies are also defined in the 2012 Procurement Act. These include network companies for electricity, gas, water, and public transport.

All other ordering parties are regarded as **private ordering parties**. For tenders that are organised by private ordering parties, but in which the funding comes from public funds, the rules for contracting authorities of public ordering parties apply.

2.2. Changes in procurement law

In drafting this Guide, procurement experts from various ordering parties have explicitly looked at the expected adjustments to the 2012 Procurement Act. These adjustments to the new European procurement directives from 2014 will only affect the manner of procurement with the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder to a limited extent. As indicated above, only the concept of “MEAT” will change in meaning (what is currently known as “MEAT” will become the “tender with the best price-quality ratio”). Apart from these kinds of terminology changes, the system of tendering with the CO₂ Performance Ladder does not change under the new regulations.

3. Procurement with the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder

Why a MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder?

The basic principle for procurement with MEAT is that ordering parties provide an *incentive* with which bidders can differentiate themselves in a tender. For the CO₂ Performance Ladder, a standard MEAT Criterion has been designed that can be included in tenders. The score on this MEAT Criterion is monetised and weighs in the award decision. The MEAT Criterion is intended to allow companies to distinguish themselves when tendering, both through their ambition in the project of the actual CO₂ reduction and through the maturity with which the management team of the project functions in order to ensure this. The contractor must make this concrete during the implementation of the project. What this means in practice can be found in the ambition levels of the MEAT Criterion that are elaborated in Chapter 7.

What is the relationship between MEAT ambition levels and CO₂ Performance Ladder levels?

All tenders with the CO₂ Performance Ladder make use of this MEAT Criterion with sub-criteria at different levels of ambition. These sub-criteria and ambition levels correspond with the requirements and different levels of the CO₂ Performance Ladder (see Figure 1) described in the Manual CO₂ Performance Ladder.

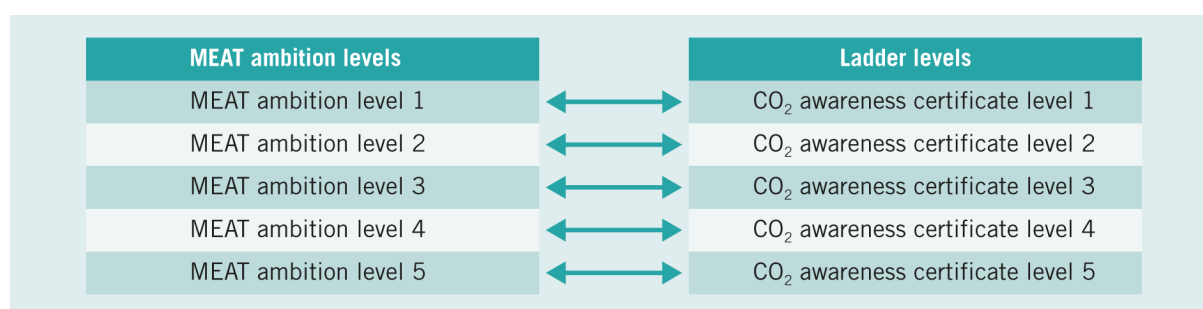


Figure 1: Relationship between MEAT ambition levels and CO₂ Performance Ladder levels

In both cases, the bidder chooses the reduction targets, measures, and other activities that go with the ambition level/ladder level, such as the mode of communication and actions to gain insight into the chains.

What is the relationship between the ambition level and the award advantage?

When bidding on a tender, the bidder chooses an ambition level. The CO₂ ambition level is valued as a qualitative part of the tender. In the ordering party's tender documents, it is indicated to what extent 'quality' is a factor in the context of the Most Economically Advantageous Tender (MEAT). In the tender documents, the ordering party must specify the MEAT Criterion, including sub-criteria and points of attention. An award advantage is associated with each CO₂ ambition level. The height of the award advantage and the way this is calculated must be described in the tender documents of the ordering party, so that it is clear how this advantage relates to the valuation of other qualitative elements (MEAT Criteria) of the tender.

The CO₂ ambition level offered with the tender (including the lower levels) explicitly becomes part of the agreement upon awarding.

How can it be demonstrated that the ambition level is being met?

Whether this ambition level is being met can be demonstrated by the contractor, in retrospect and project-specific (custom), or with a CO₂ awareness certificate.

Demonstration with a CO₂ awareness certificate

The CO₂ awareness certificate is a company certificate based on the Manual CO₂ Performance Ladder. If a company has a CO₂ awareness certificate, this is sufficient evidence that the company complies with the MEAT Criterion in the implementation of projects on the corresponding ambition level (and lower levels). This way, the company shows that the entire company acts with CO₂ awareness, including in the projects it carries out, at a level that is comparable to the MEAT Criterion.

With a tender with the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder, obtaining a CO₂ awareness certificate is not a requirement, but one of the ways of demonstrating that the offered CO₂ ambition level will be achieved.

Project-specific demonstration

If the company does not have a CO₂ awareness certificate (and the company does not want to obtain this within a year after the start of a project), then after award of the contract, the company needs to project-specifically demonstrate that the ambition level of the MEAT Criterion is met. To demonstrate that the company meets the MEAT Criterion, it does need to choose between full project-specific demonstration and demonstration with the CO₂ awareness certificate. If the company opts for project-specific demonstration at a specific level, then that choice also applies to all lower levels; mixed evidence is not possible.

The contracting authority must specify how the bidder can demonstrate per project that it meets the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder in the tender documents. Therefore, it is recommended to include the following aspects in the tender documents:

1. the burden of proving compliance with the offered ambition level of the MEAT Criterion is with the contractor, and this burden consists of a project file and a certificate from a certification body showing compliance with the offered ambition level, including all lower levels, of the MEAT Criterion;
2. the MEAT Criterion must be assured in the management system of the project used by the contractor;
3. based on the project file and the assurance in the management system of the project, the contractor has a Certification Body (CB) test whether the MEAT Criterion is met;
4. the contractor demonstrates that the CB is accredited for certification at the level of the ladder certificate that corresponds with the offered ambition level and that the person conducting the certification on behalf of the CB has demonstrable experience in certifying companies at the level of the ladder certificate that corresponds with the offered ambition level;
5. the certification by the CB takes place within one year after commissioning and annually thereafter throughout the implementation of the project;
6. when bidding on the tender, the company must indicate what CB will perform the certification;
7. if the contractor has a CO₂ awareness certificate at a lower ambition level, the company can partially base the burden of proof on the information from the management system associated with the CO₂ awareness certificate. However, the evidence must be expressly provided project-specifically for the offered ambition level including all lower levels, mixed evidence is not possible;
8. if the contractor cannot demonstrate compliance with the offered ambition level (including all lower levels) per project, a financial penalty will follow that is greater than the award advantage that was granted with the tender.

What happens if the level of the certificate differs from the chosen ambition level?

Given the mutual consistency of the requirements or criteria (on the one hand within the certification scheme, on the other hand within the MEAT Criterion), mixed evidence (partly by means of a certificate, partly project-specific), offers insufficient certainty of whether the contractual obligations are being met. This means a choice needs to be made between project-specific demonstration and demonstration by providing the CO₂ awareness certificate. If a company has the intention of demonstrating their performance by means of a CO₂ awareness certificate, but fails to do so, then project-specific demonstration will only be possible if the CB that will perform the certification has been specified beforehand. Therefore, it is advisable to explicitly ask all tendering companies about the CB upon bidding.

It may happen that after award of a contract, a company obtains a certificate at a higher level than the ambition level chosen for the project. In order to meet the requirements of the certificate, the project will then need to be implemented at this higher level (of the certificate). This will be assessed by the CB in the ladder assessment. To meet the contractual obligations regarding the MEAT Criterion in this case, the company will now need to demonstrate this by providing the certificate at the higher level.

When does the ambition level need to be demonstrated?

The offer of the tenderer to meet the MEAT Criterion at a certain level must be included as a contractual requirement in the agreement after award of the contract by the contracting authority and must be met within one year after award of the contract. If the contractor wants to demonstrate per project that they meet the MEAT Criterion in the implementation of the project, then the chosen CO₂ ambition level (including the lower ambition levels) must be implemented in the realisation of the project after award of the contract. During the project period, the contractor needs to demonstrate annually, for all parts of each sub-criterion level, that they meet the offered ambition level and the lower levels in the implementation of the project. If the contractor chooses to meet the MEAT Criterion using the CO₂ awareness certificate, then the contractor will need to demonstrably possess such a certificate, at least at the contractually required level, throughout the entire implementation period of the project (see also Section 6.1.2 of Annex B, Handbook CO₂ Performance Ladder 3.0).

Are there penalties?

What the consequences are of not fulfilling the contractual requirements must be shown by the tender documents of the ordering party. It is advisable to include a penalty that is greater than the award advantage granted with the tender. The ordering party must elaborate the conditions, nature, and extent of the penalty in the tender documents.

Why a CO₂ awareness certificate?

Given the requirements set to the different levels of the CO₂ Performance Ladder, it is assumed that companies, with repeat contracts from contracting authorities, will choose a certification on the CO₂ Performance Ladder in the context of burden reduction. A uniform business approach in the realisation of projects provides a synergy advantage within the own operations and leads to an award advantage with the ordering parties who factor in the CO₂ ambition of the tenderer in the award process.

Role of ordering party in the implementation of a project with MEAT Criterion.

Ordering parties use the MEAT Criterion to draw attention to sustainability and to realise CO₂ reduction within a project. The primary responsibility is with the contractor to demonstrate that they meet the MEAT Criterion within the project. It is recommended for the ordering party to be active and enter a dialogue with the contractor to discuss what the MEAT Criterion actually delivers in the project. This can be done, for instance, by including CO₂ reduction as an agenda item in progress meetings.

Can a partnership or consortium tender?

Even a partnership of companies, a consortium, can take part in a tender and demonstrate per project or by means of CO₂ awareness certificates (based on the Handbook CO₂ Performance Ladder) that they jointly meet a certain ambition level of the MEAT Criterion. If a consortium wants to make use of CO₂ certificates, the ordering party needs to prescribe in the tender documents that - of all companies in the consortium - the company with the lowest level on the CO₂ Performance Ladder determines the ambition level with which the consortium can tender. If one of the parties cannot demonstrate that they meet the offered ambition level with a CO₂ awareness certificate, or if the consortium wants to tender at a higher level than the company with the lowest level enables them, then CO₂ awareness certificates cannot be used and the ambition level, including all lower levels, will need to be demonstrated on a project-specific basis.

4. New in MEAT Criterion 3.0

On 10 June 2015, a new version of the handbook with the CO₂ Performance Ladder was published, Handbook 3.0, which replaces version 2.2. A transitional arrangement for the certification based on Handbook 3.0 applies here, which is also relevant for the application of the MEAT Criteria. The relevant aspects of the transitional arrangement relating to tenders are included in Annex A.

With the transfer from Handbook 2.2 to Handbook 3.0, a number of requirements that also affect the relationship with the method of ordering parties have been changed. These changes in the requirements have been incorporated into MEAT Criterion 3.0. This mainly concerns sub-criteria 5A, 5B, and 5D, and has to do with emission reduction and cooperation within the chain. After all, the ordering party and the project are part of the chain in which the contractor operates.

In sub-criterion 5A and 5B, the contractor is asked to develop (5A) and implement (5B) 'autonomous actions' which realise emission reductions in the chain. This means the contractor, within the scope of the contract, must actively look for reduction measures in the chain. Within a contract based on functional specifications, this will likely result in different reduction measures than within a contract based on technical requirements.

In sub-criterion 5D, the contractor is asked to use the project as an 'open testing ground' for innovations or innovative measures. New here is that chain parties should also be involved. Because the ordering party is one of the chain parties, the contractor, within the scope of the contract, can ask for the cooperation of the ordering party.

If the MEAT Criterion is applied in a tender and it is possible to tender at level 5, a contractor should, within the scope of the contract, look for reduction measures in the chain. This may be part of the dialogue between the contractor and ordering party regarding CO₂ reduction.

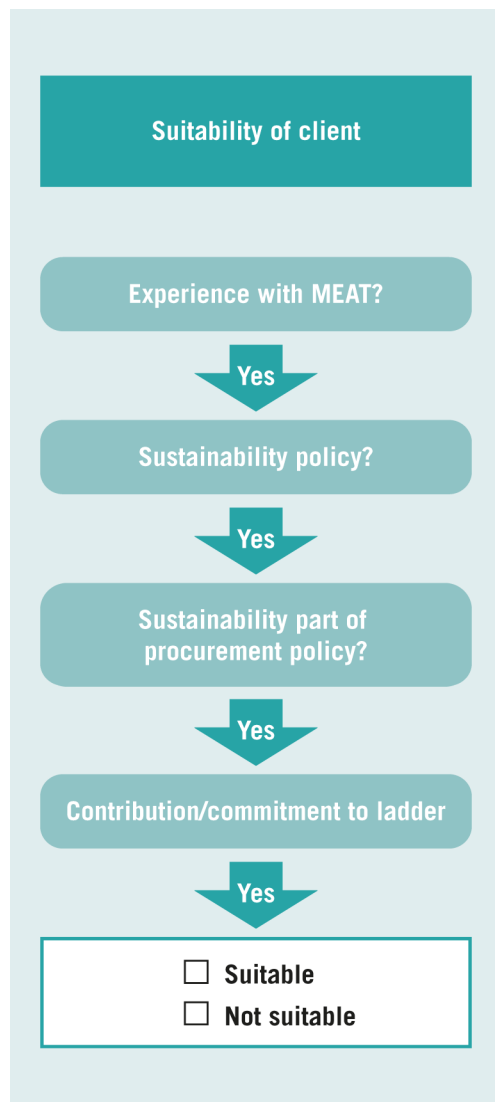
5. Application of the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder in tenders

Tendering with the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder is simple, but the use of the MEAT Criterion is certainly not advisable for all organisations and is not applicable in all tenders. If you do decide to apply the MEAT Criterion, you should also pay attention to the way in which the MEAT Criterion is used.

5.1. Is application suitable for you as an ordering party?

If you, as a contracting authority, are considering applying the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder in a tender, but are not sure if the instrument is suitable for your organisation, then going over the

questions below may help you make a decision with regard to the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder. If you answer all of the following questions with a yes, your organisation is suitable for applying the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder.



Does your organisation have experience with procurement under MEAT?

The use of the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance ladder is a specific interpretation of procurement under MEAT for the theme of sustainability. If your organisation does not yet have any experience with procurement under MEAT, it is strongly recommended to seek advice on this method of procurement before applying the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder in a MEAT tender.

Does your organisation have a sustainability policy?

For ordering parties, the ladder is a tool for making their sustainability policy concrete in uniform, manageable criteria with tenders. It requires an active sustainability policy from the contracting organisation within which the CO₂ impact of outsourced projects takes a relevant place.

Is sustainability embedded in the procurement policy of the organisation?

Applying the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder requires effort from the market parties. They should expect the ladder not being used just once, but forming later becoming a part of the procurement policy of the ordering party. However, the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance ladder is not suitable for use with every tender. Procurement with the MEAT Criterion is particularly suitable for contracts that are related to the sustainability policy of your organisation, that represent a relatively large amount of CO₂ emission, and in which

Figure 2: Suitability of ordering party

contractors have sufficient possibilities for influencing the CO₂ reduction. Therefore, as an ordering party, you should have an understanding of the CO₂ impact of a tender and you should make a weighted decision regarding in which tenders it would be useful to apply the ladder. Figure 3 shows a representation of the CO₂ footprint of Rijkswaterstaat.

The diagram provides insight into the importance of different types of activities and projects of Rijkswaterstaat relating to CO₂ emissions. Based on this insight, an organisation can establish criteria for determining what types of tenders the MEAT Criterion can be used for. This way, you give market parties certainty about the way in which tenders are put on the market.

Recommendation: By assessing all contracts that regularly return pro forma based on the questions in this chapter, you will get a list of contract types that are always eligible for application of the ladder. This list can then be added to the procurement policy of your organisation.

Recommendation: Market parties need time to be able to prepare for the use of the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder. If your organisation has chosen to apply the MEAT Criterion in certain tenders, it is advisable to announce this well in advance.

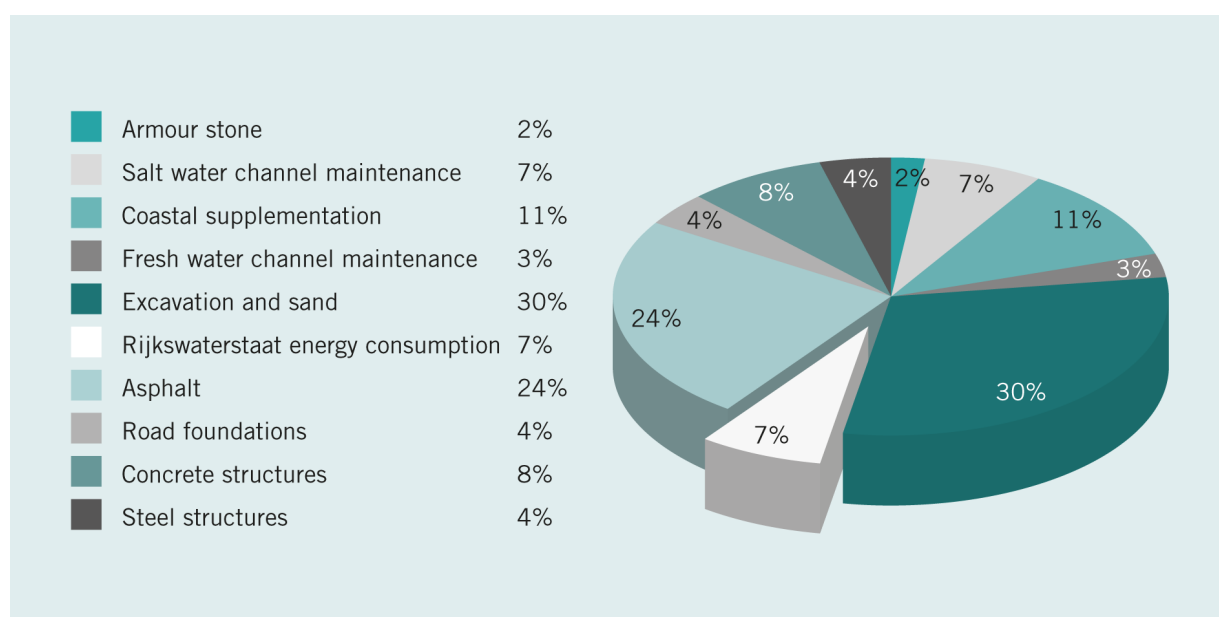


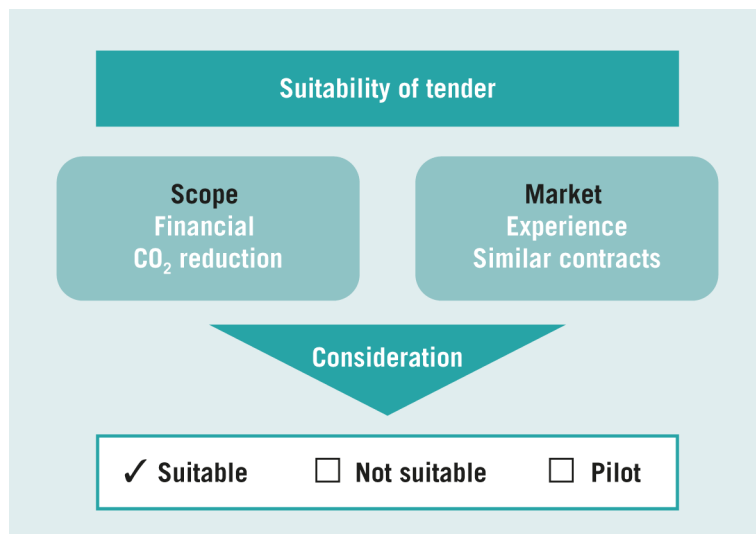
Figure 3: Representation of the CO₂ footprint of Rijkswaterstaat scope 1, 2, and 3 upstream, for the CO₂ emission as a result of the use of materials with respect to the energy consumption of the infrastructure itself.

Is your organisation willing to contribute and commit to the CO₂ Performance Ladder?

If your organisation chooses to apply the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder in tenders, you should make this known to SKAO, the manager of the CO₂ Performance Ladder. Companies and government organisations that want to apply the MEAT Criterion in tenders are expected to be willing to contribute to the use, development, or promotion of the ladder.

It is strongly recommended to apply the MEAT Criterion unchanged and as much in line with this Guide as possible. Only then can the Ladder Certificate be used as evidence.

5.2. Is application suitable for a specific contract?



With every tender, a weighted decision needs to be made regarding whether or not applying the MEAT Criterion is appropriate for this specific tender. Both the market for the relevant contract and the scope of the contract need to be taken into account here.

This is not a clear-cut consideration. It is also possible to apply the MEAT Criterion as a pilot at a lower ambition level, in order to, for example, introduce the market to it.

Are there enough market parties that can bid?

Most large companies and many smaller companies in the civil engineering and waste sectors already have experience with the CO₂ Performance Ladder, and many of them are already certified. A number of IT service providers are also certified. In other sectors, the CO₂ Performance Ladder is much less known. Companies who only operate regionally also often have less experience with the CO₂ Performance Ladder. On the one hand, it is beneficial if a large number of your contractors are certified. On the other hand, it can actually stimulate the CO₂ awareness by starting to use the MEAT Criterion in your sector or region as an ordering party. Because it concerns tendering with an ambition level, it is formally not immediately required for the companies to already be certified during the tender. However, it is recommended to, prior to the first tenders, give the industry sufficient time to get on board.

What is the financial scope of the tender?

Meeting the MEAT Criterion or obtaining a CO₂ awareness certificate both require effort from companies with regard to setting up the system, annual reports, accountability, and annual evaluation or external certification. Even if the costs are divided over multiple similar contracts, the contractors need to demonstrate their performance in each project. The effort and project scope must be proportionate.

For projects with a long duration, it is desirable to make use of new knowledge and insights in the field of sustainability during the project. Therefore, a long duration makes application of the CO₂ Performance Ladder more suitable.

Are there similar contracts?

When it comes to measures for energy saving and CO₂ reduction, in the beginning, there are mostly quick wins that yield money. In the long term, however, the company must persist and implement more extensive reduction measures. If many similar contracts come onto the market, originating from your own organisation and from other (local or regional) ordering parties, then the contractor can divide the possible investments in the field of sustainable business between more projects. This way, the costs of investing in sustainability put less pressure on a single project. Even if there are many different types of contracts in the specific market niche in which the CO₂ Performance Ladder is applied (or can be applied), the market parties have the opportunity to take multiple projects into account in determining their investments.

Are there enough opportunities within the project to take CO₂ reducing measures?

The room for taking CO₂ reducing measures within a project depends on the nature of the contract and the freedom a contractor has within the project. If a contract is put onto the market in which a contractor cannot or can barely make any choices regarding the design and method of implementation, then application of the CO₂ Performance Ladder cannot lead to distinctive offers. The CO₂ Performance Ladder is intended for making the market operate in a more sustainable way. The project must have a relevant CO₂ impact and leave room for CO₂ reduction. This not only concerns the direct emission caused by the implementation of the project, but also the emissions in the chain (think of the extraction and production of the necessary materials and the energy consumption in the use phase). Contractors need to be able to decide for themselves how they (within the scope of the contract) realise a certain contract. If the choices for the realisation are very limited or if different possibilities have the same sustainability features, then the CO₂ Performance Ladder provides little distinctiveness. This does not need to be a hard requirement in every separate tender. It is quite feasible that the CO₂ Performance Ladder can be effectively applied when there are all kinds of choices for contractors within a certain contract type. The companies can then still spread their investments in reduction measures across multiple projects if all projects in that category are tendered with use of the ladder. This can be an additional stimulus for working with multiple ordering parties within a region to create sufficient mass in tenders with the MEAT Criterion.

There may also be other quality and sustainability aspects for which MEAT is applied. In a balanced procurement policy, it may be necessary to specifically not focus on CO₂ reduction in certain contract categories, but use MEAT for other quality and sustainability aspects.

5.3. In what way do you want to apply the MEAT Criterion?

If your organisation has chosen to apply the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder in selected tenders, then you need to determine the award advantage (notional discount) carefully for each tender. Determining the award advantage that you grant to the different ambition levels must be done carefully. A number of considerations apply for this.

- The award advantage must be coordinated with the potential use of other MEAT Criteria, such as DuboCalc or SROI (Social Return On Investment).
- Step 1 and 2 only require limited investments, which makes them feasible even for newly entering companies.
- Step 3 can be reasonably achieved within 1 year. This is the level at which most companies enter. These first levels of the ladder lead to the 'carbon footprint' (scope 1 and 2) of the company and its projects, with reduction targets, the necessary internal and external communication, and an active role in the sector or chain. Especially at level 3 and above, external communication is a requirement for an effective operation of the ladder both inside and outside the sector.
- Step 4 and 5, after simpler measures have been taken, require investments from certified companies (in terms of both time and money). If you are applying the MEAT Criterion for the first time and only few parties within the market have a certificate at this level, then only a limited group of companies will be able to provide an offer at this level based on a CO₂ awareness certificate.
- The award advantage should be sufficient motivation for companies to actively shape their sustainability policy. In markets where the CO₂ Performance Ladder is not yet applied much, you can stimulate sustainability by focusing on the lower steps of the ladder (e.g. by offering an award advantage for all ambition levels, but rewarding the higher steps relatively less). In

markets where a substantial part of the businesses does have experience with the MEAT Criterion, you can maximise sustainability gains by rewarding the upper steps relatively more. This provides an extra incentive to the not yet certified companies, while certified companies with a higher ladder level are rewarded for the fact that they are already higher up on the ladder.

6. Roadmap

If your organisation is considering applying the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder for the first time, then the following roadmap can serve as a guideline.

STEP 1. Preparing the organisation

- Develop an active sustainability policy in which the CO₂ impact of outsourced projects takes a relevant place.
- Develop a procurement policy that incorporated what type of tenders the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder should be applied in: projects that are related to the sustainability policy of your organisation, that represent a relatively high amount of CO₂ emission, and in which contractors have sufficient possibilities for influencing CO₂ reduction.

STEP 2. Preparing the market and informing SKAO

- Announce well in advance that you are planning to apply the MEAT Criterion and what type or projects you want to apply it for.
- Inform SKAO about your intention to apply the MEAT Criterion.

STEP 3. First tender with the MEAT Criterion

- Choose a tender that fits within your sustainability and procurement policies.
- Determine the ambition level and the discount for this tender
- Carefully formulate the inclusion of the MEAT Criterion in the tender documents. Seek help from a lawyer for this.

STEP 4. Contract award

- Ensure that the contract with the contractor includes that within a year after the award of the contract, and annually thereafter, the contractor must demonstrate that they meet the offered ambition level, including all lower levels, of the MEAT Criterion. In the section 'project-specific demonstration' in Chapter 3, you can find an overview of aspects that should be included in the contract.

STEP 5. Project implementation

- Participate in a dialogue with the contractor regarding CO₂ reduction within the project.
- One year after award of the contract, and annually thereafter, check whether the contractor has fulfilled their obligations with regard to the MEAT Criterion.
- If the contractor does not fully meet the contracted ambition level, including all lower levels, you impose a penalty that relates to the difference between the contracted ambition level and the realised ambition level, possibly taking the period(s) in which this was or was not the case into account.

STEP 6. Completion

- Collect best practices of measures taken in the project and improve that your organisation will start prescribing successful measures that have already been applied several times. This indirectly rewards frontrunners among your contractors for their efforts.

7. MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder

The tables below contain the standard MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder. The concepts used in this MEAT Criterion are explained in Annex B: Handbook CO₂ Performance Ladder 3.0. For the application of the MEAT Criterion, the Handbook is guiding with regard to the interpretation of the concepts and standards used in the tables below.

Of course, a company that wants to be certified at a certain level will need to meet all the requirements of the Handbook. But if a company only wants to demonstrate for a specific project that it met a certain level in the implementation of the project, then it only needs the Handbook for the explanation of the concepts and standards used in the tables below. In the formulations of the standard MEAT Criterion, this has already been taken into account, because these formulations are based on the project and not on the entire company.

The five CO₂ ambition levels below are identified in the context of the Most Economically Advantageous Tender (MEAT):

7.1. Level 1

CO ₂ AMBITION LEVEL 1					
	Aspect	Sub-criteria		Aspect	Sub-criteria
1A	Energy consumption	1. Identification and analysis of the expected and actual energy flows of the project has taken place.	1B	Energy reduction	1. The contractor demonstrably examines the possibilities for reducing the energy consumption of the project.
		2. All expected and actual energy flows of the project have been demonstrably mapped.			2. The contractor prepares a report of the independent external inspection for the project.
		3. This list is regularly monitored and updated throughout the duration of the project.			
1C	Communication	1. The contractor demonstrably communicates internally on an ad hoc basis about the energy reduction policy of the project.	1D	CO₂ reduction initiatives	1. The contractor demonstrates that they are aware of the sector and chain initiatives in the field of CO ₂ reduction that are relevant to the project.
		2. The contractor demonstrably communicates externally on an ad hoc basis about the energy reduction policy of the project.			2. The contractor knows the sector and chain initiatives and their relevance to the project and discusses these in the management meeting.

7.2. Level 2

CO ₂ AMBITION LEVEL 2					
	Aspect	Sub-criteria		Aspect	Sub-criteria
2A	Energy consumption	1. All expected and actual energy flows of the project are quantitatively mapped.	2B	Energy reduction	1. The contractor formulates a qualitatively defined objective for reducing energy consumption and has specified measures for the project.
		2. The list is complete and is demonstrably monitored and updated regularly throughout the duration of the project.			2. The contractor formulates a described objective for the use of alternative fuels and/or green electricity in the project.
		3. The contractor makes an energy assessment for the project.			3. The energy and reduction objectives and associated measures are documented, implemented, and communicated to all employees of the contractor to the extent they are involved in the project.
2C	Communication	1. The contractor structurally communicates internally about the energy policy of the project. The communication at least includes the energy policy and the reduction targets of the project.	2D	CO₂ reduction initiatives	1. The contractor demonstrably examines the possibilities for implementing project-specific measures arising from relevant initiatives into the project.
		2. The contractor realises an effective control cycle with appointed responsibilities for the project regarding CO ₂ reduction.			
		3. The contractor identifies the external stakeholders for the project.			

7.3. Level 3

CO ₂ AMBITION LEVEL 3					
	Aspect	Sub-criteria		Aspect	Sub-criteria
3A	CO ₂ emission	1. The contractor creates a report of a. the scope 1 & 2 emissions that are to be expected of the entire project, and b. the elaborated current emission inventory for the actual scope 1 & 2 emissions of the project, in accordance with ISO 14064-1.	3B	CO ₂ reduction	1. The contractor formulates a quantitative reduction target for scope 1 & 2 emission of the project, expressed in absolute numbers or in percentages regarding one or more relevant reference(s) and within a certain time period, and has drawn up an associated plan of approach, including the measures to be taken.
		2. The emission inventory from 1B of the project is verified by a CB with at least a limited level of certainty.			2. The contractor makes use of an energy management action plan/system during the project (in accordance with NEN- ISO 50001 or equivalent).
3C	Communi- cation	1. The contractor structurally communicates internally and externally regarding the CO ₂ footprint (scope 1 & 2 emissions), the quantitative reduction target(s), and the measures in the project. The communication at least includes the reduction targets of the project, a description of the reference(s) applies, opportunities for individual contribution, information regarding the current energy consumption, and trends within the project.	3D	CO ₂ reduction initiatives	1. The contractor demonstrates that specific measures derived from a (sector or chain) initiative in the field of CO ₂ reduction are implemented in the project.
		2. The contractor creates a documented internal and external communication plan with defines tasks, responsibilities, and modes of communication.			

7.4. Level 4

CO ₂ AMBITION LEVEL 4					
	Aspect	Sub-criteria		Aspect	Sub-criteria
4A	CO ₂ emission	1. The contractor demonstrates that they have insight into the most material emissions from scope 3 that are to be expected for the project, and demonstrates the CO ₂ emission per unit for one of the most material (chains of) activities of the project.	4B	CO ₂ reduction	1. Based on the insight into the most material emissions to be expected from scope 3 of the project, the contractor formulates a CO ₂ reduction target linked to this and has drawn up a corresponding plan of approach, including the measures to be taken. The target is expressed as an absolute number or a percentage relative to one (or more) relevant reference(s) and within a set period of time.
		2. The contractor creates a quality management plan for the inventory of the project.			2. The contractor periodically reports (internally and externally) on the progress in relation to the targets for the project.
4C	Communi- cation	1. The contractor demonstrates that they maintain a regular (at least twice per year) dialogue with the stakeholders within, among other things, the government and GNOs (at least 2) about their CO ₂ reduction targets and measures in the project*.	4D	CO ₂ reduction initiatives	1. The contractor demonstrates that they take the initiative in the application of innovative measures in the project that are designed to achieve CO ₂ reduction and also facilitate the sector in achieving CO ₂ reduction by connecting the company name to the initiative in the project, through publications, and through confirmation of stakeholders.
		2. The contractor demonstrates that the points of concern about the project formulated by the government and/or NGOs have been identified and addressed*. *: 4C 1. & 2. apply to major multi-year projects;			

7.5. Level 5

CO ₂ AMBITION LEVEL 5					
	Aspect	Sub-criteria		Aspect	Sub-criteria
5A	CO ₂ emission	1. The contractor demonstrates that they have a current insight into the material scope 3 emissions of the project and the most relevant parties in the chain that are involved in this.	5B	CO ₂ reduction	1. Based on the analyses from 5.A.2, the contractor has formulated a reduction strategy and CO ₂ reduction targets for the material scope 3 emissions of the project. A corresponding plan of approach has been drawn up, including the autonomous actions to be taken. Targets are expressed in absolute numbers or percentages relative to one (or more) relevant reference(s).
		2.1. The contractor has an informed and current analysis of possible autonomous actions the contractor can implement to influence the material scope 3 emissions (upstream and downstream) of the project.			2. The contractor provides their emission inventory scope 1, 2 & 3 related CO ₂ emissions (internal and external) of the project at least twice per year, as well as the progress in reduction targets and the measures taken.
		2.2. The contractor demonstrates their insight in potential strategies for reducing these scope 3 emissions (upstream and downstream) of the project.			3. The contractor succeeds in achieving the reduction targets.
		3. The contractor must have current, specific emission data, originating from direct (and potential) chain partners, which is relevant to the implementation of the scope 3 strategy for the project (see 5.B.1).			
5C	Communication	1. The contractor structurally communicates externally about the way the project functions as an open testing ground for innovations or innovative measures and the way in which they have actively involved chain partners.	5D	CO ₂ reduction initiatives	1. The contractor uses the project as an open testing ground for implementing innovations or innovative measures and actively involves chain partners in this. The contractor will provide a description of the intended CO ₂ emission reduction as a result of the measure within the project.

		<p>2. The contractor structurally (at least twice per year) communicates internally and externally about the CO₂ footprint (scope 1, 2 & 3) and quantitative reduction targets of the project.</p> <p>The communication at least includes the energy policy and the reduction targets of the project, a description of the applied reference(s), opportunities for individual contribution, information regarding the current energy consumption, and trends within the project.</p>			<p>2. The innovations or innovative measures are professionally commented upon by an independent knowledge institute that is recognised as competent.</p>
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Annex A: Transition following the publication of Handbook CO₂ Performance Ladder 3.0

1. Validity of CO₂ awareness certificate 2.2 and 3.0

For the transitional arrangement included in Handbook 3.0, a transition period of 3 months (certificate level 1, 2, and 3) or one year (level 4 and 5) applies. This means that up to 3 months or 1 year after publication of Handbook 3.0, a company can still be certified (initial and annual assessments or reassessments) based on Handbook 2.2. After that period, all ladder assessments must meet the requirements of Handbook 3.0. Because the company is assessed annually, companies can have a certificate based on Handbook version 2.2 until September 2016 (level 1, 2, and 3) or June 2017 (level 4 and 5).

A certificate for a certain level based on Handbook version 3.0 is accepted as proof that all obligations arising from the requirements of the MEAT Criteria for the same level of Handbook version 2.2 are met, because the requirements in version 3.0 are nowhere lower than in version 2.2. This means that with a certificate for a certain level based on Handbook 3.0, a company can provide evidence for ongoing projects at that level for which the agreement regarding the MEAT Criterion was still concluded on the basis of Handbook version 2.2.

If a company has a certificate based on Handbook version 2.2 and wishes to continue using the certificate based on Handbook version 2.2. for ongoing projects (already concluded agreements), but does not want to be certified based on Handbook version 3.0 at the same level, then (temporary) continuation of the certificate under Handbook version 2.2 is possible; see Section a.2 below.

Generally, the MEAT Criterion 3.0 can be used immediately, but its application partly depends on the desired ambition level and the duration of the contract. Ordering parties should take into account that certified companies will not immediately have a certificate (at level 4 or 5) based on Handbook 3.0. Optionally, companies can project-specifically meet the MEAT Criterion for the relevant assignment.

2. Arrangement for continuation of validity of CO₂ awareness certificate 2.2

In exceptional circumstances, the validity of a certificate based on an older version of the Handbook CO₂ Performance Ladder (Version 2.2) can be continued outside of the prescribed transitional periods in the Handbook CO₂ Performance Ladder 3.0 in exceptional circumstances. A company that wants to maintain an older Version must submit a request for this with the SKAO and the Certifying Body (CB). The SKAO and the CB will make this known to the Accreditation Council, so that this can be adequately monitored.

Exceptional circumstances may arise from contractual obligations in a multi-year contract with the MEAT Criterion CO₂ Performance Ladder, in which the older version of a CO₂ awareness certificate can be used as evidence over a longer period. However, this is only possible if the company does not advance to a higher level and does not switch to certificate Version 3.0. This is because a company cannot have two certificates at once. Continuation is possible for a consortium that was certified earlier but does not want to be certified at a higher level as a consortium at this time. It does not matter here whether companies in the consortium are also certified separately.

Annex B: Handbook CO2 Performance Ladder



CO₂ PERFORMANCE LADDER®

Working together to cut CO₂

Handbook

CO₂ Performance Ladder 3.0

10 June 2015



The CO₂ Performance Ladder is the property of The Foundation for Climate-Friendly Procurement and Business (SKAO). The contents and publication of this Handbook are the responsibility of the Foundation. To download the updated version of this handbook and for other information see www.skao.nl.

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Foreword

Insight, reduction, transparency and participation. The four words form the centre of the CO₂ Performance Ladder. An increasing number of companies are becoming familiar with these principles of the sustainability instrument that stimulates businesses to reduce CO₂ emission. Both in business and in the value chain. Certified companies provide exceptional performance by using the ladder as a motor of innovation and when reducing their CO₂ emission.

We could say that sustainability has become the new norm for modern business. The CO₂ Performance Ladder is a major stimulus for your organisation to concretise sustainability. The CO₂ Performance Ladder does not only give you an insight into your own CO₂ emission, it also helps you to efficiently take on the reduction of CO₂ and inform your contacts how this is done. Furthermore, the CO₂ Performance Ladder challenges you to stimulate cooperation and innovation.

Companies are stimulated to save CO₂ because a higher rung on the ladder offers an fictional advantage in the tendering process of clients. In plain language: ecology is good for the economy.

However, an instrument like the CO₂ Performance Ladder is always evolving. Due to the strong growth in use of the ladder and to offer companies new perspectives, the SKAO, in cooperation with inter-trade organisations, market parties and local authorities continued to develop the CO₂ Performance Ladder. Widening and deepening growth was a primary principle here. The handbook you are now reading is the result of this cooperation. Without the dedication of representatives of these parties, this version could have never been created in this way. On behalf of the board, I therefore express my thanks to all parties involved.

Handbook 3.0 is more robust and more uniform, so higher ambitions and results lead to more distinguishing capacity. You will notice this when you start using the CO₂ Performance Ladder. You reduce CO₂ and costs, strengthen your competitive position, demonstrate innovative power and position your organisation as a sustainable business. The market endorses this; the number of certified companies and the number of clients adopting the CO₂ Performance Ladder in invitations for tenders continues to increase steadily.

Also on behalf of the board of the SKAO, I wish you lots of luck in achieving your reduction objectives.

Patrick Buck
Chairman Foundation for Climate Friendly Procurement and Business

Introduction

The CO₂ Performance Ladder is a sustainability instrument that aims to substantially increase CO₂ reduction in companies. This concerns a reduction in operational management and in the *value chain*. Companies can achieve this through new forms of collaboration and innovation throughout this value chain.

The CO₂ Performance Ladder is about energy-saving, CO₂ reduction in the value chain and the use of sustainable energy. The CO₂ Performance ladder does not seek to regulate production methods or product standards, but actually creates greater scope for creativity and the renewal of company processes and products.

The CO₂ Performance Ladder is a *CO₂-management system*: it requires *continuous improvement* of insight, further CO₂ reduction measures, communication and operational management cooperation. In the execution of *projects*, but also in the value chain.

The CO₂ Performance Ladder has five levels, ascending from 1 to 5. For each level, requirements for the CO₂ performance are defined for the *company* and its projects. These requirements come from four different angles: insight, reduction of emissions, transparency and participation. The position of a company on the CO₂ Performance Ladder is determined by the highest level on which the company meets all requirements.

The CO₂ Performance Ladder helps companies structure internal business processes on energy saving and CO₂ reduction and set up sustainability reports with a focus on CO₂. The CO₂ Performance Ladder also helps companies reduce costs and recognise opportunities in operational management and in the value chain. Finally, the CO₂ Performance Ladder can be an advantage in tenders from (public) clients.

Rewarding sustainability in the tendering process:

The CO₂ Performance Ladder can also be used by government organisations and business in the tendering process. The principle behind the CO₂ Performance Ladder is that effort is rewarded. A higher score on the ladder means a concrete advantage in the tendering process, in the form of a -fictitious- notional discount on the tender price. Information about this has no longer been included in Handbook 3.0. The corresponding MEAT requirements are also no longer mentioned in the Handbook. All information about tendering with the CO₂ Performance Ladder, as well as MEAT requirements can be found on the website of the SKAO.

(Further) development

The CO₂ Performance Ladder was developed further on the basis of two important basic principles:

- Maximum focus on own initiative, practical results and innovation;
- Minimum pressure and interference of the company concerning rules and imposed measures.

In the realisation of Handbook 3.0 user suggestions were listened to and international standards were also adhered to. The main changes are:

- Introduction of the 'Objective per requirement'.
- New interpretation of requirement 5.A and the integration of the *Trade-oriented Clarification for Engineering Firms*.
- More uniform assessment of reduction objectives through the introduction of *lists of measures*.
- The structure is more logical and the texts are sharper and formulated less ambiguously.

The List of Changes that is part of this standard includes an overview of all changes that were made between Handbook CO₂ Performance Ladder version 2.2 of 4 April 2014 and version 3.0 of 10 June 2015.

Reader's guide

The reader's guide gives a brief explanation of how the Handbook is constructed and which information can be found where. Part of Handbook 3.0 (Chapter 1-3) follows division of international standards. Chapter 1 of this Handbook describes the area of application or the scope of the CO₂ Performance Ladder. It also describes the status of the Handbook and the transitional arrangement. Chapter 2 includes all standards the Handbook refers to. Terms and definitions is Chapter 3.

The other chapters follow the steps of the certification process (see Figure 1).

The first and second step are described in Chapter 4. In the first stage of the certification process of the CO₂ Performance Ladder, the organisation lays down which aspects or entities of the organisation need to be included in the ladder assessment, i.e. it determines the *organisational boundary*.

During the second stage, the *company* assesses whether the whole *certification diagram* applies, or whether the company (depending on its *size*) gets any requirement exemptions. The exemptions and methods determining the limit and scope of the company, are mentioned in Chapter 4.

During the third stage of the certification process, the company prepares for the *audit (ladder assessment)*. This means that the company draws up a *portfolio* with which it can indicate that it meets the general requirements and the requirements of the *audit check list* and of the CO₂ Performance Ladder (Chapter 6). From level 3 a company must draw up an emission inventory. Chapter 5 provides information about this emission inventory and the corresponding CO₂ emission factors.

During the fourth stage in the certification process, the company itself evaluates, before the *Ladder CI* visits, whether it is ready for the ladder assessment. §6.1 describes how the company can carry out this assessment.

The final stage of the certification process is the ladder assessment. A Ladder CI assesses the company via an audit (stage 5). After a successful ladder assessment, the Ladder CI will issue a *CO₂ Awareness Certificate*. Chapter 7 includes all information about certifying in accordance with the CO₂ Performance ladder.

Handbook 3.0 uses

- Terms and definitions (Chapter 3) are in *italics* in the text for the sake of clarity.
- Symbol for *continuous improvement*.
The CO₂ Performance Ladder is a *CO₂ management system*. It is mainly based around the 'plan-do-check-act' cycle. Evident passages in the certification diagram where continuous improvement is important, can be recognised by the symbol:
- Indicates exemption in the audit checklist (*S/M/L*).
Certain requirements do not apply to *small* and *medium-size* companies. The second column of the audit checklist indicates to which size category the requirements applies. In the clarification of the requirements (§6.2), an exception for small businesses* is indicated with:
- Examples in the Handbook are informative and are clearly marked with 'Example:'

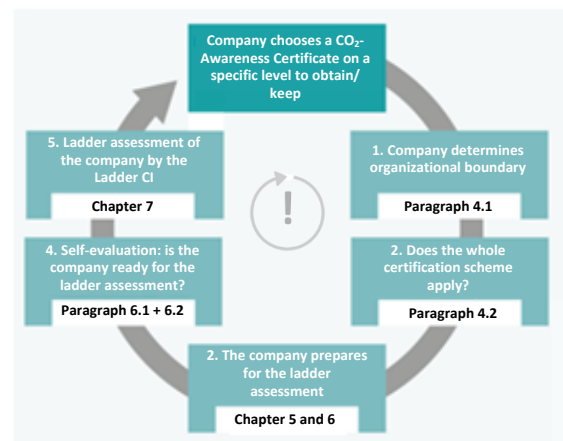


Figure 1. Certification process CO₂ Performance Ladder



Scope

1

1. Scope

Scope

The CO₂ Performance Ladder Handbook is the only formal document that forms the framework for the CO₂ Performance Ladder. This standard includes all requirements for obtaining, implementing, preserving and improving a *CO₂ management system* a certified *company* must meet in accordance with the CO₂ Performance Ladder. The Handbook also includes principles and requirements for the competence, consistency and impartiality of the *audit* and certification of the CO₂ Performance Ladder and for all parties involved in this assessment.

Status

The Handbook CO₂ Performance Ladder is **normative** and does not include any informative aspects, with the exception of the examples. Harmonisation instruments as described in §7.1.5 are published on the website of the SKAO. These are normative and apply after publication on the website.

What is informative is the practical Guide with Work Instructions. The SKAO published this on its website. With this Guide, a company gets an insight in a surveyable, accessible manner into how the company can obtain and preserve a *CO₂ Awareness Certificate*. The List of Changes that is part of Handbook 3.0 is also informative.

Transitional arrangement 2.2-3.0

The Handbook CO₂ Performance Ladder version 3.0 is published on 10 June 2015.

Companies can, in consultation with the *Ladder CI*, be certified from this date on the basis of the CO₂ Performance Ladder version 3.0.

For companies on level 1, 2 or 3, a three-month transition period applies from 10 June 2015. From 1 October 2015 all ladder assessments (*initial, annual and reassessment*) up to level 3 will take place on the basis of version 3.0.

A longer transition period applies for companies on level 4 and 5, as the implementation of changes from Handbook 2.2 to 3.0 requires more time. For companies on level 4 or 5, a one-year transition period applies from 10 June 2015 (12 months). From 10 June 2016 all ladder assessments (initial, annual and reassessment) on level 4 and 5 will take place on the basis of version 3.0.

Trade-oriented Explanation for Engineering Firms

The line of thought of the trade-oriented Explanation (BOT) for Engineering Firms (version 1.1, 20 December 2013) was copied in Handbook CO₂ Performance Ladder version 3.0. For the requirements in question (requirement 4.A and 5.A) the BOT is integrated in version 3.0. This replaces the separate clarification of the BOT for Engineering Firms¹. This BOT applied to all companies active in the *sector* with SBI code 71.1 (Architects, engineers and technical design and advice). Companies active in this sector that obtain a CO₂ Awareness Certificate in accordance with CO₂ Performance Ladder version 2.2 up to 10 June 2016, should until this date be assessed in accordance with the BOT for engineering firms (version 1.1). From 10 June 2016 all ladder assessments will take place on the basis of Handbook 3.0.

Scope of Acceptance

The standard CO₂ Performance Ladder was developed by a Central Body of Experts functioning within the SKAO (CCvD). As a scheme manager, the SKAO meets the requirements drawn up by the Raad van Accreditatie (RvA). The RvA acceptance for this scheme is known as S571.

¹ In Handbook 3.0 requirements for 4.A and 5.A are all the same again for all companies. The way in which the requirements are interpreted, may however differ per type of business (see §6.2 requirements 4.A and 5.A).

Target groups of this Handbook

The SKAO distinguishes the following target groups from the Handbook:

- Auditors of Ladder CIs use the Handbook to assess companies for the CO₂ Performance Ladder.
- CSR managers of companies use the Handbook to implement the CO₂ Performance Ladder in their company.
- Advisors use the Handbook to advise companies who want to be certified for the CO₂ Performance Ladder.

Foundation for Climate-Friendly Procurement and Business (SKAO)

The SKAO is the scheme owner and manager of the CO₂ Performance Ladder. The SKAO is responsible for the use, further development, management of the *certification scheme* and the broadening to other clients and new sectors. The SKAO has a Board, an Advisory Body, a Central Body of Experts, a Technical Committee and a secretariat. ProRail is the initiator of the CO₂ Performance Ladder. On 16 March 2011 ProRail separated the CO₂ Performance Ladder and assigned it to the independent SKAO.

The SKAO website includes the Handbook, as well as, among others, the following documents to be downloaded: the List of Changes, the Manual and Work Instructions, value chain analyses, initiatives and the sample calculation for the *self-evaluation*. The SKAO website also provides information such as assigned and terminated certificates, the history of the ladder and the composition of the above-mentioned (foundation) bodies of the SKAO.

Publication of the CO₂ Performance Ladder Handbook

The Handbook is published on the SKAO website www.skao.nl. The SKAO aims to limit the frequency with which the Handbook is updated to once a year, unless an earlier update is urgently necessary. A new, updated version of the Handbook can be published on any working day between 9.00 AM and 6.00 PM. The SKAO shall inform those involved via newsletters on its site and via social media. However, all parties are themselves responsible for keeping up to date with the most recently published version.

Complaints and appeals

The SKAO has a complaint and appeals procedure. It is available from the secretarial office of the SKAO and also on the website.

Normative references

2

2. Normative references

The CO₂ Performance Ladder Handbook version 3.0 refers to a number of standards. The following documents below apply to the use of this document. For dated references only the cited version applies. For undated references, the latest version of the document (including modification pages) that is referred to applies.

GHG Protocol

The 'Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) Initiative' was launched in 1998 by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resources Institute (WRI) with the double objective of developing an international standard for the accountability and reporting of the emissions of greenhouse gases by companies and of distributing this standard as broadly as possible. See www.ghgprotocol.org.

The GHG protocol consists of several modules. Handbook 3.0 refers to three modules:

- A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard: 2004.
- Corporate Value chain (scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard: 2011.
(in Handbook 3.0 this standard is referred to as 'GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard')
- Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard: 2011.

Green Gold Label (GGLS8):2012

Greenhouse Gasses and Energy Balance Calculation Standard

NEN-EN-ISO 14064-1:2012

Description: *Greenhouse gases - Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals*

NEN-EN-ISO 14064-3:2012

Description: *Greenhouse gases - Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions*

NEN-EN-ISO 14065:2013

Description: *Greenhouse gases - Requirements for greenhouse gas validation and verification bodies for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition*

NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17021:2011

Description: *Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems*

NEN-EN-ISO 50001:2011

Description: *Energy management systems - Requirements with guidance for use*

NPR-CEN-ISO/TS 14067:2014

Description: *Greenhouse gases - Carbon footprint of products - Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication*

NTA 8080:2009

Netherlands Technical Agreement NTA 8080

Description: *Sustainability criteria for biomass for energy purposes*

Glossary

3

3. Terms and definitions

The list below defines all concepts, as used in this Handbook.

A A sector-wide CO₂ emission reduction programme

A sector-wide CO₂ emission reduction programme is a reduction programme that aims at measures across an entire sector, with a reduction objective for a whole sector and the like.

Active participation

Participation in the activities of an *initiative* where participation is geared towards gaining knowledge and experience that is relevant to the company itself, as well as providing information, knowledge and experience that is relevant to other participating companies.

Annual ladder assessment

An annual ladder assessment is the ladder assessment, carried out by a Ladder CI at a company, one or two years after the initial ladder assessment or likewise after the reassessment, whereby the level of certification remains unchanged, and which forms the basis for the ladder CI to declare that this level is still applicable.

Audit

Systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining an image of the CO₂ achievements of a company and objectively assessing this in order to determine the extent to which the requirements of the CO₂ Performance Ladder are met.

Audit checklist

The audit checklists (§6.2) of the CO₂ Performance Ladder comprise:

- per Angle (A - D), a table with requirements that need to be met, adapted to the company's size;
- the objectives per requirement;
- the score guideline;
- an explanation of the requirements;
- the minimum criteria for the *ladder assessment*;
- the guidelines for the method of the *Ladder CI* in the ladder assessment.

C Category A, B and C measures

For each measure on the *measures list* various levels of implementation have been defined.

- **Category A**
Category A concerns a 'standard' level of implementation, more than 50% of companies, for who the activity, including this measure, is relevant, has implemented this measure on this level.
- **Category B**
Category B concerns an 'advanced' level of implementation, 20% to 50% of companies, for who the activity, including this measure, is relevant, has implemented this measure on this level.
- **Category C**
Category C concerns an 'ambitious' level of implementation, only a few (maximum 20%) companies have implemented this measure on this level.

Certification scheme

The CO₂ Performance Ladder is the certification scheme that includes the rules of play' for certifying the CO₂ management system of the CO₂ Performance Ladder. All *Ladder CIs* connected to the SKAO adopt the certification scheme when implementing ladder assessments. The certification scheme comprises:

- methods to determine the limit and size of the company (Chapter 4);
- method and CO₂ emission factors to determine the *emission inventory* (Chapter 5);

- general requirements of the CO₂ Performance Ladder (§6.1);
- *audit checklists* (Angles A, B, C and D) (§6.2);
- Verification and certification rules in accordance with the CO₂ Performance Ladder (Chapter 7).

Value chain

A value chain is defined as a certain line of supplying and purchasing companies.

Value chain analysis

Analysis of CO₂ emissions in one of the value chains a company is active in.

Value chain initiative

A value chain initiative is a planned approach (part of requirement 4.B.2) to realize a pre-determined reduction objective (requirement 4.B.1) in the value chain on the basis of a value chain analysis (requirement 4.A.1) together with partners in the relevant value chain.

Value chain partners

Upstream as well as downstream parties in the value chain(s) of the company the company works with. These can be, for instance, customers, distributors, suppliers or principals.

Company

The company as is determined by the organizational boundary in accordance with Chapter 4. In the ISO 14064 series, the terms organization, organizational boundaries and operational boundaries are used. The terms company and organization are synonymous here.

Company size (small/medium sized/big company)

The CO₂ Performance Ladder distinguishes small, medium sized and big companies (S/M/B) on the basis of CO₂ emission. To be part of size category 'small' or 'medium sized', a company must meet both conditions under the 'Work/deliveries' definition (see Table 4.1).

In all cases this concerns CO₂ emission in scope 1 & 2 emissions in the organizational boundary of the company (as determined in §4.1).

Continuation

is the continuation of an activity at the same level, and with the same approach (goal and means), whereby the contents are updated.

Continuous improvement

Continuous, repeated processes in the company that are geared towards the improvement of the CO₂ performance as well as to the improvement of the management system. This is also described as 'Plan-Do-Check-Act' (PDCA) or 'Deming circle'.

Correction

Removing/restoring a deviation.

Corrective measure

Measure to remove the cause of a deviation and to prevent repetition.

CO₂ Awareness Certificate

Document assigned by a recognised Ladder CI that indicates the justified trust that the management system for CO₂-aware actions of a company meet the requirements for the level of the CO₂ Performance Ladder mentioned on the certificate.

CO₂ emission

The total mass of CO₂ emitted into the atmosphere over a specific period.

CO₂ emission inventory

An overview of all CO₂ sources and CO₂ emissions of a company as part of the CO₂ Performance Ladder. For more information, see §5.1.

CO₂ emission reduction programme

A CO₂ emission reduction programme is a planned approach to have measures that are described in concrete terms implemented, and that continues as long as necessary for the realization of a pre-determined substantial reduction objective for a specific group of companies, or for a category of projects, materials or processes.

CO₂ footprint or Carbon footprint

CO₂ footprint is synonymous for CO₂ footprint or carbon footprint: a measure, expressed in tonnes of CO₂, for the emission of CO₂ as a result of the use of fossil fuels in traffic, aviation, transport, production of electricity, heating, etc., that at least comprises all scope 1 and 2 emissions separately.

D Development project

A development project is a project-based activity in the area of initiatives, innovation and reduction

- to make new techniques available, or
- to remove obstacles in the way of the execution of existing possibilities.

More specifically stated in requirement 4.D.1: “development projects that make it easier for the sector to reduce CO₂ when carrying out projects...”.

Deviation

Not meeting a requirement.

Direct emissions

Direct emissions, or *scope 1 emissions*, are the company's own emissions, such as emissions from its own gas use (e.g. gas boilers, heating systems and ovens) and emissions from the company's own vehicle fleet. Also see Figure 5.1, the scope diagram.

Direct value chain partners

Parties in the value chain the company has a contractual relation with such as suppliers, buyers, customers and clients.

Downstream emissions

Indirect CO₂ emissions of sold products and services, this also includes products and services that are distributed, but not sold (i.e. without payment). Also see §5.1. and Scope diagram (Figure 5.1).

E Energy assessment

The energy assessment comprises the identification and evaluation process of the energy used in the organisation. The energy assessment consists of an analysis of the main features of energy use (for the organisation as a whole concerning various sources of energy) and energy use and analysis in more detail for the identification of the facilities, appliances or processes that have a significant influence on energy use. In order to take specific measures for the reduction of the energy consumption and related costs, it is necessary to acquire insight into the existing energy consumption, its division across the various business objectives, the causes of energy loss and so forth.

The energy assessment primarily concerns current use. Also see ISO 50001 §4.4.3.

G Global measure

Indicator for the CO₂ efficiency of the whole company, e.g. on the basis of CO₂ per turnover or CO₂/FTE.

I Implementation

Implementation means setting in motion an activity such as the realization of objectives (reduction objectives, or the objectives of a management system), by charging the responsible employees with this activity.

Indirect emissions

Indirect emissions are a result of the activities of the company, but arise from sources that are neither owned nor controlled by the company. Indirect emissions can concern *scope 2* as well as *scope 3*.

Initiative

An initiative can be a *development project* or a *value chain initiative*.

Initial ladder assessment

An initial ladder assessment is the ladder assessment performed by a Ladder CI for a company which forms the basis for a *CO₂ Awareness Certificate* being issued at a new level. This can be the start-up level (e.g. level 3) but also an upgrade to a higher level (e.g. from level 3 to level 4 or 5).

Internal audit

Audits that are carried out by or on behalf of the organisation itself for management review and other internal purposes (for instance to confirm the effectiveness of the management system or to acquire information to be able to improve the management system).

K Knowledge institute

Organisation that is independent and professional and has relevant knowledge of life cycle analyses and CO₂ emission. This can be, for instance, a university or consultancy.

L Ladder assessment

The ladder assessment is the *audit* (conformity assessing activity) of a Ladder CI on the basis of the standard CO₂ Performance Ladder. The CO₂ Performance Ladder distinguishes an initial, annual and reassessment.

Ladder CI

A Ladder Certifying Organization (Ladder CI) is a conformity assessing institute that has authorization from the Foundation for Climate Friendly Procurement and Business to perform a certification or audit (also known as ladder assessment) if this ladder CI has been accredited by the Dutch Accreditation Council or equivalent by a different accreditation organization with which the Accreditation Council has entered into a Multi Lateral Agreement MLA (EA/IAF) for the activity "management system certification of the CO₂ awareness system according to the CO₂ Performance Ladder".

LEE

Long-term agreement concerning energy-efficiency for Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) companies.

List of measures

The list of measures is a non-exhaustive list with CO₂ reduction measures, divided according to frequent activities of companies taking part in the CO₂ Performance Ladder.

LTA

Long-term agreement concerning energy-efficiency 2001–2020.

M Management review

Review of a management system by the management of the company to guarantee the permanent

suitability, implementation, adequacy and effectiveness of the system. This review must take place at least once a year.

Management system

A consistent whole of arrangements and methods and an organisational structure for methodical and systematic management and improvement of business processes to realise the objectives.

Materiality (flows of energy of CO₂ emissions (scope 1 and 2))

Material are emissions of a company that are of such extent that they influence the assessments and estimates (including reduction objectives) of decision-makers and stakeholders in and around the company). Particularly by seeing to the material emissions for reliable insight, the company contributes to stakeholders taking the right decisions.

N NGO

A non-government organization (or NGO) is an organization that is independent of the government and that concentrates in one way or another on a supposed public interest. Generally they are organizations that work on promoting environmental protection, health, development work or supporting human rights.

P Parties in the value chain

All parties with a role in the value chain(s) the company is active in.

Passive participation

Participation in the activities of an initiative, where the participation primarily focuses on retrieving knowledge and experience that is relevant for the company.

Portfolio

Compilation of audit proof that a company submits to the Ladder CI as part of a ladder assessment. Audit proof are registrations, claims based on facts or other information that is relevant for the audit criteria and verifiable. Audit proof can be qualitative or quantitative.

Product Market Combination (PMC)

Combinations of products (or services) and markets that are relevant for the company's turnover

Progress

Progress is the continuation of an activity whereby qualitative improvement is achieved, a larger part of an objective is realized, etc.

Projects

A project can be a construction project at a building site, a maintenance contract, an advisory and design assignment, or a delivery of goods and services.

- Projects: all projects of a company separately.
- Projects: an undefined number of random projects of a company.
- The project portfolio: all projects of a company together.

Stages of projects

- Started project: a project that was awarded less than six months previously.
- Current project: a project that was awarded more than six months previously, but has not yet been completed.
- Completed project: a project that has been delivered.

Projects for which CO₂-related award advantage have been obtained

These are the projects of a company with a CO₂ Awareness Certificate that were awarded in a tender to the company, and

- for which the company has tendered with submission of the CO₂ Awareness Certificate of the company, or
- for which the company has tendered including an offered CO₂ ambition level.

R Reassessment

A reassessment is the ladder assessment carried out by a Ladder CI every three years after the initial ladder assessment, whereby the level of certification has remained unchanged and which forms the basis of a CO₂ Awareness Certificate being issued at the same level.

Regular follow-up

Regular follow-up is a possible feature of *continuation* or *progress* of an activity. There is regular annual follow-up if the activity in question is ready every year on the same date and month as the corresponding initial activity.

There is a regular six-monthly follow-up if the activity is also ready every year on the same date 6 months earlier for the annual follow-up.

These are fixed reference dates; considered separately, every activity may be ready relative to these dates no more than 1 month earlier or later.

Relevant emissions (scope 3)

Relevant emissions are emissions of a company that are of such extent that they influence the assessments and estimates (including reduction objectives) of decision-makers and stakeholders in and around the company. Particularly by seeing to the relevant emissions for reliable insight, the company contributes to stakeholders taking the right decisions. Relevant emissions for scope 3 are determined by the following criteria: emissions that are significant in size compared to the (expected) total size of *scope 3* emissions; emissions the company can influence in the value chain, emissions of activities that can form a risk for the company, emissions of activities that can be critical for major stakeholders, emissions of activities that are outsourced but have been carried out previously within the boundary of the company. As well as emissions that have been identified by the sector as relevant (see Chapter 5 for more information).

S Scope 1 emissions or direct emissions

Scope 1 emissions, or *direct emissions*, are emissions emitted by installations owned or controlled by the organisation, such as emissions from its own gas use (e.g. gas boilers, heating systems and ovens) and emissions from the company's own vehicle fleet. Also see figure 5.1, the scope diagram.

Scope 2 emissions or indirect emissions

Scope 2 or *indirect emissions*, are emissions caused by generating electricity, heat and ventilation and steam in installations that do not belong to the own company, but are used by the organisation, such as emissions released when generating electricity in power stations. Please note: the CO₂ Performance Ladder also includes 'Business Travel'/'Transport of passengers during working hours' (Business Travel= 'Business air Travel', 'Personal Cars for business travel' and 'Business travel via public transport') in scope 2.

Scope 3 emissions or other indirect emissions

Scope 3 emissions or other *indirect emissions*, are emissions that are a result of the activities of the company (the organization) but arise from sources that are neither owned nor controlled by the company. Examples are emissions coming from the production of purchased materials (*upstream*) and the company's use of offered/sold work, project, service or supply (*downstream*) The CO₂ Performance Ladder

also includes 'Business Travel'/'Transport of passengers during working hours' (Business Travel= 'Business air Travel', 'Personal Cars for business travel' and 'Business travel via public transport') in scope 2.

Scope 3 strategy

The guiding principles (with a generic character) the company employs when executing the reduction measures in scope 3, in order to achieve that these efficiently and consistently contribute to the realisation of the business strategy.

Sector (trade)

A sector (trade) is a label for all companies together that are active in a certain category of products or services. In order to keep the definition of the sector concept uniform, the current Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) of Statistics Netherlands (CBS) is used.

Self-evaluation

Annual evaluation in preparation of the *ladder assessment* by the company, of the functioning and implementation of the CO₂ Performance Ladder in the company on the basis of the general requirements (see §6.1) and the *audit checklist* (see §6.2) to estimate the probable achievable level on the CO₂ Performance Ladder. See www.skao.nl/documenten for the self-evaluation table.

Size category

See *company size*.

Stages of projects

See *projects*.

Structural

An activity is structural if it has regular follow-up, among other things.

Supplier

A supplier is an entrepreneur who supplies works, services and/or deliveries. The company buys (acquires) works, services and/or deliveries from suppliers. The purchase turnover of the company is the amount (invoice value) of all purchases exclusive of VAT. Purchases in the area of financial and legal services are excluded. Suppliers by definition do not come under the organizational boundary of the company.

- **A-supplier**
An A-supplier is a supplier who belongs to the largest suppliers of the company that together are responsible for at least 80% of the purchase turnover.
- **C-supplier**
A C-supplier, or corporate supplier, is a supplier who has a controlling relationship (financial and/or operational control) within the same corporate group as the receiver of the supply. In other words, supplier and receiver are both wholly or partially members of the same corporate group (in terms of power, control, ownership etc.).
- **A&C supplier**
An A&C-supplier is both A-supplier and C-supplier.

T The Foundation for Climate-Friendly Procurement and Business (SKAO)

The Foundation for Climate-Friendly Procurement and Business has been the scheme owner and manager of the CO₂ Performance Ladder since 16 March 2011.

Trade association

A combination of several companies from one trade or sector connected to an employee umbrella organisation, compiled in an association or another legal entity.

U Upstream emissions

Indirect CO₂ emissions of abolished or acquired products and services. See Figure 5.1, the scope diagram.

Up-to-date

Up-to-date means no older than one year unless the text explicitly states otherwise.

V Verification

In a verification the emission inventory (drawn up in accordance with ISO 14064-1 §7.3.1 a - q) is verified in accordance with ISO 14064-3 by an authorised verifier (see §7.3 of this Handbook). The emissions inventory must cover all business units and activities that come under the boundary as stated on the CO₂ Awareness Certificate.

For verification, the evidence presented is assessed by an authorized organization (see §7.3) on the following principles of ISO 14064-1, Chapter 3: relevance, completeness, consistency, accuracy and transparency.

Requirement 3.A.2 concerns an official verification of the emission inventory in accordance with ISO 14064-3 and these principles need to be applied. In case of a positive verification, a verification declaration is drawn up in accordance with ISO 14064-3, §4.9 (validation and verification statement). For verification there is a choice between a declaration with a 'limited degree of certainty' or 'reasonable degree of certainty' and no system certificate. In accordance with the ladder, a limited degree of certainty applies here (see requirement 3.A.2).

The official verification of an emission inventory is a different procedure than the ladder assessment.

Verification and certification

The company can have various activities performed in the scope of the CO₂ Performance Ladder:

- certification (of the company). The method of assessment in the certification is called the ladder assessment.
- verification (of a completed emission inventory, etc.).

Voluntary CO₂ emission reduction programme

A programme established by the government or NGOs. In this kind of programme, organizations commit voluntarily to reducing CO₂.

Boundary and size of the company

4

4. Boundary and size of the company

Before a *company* is certified, it is important that the company determines what the company will have certified. The limits and scope of the organisation are guiding here. This Chapter includes the rules companies need to adhere to in accordance with the CO₂ Performance Ladder to determine the boundary and size of the company.

Paragraph 4.1 gives more information about the limit of a company. There are two methods for this: the GHG Protocol method and lateral method. The second method is accompanied by a detailed step-by-step plan. In addition, the procedure the company goes through if it deviates from the lateral methods is explained. Paragraph 4.2 describes the method of determining the *size category* of companies.

4.1 Determining the boundary of a company

The '*organizational boundary*' is key for the *ladder assessment*. The organizational boundary must be chosen such that no *C-suppliers* are found under the *A-suppliers*. In order to meet this requirement, in principle two methods are available:

The 'GHG Protocol method' and the so-called 'lateral method'.

Method 1: the GHG Protocol method

This method is according to the GHG Protocol (A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Chapter 3 'Setting organizational boundaries'). The method works top-down and is adequate. This method enables companies to apply the 'equity share' approach as well as the 'control' approach.

Essence

The highest top of the hierarchy of companies is selected (for instance on holding level) and it is determined on the basis of the GHG Protocol which companies belong to the organizational boundary. The hierarchy oversees the controlling relationships between companies. This is checked against the conditions that the boundary is chosen in such a way that no C-suppliers are found under the A-supplier, so there are no surprises.

Method 2: the lateral method

This method partly consists of the GHG Protocol method and it is partly the customisation for the CO₂ Performance Ladder. The method is lateral and adequate².

Essence

AC analysis to determine the organizational boundary in accordance with the lateral method

Step a: Choice of starting company.

A company is chosen³ as the top of a (sub) hierarchy of companies and then acts according to method 1. This step provides a group of companies that are called 'Part S'.

Step b: Lateral (iterative) analysis.

The A-suppliers are determined on the basis of a consolidated or non-consolidated cost of sales of Part S. These A-suppliers are analysed to see whether they are also C-suppliers. If so, then these suppliers form a group of companies called 'Part L'.

The cost of sales is then reduced by the cost of sales of the companies belonging to Part L. The previous analysis is repeated and Part L may be completed by one or more companies. Several matters are repeated (iteration) until Part L no longer changes. A more detailed step-by-step plan is given on the next page, step 1 to step 5, of this type of analysis.

² This method does not include the requirement that double counting CO₂ emissions are not allowed.

³ This is usually the operating unit that wants to obtain a CO₂ Awareness Certificate.

Step c: Determining the boundary.

By combining the companies of Part S and Part L, the organizational boundary is determined. These companies together form 'the company' whose CO₂ performance is measured.

Detailed step-by-step plan of the lateral method

Step 1: Arrange all suppliers (creditors) according to cost of sales in decreasing order. The supplier that acquires the most, ends up at number 1. See an example in Figure 4.1. In this example there are 200 suppliers with a total cost of sales of more than €1 billion. The largest supplier generates more than €100 million.



Figure 4.1. Suppliers from large to small on the basis of cost of sales.

Step 2: On the basis of step 1, the turnover per supplier can now be expressed in a percentage of the total. This is represented cumulatively in Figure 4.2. In this example, supplier number 1 provides almost 10% of the total cost of sales and number 1 and 2 combined, over 18%. The magnified beginning of the cumulative from Figure 4.2 provides Figure 4.3.

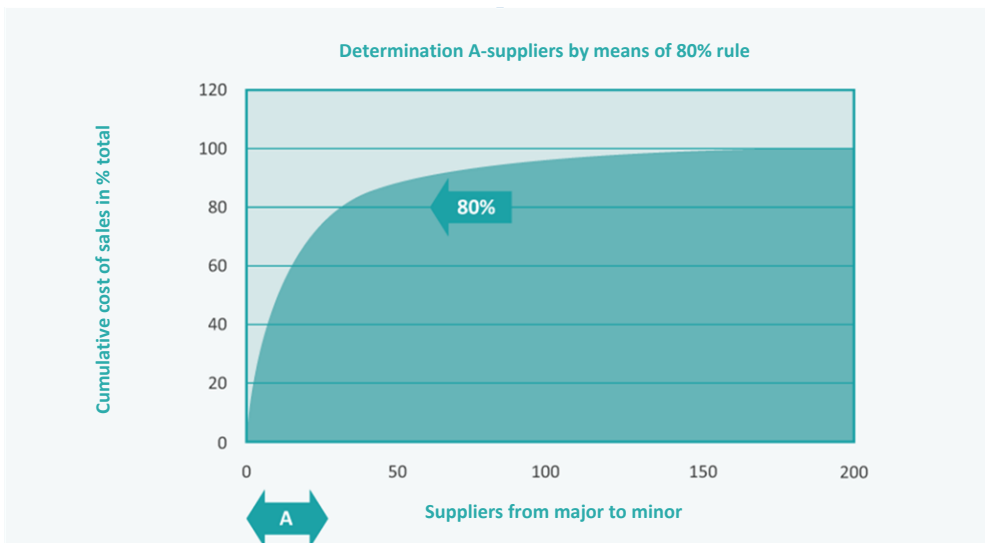


Figure 4.2. Cumulative cost of sales of suppliers in percentages of the total.

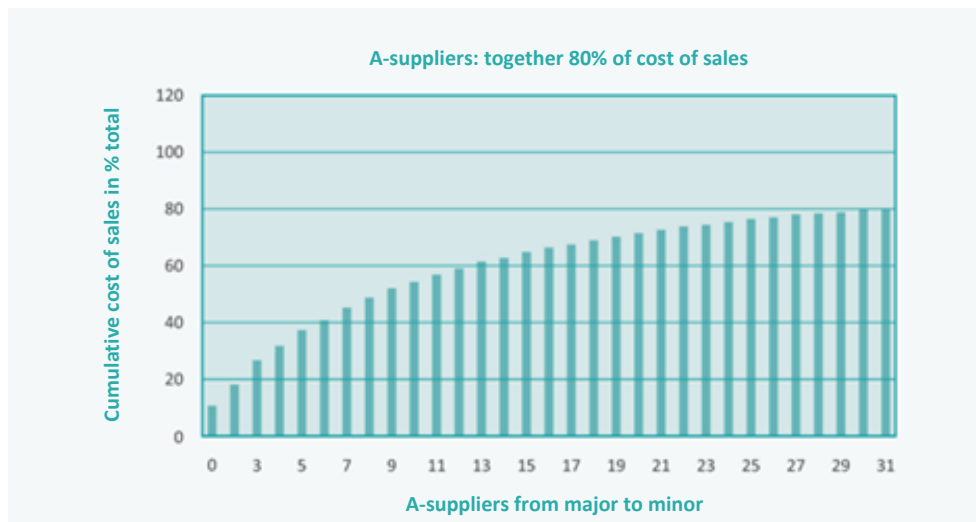


Figure 4.3. Magnified beginning of Figure 4.2.

Step 3: The supplier who exceeds the cumulative 80% limit of the company with its cost of sales, is still part of the A-suppliers. In the example, this is provider number 31 with a turnover more than of €6 million (more than 0.6% of the total), see Figure 4.3. Supplier with number 32 is therefore not an A-supplier.

Step 4: The A-suppliers have now been determined. There may be C-suppliers among these A-suppliers. These C-suppliers now need to be included in the 'organizational boundary' and are therefore no longer a supplier.

Step 5: The A-suppliers that also turn out to be C-suppliers, must now be removed from the supplier file (Figure 4.1). This has thus created a new basis as a basic principle. The previous analysis must also be repeated and the C-suppliers then found must also be included in the boundary. This iterative process ends the moment there are no longer any C-suppliers among the A-suppliers.

To be considered: AC-analysis in an early phase

In practice, it turns out that making an AC-analysis in an early phase is a good start to determine the organizational boundary and the planning of the activities to acquire certification.

Review of what is mentioned above

1. A comment regarding method 1. It is possible that when using method 1, the GHG Protocol method (top-down), one starts from the top of a (sub)hierarchy of companies and finds out that a sister company also needs to be included in the boundary. At this moment the conclusion according to the GHG Protocol will be: the new boundary needs to be determined from a higher hierarchy level. From this higher level companies may come into sight that are far from the activities of a possible principal, but they must still be included in the boundary. This may be nice from a social point of view, but this is not the intention of the CO₂ Performance Ladder. Method 2 provides a solution for this. This method may also require the crossing of borders.
2. A comment regarding method 2. By aiming for a national certificate there are several principals with various tasks. These various tasks probably require the involvement of various companies (in the holding). If the choice of starting company from method 2, the lateral method, is made on a hierarchical level that is too low (only specifically geared towards one principal, which adopts the CO₂ Performance Ladder for tenders) it can turn out later on that a review and/or expansion of the organizational boundary is necessary, with negative consequences.
3. If a requirement on a higher level of the hierarchy of companies is met, then the *Ladder CI* should logically examine and assess whether:
 - the company is part of this hierarchy of companies, and

- whether the requirement on a higher level has unequivocally and transparently led to a specific requirement and that the company subsequently meets this.

A framework for complex cases in the boundary determination with method 2

In the lateral method, the problem may arise at step 5 that the starting company has too little authority to include a C-supplier that is also an A-supplier (*A&C-provider*) in the boundary. In principle, this must be enabled on a higher level via entity relationships. The argument that a greater boundary is more future proof, is an additional argument.

Still, organisational constructions are conceivable where compulsory inclusion of an A&C-provider is disproportional in the boundary and is therefore not feasible. This then blocks access to the starting company's certification.

In this type of dilemma the *Ladder CI* must weigh up within the following framework:

1. The Ladder CI is reluctant in allowing A&C suppliers not to be included as a legal entity in the boundary.
2. Of the A&C suppliers not included as a legal entity in the boundary, the relevant⁴ part⁵ of this legal entity should be included in the boundary. This should be indicated on the certificate.
3. Only the legal entities that have been included in the boundary can make use of the certificate.
4. The duty to be included in the boundary is not compulsory for supporting ICT services from branches outside Europe⁶. They are exempted, so that the requirement of point 3 can be met, but it is then necessary that the company itself adds the required estimates.
An indication of this on the certificate is not necessary, nor desirable.
5. Where the hierarchal entity relationship is too weak to implement the involvement of the A&C supplier, the company itself should add the necessary substantiated estimates. Naturally, this A&C supplier is then not in the boundary and can therefore not use the award advantage.
6. The A&C suppliers not included in the boundary as a legal entity, are removed from the whole AC analysis. Subsequently, the AC analysis is carried out again according to the same rules of play, iterative where necessary.
7. In case of doubt, a Ladder CI can obtain advice from the Central College of Experts.
8. In his considerations, the Ladder CI takes account of the harmonisation decisions of the Technical Committee.

Departing from the lateral method

Within the existing regulations to determine the organizational boundary, the Ladder CI has freedom of interpretation to allow certain exceptions. This is discussed in the framework above. However, in some cases it is not possible to determine the company's organizational boundary via the methods mentioned above and within the above-mentioned framework. This can include major (internationally) operating organisations.

For these organisations it is possible to deviate from the lateral method via the procedure below. This procedure is intended to harmonise the method of boundary determination of complex organisations so the boundary determination persists in *annual assessments* and/or in case of certificate takeover by a different Ladder CI.

An organisation can submit a request to the *SKAO* to depart from the lateral method. This is only possible if the organisation has demonstrably made all reasonable efforts to have its organizational boundary determined using the GHG or the lateral method. In addition, it must be demonstrable that

⁴ Relevant in the sense of being involved in what is offered/supplied to the company.

⁵ This part should be a semi-fixed part of the organizational structure to be able to make comparisons in time.

⁶ With Europe we mean all (candidate) member states of the EU and EVA countries. EFTA = European Free Trade Association. ???

all reasonable efforts have been made to realise accountability (financial or operational) in relations. If this does not lead to a feasible situation, the organisation, in agreement with its Ladder CI, can submit a request to the SKAO to depart from the lateral method.

Procedure for determining the method for departing from the lateral method

1. In agreement with its Ladder CI, the company submits a request to the SKAO to depart from the method for approval of 'deviation from the lateral method'.
2. The request is aligned to the own Ladder CI and includes at least the following:
 - an analysis of the boundary according to the lateral method (A)
 - proposal of the boundary, deviating from the lateral method (B)
 - indication of the difference of the emission inventory between boundary A and B, and the influence on the relevant business units
 - argumentation for the chosen approach
3. For a complete request, the SKAO appoints an 'ad-hoc' Boundary Committee of three experienced auditors (>10 ladder assessments) of three different Ladder CIs (not the company's 'own' Ladder CI).
4. The Boundary Committee assesses the company's request to depart from the lateral method. Here, the Boundary Committee takes account of:
 - the boundary description as determined in §4.1,
 - the relevance of the boundary for projects tendered with the CO₂ Performance Ladder and carried out with CO₂-related award advantage,
 - the materiality (as formulated in clarification requirement 4.A.1 scope, influence, risk, critical for stakeholders, outsourcing, others) of the emissions of entities that remain outside the boundary due to the deviation.
 - the clarity with which certain matters can be and are communicated to the public.
5. The costs⁷ of the request's assessment are borne by the company, but go via the SKAO. The company includes a declaration in its request, in which it declares to bear the costs related to the assessment.
6. The Boundary Committee makes a pronouncement within three months after confirmation of receipt of the request by SKAO.
7. The Boundary Committee's assessment is added to the company's file, so it is available during the annual assessment or in case of a certificate takeover.
8. The Boundary Committee's assessment is harmonised in the Technical Committee.
9. The Boundary Committee's assessment is binding.

As previously stated, the ladder assessment of the boundary resulting from this deviating method, is the task of the company's Ladder CI. The company does need to adhere to its own deviating method.

⁷ To be considered: the Boundary Committee consists of three auditors. The assessment time of the request is estimated at one man-day per auditor.

4.2 Determining the size of the company

The CO₂ Performance Ladder distinguishes company sizes. The CO₂ Performance Ladder distinguishes small, medium size and big companies on the basis of CO₂ emission.

To be part of the *size category* 'small' or 'medium sized', a company must meet both conditions under the 'Work/deliveries' definition (see Table 4.1). In all cases this concerns the *CO₂-emission in scope 1&2* emissions in the organizational boundary of the company (as determined in §4.1).

Table 4.1. Size categories CO₂ Performance Ladder

	Services ⁸	Working/supplying
Small company (S)	Total CO ₂ emissions amount to no more than (≤) 500 tonnes per year.	Total CO ₂ emissions <i>of the offices and industrial premises</i> amount to no more than (≤) 500 tonnes per year, and the total CO ₂ emissions <i>of all building sites and production locations</i> amount to no more than (≤) 2,000 tonnes a year.
Medium sized company (M)	Total CO ₂ emissions amount to no more than (≤) 2,500 tonnes per year.	Total CO ₂ emissions <i>of the offices and industrial premises</i> amount to no more than (≤) 2,500 tonnes a year, and total CO ₂ emissions <i>of all building sites and production locations</i> amount to no more than (≤) 10,000 tonnes a year.
Large company (L)	Total CO ₂ emissions amount to more than (>) 2,500 tonnes per year.	Other

Exemption for small and medium sized companies

The following exemptions and rules apply to small and medium sized companies:

- Requirements 5.A.2-2, 5.A.3, 4.C, 5.C, 4.D and 5.D do not apply to small companies. Small companies must make only one *value chain analysis* for requirement 4.A.1 instead of two.
- Requirements 4.C, 4.D and 5.D do not apply to medium-size companies.
- These requirements are therefore (notionally) fulfilled. Notionally meeting a requirement results in 90% of the maximum score per exempted requirement.

Exemptions for small and medium sized companies are also indicated in the second column of the *audit checklist*.

⁸ These definitions are in accordance with the definitions of the EC Directives 2004/17 and 2004/18.

Emissions and CO₂ emission factors

5

5. Emissions and CO₂ emission factors

In §5.1 you can read about the type of company emissions, so you know when to include which emissions of the company. §5.2 is about the basic principles of the CO₂ emission factors and how these are used in the framework of the CO₂ Performance Ladder. Finally, Chapter 5 is about the transition period for new CO₂ emission factors and recalculation.

5.1 CO₂ emission inventory, scope division and materiality

From CO₂ Performance Ladder level 3 the company has to map out the *CO₂ emission (scope 1 & 2⁹ emissions)* of the *company* (as determined in §4.1). From level 4 a company must also report about its *scope 3* emissions. The company reports about scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions through a report on the CO₂ emission inventory. Below is an explanation about a number of terms and their coherence.

CO₂ emissions inventory

The report about the *CO₂ emission inventory* is drawn up for the CO₂ Performance Ladder in accordance with ISO 14064-1 §7.3.1 (also see §6.2, requirement 3.A.1.). Depending on the level on the CO₂ Performance Ladder, the CO₂ emission inventory comprises *direct* and *indirect emissions* as a result of the company activities, subdivided in scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. This primarily concerns the material (scope 1 and 2) and relevant (scope 3) emissions. Indirect scope 3 emissions can originate *upstream* as well as *downstream*.

Scope division

Scope 1 emissions or direct emissions

Scope 1 emissions, or direct emissions, are emissions from the installations that belong to or are checked by the organisation, such as emissions from its own gas use (e.g. gas boilers, heating systems and ovens) and emissions from the company's own vehicle fleet. Also see Figure 5.1, the scope diagram.

Scope 2 emissions or indirect emissions

Scope 2 or indirect emissions, are emissions caused by generating electricity, heat and ventilation and steam in installations that do not belong to the own company, but are used by the organisation, such as emissions released when generating electricity in power stations. Please note: the CO₂ Performance Ladder also includes 'Business Travel'/'Transport of passengers under working hours' (Business Travel= 'Business air Travel', 'Personal Cars for business travel' and 'Business travel via public transport') in scope 2.

Scope 3 emissions or other indirect emissions

Scope 3 emissions or other indirect emissions, are emissions that are a result of the activities of the company (the organization) but arise from sources that are neither owned nor controlled by the company. Examples are emissions arising from the production of purchased materials (upstream) and use of the work, project, service or delivery supplied or sold by the company (downstream). The CO₂ Performance Ladder also includes 'Business Travel'/'Transport of passengers during working hours' (Business Travel= 'Business air Travel', 'Personal Cars for business travel' and 'Business travel via public transport') in scope 2.

- **Upstream (scope 3) emissions**

Indirect CO₂ emissions of abolished or acquired products and services. Eight categories can be identified here. See Table 5.1 and the scope diagram.

- **Downstream (scope 3) emissions**

Indirect CO₂ emissions of products and services (or projects) after sale. This also includes

⁹ The basis of these definitions is given in the GHG protocol 'A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard', chapter 4 'Setting Operational Boundaries'.

products and services that are distributed, but not sold (i.e. without payment). Seven categories can be identified here. See Table 5.1 and the scope diagram.

More information about this category division can be found in Chapter 5 ‘Identifying Scope 3 emissions’ of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard.

Table 5.1. Category division *upstream* and *downstream* scope 3 emissions in accordance with GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard

Upstream:	Downstream:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purchased goods and services 2. Capital goods 3. Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in <i>scope 1</i> or <i>scope 2</i>) 4. Upstream transport and distribution 5. Waste generated in operations 6. Business travel¹⁰ 7. Employee commuting 8. Upstream leased assets 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Downstream transportation and distribution 10. Processing of sold products 11. Use of sold products 12. End-of-life treatment of sold products 13. Downstream leased assets 14. Franchises 15. Investments

Scope division business travel/transport of passengers during working hours

The definitions in the scope diagram (Figure 5.1) for scope 2 and 3 emissions due to business travel, generally apply. If there is a legitimate doubt, the answer to the question “Does the company declare the costs?” serves as a guide. If the answer is yes, then all emissions come under scope 2. If the answer is no, the emissions come under scope 3.¹¹ This forms a practical approach. That it can be declared means that the company can influence it and that the administration is set up to deal with it, so extra effort is limited.

Scope diagram

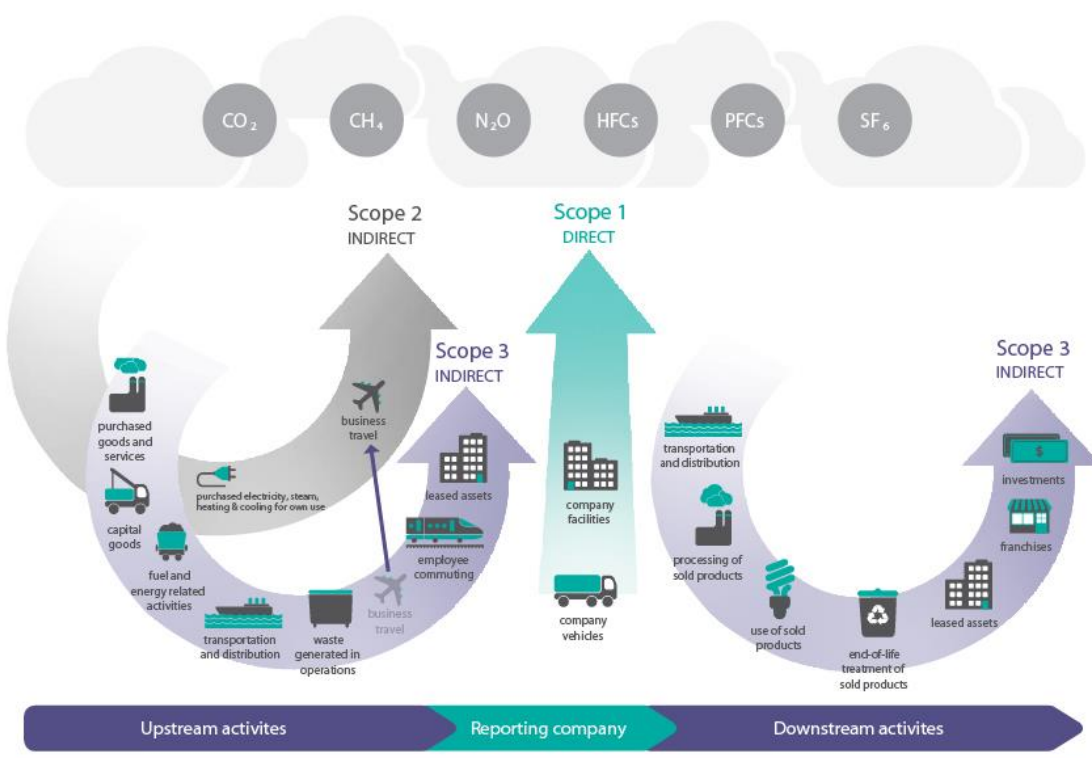


Figure 5.1. CO₂ Performance Ladder scope diagram. Based on scope diagram of GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. Take note! The CO₂ Performance Ladder includes ‘Business Travel’/‘Passenger travel during working hours’ in scope 2

¹⁰ SKAO includes Business Travel under scope 2

¹¹ This also includes self-employed people who declare transport costs for an assignment

Materiality and relevance

In any case, the CO₂ emission inventory comprises emissions that are material (scope 1 and 2) and relevant (scope 3). Whether something is material or relevant, is a case of expert judgement. Material emissions are emissions of a company that are of such extent that they influence the assessments and estimates (including reduction objectives) of decision-makers and stakeholders in and around the company. To put it differently: if these material emissions are omitted, this results in an incorrect image of the company's CO₂ emissions. As a rule of thumb for the threshold value of materiality, a value of 5% is adopted for the CO₂ Performance Ladder where all emissions above 5% of the total emissions are material. For more information about Materiality see ISO 14064-3, passage A.2.3.8 'Materiality'.

For scope 3 emissions the term 'relevant' is used instead of the term 'material'. Apart from the scope of the emissions, the following criteria also play a role in relevance:

- influence of the company on the emissions
- risks for the company
- emissions of critical importance to stakeholders
- outsourced emissions
- emissions that have been identified as significant/relevant by the *sector*

See the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard, Chapter 6 table 6.1 for more information.

Other greenhouse gasses (non-CO₂ greenhouse gases)

In Handbook 3.0 the report of the CO₂ emission inventory about all greenhouse gasses, expressed in CO₂ equivalents is not compulsory yet. It is therefore not required for Handbook 3.0 to include these non-CO₂ greenhouse gasses (CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs and SF₆) that are released during the company's operations in the emission inventory. This therefore also applies to refrigerants. Including non-CO₂ greenhouse gasses that are released due to business activities does indicate CO₂-aware actions, especially if the emissions in question are material.

Shifting environmental costs (CO₂ emissions) in space and time

Companies must avoid shifting their environmental impacts (in this case, CO₂ emissions) in time or space (leakage effects). The ladder CI does not rate shifting measures positively.

CO₂ compensation measures

CO₂ compensation measures do not fall within the measuring range of the ladder. Compensation measures therefore do not contribute to achieving a (higher) level on the CO₂ Performance Ladder. Please note: through this approach, the CO₂ Performance Ladder does not make any judgement about the social relevance of such measures.

5.2 The CO₂ Performance Ladder and the use of CO₂ emission factors

The SKAO has been aiming for a uniform and public Dutch list with CO₂ emission factors since 2011. The aim was on the one hand, to increase the credibility and the scope of the figures. On the other hand, with this list the SKAO wants to guarantee the similarity of various systems and CO₂ inventories of companies. This is the case as of 1 January 2015, and the list of CO₂ emission factors is published on the website www.co2emissiefactoren.nl. This website also includes contact details of the helpdesk that people can go to with questions about CO₂ emission factors.

5.2.1 General rules on the use of CO₂ emission factors

CO₂ emission factors are indicated to determine (aspects of) a '*carbon footprint*' and the *CO₂ emission inventory* for companies participating in the CO₂ Performance Ladder. It is a rule that the conversion factors are used in quantifying the occurrence of CO₂ emissions (emission inventory). The conversion factors to be used for converting energy carrier and/or activity into the amount of CO₂ emissions are listed on www.co2emissiefactoren.nl.

Companies must substantiate diversions of these CO₂ emission factors with reasons and submit this to the Ladder CI for review.

CO₂ emission factor basic principles

The CO₂ emission factors are based on basic principles; these can be found below and on www.co2emissiefactoren.nl. More detailed information per figure can be found in the sources listed here.

The reasons for indicating CO₂ emission factors for the CO₂ Performance Ladder are:

1. Matching up with and promoting the Dutch approach to CO₂.
2. Comparable CO₂ emission inventories.
3. Facilitating the determination of (parts of) a CO₂ emission inventory by the companies themselves.
4. Facilitating the verification of the emission inventory and the ladder assessment.

The website www.co2emissiefactoren.nl gives a choice of several CO₂ emission factors to facilitate quantification. Several basic principles for the use of the figures for the CO₂ Performance Ladder are emphasised below:

1. Well To Wheel (WTW) figures are always used. To put it differently, the CO₂ that is released when extracting and producing fuel is also included.
2. The criterion of the CO₂ Performance Ladder is the most accurate outcome; that is, the calculation method that results in the outcome that best corresponds with reality. If this is not possible (which is tested in *verification* (see requirement 3.A.2) and the ladder assessment of requirement 3.A.1), conversion factors are offered that enable a rougher calculation method.
3. International/European figures are used as much as possible, unless the Dutch situation deviates;
4. The use of other (officially recognised) factors
 - a) The use of other (officially recognized) factors is permitted if this results in a more accurate outcome. For example, this applies to emissions overseas that deviate¹². In this case, the emission inventory clearly states the origin of the other factors and demonstrates plausibly why their use results in a more accurate outcome. Both must be tested for verification and ladder assessment of requirement 3.A! The basic principles for the CO₂ emission factors and the method of calculation cannot be deviated from.
 - b) The use of a different (officially recognized) factor is also permitted if a particular fuel, method of transport, etc., is not listed. In that case, the emissions inventory clearly states the origin of the other factor. This should be tested for verification and ladder assessment of requirement 3.A.1. The basic principles for the CO₂ emission factors and method of calculation cannot be deviated from.

The following applies to 4a and 4b: The verifier and the ladder CI can inform the SKAO of the insights they approved during the verification or ladder assessment that involve different conversion factors. Permission from SKAO is not generally required for said approval. The SKAO will use these insights to obtain a Dutch list of CO₂ emission factors.

¹²www.co2emissiefactoren.nl tries to publish as many international emission factors as possible. This can, however, not be done for all CO₂ emission factors. Several depend on the situation in a country, such as, for instance, the fuel mix for the production of electricity.

For companies that have already obtained a CO₂ Awareness Certificate, changes in CO₂ emission factors will generally also imply changes to the base year. This means that the emissions in the base year must also be recalculated.

Determining scope 3 emissions

To also determine scope 3 emissions, the above-mentioned basic principles and the factors on www.co2emissiefactoren.nl apply. When it concerns materials, a company has to use data of the Dutch National Environmental Database www.milieudatabase.nl. Deviations must be provided with reasons.

5.2.2 Calculating CO₂ emission with the CO₂ emission factors

All CO₂ emission factors can be found on www.co2emissiefactoren.nl. At the time of publication of Handbook 3.0 (10 June 2015) the factors on this website are ¹³ subdivided into seven lists, namely:

- Vehicle fuel
- Fuel for energy provision
- Electricity
- Provision of heat
- Passenger transport
- Freight transport
- Coolants

5.2.2.1 Calculating CO₂ emissions due to use of gas and electricity

The energy consumption and CO₂ emissions are calculated as follows:

Including energy consumption and emissions as a result of electricity generation (that is, from the extraction of raw materials through to the combustion of these materials in the power station). The CO₂ emission factors stated below take this into consideration.

Calculating CO₂ emissions of gas use

The numbers for the calculation of the emissions due to gas use are mentioned in the tab page “Energy Generation Fuel” in the column Well To Wheel (WTW).

Calculating CO₂ emissions of electricity use

The numbers for the calculation of the emissions due to gas use are mentioned in the tab page “Electricity” in the column Well To Wheel (WTW).

If the company buys grey energy, the value of “grey energy” needs to be taken into account.

When adopting a low CO₂ emission factor for green energy, the basic principle is ‘additionality’. This means that the purchase of green energy actually increases the production of green energy.

If green energy is purchased, the values behind the source in question may be used if the following criteria 1-3 are met:

1. ‘Guarantees of origin’ can be submitted for this energy that are issued by CertiQ (for production or import), registered and charged (upon delivery to a customer) in the scope of the Electricity Act.
2. The specific source or sources of the renewable energy consumed (wind, hydro, solar or biomass) can be demonstrated.
3. As far as the country of origin is concerned, it can be demonstrated that:
 - 3.1 the energy is generated in the Netherlands, or
 - 3.2 the energy is imported from a member state of the European Union or another country that has agreed on an EU sustainable energy objective with the European Commission. In all cases under 3.2 it must be demonstrated that in the reports to the European Commission the exporting country deducts (does not count) the emission reduction as a result of the exported electricity in the framework of the EU sustainable energy directive.

¹³ The list may be extended in the future, which can lead to new categories

Ladder assessment for green energy by the Ladder CI

For each ladder assessment whereby the company in the period to be assessed reports the consumption of green energy, the ladder CI must ascertain among other things that the company can demonstrate its fulfilment of the above criteria 1 to 3, as follows:

- In the event under criterion 1 guarantees of origin have been entered in the CertiQ system by the company via its own CertiQ account, the company must demonstrate the quantity of green power per source (for criterion 2) per country of origin (for criterion 3) on the basis of entry overviews for the relevant calendar year from the CertiQ system. In the event of import sub 3.2 the company must also be able to submit documentary evidence from the authority in question. This documentary evidence must indicate that the exporting country deducts the quantity involved from the reports in the report to the European Commission.
- In the event of purchase of a green power product from an energy supplier, the company must:
 - demonstrate (for criterion 2) the specific sources (in percentages) of the green power by means of the power label (obligatory under the Electricity Act) provided by the supplier for that product over the relevant calendar year, and
 - demonstrate the quantity of green power by means of a contract with an invoice from the supplier that shows how much of this product was purchased in the relevant calendar year, and
 - submit a declaration from the supplier which states that the percentages declared on the power label correspond with the guarantees of origin entered in the CertiQ for the product (for criterion 1), and that the country of origin fulfils criterion 3. This declaration from the supplier must be provided with an accountant declaration (or equivalent) and may come from a public source of the supplier (such as annual report, website or press release).

Green energy from biomass

In the event of the use of a different, specific CO₂ emission factor for green energy from biomass, the ladder CI ascertains that the company can demonstrate the following.

Electricity from biomass can come from very many different kinds of biomass from Europe or other continents. This means that emission factors from scientific research show a relatively large distribution. The given factor for biomass energy on www.co2emissiefactoren.nl may not be used. For the CO₂ Performance Ladder, a default value is adhered to for the emission factor of biomass equal to that of grey power, unless the supplier of the biomass power has established a different value according to a specific method.

For liquid biomass a CO₂ emission factor is accepted if affiliated with the EU sustainability requirements for biomass for transport. In 2011 the Dutch legislation was published that implements these European guidelines for renewable energy (RED, 2009/28/EG) and fuel quality (FQD, 2009/30/EG). The implementation, supervision and enforcement of this legislation has been assigned to the supervising organization of Bio fuel of the Dutch Emission Authority (NEa).

A CO₂ emissions factor for solid and gaseous biomass is accepted if this is calculated according to the NTA 8080, the Green Gold Label (GGL) or equivalent. This is verified according to the method laid down in this sustainability system. This guarantees the reliability of the calculation.

For biomass energy the applicant must be able to submit a declaration from the supplier alongside the proof mentioned earlier. This declaration should mention: the emission factor of the biomass energy in question mentioning the adopted sustainability system and the name of the supervising body. This declaration may come from a public source of the supplier (such as annual report, website or press release).

Other declarations for electricity

- If the company can submit for (part of) the purchased power a valid SMK certificate, this certificate serves (for that part) as sufficient evidence that the company fulfils the criteria for green energy (also see www.smk.nl).
- The CO₂ emission factors for self-generated green power are the same as those for green power. The supply of green energy surplus to the electricity network also reduces the purchase of grey energy. This is expressed in a lower acquisition mentioned in the invoice.
- With the consumption of other types of sustainable energy such as electricity from tidal power stations, the rule applies that the use of a different (officially recognized) factor is permitted if this results in a more accurate outcome; for other conditions, see the introduction. This rule applies in general but not for non-sustainable types of energy. For more detailed interpretation, the sources on the website www.co2emissiefactoren.nl are normative.

5.2.2.2 Calculating CO₂ emissions of passenger and goods transport

Passenger transport:

This concerns the transport of persons with means of passenger transport in common use. The crews of trips with inspection trains, maintenance machines, freight trains and the like are not included.

Goods transport:

This concerns transport of all goods such as construction materials, construction site equipment, containers with or without contents, construction machinery, etc., as well as rides with mobile construction material. The indicated tonnage on the website states the loading capacity.

For both passenger as well as goods transport, the following applies:

1. When calculating CO₂ emissions the most accurate outcome should be aimed for. The total emission of greenhouse gasses is therefore, if available, calculated by multiplying the used amount of fuel and/or electricity (in units such as litre, kg or kWh) of transport options already used with the factors in tab page "Vehicle fuel" on www.co2emissiefactoren.nl. These calculations are the most exact, because these are real values: the fuel and/or electricity use of vehicles as measured in practice. If this is not the case, then the lists in "Passenger transport" and "Goods transport" on www.co2emissiefactoren.nl provide various extra values.
2. The CO₂ emissions are calculated including energy use and emissions from extracting and refining fuel. The values from the Well to Wheel (WTW) column should then be used. The calculated emissions are expressed in CO₂ equivalents if necessary.
3. For transport by airplane. For a single trip, the distance flown between origin airport and destination airport (final destination) is decisive for the distance class in the table to be used.
4. This always concerns the transport value chain from door to door, that is, consisting of pre-transport, main mode of transport and post-transport.
5. For transport with generally used means of goods transport: average values for load factor and number of productive kilometres.
6. For transport by truck and trips with mobile construction machinery:
 - an average realistic trip pattern (town roads, freeways) and driving behaviour,
 - the entire trip from door to door with the truck.

For more detailed interpretation, the sources on the website www.co2emissiefactoren.nl are normative.

5.2.2.3 Calculating CO₂ emissions of refrigerants

Many coolants and refrigerants are chlorofluorocarbons (CFC, HCFC) that not only affect the ozone layer but are also extremely strong greenhouse gases. That is why in analyses in which these resources play a part, losses of these substances, also from leakage, are included as greenhouse gases.

For the calculation of the emissions due to refrigerants, the numbers are indicated on the website www.co2emissiefactoren.nl in the "Refrigerants" tab page, "Well To Wheel" (WTW) column. Naturally,

CO₂ equivalents are provided in the list. For more detailed interpretation, the sources on the website www.co2emissiefactoren.nl are normative.

5.2.3 Transition period for new CO₂ emission factors and recalculation

Transition period

The new CO₂ emission factors can be used from the time of publication of Handbook 3.0. Use of the new CO₂ emission factors is compulsory as of 1 January 2016. These factors (including basic principles, method of calculation, etc.) apply:

- To all emissions in all past and current periods, unless a particular year is stated.
- To all information and documentation (thus *CO₂ footprints*, *CO₂ emission inventories*, *value chain analyses*, reduction objectives, progress reports, communications, etc.):
- The above of course only applies insofar as the company must be able to demonstrate/submit information and documentation in accordance with this Handbook for a ladder assessment.

Recalculation

With the publication of Handbook 3.0, changes have been made in the CO₂ emission factors.

When calculating the CO₂ emissions, with the adapted emission factors, account should be taken of the fact that the reference year may also need to be recalculated.

Conditions for recalculation are:

- A change in emission factor due to a change of fuel type.
- A change in the CO₂ emission factor due to a methodology change in calculating the CO₂ emission factor is always a cause for recalculating the reference year.
- A change in the CO₂ emission factor due to technological progress is not a cause for recalculating the reference year.

The company must clearly document a recalculation of the reference year.

Also see the rules on recalculation in ISO 14064-1, §5.3.2, particularly point c.

For an overview of the changed emission factors, we refer to the table in the List of changes. Using this, a company can see whether a recalculation is necessary.

General requirements and audit checklists

CO₂ Performance Ladder

6

6. General requirements and audit checklists CO₂ Performance Ladder

In the CO₂ Performance Ladder, the Capability Maturity Model is converted into five levels, ascending from 1 to 5. For each level, requirements for the CO₂ performance are defined for the *company* and its *projects*. These requirements come from four angles (A-D), each with their own weighting factor. The position of a company on this ladder is determined by the highest level on which the company meets all requirements. An individual angle cannot be separated from the other angles when it comes to the CO₂ Performance Ladder. Each higher level comprises the requirements of the lower levels. The company must remain active with current performance on the underlying levels.

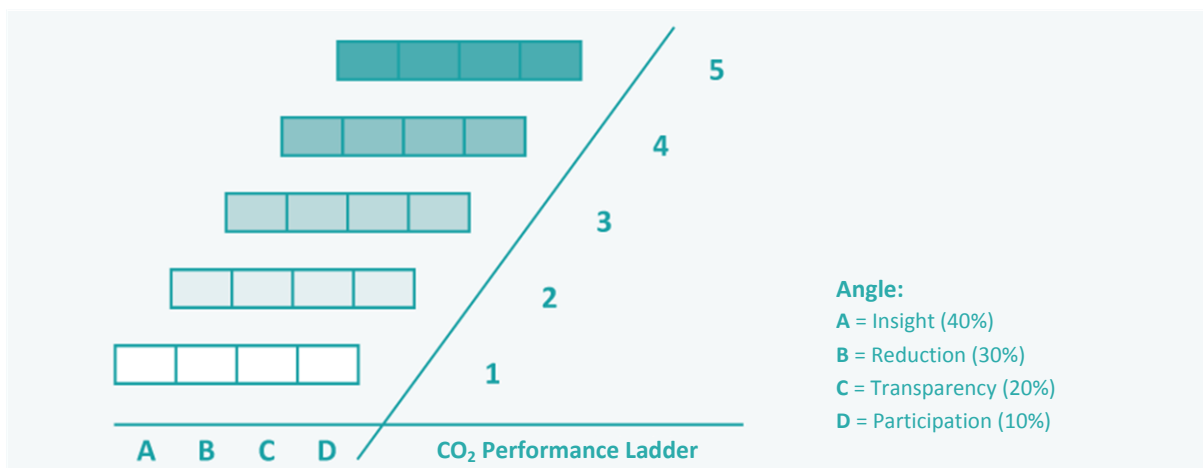


Figure 6.1. CO₂ Performance Ladder: five levels and four angles. The angles each have their own weighting factor

Certification takes place per level of the CO₂ Performance Ladder. The company submits the *portfolio* with onus to the authorised Ladder Certified Institution (*Ladder CI*). Using the requirements of the *audit checklists*, the clarification and his expert judgement, the Ladder CI assess the proof and then assigns a (proportional) score per requirement.

A *company* only meets the requirements of a certain level if¹⁴

1. the general requirements of the CO₂ Performance Ladder are met (see §6.1), and
2. it meets the minimum requirements for A, B, C and D of the relevant level (20 points), and the requirements of the lower-ranking levels and
3. the sum of the weighted scores of that level is at least 90% (22.5 points) of the maximum score (25 points). This means that the company needs to remain active on all aspects on the underlying levels.

If the Ladder CI has determined the level reached, the corresponding *CO₂ Awareness Certificate* of the level reached is awarded.

6.1 General Requirements

The requirements companies must meet, are divided into general requirements (see §6.1.1 - 6.1.4) and audit checklists (see §6.2). The audit checklists are drawn up as a 'sub ladder' per angle. There are therefore four audit checklists, each with five levels. Each angle and level has its fixed criteria and a score guideline. Each company that wants to (re)certify itself for a specific ladder level, evaluates the

¹⁴ As an aid, the SKAO published a calculation tool on its website (www.skao.nl/documenten)

functioning of the CO₂ Performance Ladder in its company on the basis of the general requirements (see §6.1.1 - 6.1.4) and its CO₂ performances on the basis of the audit checklists (see §6.2). If a company believes that it has reached a certain level on the basis of this *self-evaluation*¹⁵, the proof will be compiled in a portfolio and presented to a Ladder CI for assessment.

The self-evaluation is carried out annually in preparation of the *ladder assessment* and comprises an evaluation of the general requirements and of the audit checklists. The self-evaluation can be carried out by the person responsible for the CO₂ Performance Ladder in the company.

6.1.1 Requirements of processes for continuous improvement

The ladder system is based on the principles of a *management system* and aims for *continuous improvement*. This means that continuous, repeated processes should be in the company that are geared towards the improvement of the CO₂ performance as well as to the improvement of the management system. This is also described as 'Plan-Do-Check-Act' (PDCA) or 'Deming circle'. In brief, PDCA can be described as follows:

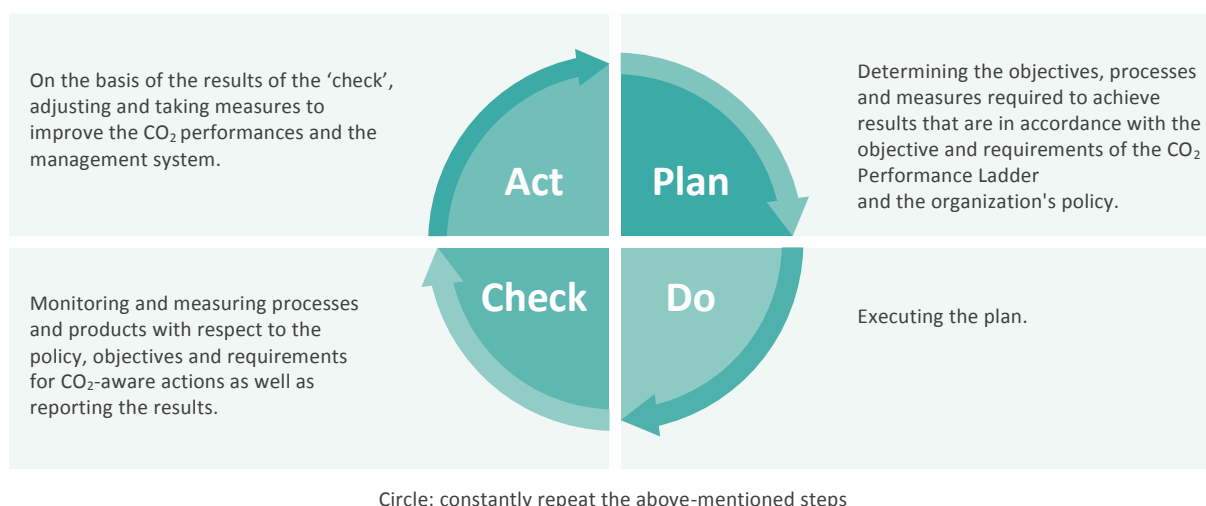


Figure 6.2. Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle

Various parts in this Handbook refer to, or flesh out, the principle of continuous improvement. This is done in individual requirements of the *certification scheme* and can be recognised by the symbol:



A company must meet the requirements of the certification scheme. A company is also obliged to test the functioning of the management system at least one a year via an *internal audit* and *management review* and adjust this where necessary in order to realise continuous improvement.

6.1.1.1 Internal audit¹⁶

An internal audit assesses whether the management system meets the requirements of the certification scheme and/or whether the organisation works according to arrangements made in the management system (such as objectives, procedures, communication, publication, planned measures, etc.). Apart from the actual assessment, the internal audit also assesses the possibility of improving the system and/or the execution. In a management system the internal audit is a very important source of information for the management review by the management. The management must make the necessary means for the execution of the audit available (for instance time, training, etc.).

¹⁵ As an aid (for, among others, the self-evaluation) the SKAO published a calculation tool on its website (www.skao.nl/documenten). The tool calculates the level reached.

¹⁶ The requirements listed in this paragraph are partly based on ISO 19011 standard 'Guidelines for carrying out management system audits'

In the framework of the CO₂ Performance Ladder the internal audit must be carried out at least once a year regarding the relevant requirements and the corresponding objectives of the certification scheme belonging to the (intended) ladder level that also apply at the company. The company must bring about without unnecessary postponement, that all necessary *corrections* and *corrective measures* are taken to remove possible shortcomings, *deviations* regarding the requirements and the management system and remove their causes within a suitable timespan. To guarantee the execution of the internal audits, it is important to properly lay down the process, planning/execution and responsibilities.

A company can combine and/or integrate the internal audit and management review according to the CO₂ Performance Ladder with for other management system standards.

The results of the internal audit are recorded in an internal audit report. This report includes at least the following:

- the date of the audit;
- the names of auditor(s) and auditee(s);
- the audit's objective;
- the scope;
- the locations visited;
- the audit's findings;
- conclusions with regard to meeting the objectives per requirement and
- the effectiveness of the system in relation to achieving the (reduction) objectives.

With regard to the objectives per requirement, the internal audit should explicitly focus on the following questions:

- Does the company find that due to the activities (on whose basis the company meets the requirements) there is progress in realising the objective in question per requirement in the company?
- What substantiates this?
- Which decisions are requested by the management regarding possible additional or *corrective measures*?

The selection of the internal auditor should ensure that the internal audit is carried out objectively and impartially. The internal auditor should not carry out an audit on his/her own work and should have the relevant knowledge and skills.

6.1.1.2 Management review

Apart from the internal audit is the *management review* is a very important part of a management system. The management of the organisation must at planned times, and for the CO₂ Performance Ladder at least once a year, assess the *implementation* of the CO₂ Performance Ladder as a management system on permanent suitability, implementation, adequacy and effectiveness.

The input for the management review includes at least:

- the status/follow-up of actions and measures of previous internal audits, management reviews and audits of the Ladder CI;
- external/internal changes that are relevant to the CO₂ Performance Ladder management system;
- assessment of the energy policy and communication, energy performances, emissions, measures and initiatives;
- the results of the above-mentioned internal audit, the current report of the internal assessment (requirement 1.B.2), the current *energy assessment* (requirement 2.A.3) and audits by the Ladder CI;
- the *progress* and realisation (effectiveness) of the energy management action plan (requirement 3.B.2);
- the progress of the reduction objectives and the extent to which reduction objectives are met; and (from level 3) a probability analysis of achieving previously internally/externally published reduction objectives.

- proposals for possible new CO₂ reduction measures, initiatives, participations and budget;
- status of corrective, preventive measures;
- recommendations for improvement;

The output for the management review includes at least:

- decisions and measures related to changes in energy or CO₂ performance and energy policy;
- decisions and measures related to changes in reduction objectives, CO₂ reduction measures, initiatives and participations;
- conclusions on the functioning of the CO₂ Performance Ladder; explicitly a statement should be made regarding whether the CO₂ Performance Ladder functions in the company as it is intended to statement on effectiveness), on the basis of the results of the internal audit with regard to objectives per requirement;
- (from level 3) conclusions on the probability of achieving reduction objectives previously published internally or externally.
- decisions and measures concerning *continuous improvement* and the possible need for changes;
- decisions concerning the means that are required to guarantee the functioning of the CO₂ Performance Ladder in the company.

The organisation must file documented information as proof of the management review's result. The company must demonstrably communicate the outcome of the management review to all relevant stakeholders (such as, for instance, a management representative) in the organisation about relevant information from the assessment.

6.1.1.3 Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For a *ladder assessment* the Ladder CI should ascertain that a *self-evaluation*¹⁷ took place and that the report on this is available.

In addition, the Ladder CI should certain that, over the past year, an internal audit, followed by a management review, took place and that there are reports of this. During a ladder assessment, the Ladder CI should check whether the internal audit was carried out according to the requirements, meets the audit report, the required information is clearly indicated per objective and the results have been reported to the management. In a first *initial ladder assessment* (so if the company is assessed for the first time) it is possible that not all requirements of the internal audit and management review are fully met. The Ladder CI should in this case act according to circumstances.

If the execution of the internal audit and/or management review cannot be indicated and/or does not meet the minimum requirements, this is a serious shortcoming. A ladder assessment cannot be completed before this *deviation* is closed (no certificate can then be assigned). If such a deviation is determined during the *annual ladder assessment*, the company must take *corrective measures* within four weeks, otherwise the certificate will be suspended.

6.1.2 Project requirements

The objectives and requirements of the CO₂ Performance Ladder concern the whole company including all *projects*. The activities in projects are derived from the policy on a business level.

This can be, for instance, generic measures that are applied in all projects. Of course, opportunities can arise in individual projects for extra reduction. At the same time, an efficient approach on a business level and the differences between projects may result in certain measures not being applied in each project.

The objectives and requirements of the CO₂ Performance Ladder also relate to *projects for which CO₂--related award advantage* has been obtained. Here it is not relevant whether the award advantage was or was not decisive when being awarded the assignment. For each of the projects with award

¹⁷ See www.skao.nl for a calculation tool to determine the scores and the level on the CO₂ Performance Ladder.

advantage, the CO₂ Performance Ladder requires that certain aspects of the business approach conversion into project level is actually indicated with documentation. The company decides how the administrative verification is fleshed out. Naturally, the minimum requirements for projects with CO₂-related award advantage should be met, as mentioned in the clarification of the requirements. Prior to any Ladder assessment, the company draws up a demonstrably complete list with all projects for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained. From this list, the Ladder CI will make a random check for the Ladder assessment in question (see §7.2).

6.1.3 Compulsory Internet Publication requirements

External communication is required particularly from level 3 (and higher). This is needed for the effective functioning of the ladder in the *sector* and outside it. From level 3, the permanent availability of the published information on the internet is compulsory.

This compulsory internet publication will be done at two locations:

1. The company's website (company website)
2. The website of the SKAO¹⁸ (business page)

The company's website:

Levels 3, 4 and 5 require the company to set up one or more pages on its internet website that meet the following conditions:

1. Accessible via the company name (as stated on the certificate) and further via the search term "CO₂ Performance Ladder" or "CO₂ Policy".
2. At least the required information (and documentation) as indicated in the clarification of requirements 3.B.1, 4.B.2, 5.B.1, 3.C.1, 5.C.1, 3.D.1, 4.D.1, 5.D.3 in §6.2 of this Handbook. This information is the same as that which the Ladder CI has assigned or extended the certificate for. This information remains available on the internet at least for the term of validity of the certificate, with a minimum of two years.
3. Provided that the company has guaranteed findability, the distribution of information about the company website, the division of each page, its layout and the documents to be found per page are free to choose.
4. The documents of requirements 4.A.1, 3.D.1, 4.D.1, 5.D.3 of the company can be found on the SKAO website via a clear reference and link.
5. Complete copies of the applicable certificates can be found on the company's website.
6. In case of changes in points 1 - 5 this website will be adapted within four weeks after the information is ready.

The internet publication of the company on the website of SKAO:

1. This website can be found on www.skao.nl
2. At least the required information (and documentation) as indicated in the clarification of requirements 4.A.1, 3.D.1, 4.D.1, 5.D.3 in §6.2 of this Handbook. This information is the same as that which the Ladder CI has assigned or extended the certificate for. This information remains available on the internet at least for the term of validity of the certificate, with a minimum of two years.
3. On the website of SKAO each document needs to be a PDF, mentioning a version number, a signature of the authorising manager and the date of authorisation.
4. In case of an *initial ladder assessment* the company does not yet have an active page on the website of the SKAO. So not everything can be publicly published in case of an initial ladder assessment (on entry level) with regard to requirements 4.A.1, 3.D.1, 4.D.1, 5.D.3. The page is, however, already available and can be shown to the Ladder CI via login environment. After issuing the certificate, the page of the company will become public on the website of the SKAO.

¹⁸ Login codes and instructions are sent up upon registration with the SKAO

The following generally applies:

1. The publication of the documents is linked to the points of the requirement in question from version 2.2. This also applies to Version 3.0.
2. Anything discussed in the ladder assessment that requires publication according to requirements of the CO₂ Performance Ladder, must be published. Not meeting the compulsory internet publication leads to a deduction of six points and therefore not achieving a specific ladder level (see clarifications in §6.2).
3. What is not there, cannot be published and non-publication cannot lead to more point deduction than what the Ladder CI deducted in the assessment.

6.1.4 Requirements of the contribution to the SKAO

The *CO₂ Awareness Certificate* is not valid until the company hands over the required annual contribution to the SKAO. The Ladder CI checks, before issuing a new certificate or a positive annual ladder assessment, whether the company has met its payment obligations towards the SKAO. A new certificate **cannot** be issued if the company cannot demonstrate that it has met its payment obligations. In case of payment arrears, the SKAO has the right to remove the company page from the SKAO website. The result is that a positive ladder assessment is not feasible from level 3 because the company does not meet the compulsory internet publication. The SKAO will inform the Ladder CI about this, after which the Ladder CI must take action regarding the company.

6.2 Audit checklists

The *audit checklists* of the CO₂ Performance Ladder comprise:

- per Angle (A-D), a table with requirements that need to be met;
- the objectives per requirement;
- the score guideline;
- an explanation of the requirements;
- the minimum criteria for the ladder assessment;
- the guidelines for the method of the Ladder CI in the ladder assessment.

The explanations of the requirements have the same status as the requirements themselves: they need to be met. The individual requirements and the clarifications must be interpreted in the light of the objective per requirement and the text in the column 'Aspect/Angle'. The requirements on one level and within one angle are mutually connected. A requirement on an underlying level may be more severe for a company on a higher level. The explanations are non-limitative but indicate that the ladder assessment 'among other things' (so: at least) must involve the elements specified; this is necessary to clarify parts of the working method and the criteria to be used. This contributes to a uniform standard during the assessment.

6.2.1 Angle A: Insight

Requirement	S/M/L	Aspect	Requirements	Max. score
1A	All	The company has partial insight into energy consumption.	1.A.1. Identification and analysis of energy flows of the company and the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained, have taken place.	10
			1.A.2. All energy flows of the company and the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained, have been demonstrably recorded.	10
			1.A.3. This list is regularly followed up and kept up to date.	5
		Objective: The company knows which types of energy are used.		
2A	All	The company has partial insight into its energy consumption.	2.A.1. All energy flows of the company and the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained, have been quantitatively recorded.	10
			2.A.2. The list is complete, and is regularly - and demonstrably - followed up and kept up to date.	5
			2.A.3. The company has an up-to-date energy assessment for the company and the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained.	10
		Objective: The company knows per type of energy how much is used, differentiated according to the company's various activities.		
3A	All	The company has converted its own energy consumption into CO ₂ emission(s).	3.A.1. The company has a detailed and up-to-date emission inventory for its scope 1 & 2 CO ₂ emissions in accordance with ISO 14064-1 for the company and the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained.	20
			3.A.2. The 3.A.1 emissions inventory has been verified by a certifying organization to at least a limited degree of certainty.	5
		Objective: The company has a CO ₂ administration, where there is no discussion about the amounts and about the method of calculation. The company has insight into the main basic principles for a reduction approach.		
4A	All *	The company reports its CO ₂ footprint in accordance with ISO 14064-1 for scope 1, 2 & 3.	4.A.1. The company has a demonstrable insight into the most material emissions from scope 3, and can present at least two analyses of these scope 3 emissions of GHG-generating activities, or value chains of activities.	15
	All		4.A.2. The company has a quality management plan for the inventory.	5
	All		4.A.3. At least one of the analyses from 4.A.1 (scope 3) has been professionally endorsed or commented on by a recognized professional and independent knowledge institute.	5
	Objective: Apart from scope 1 and 2, the company has determined the relative extent of scope 3 emissions. The management is aware of the influence of the company in the various value chains, up- and downstream, in which it performs. On the basis of this knowledge, the company identifies likely energy and CO ₂ reduction measures in the value chains, and potential value chain partners for its approach.			
5A	All*	The company has portfolio-wide insight into scope 3.	5.A.1. The company has insight into the material scope 3 emissions of the company and the most relevant parties in the value chain that are involved in this.	10
	All*		5.A.2-1. The company has a portfolio-wide, substantiated analysis of its options to influence material scope 3 emissions.	5
	M/L		5.A.2-2. The company has insight into possible strategies to reduce these material emissions.	5
	M/L		5.A.3. The company must know the specific emission data of direct (and potential) value chain partners that are relevant for the execution of the scope 3 strategy.	5
	Objective: the company broadens and deepens its insight into scope 3 and how the company can reduce emissions in scope 3.			

Clarification of Angle A, Insight

Insight makes a company aware of its own CO₂ performance, the risks and opportunities that its own CO₂ emissions cause and provides the company with information that it can use to formulate effective objectives and measures to reduce its CO₂ emissions and what communication and cooperation should



*Exception for small companies (see the clarification of the requirement in question)

be focusing on. Angle A stimulates companies to know their own CO₂ emission and that in the *value chain*. The company realises *continuous improvement* in the depth, scope and efficiency of insight and the quality of the emission inventory.

Requirement 1.A	The company has partial insight into energy consumption.
All	Objective: The company knows which types of energy are used.

1.A.1 Identification and analysis of energy flows of the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained, have taken place.

Score guideline

Fully (10), No (0)

One energy flow gives 5 points if it is plausible on the basis of generally known insights that it concerns the most material energy flow in relation to the projects.

Clarification

This concerns all energy flows belonging to all *projects* in the company's organisational boundaries. The energy flows must be identified for started *projects for which CO₂-related award advantage* has been obtained. If the company performs several types of projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained or a started project is expected to differ from the existing list with energy flows, the energy flows must be differentiated if necessary and adjusted to the type of project.

Companies that carry out a combination of a project together for which CO₂-related award advantage have

- each separately identified all energy flows of the project as a whole, including project energy flows of other companies in the combination
- or have jointly drawn up one list of the energy flows of the whole project.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

In the ladder assessment, a check is made to see whether the company has acquired new projects for which CO₂-related award advantage was obtained since the previous ladder assessment, and in that case, tests by means of a random selection (see §7.2) whether the list with energy flows is satisfactory for these projects.

1.A.2 All energy flows of the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained, have been demonstrably recorded

Score guideline

Yes, clearly documented (10), one energy flow (5), No (0)

Explanation

All energy flows of requirement 1.A.1, including what is stated here for projects, have been recorded. Identification per energy flow results in documented extra insight, as follows:

- A list or diagram showing the course of energy flows between business units concerned, whereby the connection of each energy flow with the projects is indicated.
- A qualitative indication of the size of the energy flow.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

The annual ladder assessment assesses, among other things, whether, since the previous ladder assessment

- the company has acquired new projects for which CO₂-related award advantage was obtained, and in that case, whether the list or the diagram is satisfactory for those projects, and
- whether the *project portfolio* of the company has changed, and in that case, whether the ranking is still satisfactory.

Data on the basis of which a qualitative estimate is made do not have to be presented to the Ladder CI.

1.A.3 This list is regularly followed up and kept up to date.

Score guideline

Yes, annually (5), No (0)

Explanation

This concerns the follow-up of and *keeping up to date* the list or diagram of requirement 1.A.2, with the actual energy flows of the company, and of the following *projects that have been acquired with CO₂-related award advantage*:

- current projects,
- the projects completed since the previous ladder assessment, and
- projects started more than six months previously (with respect to the annual ladder assessment).

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

During a ladder assessment, the Ladder CI determines, among others, that the list *is followed up regularly* and is kept up to date.

Requirement 2.A	The company has insight into its energy consumption
All	Objective: The company knows per type of energy how much is used, differentiated according to the company's various activities.

2.A.1 All energy flows of the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained, have been quantitatively recorded.

Score guideline

Yes, clearly documented (10), one energy flow (5), No (0)

Only if there is a complete list at 1.A.1 can the full 10 points at 2.A.1 be awarded; a complete list can only be demonstrated on level 2 if requirement 1.A.3 has also been fulfilled and its outcomes processed correctly. If there is no complete list at 1.A.1, the ladder CI must decide at 2.A.1 on the number of points between 5 and 10 in proportion to the percentage of the other energy flows that are included (the size of the other energy flows, plausible on the basis of generally known insight; otherwise the number of energy flows).

Explanation

All energy flows of 1.A must be quantified using consumption data or estimates. The company must, for each of the quantified energy flows connected with the projects,

- specify it in more detail in the list for the project portfolio as a whole, and
- specify it in more detail within the project portfolio for each project separately for which CO₂-related award advantage was obtained (not required for each of the other projects).

For the attribution of amounts to projects (*mutatis mutandis*), see the explanation of 3.A.1.

Very small energy flows, based on materiality, do not have to be included or may be done on the basis of estimates.



Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- whether the list of energy flows is complete;
- the estimates made are plausible,
- an effort has been made to replace estimates by consumption data of the company, and to supplement incomplete data, so that insight gradually improves, and
- (by means of a random test) or for the attrition of energy quantities to projects one of the prescribed methods has been followed correctly.

2.A.2 The list is complete, and is regularly - and demonstrably - followed up and kept up to date

Score guideline

Yes, at least annually (5), No (0)

Only if there is a complete list at 2.A.1 can the full 5 points at 2.A.2 be awarded; a complete list can only be demonstrated if requirement 1.A.3 has also been fulfilled and its outcomes processed correctly. If there is no complete list at 2.A.1, the ladder CI must award a lower number of points at 2.A.2 in proportion to the score of 2.A.1.

Explanation

This concerns the *regular* follow-up of and *keeping* up to date the list under 2.A.1, with the actual energy flows of the company, and of the following projects that have been acquired with CO₂-related award advantage:

- current projects,
- the projects completed since the previous ladder assessment, and
- projects started more than six months previously (with respect to the annual ladder assessment).

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains via a random check, among other things:

- The completeness of the consumption figures, on the basis of invoices.
- The plausibility of the estimates made.
- The presence of the required documentation substantiating the quantifications.

It should also be possible to submit data on the basis of which quantifications (also estimates) have taken place. Calculation methods must be described.

2.A.3 The company has an up-to-date energy audit report for the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

Score guideline

Yes (10), Yes, but only partially (e.g. a particular process or unit) (5), No (0)

Explanation

This concerns the *energy assessment* in accordance with ISO 50001 §4.4.3. The energy assessment consists of:

- a) an analysis of main features of the current and past use of energy and
- b) a more detailed analysis for identifying the facilities, appliances or processes with a significant influence on energy use and
- c) identification, recording of priorities and documenting of opportunities for improvement of energy efficiency.

The significance of an energy user can be determined on the basis of the scope of the user and/or potential to improve CO₂ performances. For more information and examples for energy assessment, also see (informative) Annex A.4.3 of ISO 50001.



The analysis is so in-depth that an organisation has recorded at least 80% of its energy. Insight into use can be obtained by measuring and/or calculating use on the basis of specifications. The methodology and the criteria used when carrying out an energy assessment must be documented. Identified points for improvement must be tackled and followed up.

The energy assessment primarily concerns current use. If a reference is used based on data from the past, the energy assessment should also concern current developments. For *projects for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained*, it must be examined whether the actual most material emissions and those to be expected deviate from those of the company as a whole.

The management can let its own employees carry out the energy assessment. If this assessment is executed by an external party, a separate contract is required. In that case, this work must be designated as consultancy/advisory services. Consultancy and *verification*/certification must be separated and separate offices are compulsory. The company must also be able to demonstrate that the agency or the employees have the correct competencies and experience in drawing up an energy assessment.

Copyright SCCM: The text above about energy assessments is based on and copied from the Energy Management Systems Certification scheme according to ISO 50001 (10-12-2013) of SCCM.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

In the ladder assessment the Ladder CI tests, among other things, completeness on the basis of the mentioned part of ISO 50001. The ladder CI uses a limited random test and the internal control of 1.B.2 to form an opinion of the transparency and validity of the structure/substantiation of the assessment. The ladder CI does not supply a separate statement concerning the submitted assessment.

For the annual ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains, among other things:

- whether the energy assessment *is up to date*. In the event the company has taken up other energy characteristics during the period to be assessed for the ladder assessment (projects of a different nature, new business units within the boundary), the energy assessment must be adapted
- whether identified points for improvement from the previous year and the updated internal control of requirement 1.B.2 have been tackled and followed up.

Requirement 3.A	The company has converted its own energy consumption into CO ₂ emission(s)
All	Objective: The company has a CO ₂ administration, where there is no discussion about the amounts and about the method of calculation. The company has insight into the main basic principles for a reduction approach.

3.A.1 The company has a detailed and up-to-date emission inventory for its scope 1 & 2 CO₂ emissions in accordance with ISO 14064-1 for the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

Score guideline

Yes (20), No (0)

Not meeting ISO 14064-1 §7.3.1 points of special attention 'd' (documentation of organisational limits), 'm' (clarification of changes in previously used quantification method) or 'k' (explanation of change or recalculation of the basic year of other historic dates) is a serious shortcoming and leads to deduction of 10 points per point of special interest that is not met.

Explanation

The company must, for each of the *emissions* connected with the projects,

- specify it in more detail in the *emission inventory* for the *project portfolio* as a whole, and
- in any case, specify it in more detail within the project portfolio for each project separately for which CO₂-related award advantage was obtained (not required for each of the other projects).

To this end, it suffices to split the company's emissions and partly attribute them to the project portfolio (and in this, each individual project for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained) and partly to 'overhead' (such as heating and electricity for head and regional offices, central warehouses, etc.).

Business air travel is not attributed to the project portfolio, transport between central locations and projects are. Splits and divisions should be described per emission allocation option as described in Chapter 8 of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard (physical, economic allocation, industry or business-specific allocation). Methods may be combined insofar as this Standard allows this. The method used is stated in the emissions inventory and its choice explained.

It is not explicitly necessary that a company submits a CO₂ emission inventory separately to the company inventory for a project for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained. The inventory of the company as a whole does make visible for each individual project for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained, the contribution of that project to the emissions of the company and the most important CO₂ emission sources.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

The Ladder CI checks the completeness on the basis of ISO 14064-1 §7.3.1. For this, points of special attention a-q must be met. Regarding point 'e', only the reporting of CO₂ emissions is compulsory, quantified in tonnes of CO₂. Other direct GHG emissions can be added at the discretion of the company, as long as

- they are stated separately and quantified for each GHG in tonnes of CO₂ equivalents,
- and if this reporting takes place in accordance with the other requirements a - q

The ladder CI uses a limited random test to form an opinion of the transparency and validity of the structure/substantiation of the emission inventory. The ladder CI does not supply a separate statement (in accordance with ISO 14064-3) concerning the submitted emission inventory.

For the ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains, among other things:

- An emission inventory is present that *is up to date*; this is the case up to a maximum of 15 calendar months after the end of the year for which the emissions are reported.
- The emission inventory fulfils said points from § 7.3.1 of the ISO 14064-1.
- The emission inventory is complete and comprises all material emissions of the energy flows (of requirement 2.A).
- The up-to-date emission inventory is based on the actual energy consumption figures of that year.
- Demonstrable improvement of the data has taken place with respect to the previous emissions inventory.
- Points for improvement from the previous ladder assessment, the *energy assessment*, the internal control of requirement 1.B.2 and, if present, the verification report of requirement 3.A.2 have been included and carried out.



The assessment further concentrates mainly on the substantiation of the differences in CO₂ emission factors, methods and reported emissions with respect to the previous emission inventory.

The ladder assessment does not change if (as a result of the simple fact that) requirement 3.A.2 is also fulfilled.

3.A.2 The 3.A.1 emission inventory has been verified by a certifying organization to at least a limited degree of certainty.

Score guideline

Yes, annually (5), No (0)

Only if all criteria as mentioned below have been met, the requirement has been fully met and the full 5 points have been attributed. If one of more of these criteria has not been met, the requirement has not been met, then 0 points.

Explanation

The emission inventory drawn up in accordance with ISO 14064-1 §7.3.1 a-q is verified according to ISO 14064-3 by an authorised verifier (see §7.3 of this Handbook). The emission inventory must cover all business units and activities that come under the boundary as stated on the *CO₂ Awareness Certificate*.

After completing a *verification* of the emission inventory in accordance with ISO 14064-3, the verifier must issue a verification declaration. This declaration must at least fulfil the requirements as specified in ISO 14064-3 §4.9 under 'Validation and verification statement'.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment of requirement 3.A.2, the ladder CI ascertains that, among other things:

- whether a verification declaration in accordance with ISO 14064-3 with a limited degree of certainty about the emission inventory is present, and
- whether this declaration offers the required certainty that the CO₂ emission inventory covers all business units and activities that come under the boundary as stated on the CO₂ Awareness Certificate, and
- whether it is *up to date* and
- whether it was issued by an authorized agency and an authorized auditor (see §7.3), and
- whether the last two fulfil the requirements of independence.

The ladder assessment of the verification declaration helps in the formation of a more precise opinion of several aspects of the contents of the emissions inventory (and thus not the inventory as a whole).

A verification declaration that has been accepted by the ladder CI is satisfactory during the period of validity of the certificate (so for a maximum of 3 years) for the following annual ladder assessments by the same ladder CI, if it is proved for every annual ladder assessment that

- the list of energy flows is complete, *followed up regularly* and kept up to date, and that
- the emission inventory of requirement 3.A.1 is up to date, and that
- the completeness and degree of elaboration of the emission inventory have not decreased, and
- the boundary of the company that is covered by the certificate has not changed.

In all other cases, the verification for the annual ladder assessment must be performed again and the provisions of §7.3 (maximum validity of the verification declaration of 15 months) apply.

For a subsequent *reassessment* a new verification is always necessary.

Requirement 4.A	The company reports its CO ₂ footprint in accordance ISO 14064-1 for scope 1, 2 & 3
S*/M/L	Objective: Apart from scope 1 and 2, the company has determined the relative extent of scope 3 emissions. The management is aware of the influence of the company in the various value chains, up- and downstream, in which it performs. On the basis of this knowledge, the company identifies likely energy and CO ₂ reduction measures in the value chains, and potential value chain partners for its approach.

*small companies must for requirement 4.A.1 only make one value chain analysis for one of the two most material emissions of the ranking

4.A.1 The company has a demonstrable insight into the most material emissions from scope 3, and can present at least two* analyses of these scope 3 emissions of GHG-generating activities, or value chains of activities.

Score guideline

Yes, and both *value chain* analyses meet the requirements (15),

Yes, and one *value chain* analyses but high above the requirements (10),

Yes, and two *value chain* analyses of which one provides minor additional insight (10),

Yes, and two *value chain* analyses both provide minor additional insight (5),

No (0)

*For small companies the following applies: Yes, and the value chain analysis meets the requirements (15), Yes, and the value chain analysis provides minor additional insight (5), No (0)

Explanation

Estimation ranking of most material emissions

The company must be able to submit a report that shows that it has identified and listed its most material *scope 3* emissions quantitatively. The term *material* is different than in scope 1 and 2 emissions²⁰ in the context of scope 3 in the CO₂ Performance Ladder. This concerns *relevant emissions*, for which criteria have been indicated in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. These criteria concerns the scope of the emissions, influence of the company on the emissions, risks for the company, emissions of critical importance for stakeholders, outsourced emissions, emissions identified by the sector as significant/relevant and others.

The company has identified these relevant emissions in the report and has determined the relative scope qualitatively with the method described below. The aim is, on the basis of indications for the relative scope, to arrive at a ranking of the most material scope 3 emission sources that together make up the largest²¹ contribution to the total scope 3 emissions of a company and are simultaneously influenced by the company.

The method below to determine the relative scope qualitatively, is a compulsory aspect of the report as indicated above. The company fills in a table with the following columns (see Table 6.1).

Column 1: *Product Market Combinations* (PMCs) sectors and activities

Column 1 mentions the sectors relevant to the company (markets/themes) and business activities in these sectors. These are based on the scope of current business activities and a prognosis of the company's activities in the next few years. This prognosis is consistent with the company's prognoses used elsewhere with respect to the expected turnover per sector in the future. It is important that a company has its own freedom to choose a division. The extent of detail can be chosen freely. A

²⁰ For scope 1 and 2 the influence of the company is usually 100%. Due to this, the scope of the emission usually determines the relevance or materiality. The materiality limit is then close to 5%. Also see 'The Concept of Materiality' in the GHG Protocol and the Glossary.

²¹ For the ladder assessment, the Ladder CI adopts the rule of thumb that the most material emissions that together contribute most to the total scope 3 emissions, should be able to supply 70-80% of these total emissions. The company, however, does not quantify the scope, so the Ladder CI cannot explicitly determine this; the Ladder CI assesses this himself, on the basis of his experience and of the rule of thumb.

company can choose a rough division for, for instance, Infrastructure and Utility construction, or for more detail such as roads, dams and bridges.

Table 6.1. Method for qualitatively determining the relative scope

PMCs sectors and activities	Description of: activity where CO ₂ is emitted	Relative importance of CO ₂ burden of the sector and influence of the activities		Potential influence of the company on CO ₂ emission	Ranking
1	2	3 Sector	4 Activities	5	6
		<input type="checkbox"/> large <input type="checkbox"/> medium size <input type="checkbox"/> small <input type="checkbox"/> negligible	<input type="checkbox"/> large <input type="checkbox"/> medium size <input type="checkbox"/> small <input type="checkbox"/> negligible	<input type="checkbox"/> large <input type="checkbox"/> medium size <input type="checkbox"/> small <input type="checkbox"/> negligible	

Column 2: Description of activity where CO₂ is released (emission sources)

This column lists the CO₂ emitting activities that are influenced by the company: upstream, through the purchase of services (among others, subcontractors), products and material and downstream, through projects, supplied products and services of the company. It is not necessary to know the scope of the emissions per activity.

For determining scope 3 emission sources it is preferable to choose the division below in categories for scope 3 emissions. More information about this category division can be found in Chapter 5 'Identifying Scope 3 emissions' of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard.

Table 6.2. Category division *upstream* and *downstream* scope 3 emissions in accordance with GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard

Upstream:	Downstream:
1. Purchased goods and services 2. Capital goods 3. Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in <i>scope 1</i> or <i>scope 2</i>) 4. Upstream transport and distribution 5. Waste generated in operations 6. Business travel ²² 7. Employee commuting 8. Upstream leased assets	9. Downstream transportation and distribution 10. Processing of sold products 11. Use of sold products 12. End-of-life treatment of sold products 13. Downstream leased assets 14. Franchises 15. Investments

These activities are divided or combined into units (emission sources) that are each individually suitable as a subject for a value chain analyses.

Column 3: Relative importance of CO₂ burden of the *sector*

This column includes CO₂ emission related to the sectors mentioned in column 1. The company substantiates the qualitative estimate in the report, among other ways by mentioning sources and substantiating why these apply. Naturally, some parts can also be based on your own (rough) calculations and outcome of previous projects.

Column 4: Relative influence of the activities

The company gives an estimate of the effect of adaptations or improvements of the activity on the CO₂ emission of the emission sources in column 2. The company makes this plausible on the basis of results of previous projects, studies etc. (also those of other leading players) and own estimates.

Column 5: Potential influence of the company on the CO₂ reduction of the sectors and activities in question.

²² SKAO includes Business Travel under scope 2

Here the company needs to look in its own order portfolio at the expected scope of

- a) the activities (column 2)
- b) in a certain sector (column 1).

Ad a: An indication is the share of the company in a specific activity on sector level. The biggest players often also have the most influence.

Column 6: Ranking

The company determines the ranking of the most material scope 3 emission sources that together make up the largest contribution to the total scope 3 emissions of a company and are simultaneously influenced by the company.

This ranking comprises upstream and downstream emissions, unless the company indicates on the basis of the above-mentioned method that the company has insufficient options to reduce one of both (upstream or downstream), due to its small size and/or its influencing opportunities.

Drawing up value chain analyses

The company selects the subjects from this ranking for two value chain analyses* and draws them up. When drawing up the value chain analyses the scope 3 emissions do require quantification. The following more detailed conditions and preconditions apply to the value chain analyses:

1. The value chain analyses must relate to the project portfolio.
2. The company must perform or organize the performance of its own analyses. Free riding with the execution of a paid commissioned project of a client is not allowed.
3. A value chain analysis 1 should be made for one of the two most material emissions and another value chain analysis for one of the six most material emissions of the ranking.
*small companies only need to make one value chain analysis for one of the two most material emissions in the ranking.
4. A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Chapter 4 Setting Operational Boundaries) provides the recognisable structure of each value chain analysis:
 - a. Describe the value chain in question
 - b. Determine which scope 3 categories are relevant
 - c. Identify the partners in the value chain
 - d. Quantify the scope 3 emissions
5. The result of the analysis should be a supplementation of the existing (published) knowledge and insights and should contribute to the progressing social insight.

The GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard indicates how the various aspects should be dealt with in value chain analyses and progress reports (see requirement 4.B.2).

Example: use of the right data

It is not necessary for a value chain analysis to request extensive data immediately from all kinds of suppliers. Usually there is clearly added value in requesting some crucial data selectively from one or a few suppliers. This is often sufficient for a good first version of a value chain analysis.

The first version of the value chain analysis will have to clearly indicate the quality of the data used. A distinction is made between primary data = from the actual suppliers (up) and users (down), and secondary data = general figures and the company's own estimates. Whenever crucial primary data is demonstrably difficult to obtain, a first version of a value chain analysis may be based, subject to conditions, on secondary data to a large extent. Own lack of time is not a valid reason, but lack of cooperation of partners in the *value chain* despite demonstrable efforts is.

For all relevant secondary data, the value chain analysis must deal with appropriate follow-up activities for the acquisition of primary data later.

The GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard provides guidelines for accurate data about upstream and downstream activities. For this, an approach in four stages is presented for data collection (see Chapter 7 of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard). On the basis of the first rough calculations, the most material emissions become clear; the data about them are then improved by running through the process again, etc.

The progress reports (requirement 4.B.2) give an account of the progress.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the initial ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things:

- whether the company can present a report with ranking;
- whether this ranking includes all details according to the compulsory method;
- whether this ranking is determined on the basis of this method;
- whether the company can present two* value chain analyses that meet the criteria.

The ladder assessment's content for this requirement is unrelated to whether or not requirement 4.A.3 is met.

For the annual ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- whether the report with ranking still suffices and *is* updated;
- whether the progress reports of the value chain analyses of requirement 4.B.2 indicates sufficient progress on the corresponding reduction objectives (see requirement 4.B.2).

As soon as this has not been the case (any longer) for six months for a particular value chain analysis and no demonstrable improvement is expected, the company must be able to submit a new analysis of a different value chain of emissions. It is subject to the same selection criteria from the ranking.²³

Compulsory Internet Publication

The company will publish a report of the most material emissions and the two value chain analyses in three separate documents* on the SKAO website at least three times a year. The company does this after an initial ladder assessment and after a reassessment.

Not, not always or untimely publication leads to a deduction of six points.

*For *small* companies: one value chain analysis and two separate documents. If insufficient progress can be seen in a value chain analysis (see the annual ladder assessment above) when a new value chain analysis has started up, this should be replaced or added.

4.A.2 The company has a quality management plan for the inventory.

Score guideline

Yes (5), No (0)

Clarification

A quality management plan is used to ensure that the emissions are reported as accurately as possible and that *continuous improvement* is aimed for as well as systematically aiming for an improvement of the data for drawing up and developing the emission inventory. The GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard (App C, checklist C1) includes a clear checklist that can provide footing about the elements that need to be included in this plan and can also be used for scope 1 and 2 emissions.



GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard (App C)

1. Establish a GHG accounting quality person/team.
2. Develop data management plan.
3. Perform generic data quality checks based on data management plan
4. Perform specific data quality checks
5. Review final inventory and report.
6. Establish formal feedback loops to improve data collection, handling and documentation processes.
7. Establish reporting, documentation and archiving procedures

²³ If the company is uncertain, it is obvious that the company will consult the ladder CI at an early stage; it is advisable for the ladder CI to make an interim judgement in order to avoid surprises during the annual ladder assessment.

4.A.3 At least one of the analyses from 4.A.1 (scope 3) has been professionally endorsed or commented on by a recognized professional and independent knowledge institute.

Score guideline

Yes, institute suffices and support and/or comment is valuable (5)

No, institute suffices but support and/or comment is of no value (0)

No, institute does not suffice (0)

Clarification

The input of a renowned *knowledge institute* substantiates the value of the analysis. The knowledge institute can contribute or issue its recommendations in a professional and also impartial manner.

As usual, the company itself is responsible for the choice of institute and the acceptance of the input provided by the institute. Knowledge institutes can be engaged in two ways:

- a) The institute is asked for professional support, whereby the institute is also jointly responsible for the results. This should be clear from the documentation.
- b) The institute can also be asked for professional written commentary whereby a declaration as such is not necessary. Professional commentary is competent (valid and reliable), impartial, transparent, from coarse to fine, advisory and on a "limited assurance level", in Dutch or English.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment under "a" (see above), the ladder CI ascertains that, among other things,

- through marginal testing whether the institute is known as competent and independent in these matters
- whether this institute is partially responsible for the analysis.

For "b" (see above), besides the marginal testing of the institute, the commentary itself (the input, added value) must be assessed by the Ladder CI. For the initial and the annual ladder assessments of requirement 'b', the ladder CI ascertains with regard to the comment, among other things:

- whether a commentary of the value chain analysis is present as proof and
- whether this is *up to date*, and
- whether this meets the criteria under 'b' for professional commentary, and
- whether it was issued by a recognized professional and independent institute, and
- whether this institute fulfils the requirements of independence (see ISO 17021 §4.2).

For the initial and annual ladder assessment of 'b' the Ladder CI determines the added value of the provided insight on a scale from 'no value' (for instance, in case it concerns already existing general knowledge) to 'valuable' in case of new, additional and useful insight.

The following applies for 'a' and 'b': Through the ladder assessment of the support or of the commentary of the institute, a more detailed opinion is formed of several aspects of the contents of the value chain analysis (and therefore not of the value chain analysis as a whole).

Requirement 5.A	The company has portfolio-wide insight into scope 3
S*/M/L	Objective: the company broadens and deepens its insight into scope 3 and how the company can reduce emissions in scope 3.

*For *small* companies only requirements 5.A.1 and 5.A.2-1 apply (only portfolio-wide analysis possibilities to influence material scope 3 emissions. There is exemption of requirement 5.A.2-2 and requirement 5.A.3)

5.A.1. The company has insight into the material scope 3 emissions of the company and the most relevant parties in the value chain that are involved in this.

Score guideline

Yes (10), No (0)

* For small companies the following score guideline applies: Yes (15), No (0)

Clarification

The company can submit an updated quantitative estimate of the material *scope 3* emissions that builds on and is in keeping with the ranking of the most material emissions for requirement 4.A.1. This quantitative estimate can be both *upstream* and *downstream*, depending on the outcome of the analysis with 4.A.1.

The company knows with which *parties in the value chain* material emissions arise. The quantitative estimate of most material emissions can initially be estimated roughly, on the basis of estimates and index numbers. However, the estimate partially becomes increasingly accurate over time due to the use of specific emission data of products and services that can be requested as part of the chosen *strategy* (see requirement 5.B.1) from the *value chain partners* (see requirement 5.A.3), so the effect of measures in the value chain (see requirement 5.B.2) can also become visible. Basic principle when drawing up these estimates is the life cycle of products and services. Only if specific emission data about products are not available (see requirement 5.A.3) or cannot in fairness be drawn up, or (in case of the provision of services) are probably less relevant, CO₂ emission inventories of supplying or purchasing companies (scope 1 & 2) may also be used.

For the ladder assessment, the Ladder CI adopts the rule of thumb that the most material emissions that together contribute most to the total scope 3 emissions, should be able to supply 70-80% of these total emissions.

The insight acquired here lists the reduction possibilities in scope 3 (such as for requirement 5.B) and can also serve when selecting a *development project* (requirement 4.D) or a *sector-wide CO₂ emission reduction programme* (requirement 5.D) or setting this up, for instance if it concerns determining potential *value chain partners*.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the initial ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things:

- the quantitative estimate is made on the basis of the qualitatively determined ranking of requirement 4.A.1;
- whether the quantitative estimate comprises all material scope 3 emissions (upstream and downstream);
- the estimate is transparent and fully substantiated, among other things, with regard to the origin of use and emission data;
- all relevant parties involved in the material scope 3 emissions are known

For the annual ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- whether the report with ranking of 4.A.1 still suffices and is *updated*;
- the quantitative estimate of material scope 3 emissions is updated;
- the quantitative estimate that comes under the scope 3 strategy has further improved with specific CO₂ emission data of products and/or services, and
- the estimate has been made more value chain-specific (aspect of requirement 5.B.2).



- 5.A.2 1. The company has a portfolio-wide, substantiated analysis of its options to influence material scope 3 emissions
2. The company has insight into possible strategies to reduce these material emissions.

Score guideline

5.A.2-1: Yes (5), No (0)*

5.A.2-2: Yes (5), No (0)

*For *small* companies the following score guideline applies: 5.A.2-1: Yes (10), No (0)

Clarification 5.A.2-1

Portfolio-wide means that this analysis should concern the whole purchasing volume (upstream) and/or the volume of the whole project portfolio (downstream, for customers and users).

Maintenance means that the analysis must portray the possibilities for saving energy and CO₂ reduction, which the company can realise by recording its own autonomous actions in scope 3. This therefore concerns an analysis of possible actions the company can take autonomously. So this does not concern actions geared towards convincing (influencing) other *value chain partners*, research, knowledge-sharing, joint efforts for innovation, and the like. Here the actions are distinguished from development projects (see requirement 4.D.1) and value chain initiatives (see requirement 4.B.1).

Example: Actions the company can carry out autonomously

- Purchase of alternatives for concrete products or purchase of products from other suppliers;
- making binding arrangements about CO₂ reductions with existing suppliers or with customers;
- setting up concrete targets, conditions or achievement-related (incentives) for deliveries or suppliers;
- improving specific own products, services, processes or procedures or marketing new products or services.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the initial ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things:

- the analysis took place;
- the analysis was carried out portfolio-wide;
- the analysis comprises all material emissions and relevant parties.

For the annual ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- whether on the basis of improved insight into the quantified material scope 3 emissions (see requirement 5.A.1) additional and/or new actions have been considered.



*A small company can limit itself to autonomous actions related to the value chain for which a value chain analysis (see requirement 4.A.1) was carried out. If the company is active in several value chains, the company must of course on the basis of common sense also consider actions in other value chains it is active in and for which no value chain analysis took place.

Clarification 5.A.2-2

This concerns *strategies* to realise reduction objectives regarding the realisation of the material scope 3 emissions. These strategies arise from the above-mentioned analysis of autonomous actions and each consist of a coherent and distinguished package of these actions.

The strategies are each focused on a certain, important part of the portfolio (upstream and/or downstream), and therefore the strategies have a programming and generic nature. For instance, to globally characterise as 'purchasing policy', or a 'product improvement programme'. The strategies do not need to be developed for requirement 5.A.2-2.

A reduction strategy may be broadened through coherence with subject and *value chain partners* of the initiatives (requirements 4.B, 4.D, 5.D). With this, the strategy for scope 3 can serve several purposes. However, the criteria of these other requirements continue to apply unimpaired.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the initial ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things:

- whether several strategies have been considered;
- whether this analysis comprises all material emissions and relevant parties.



For the annual ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- whether on the basis of improved insight into the quantified material scope 3 emissions (see requirement 5.A.1) and new formulated actions (see requirement 5.A.2-1), additional and new strategies have been considered.

5.A.3 The company must know the specific emission data of direct (and potential) value chain partners that are relevant for the execution of the scope 3 strategy.

Score guideline

Yes (5), No (0)

Clarification

The following is meant with specific emission data:

1. CO₂ emission data (and possibly also energy data) about the products and/or services that value chain partners *supply to the company* upstream direct, or via other value chain partners, or
2. CO₂ emission data (and possibly also energy data) about the projects, provided by value chain partners downstream.

Downstream can also concern products or services supplied by the company and where the company requests data about use from value chain partners to make an estimate of downstream emissions.

The extent of detail, the number of *direct value chain partners* of which specific emission data are requested and the frequency of actualisation should be in keeping with the strategy formulated in requirement 5.B.1 and objectives for scope 3. For each *Product Market Combination* (PMC) that comes under the chosen strategy, value chain-specific emission data must be used and the insight is improved annually by extending this to data of (all) existing value chain partners and possible alternatives.



The specific emission data forms the basis for the improvement of insight into the company's scope 3 emissions (requirement 5.A.1) and for the report about *progress* and realisation of scope 3 objectives (requirement 5.B.2 and requirement 5.B.3).

The emission data must be as specific as possible. The data must be substantiated so adopted basic principles, sources and system limits are clear.

Preferably, emission data of products substantiated with studies drawn up in accordance with ISO 14067 (Carbon footprint of products) or in accordance with GHG Protocol Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard.

If these are not available, emission data of supplying or buying companies can be used of which it can be indicated that these are representative for the supplied or sold products or services. These must then be substantiated by underlying studies or calculations.

If these can also not be available, emission data can be determined on the basis of emission factors from literature that are as specific as possible. The conversion factors to be used for converting energy carrier and/or activity into the amount of CO₂ emissions should use the CO₂ emission factors mentioned on www.co2emissiefactoren.nl (also see Chapter 5).

When it concerns materials, a company has to use data of the Dutch National Environmental Database (see www.milieudatabase.nl).

Deviations must be provided with reasons.

If specific emission data about products are not available or cannot in fairness be drawn up or (in case of the provision of services) are probably less relevant, CO₂ emission inventories of a company may also be used. If use is made of the CO₂ emission inventory (scope 1 & 2) of a company, this must be drawn up in accordance with ISO 14064-1.

The need for possible more far-reaching verification of data will be evaluated after some time.

For consideration

The insight must be based on specific emission data.

- The substantiation of the reduction objectives needs to be specific enough to visualise the effect of measures. It is in the interest of the company as well as its value chain partners that decisions are made on the basis of the right data.
- The Ladder CI requires enough specific and reliable figures to verify the objectives.
- The execution of the strategy can benefit but also harm parties in the value chain. By requesting emission data, the company promotes that these parties become aware of possible opportunities and threats so these parties can anticipate these if necessary.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment the Ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- whether the company has made a demonstrable effort to obtain various specific emission data;
- whether the extent of detailing, the number of *direct value chain partners* whose specific emission data is requested and the frequency of actualisation fits in with the strategy and objectives for scope 3 formulated in requirement 5.B.1;
- whether adopted basic principles and system limits of the provided emission data are suitable;
- whether there is *progress* in specifying the emission data.

6.2.2 Angle B: Reduction

Requirement	S/M/L	Aspect	Requirements	Max. score
1B	All	The company investigates opportunities for reducing energy.	1.B.1. The company demonstrably investigates the opportunities for reducing the energy consumption of the company and the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained.	20
			1.B.2. The company has an up-to-date report of an independent internal control for the company and the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained.	5
		Objective: The company knows what can be saved on per energy flow. There are insight per savings model on which activity of the company this concerns.		
2B	All	The company has an energy reduction target, described in qualitative terms.	2.B.1. The company has an objective, described in qualitative terms, for reducing energy and has proposed measures for the projects.	10
			2.B.2. The company has a specified objective for the use of alternative fuels and/or the use of green energy, and has proposed measures for the projects.	10
			2.B.3. The energy and reduction objective and related measures have been documented, implemented and communicated to every employee.	3
			2.B.4. The reduction objective has been endorsed by higher-tier management.	2
		Objective: The objectives are cost effective and ambitious at the same time, and clear information is provided about this. The objectives are concrete. The measures (particularly for the projects) are assigned to those involved in the execution, required to implement the measure, and is communicated broadly within relevant parts of the company.		
3B	All	The company has quantitative CO ₂ reduction objectives for its own organization.	3.B.1. The company has drawn up a quantitative reduction objective for scope 1 & 2 emissions of the company and its projects, expressed in absolute values or percentages in relation to a reference year and within a fixed period of time, and has drawn up a related action plan, including the measures to be taken on the projects.	15
			3.B.2. The company has drawn up an energy management action plan (in accordance with ISO 50001 or equivalent), which has been endorsed by higher-tier management, communicated internally and externally, and implemented within the company and on the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained.	10
		Objective: The company formulates an ambitious, substantiated objective for energy and CO ₂ emission reduction (scope 1 and 2), where account has been taken of the relative position with respect to companies with similar activities involving the CO ₂ performance and/or reduction measures. Innovative developments are also taken into account.		
4B	All *	The company has quantitative CO ₂ reduction objectives for scope 1, 2 & 3 CO ₂ emissions.	4.B.1. The company has formulated CO ₂ reduction objectives for scope 3, based on two analyses from 4.A.1, or on two material GHG-generating activities, or value chains of activities. A related action plan has been drawn up, including the measures to be taken. Objectives are expressed in absolute values or percentages in relation to a reference year and within a fixed period of time.	15
	All*		4.B.2. The company reports at least once every six months, internally and externally, on its progress in relation to the objectives for the company and the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained.	10
		Objective: The company formulates an ambitious, substantiated objective for energy and CO ₂ emission reduction in the value chain, where account has been taken of the influence of the company in the value chain, relative position with respect to companies with similar activities and with other initiatives in the value chain and/or sector. Innovative developments are also taken into account.		
5B	All*	The company reports on a structural and quantitative basis the results of the CO ₂ reduction objectives for scope 1, 2 & 3.	5.B.1. The company has formulated a strategy and CO ₂ reduction objectives for scope 3, on the basis of the analyses in 5.A.2. A related action plan has been drawn up, including the measures to be taken. Objectives are expressed in absolute values or percentages in relation to a reference year and within a fixed period of time.	9
	All*		5.B.2. At least once every six months, the company reports (internally and externally) on its emission inventory scope 1, 2 & 3-related CO ₂ emissions, as well as its progress in terms of the reduction objectives, for the company and its projects.	8
	All		5.B.3. The company succeeds in meeting its reduction objectives.	8
		Objective: On the basis of increased insight, the company formulates a further-reaching policy and objectives for energy and CO ₂ reductions in scope 1, 2 and 3. The company knows how to adjust on time if the success of objections is in danger, in order to succeed in realising the ambitious reduction objectives.		

*Exception for small companies (see the clarification of the requirement in question)

Clarification of Angle B, Reduction

Reduction creates opportunities for reduced energy consumption and CO₂ emissions, and encourages cooperation so that the most efficient options for reduction in the *value chain* are taken on. The company realises *continuous improvement* of the efficiency of measures, in determining and achieving objectives and indicating *progress* regarding objectives and measures.

Requirement 1.B	The company investigates opportunities for reducing energy.
All	Objective: The company knows what can be saved on per energy flow. There are insight per savings model on which activity of the company this concerns.

1.B.1 The company demonstrably investigates the opportunities for reducing the energy consumption of the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

Score guideline

Yes (20), No (0)

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment the Ladder CI ascertains that, among other things,

- the company is making *progress* by gradually using information sources that are more relevant, and
- the investigation follows the current developments, and

1.B.2 The company has an up-to-date report of an independent internal control for the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained

Score guideline

Yes (5), No (0)

Clarification

The independent control mainly involves a fresh, independent and critical view. This does not need to be carried out by an external party.

If the independent control is executed by an external party, a separate contract is required. In that case, this work must be designated as consultancy/advisory services. Consultancy and verification/certification must be separated. Separate agencies are obligatory. When selecting a party and for the execution of the control, independence/impartiality must be guaranteed (see ISO 19011 for guidelines on carrying out audits).

It is clear that the scope of the independent internal control evolves as the ladder level increases. This is the case up to and including level 3:

- On level 1, the independent view only focuses on the energy flows (requirement 1.A) and the reduction possibilities assigned for this (requirement 1.B.1).
- Level 2 also concerns an independent view for the *energy assessment* (requirement 2.A.3) and the assigned objectives (requirement 2.B).
- Level 3 also concerns an independent view of the emission inventory (requirement 3.A) and the energy management action plan (requirement 3.B)²⁵.

The results of the internal control are included in the *internal audit* and, if necessary, in the *management assessment*.

²⁵ Naturally, this also applies to companies on level 4 and 5

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment the Ladder CI ascertains that, among other things,

- whether the report is *up to date*. In the event the company has taken up other energy characteristics during the period to be assessed (projects of a different nature, new business units within the boundary), the report must be adapted.
- whether identified points for improvement from the previous year have been tackled and followed up;
- whether independent control has the scope of the (intended) ladder level;
- whether results of the internal control are included in the internal audit and the management assessment (see §6.1.1).

Requirement 2.B	The company has an energy reduction target, described in qualitative terms.
All	Objective: The objectives are cost effective and ambitious at the same time, and clear information is provided about this. The objectives are concrete. The measures (particularly for the projects) are assigned to those involved in the execution, required to implement the measure, and is communicated broadly within relevant parts of the company

2.B.1 The company has an objective, described in qualitative terms, for reducing energy and has proposed measures for the projects.

Score guideline

Yes (10), No (0)

Clarification

A qualitatively described objective is the result of a research process into reduction opportunities in which all angles (A - D) play a part. This target is expressed in the naming of activities through which reduction opportunities can be quantified in more detail and realized. The objective is followed up *regularly* on an annual basis, and adapted to the *progress*. The measures for the projects are clearly derived from the objective, described in qualitative terms, on company level. For each project, a list of technical and/or process-based measures must be in use which the company can possibly apply to the project. The list of measures is followed up and adapted regularly on an annual basis.

2.B.2 The company has a specified objective for the use of alternative fuels and/or the use of green energy, and has proposed measures for the projects.

Score guideline

Yes (10), No (0)

Clarification

The list of measures is followed up and *adapted* annually.

2.B.3 The energy and reduction objective and related measures have been documented, implemented and communicated to every employee.

Score guideline

Yes (3), No (0)

Clarification

The communication is followed up *regularly* and adapted every six months. Employees also explicitly means the employees responsible for the preparation and execution of the projects with CO₂-related award advantage.

2.B.4 The reduction objective has been endorsed by higher-tier management.

Score guideline

Yes (2), No (0)

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the annual ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains other things, by means of a random test in the *projects for which CO₂-related award advantage* is obtained, see §7.2):

- whether the objectives and the measures for projects in the period to be assessed are endorsed by higher-tier management, and
- that this expresses commitment to *continual improvement* in energy efficiency and the availability of information and resources to achieve the objective, and
- whether this is safeguarded in the steering cycle under 2.C.2, and
- whether this has been performed in accordance with this steering cycle.



Requirement 3.B	The company has quantitative CO ₂ reduction objectives for its own organization.
All	Objective: The company formulates an ambitious, substantiated objective for energy and CO ₂ emission reduction (scope 1 and 2), where account has been taken of the relative position with respect to companies with similar activities involving the current CO ₂ performance and/or reduction measures. Innovative developments are also taken into account.

3.B.1 The company has drawn up a quantitative reduction objective for scope 1 & 2 emissions of the company and its projects, expressed in absolute values or percentages in relation to a reference year and within a fixed period of time, and has drawn up a related action plan, including the measures to be taken on the projects

Score guideline

Yes (15), No (0)

Clarification

The quantitative reduction objective is formulated absolutely or relatively on company level for the *scope 1* and 2 emissions separately, and serves to

- relate to the most material emissions;
- relate to the *project portfolio*, and
- be ambitious in view of the company's own situation and similar to that of industry peers.

The list of measures and the global measure

Lists of measures per activity can be found on the website of the SKAO.
The company must determine which aspects of the list of measures are relevant for the company and indicate which measures are taken or will be taken for scope 1 and 2. The company must also fill in the requested information about global measures.

The latter means that the company should discuss its own position including a substantiation in which the chosen reduction objective:

1. is similar to industry peers, taking account of the *measures* already realised (the basic situation) from the completed *measures list*. The company hereby indicates whether, in this basic situation, it is a leader, run-of-the-mill or a straggler compared to industry peers (the relative position). This relative position in the basic situation is the basic principle for choosing the quantitative reduction objective. If the company's relative position is that of straggler, the reduction objective must be relatively big compared to industry peers to be called ambitious. If the company is a leader, the reduction objective can be relatively small, and still be ambitious.
2. Ambitious in view of the company's own situation, taking account of the planned measures of the completed list of measures.

The action plan must contain at any rate:

- the list of CO₂-reducing measures for the *company*, and
- a quantitative indication on company level of the intended contribution of each measure to the objective, and
- for each *project for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained*:
 - the measures of this list which the company will apply in the project, or
 - the planned moment at which, in view of the project planning, the measures will be designated which the company will apply in the project.

The measures for the projects are clearly derived from the quantitative objective on company level. In a particular project for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained, a specific CO₂ performance cannot be involved, because none of the measures is applicable. There can be two reasons for this:

- a. the measures on company level are not relevant or are relatively expensive in this specific project
- b. a measure could be implemented, but the company chooses not to do this, with thorough substantiation.²⁶

For a project that has acquired CO₂-related award advantage, other measures with similar reduction should then be applied in the course of the project. It is explicitly not necessary to formulate a separate objective on project level for separate projects.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the initial ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things, the objectives

- relate to the most material emissions under 3.A.1, and
- have been drawn up in accordance with 1.B and 2.B, and
- have been expressed clearly and correctly in quantitative terms
- are ambitious in view of the company's own situation and similar to that of industry peers. For this, the Ladder CI assesses whether the substantiated position is present concerning the relative position of the company in the basic situation and the ambition of the objectives and partly bases its assessment on this
- on the basis of a random test from the projects for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained:
 - that the company, given the project planning, cannot reasonably name the measures for these projects earlier than planned, or
 - that the company has named the measures for each project at the planned moment, and
 - that the company can substantiate modifications to the measures for each project with advancing insight into the external circumstances that determine the feasibility of reduction measures.



For the annual ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- that the objective *is regularly followed up* annually and adapted to
 - the *progress* in among other things, the research of 1.B.1, and
 - the updated required substantiation on the relative position and the basic situation of the company
- the action plan shows demonstrable improvement, especially of the quantification of
 - the reference year (such as a better substantiation or less uncertainty), and
 - the reduction objective for intermediate years, and
- on the basis of a random test from the projects for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained:
 - that the company, given the project planning, cannot reasonably name the measures for these projects earlier than planned, or



²⁶ This can indicate a limited ambition of a company if measures that are possible are systemically not applied.



- that the company has named the measures for each project at the planned moment, and
- that the company can substantiate modifications to the measures for each project with advancing insight into the external circumstances that determine the feasibility of reduction measures.

As far as the reduction objective for intermediate years is concerned, at the first annual ladder assessment the objective must be quantified with regard to the year of the next *reassessment*.

The completed list of measures should be part of the initial and annual ladder assessment. The Ladder CI must first find out whether the relevant aspects of the list have been completed and whether, if the lists of measures show a different outcome than the company's substantiated position on the relative position or on the ambition of the objectives, the company can substantiate this plausibly. The company itself determines its own reduction objective and, derived from this, what the action plan with measures will be. For the annual ladder assessment, the list of measures provides the Ladder CI with an aid to test the *progress* of the action plan.

A Ladder CI cannot deduct points if a company chooses not to take certain measures. The lists of measures give the Ladder CI the possibility to hold a mirror up to the company and to give shape to the talk about the reduction objective, practice-based and therefore more critically testing.

Compulsory Internet Publication

The reduction objectives for scope 1 and 2 and the action plan are published on the company's website. The company keeps the information *up to date*. Not, not always or untimely publication leads to a deduction of six points.

3.B.2 The company has drawn up an energy management action plan (in accordance with ISO 50001 or equivalent), which has been endorsed by higher-tier management, communicated internally and externally, and implemented within the company and on the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

Score guideline

Yes, fully implemented (10), No (0)



Clarification

An energy management action plan goes together with monitoring, follow-up and *continual improvement* (see §6.1.1) the energy efficiency and consists of at least the following aspects:

- the action plan of requirement 3.B.1 if it meets the criteria of 3.B.1, and
- the provisions of § 4.4.6 of the NEN-ISO 50001, and
- the CO₂ reduction per measure in quantitative terms, and
- An overview of the responsibilities per measure.

The implementation of the entire management system of ISO 50001 is not a requirement. For the ladder assessment the company is expected to at least meet the criteria of ISO 50001 (see Table 6.3) mentioned in the text box.

Table 6.3. Criteria of ISO 50001

Paragraph ISO 50001		PDCA	Link with ladder requirement
§4.4.3	Energy assessment	Plan	2.A.3
§4.4.6	Energy assessment, targets and action plans for energy management	Plan/Do	Angle B/2.C.2
§4.6.1	Monitoring, measurement and analysis	Check	3.C.1/4.B.2/5.B.2/5.C.3
§4.6.4	Nonconformities, correction, corrective action and preventive action	Act	Continuous improvement

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the initial ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things:

1. whether the energy management action plan is drawn up (in accordance with ISO 50001 or similar)
2. whether this is endorsed by higher management
3. whether this is communicated internally and externally
4. whether this is implemented for the company and
5. on the basis of a random test from the *projects for which CO₂-related award advantage* has been obtained:
 - a. that the measures for the company, and the specific projects in which the company will apply them, are endorsed by higher-tier management in the period to be assessed, and
 - b. whether this is safeguarded in the steering cycle under 2.C.2.

For the annual ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

1. whether the action plan in the period to be assessed is followed up and adapted *regularly* annually (among other things that it meets the criteria for the annual ladder assessment under 3.B.1) and that the company applies the principle of *continuous improvement in its working method* (see §6.1), and
2. whether the reports issuing from this demonstrate *progress* the realization of the planned measures the realization of the planned measures (according to the principle of 'comply or explain'), and
3. whether progress is booked in the reliability of the data used and calculation method in the contribution of each measure to the realization of the reduction objective, and
4. progress is booked in the application of more components from sections § 4.4.3, § 4.6.1, § 4.6.4 of ISO 50001, and
5. whether the company shows progress in the functioning of the ladder within the company towards the objective per requirement, and
6. on the basis of a random test from the projects for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained:
 - a. that the measures for the company, and the specific projects in which the company will apply them, are endorsed by higher-tier management in the period to be assessed, and
 - b. whether this is safeguarded in the steering cycle under 2.C.2., and
 - c. whether this has been performed in accordance with this steering cycle, and
 - d. whether the responsible persons have demonstrably undertaken activities in the assessed period in accordance with the action plan.

Requirement 4.B	The company has quantitative CO ₂ reduction objectives for scope 1, 2 & 3 CO ₂ emissions
S*/M/L	Objective: The company formulates an ambitious, substantiated objective for energy and CO ₂ emission reduction in the value chain, where account has been taken of the influence of the company in the value chain, the relative position with respect to companies with similar activities and other initiatives in the value chain and/or sector. Innovative developments are also taken into account.

*For *small* companies, for requirement 4.B.1 'on the basis of one *value chain analysis* whether a CO₂ reduction objective is formulated for the value chain of activities'

- 4.B.1 The company has formulated CO₂ reduction objectives for scope 3, based on two analyses from 4.A.1, or on two material GHG-generating activities, or value chains of activities. A related action plan has been drawn up, including the measures to be taken. Objectives are expressed in absolute values or percentages in relation to a reference year and within a fixed period of time.

Score guideline

Yes, the size of the objective is significant and at least comparable to those of industry peers (15), No (0)

Clarification

The objective needs to be:

- ambitious in view of the company's own situation and similar to that of industry peers (also see requirement 3.B.1 for the substantiation of the position)
- the objectives are chosen for the most material emissions in *scope 3*.

If the reduction objectives are formulated for the two value chain analyses from requirement 4.A.1, two of the most material emissions are automatically involved. If reduction objectives are formulated for two other value chains, this must be a *value chain* for one of the two most material emissions and another value chain for one of the six most material emissions. If the company is a leader (apart from the CO₂ Awareness Certificate level) and among the six most material emissions there is not a single one in the (entire!) value chain with space for substantial innovative reduction, a modest objective will suffice.

The subject of the objective for this requirement is the reduction of scope 3 emissions by influencing the value chain, for instance, by improving a product, working method or approach, in cooperation with *value chain partners (value chain initiative)*.

The measures for *projects* are clearly derived from the quantitative objective on company level. It is explicitly not necessary to formulate a separate objective on project level for separate projects for scope 3.

Ladder assessment by the Ladder CI

In the ladder assessment, the Ladder CI ascertains, among others, the following

1. whether the requirements have been chosen for the most material emissions in scope 3 of requirement 4.A.1, and
2. whether the company can present a substantiation on the relative position and the company's basic situation and of the ambition of the objectives
3. whether there is also a substantiation of the own explanation and the ambition taking account of the completed list of measures and
4. whether the energy management programme, expanded with scope 3, meets the criteria for the ladder assessment as specified under requirement 3.B.2, and
5. whether a related action plan has been drawn up, including the measures to be taken, and
6. the objectives, in the light of the substantiation under 2, are ambitious and comparable to those of industrial peers. If the lists of measures show a different outcome than the company's own explanation about the relative position or about the ambition of the objectives, the Ladder CI takes certain measures of the list as an example and asks why these are not/have not been taken. With this, the Ladder CI forms an opinion about the plausibility of the substantiations.

The completed *list of measures* should be part of the initial and annual ladder assessment. The Ladder CI must first find out whether the relevant aspects of the list have been completed and whether, if the lists of measures show a different outcome than the company's substantiated position on the relative position or on the ambition of the objectives, the company can substantiate this plausibly. The company itself determines its own reduction objective and, derived from this, what the action plan with measures will be. For the annual ladder assessment, the list of measures provides the Ladder CI with an aid to test the *progress* of the action plan.

A Ladder CI cannot deduct points if a company chooses not to take certain measures. The lists of measures give the Ladder CI the possibility to hold a mirror up to the company and to give shape to the talk about the reduction objective, practice-based and therefore more critically testing.

4.B.2 The company reports at least once every six months, internally and externally, on its progress in relation to the objectives for the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained*

Score guideline

Yes (10), *regularly* annually (5), No (0)

Clarification

The progress reports are drawn up regularly every year or regularly every six months and treat *scope 1, 2 and 3* (on level 4 and 5) and related requirements per scope separately, including the progress with respect to the objective(s) in question, always in the same, comparable way.

*For a *small* company, annual reporting of scope 3 emissions and the progress with respect to the reduction objectives of scope 3 suffice.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment the Ladder CI ascertains that, among other things,

- whether the reports are published on a regular basis, and
- whether the reports treat scope 1, 2 and 3 (on level 4 and 5) including the progress with respect to the objective(s) in question, and
- whether this progress is every six months.



Compulsory Internet Publication

The progress reports must be published regularly at least every six months on the company's website. Old progress reports will remain on the company's website for at least two years. Not, not always or untimely publication leads to a deduction of six points.

Requirement 5.B	The company reports on a structural and quantitative basis the results of the CO ₂ reduction objectives for scope 1, 2 & 3.
S*/M/L	Objective: On the basis of increased insight, the company formulates a further-reaching policy and objectives for energy and CO ₂ reductions in scope 1, 2 and 3. The company knows how to adjust on time if the success of objections is in danger, in order to succeed in realising the ambitious reduction objectives.

*For *small* companies, the requirement to choose a scope 3 reduction strategy for requirement 5.B.1 and the requirement to compile value chain-specific data for requirement 5.B.2 are not necessary.

5.B.1 The company has formulated a strategy and CO₂ reduction objectives for scope 3, on the basis of the analyses in 5.A.2. A related action plan has been drawn up, including the measures to be taken. Objectives are expressed in absolute values or percentages in relation to a reference year and within a fixed period of time.

Score guideline

Yes (9), but only objectives with a corresponding action plan (6), Yes, but only a strategy (4), No (0)

Clarification

The company makes a substantiated decision for a *strategy* to realise *scope 3* reduction objectives on the basis of the strategies examined in requirement 5.A.2-2, develops this strategy into a coherent package of measures, and lays down the objectives to reduce scope 3 emissions portfolio-wide. This concerns a choice in the pallet of possible reduction strategies for the material scope 3 emissions. The measures need to be taken by the company autonomously.

This concerns the possibilities that are most relevant to the company to realise scope 3 emission reductions (*upstream* and/or *downstream*) that fit in with the general business strategy.

A strategy comprises approximately 20-40% of the scope 3 emissions as quantified for the benefit of requirement 5.A.1 and needs to be realisable for a longer period (three-six years).

The scope of the objective is determined by the effect on scope 3 emissions as a result of the *implementation* and development of the measures taken by the company throughout the value chain and must be ambitious, in view of the company's own situation.

Realisation of objectives concerning upstream scope 3 emissions concerns a performance obligation. Realisation of objectives concerning scope 3 emissions at customers or further in the value chain (downstream) is partly dependent on *value chain partners* and for this part it concerns an obligation to make one's best efforts. The action plan must include a description of which part of the objective the company wants to at least realise through autonomous measures to be taken and which part of the objective depends on customers or further downstream. For the latter part, it must be described which effort the company at least wants to take.

*For a *small* company, the requirement of formulating (choosing) a strategy does not apply. An action plan, including the decisions to be taken autonomously and corresponding objectives do need to be drawn up. The action plan, including the measures and objectives to be taken autonomously, must only be based on the actions that are considered for the *value chain* for which the *value chain analysis* is made. The company must then clarify in the action plan which concrete actions it will undertake.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment the Ladder CI ascertains that, among other things,

- whether the choice of strategy is substantiated and chosen from the strategies assessed at requirement 5.A.2;
- whether the reduction objective for scope 3 is portfolio-wide and;
- whether it is substantiated by a coherent package of measures and;
- whether the objectives are expressed in absolute values or percentages in relation to a reference year and within a fixed period of time;
- whether the objective is ambitious, in view of the company's own situation.

5.B.2 At least once every six months, the company reports (internally and externally) on its emission inventory scope 1, 2 & 3-related CO₂ emissions, as well as its progress in terms of the reduction objectives, for the company and its projects.

Score guideline

Yes, emission inventory and progress of the emission reduction objectives (8), Yes - only emission inventory (5), Yes, annually (5), No (0)

Clarification

The reports are made on a *regular basis* every six months, or more often and also regularly. The report includes the emission inventory for scope 1, 2 and 3, as well as the progress in the reduction objectives for scope 1, 2 and 3 for the company and the projects.

The company reports quantitatively on the material scope 3 emissions, on the basis of (partly) value chain-specific emission data and, if necessary, completed by indicators. For the emissions that are part of the chosen reduction strategy for scope 3 (requirement 5.B.1), the company reports quantitatively, based on value chain-specific emission data as requested from direct suppliers and/or direct customers (requirement 5.A.3). The emission inventory on scope 3 must be sufficiently complete and accurate to be able to define objectives and to monitor the realisation of these objectives.

What is mentioned above leads to the company regularly and systematically weighing up completeness and accuracy on the one hand, and effectiveness of the emission inventory on the other.

The report for scope 3 must include at least the following data:

1. total scope 3 emissions per scope 3 category. The choice of categories must correspond to the emission sources (column 2) used for requirement 4.A.1;
2. for each scope 3 category, the total emission tonnes of CO₂ independent of possible trade in CO₂ rights or certificates;
3. an overview of scope 3 categories and activities that have been included in the inventory;
4. an overview of categories or activities that have not been included in the inventory, with a substantiation of why these have not been included;
5. for each of the included scope 3 categories, a description of the types and sources of data, including activity data, emission factors and Global Warming Potential (GWP) values, which are used to calculate the emissions and a description of the quality of the reported data;
6. for each of the included scope 3 categories, a description of methods, method of attribution and assumptions used to calculate scope 3 emissions;
7. for each of the included scope 3 categories, the percentage of emissions calculated on the basis of data originating from the value chain partners.

This list of report data is based on Chapter 11 of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard.

*For *small* companies, the requirement to compile value chain specific data is not necessary (requirement 5.A.3). In addition, For a small company, annual reporting of scope 3 emissions and the progress with respect to the reduction objectives of scope 3 suffice. Therefore, the company reports quantitatively on the material 3 emissions, on the basis of indicators, taking account of the list mentioned above with report data, excluding point 7. The company reports about the progress with respect to the objective.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment the Ladder CI ascertains that, among other things,



- whether the reports are published on a regular basis, and
- whether the emission inventories show *progress* as indicated with the corresponding requirements on the lower levels, and moreover
- whether the report for scope 3, which is part of the chosen reduction strategy, is complete (see the seven points above)



- whether the company makes progress in completing its scope 3 emissions, and
- whether this progress is every six months.

Compulsory Internet Publication



The reports must be published on the company's website at least every six months. Published progress reports remain accessible on the company's website at least two years after the authorisation date.

Not, not always or untimely publication leads to a deduction of six points.

5.B.3 The company succeeds in meeting its reduction objectives.

Score guideline

Yes, completely (8), No (0)

The company will indicate annually in the ladder assessment that the reduction objectives of the company as a whole have been realized, or the company is demonstrably on the right path to realising them. There are two options here:

- The objectives have been determined for a longer, long-term period. For every year on the course towards those objectives the corresponding intermediate milestones are quantified

(farther-reaching than set under 3.B.1 in the annual ladder assessment). If, due to predictable developments and despite reduction measures, a temporary increase in emissions is expected, this must be expressed in the course.

- For every coming year new, separate reduction objectives are set.

Every year new, farther-reaching measures must thus be taken that result in achieving yet another new reduction objective or intermediate milestone that is higher than the level of performance achieved in the previous year. In both situations the requirements regarding the specification per project to which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained apply.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- whether the company has demonstrably realized its reduction objectives from requirements 3.B.1, 4.B.1 and 5.B.1 in the period to be assessed, or
- if the company did not incidentally meet its reduction objectives due to unforeseen circumstances, the company can properly explain this and takes extra measures to catch up.

And:

If it is also a matter of an obligation to use one's best efforts towards customers or further in the value chain downstream: whether this has been fulfilled.

6.2.3 Angle C: Transparency

Requirement	S/M/L	Aspect	Requirements	Max. score
1C	All	The company communicates its energy reduction policy on an ad hoc basis.	1.C.1 The company demonstrably communicates internally, on an ad hoc basis, its energy reduction policy for the company and the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained.	20
			1.C.2. The company demonstrably communicates externally, on an ad hoc basis, its energy reduction policy for the company and the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained.	5
		Objective: the company involves all employees in the development of an energy or CO ₂ reduction policy, whereby it clearly communicates where the main challenges lie for the company and its own activities.		
2C	All	The company communicates its energy policy internally – to a minimal degree – and possibly externally.	2.C.1. The company communicates its energy policy, internally and structurally, for the company and its projects. The communication includes at least the energy policy and reduction objectives of the company and the measures in the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained.	10
			2.C.2. With regard to CO ₂ reduction, the company has an effective steering cycle with designated responsibilities for the company and the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained.	10
			2.C.3. The company has identified the external interested parties for the company and the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained.	5
		Objective: The company works on scope in the company to look for more effective energy and CO ₂ reduction measures. The company stimulates its own employees to come up with proposals for improvement and gives feedback on what is happening with these proposals. The company knows which external stakeholders can have an interest in energy and CO ₂ reduction in the company. The company's employees who can provide a relevant contribution know what is expected of them.		
3C	All	The company communicates internally and externally on its CO ₂ footprint and reduction objectives.	3.C.1. The company communicates, internally and externally, and on a structural basis, its CO ₂ footprint (scope 1 & 2 emissions) and the quantitative reduction objectives of the company and the measures in projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained. The communications contain as a minimum the energy policy and reduction objectives of the company and the aforementioned measures, opportunities for individual contributions, information concerning current levels of energy consumption and trends in the company and on the projects.	20
			3.C.2. The company has a documented internal and external communication plan with documented tasks, responsibilities and methods of communication for the company and the projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained.	5
		Objective: Through communication, the company enables external relevant experts to form a critical opinion about the company's efforts, also with respect to other companies.		
4C	L	The company maintains dialogue with government bodies and NGOs about its CO ₂ reduction objectives and strategy.	4.C.1. The company can demonstrate that it maintains regular (at least twice a year) dialogue with interested parties in government and NGOs (at least two) about its CO ₂ reduction objectives and strategy for the company and the projects.	20
			4.C.2. The company can demonstrate that areas of concern about the company or projects expressed by the government bodies or NGOs have been identified and addressed.	5
		Objective: The objective of the dialogue is to assess whether the subject really has priority in the company's management and to make suggestions for improvement and taking on new matters.		
5C	M/L	The company is publicly committed to a government or NGO CO ₂ emission reduction programme.	5.C.1. The company can demonstrate that it is publicly committed to a government or NGO CO ₂ emission reduction programme, for both itself and its projects.	10
			5.C.2. (see 5.C.1) more than one.	5
			5.C.3. The company communicates internally and externally, on a structural basis at least twice a year, on its CO ₂ footprint (scope 1, 2 & 3) and the quantitative reduction objectives for the company and the measures in projects for which a CO ₂ -related award advantage has been obtained. The communications contain as a minimum the energy policy and reduction objectives of the company and the aforementioned measures, opportunities for individual contributions, information concerning current levels of energy consumption and trends in the company and on the projects.	10
		Objective: The company takes on a commitment with a contractual nature for the realisation of specific energy or CO ₂ reduction objectives, communicates about this and fulfils this. Objectives that are part of this commitment are at least in line with national and/or sectorial reduction objectives and clearly go beyond legal obligations. The company communicates about its objectives and results regarding energy and CO ₂ reduction in the value chain.		



Clarification of Angle C, Transparency

Through Transparency, a company encourages the creative commitment of its employees, companies are informed about each other's efforts, and a company can be called to account by others for its ambitions and progress. The company realises *continuous improvement* in the depth and spread of communication and in processing the involvement of internal and external stakeholders.

Requirement 1.C	The company communicates its energy reduction policy on an ad hoc basis.
All	Objective: the company involves all employees in the development of an energy or CO ₂ reduction policy, whereby it clearly communicates where the main challenges lie for the company and its own activities.

1.C.1 The company demonstrably communicates internally, on an ad hoc basis, its energy reduction policy for the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

Score guideline

Yes, at least twice yearly (20), Yes, once a year (10), No (0)

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things,

- in the assessed period, communication activities again took place, and whether
- they provide information about the most important facts concerning the *progress* in the energy reduction policy in the assessed period.

1.C.2 The company demonstrably communicates externally, on an ad hoc basis, its energy reduction policy for the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

Score guideline

Yes, at least twice yearly (5), No (0)

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

See requirement 1.C.1.

Requirement 2.C	The company communicates its energy policy internally – to a minimal degree – and possibly externally.
All	Objective: The company works on scope in the company to look for more effective energy and CO ₂ reduction measures. The company stimulates its own employees to come up with proposals for improvement and gives feedback on what is happening with these proposals. The company knows which external stakeholders can have an interest in energy and CO ₂ reduction in the company. The company's employees who can provide a relevant contribution know what is expected of them

2.C.1 The company communicates its energy policy, internally and structurally, for the company and its projects. The communication includes at least the energy policy and reduction objectives of the company and the measures in the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

Score guideline

Yes, at least twice yearly (10), Yes, once a year (5), No (0)

Clarification

'Internal' concerns all permanent and temporary employees of the company, including employees

of the company involved in the project portfolio and who are responsible for the preparation and execution of the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

'Structural' in this context means that for projects for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained, communication takes place about each of these projects. If most of the projects of the company are performed with subcontractors, the company also communicates:

- at the locations of projects for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained,
- on the measures designated for that project,
- such that all employees of the subcontractors of that project have been able to become aware of it.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things, communication activities

- are *continued with regular frequency*, and
- they provide information about the most important facts concerning the *progress* in the energy reduction policy in the assessed period, and
- (if the majority of the projects is carried out with subcontractors) can also demonstrably take place at locations of *projects for which CO₂-related award advantage* has been obtained; if one in two projects have been given award advantage: on this one resp. both locations; for more than two similar projects: in two locations of choice. The ladder CI must make certain of this, if necessary through verification by visiting the project location.

It can be ascertained with certainty that all subcontractor employees involved in the project in question have been able to become aware of the communication in the event:

- the means of communication is/was offered demonstrably in a prominently visible manner for all employees during the greater part of the execution, or
- from a random selection among the employees present at the project location, it is proved that the majority of them can name the subjects about which information is/was offered. It is not expected that employees of a subcontractor who is only involved for a short period (one week or less) are also aware of the internal communication.



2.C.2 With regard to CO₂ reduction, the company has an effective steering cycle with designated responsibilities for the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

Score guideline

Responsible parties identified and steering cycle implemented (10), Responsibilities assigned (5)

Clarification

The steering cycle must be effective for the business operations as a whole; within that, responsibilities must also be designated for each of the projects for which CO₂-related award advantage was obtained.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things,

- the description of the steering cycle *is up to date*,
- and that randomly selected responsible parties
 - are aware of their responsibilities,
 - know how (by whom, about what, how often, etc.) they are informed,
 - and in the assessed period were demonstrably involved in accordance with the steering cycle in the settlement of one or several issues determined (at random).

A random test is determined among the responsible parties for

- the group which is responsible for one or more of the projects for which CO₂-related award advantage was obtained, and for

- the group of other responsible parties.

If the company cannot name enough issues for the period to be assessed to allow a random selection,

- the ladder CI can, on the basis of the *progress* this period (as in requirements 1.A.3, 2.A.2, 2.A.3, 2.B.²⁷) choose a number of issues corresponding with the necessary random selection size,
- whereby the choice is random and entirely at his own discretion, and
- that should have been handled in the steering cycle, and
- of which half relate to projects for which CO₂-related award advantage was obtained.

2.C.3 The company has identified the external interested parties for the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

Score guideline

Yes (5), No (0)

Clarification

The relevant external parties to be identified are:

- parties that have an interest in the reduction of energy and of the most material CO₂ emissions, and
- potential partners for cooperation on CO₂ reduction, both in the initiatives of the company and in the measures in *projects*.

National, regional or local players with an interest in CO₂ reduction are relevant, as long as they

- have sufficient knowledge in the area of CO₂, and
- fulfil a meaningful role in the policy concerning environmental protection, or
- the same in the social debate on environmental protection.

The identification of interested parties is an important step on the way to other achievements at higher ladder levels, such as *structural* communication under 3.C.1, the communication plan under 3.C.2 and the dialogue under 4.C.1. That is why the company must be able to explain what relationship it sees between the interested parties mentioned and the CO₂-aware activities of the company.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things,

- the company has compiled the list in a targeted way, on the basis of
 - the relationship with the CO₂-aware activities of the company, and
 - its meaning for activities at possibly higher levels such as the communication plan.
- the list *is up to date*, on the basis of among other things
 - characteristics of projects for which CO₂-related award advantage was obtained in the period to be assessed,
 - change in the measures for CO₂ reduction in projects,
 - advancing insight into the energy policy or the energy reduction policy of the company.



Requirement 3.C	The company communicates internally and externally on its carbon footprint and reduction objectives.
All	Objective: Through communication, the company enables external relevant experts to form a critical opinion about the company's efforts, also with respect to other companies.

²⁷ They are relevant for a company with CO₂ Awareness Certificate level 2. At higher levels, also involve the reports.

3.C.1 The company communicates structurally and externally about the carbon footprint (scope 1 & 2 emissions) and the company's quantitative reduction objective(s) and the measures in projects for which CO₂-related award advantage was obtained. The communications contain as a minimum the energy policy and reduction objectives of the company and the aforementioned measures, opportunities for individual contributions, information concerning current levels of energy consumption and trends in the company and on the projects.

Score guideline

Yes, *regularly* every six months (20), Yes, once a year (10), No (0)

Clarification

The company communicates, with regard to the projects, the most important trends in energy consumption and CO₂ emissions, at its discretion

- with respect to the *project portfolio*, or
- with respect to the part of the project portfolio for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things,

- the communication comprises all items from requirement 3.C.1., and gives a correct picture of the CO₂ performance,
- communication is *structural* and regular every six months;
- the company is transparent about the initiatives the company takes part in and how (requirements 2.D and 3.D.1);
- the communicated information is comparable with information provided previously;
- communication that discusses the *progress* the realization of a requirement concerning scope 1 and 2 discusses both scopes and is transparent about the actual progress.

Compulsory Internet Publication

The company publishes the *carbon footprint* the quantitative reduction objectives on the company's website. The company keeps the information *up to date*. Not, not always or untimely publication leads to a deduction of six points.

3.C.2 The company has a documented internal and external communication plan with documented tasks, responsibilities and methods of communication for the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

Score guideline

Yes, demonstrable (5), No (0)

Clarification

The company demonstrably targets all employees and the identified interested parties under 2.C.3, placed in distinctive target groups. The plan must comprise at least:

- the message per target group,
- the communication objectives (in terms of familiarity with the message),
- an overview of resources,
- responsible parties and implementers, and
- the planning, including the frequency of communication activities.

The plan comprises all communication activities about the CO₂ performance of the company and the projects referred to. The plan must comprise the communication before, during and after the project for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained. The plan must be demonstrably in use. The plan must have adequately assigned the responsibilities for communication related to the business operations as a whole; within that, responsibilities must also be designated for each of the *projects for which CO₂-related award advantage was obtained*.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things,

- the communication plan has been set up in accordance with the above-mentioned requirements, and comprises all communication activities about the CO₂ achievements of the company and the projects referred to, and
- the communication plan is *up to date*, on the basis of, among other things,
 - the up-to-date list of external interested parties under requirement 2.C.3.,
 - the started and current projects for which CO₂-related award advantage was obtained,
 - the trends in energy consumption and CO₂ emissions, and the *progress* with respect to the reduction objectives,
 - the company's boundary, and
- the responsible parties
 - are aware of their responsibilities, and
 - can each demonstrate for a different communication activity from the period to be assessed that it was performed under his or her directions in accordance with the communication plan,
 - and can name and has addressed learning points issuing from this.

Requirement 4.C	The company is in dialogue with parties within the government and NGOs about its CO ₂ reduction objectives and strategy
L	Objective: The objective of the dialogue is assessing whether the subject really has priority in the company's management and to make suggestions for improvement and taking on new matters.

4.C.1 The company can demonstrate that it maintains regular (at least twice a year) dialogue with interested parties in government and NGOs (at least two) about its CO₂ reduction objectives and strategy for the company and the projects.

Score guideline

Yes, meets the minimum criteria (20), Yes, one stakeholder, twice a year (5), No (0)

Clarification

The role of *NGO* may also be fleshed out for this requirement by an independent expert.

The company is in dialogue with the government at least twice a year and with an NGO twice a year or an independent expert about ambition of the CO₂ reduction objective and the strategy of the company and its projects. These parties must have an independent position with respect to the company.

The dialogues with an NGO or independent expert must each be carried out at least twice a year on a management level. The dialogue must in any case be a specific 'CO₂' dialogue, focusing on the possibilities in the execution of projects. A subsidiary company cannot free ride on the dialogue that the parent company holds with the government if the organizational boundary of the company includes parent and subsidiary. If the organizational boundary only comprises the subsidiary company, this company must maintain its own dialogue.

Of course, apart from the specific 'CO₂' dialogue (outside the ladder assessment's framework) other sustainability topics can also be discussed.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the initial ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things:

- the company has a declaration from the independent expert, NGO or government that the first dialogue meeting took place.
- there is a dialogue with an independent expert

- this expert is part of the pool set up by the SKAO²⁸, or
- the expertise and the independence of the independent expert, if he/she is not yet part of the pool, but has been approved by the SKAO
- whether the dialogue was sufficiently documented (place, time, participants, contents, conclusions).

For the annual ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- whether the company has a declaration from the independent expert, NGO or government that each dialogue in the period to be assessed *is regularly* continued every six months, of which the dialogue with an NGO or independent expert is carried out twice a year, and
- whether the dialogue partner has demonstrable knowledge of the facts.

4.C.2 The company can demonstrate that areas of concern about the company or projects expressed by the government bodies or NGOs have been identified and addressed.

Score guideline

Yes, demonstrable (5), No (0)

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI



In the initial ladder assessment the Ladder CI determines, among other things, whether the points of concern have been addressed in accordance with the steering cycle of requirement 2.C.2.

For the annual ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains, among other things,



- whether the list of areas of concern is complete, including the areas of concern of the dialogue meetings during the period to be assessed, and
- whether the points of concern have been addressed in accordance with the steering cycle of requirement 2.C.2, and
- whether the areas of concern handled satisfactorily have been permanently documented, including the responsible party, in accordance with the steering cycle under requirement 2.C.2, and
- whether the interested dialogue partner confirms his satisfaction with the handling. The ladder CI verifies this from the interested dialogue partners on the basis of a random test from the areas of concern handled.

Requirement 5.C	The company is publicly committed to a government or NGO CO ₂ emission reduction programme of the government or NGO
M/L	Objective: The company takes on a commitment with a contractual nature for the realisation of specific energy or CO ₂ reduction objectives, communicates about this and fulfils this. Objectives that are part of this commitment are at least in line with national and/or sectorial reduction objectives and clearly go beyond legal obligations. The company communicates about its objectives and results regarding energy and CO ₂ reduction in the value chain.

5.C.1 The company can demonstrate that it is publicly committed to a CO₂-emission reduction programme of the government and/or NGO for both itself and its projects.

Score guideline

Yes, to one programme (10), Yes, to more than one programme (5 extra)

²⁸ available on the website of the SKAO

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment the Ladder CI ascertains that, among other things,

- a. whether the *voluntary CO₂ emission reduction programme* (still) has an active status, and
- b. the company can demonstrate that the commitment relates to the execution of projects, and
- c. whether public commitment of companies is (still) part of the execution of this programme, and
- d. whether the public commitment of the company is known to the responsible parties for the programme, and they believe that it matches the objectives of the programme.



In the annual ladder assessment, the Ladder CI also ascertains whether the company can demonstrate that it is improving the performance in a systematic way in order to realize the commitment in due time. If, after the initial ladder assessment, the company finds out that this cannot be demonstrated, the company can commit itself to another reduction programme, as long as this can be demonstrated in the subsequent annual ladder assessment or assessments.

If the company presents participation in a *LTA3* or *MEE* covenant (or a future successor of these covenants) as a programme of a local authority to which it has publicly committed, the Ladder CI assesses either:

1. That the company demonstrates participation in the covenant by mentioning this in a public register and/or via an updated progress declaration regarding exemption of energy tax
2. The company has an approved Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP)
3. The company can indicate that it realised this EEP in the previous year
4. The company can indicate that it did not use foreign green energy certificates (GEC) for the realisation of its EEP.

Or:

The company has a certified energy management system in accordance with ISO 50001, awarded by a Ladder CI who is accredited for this.

Compulsory Internet Publication

At least once every three years after an initial ladder assessment and after a reassessment, the company publishes the name of the programme, the responsible local authority or *NGO* on its website and what the commitment entails. If a *CO₂ emission reduction programme* no longer has an active status and the company has committed to a new or different programme, this information must be replaced. Not, not always or untimely publication leads to a deduction of six points.

5.C.2 (See 5.C.1) more than one

5.C.3 The company communicates internally and externally, on a structural basis at least twice a year, on its CO₂ footprint (scope 1, 2 & 3) and the quantitative reduction objectives for the company and the measures in projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained. The communications contain as a minimum the energy policy and reduction objectives of the company and the aforementioned measures, opportunities for individual contributions, information concerning current levels of energy consumption and trends in the company and on the projects.

Score guideline

Yes, fulfils this demonstrably (10), No (0)

Clarification

See the clarification for requirement 3.C.1.

6.2.4 Angle D: Participation

Requirement	S/M/L	Aspect	Requirements	Max. score
1D	All	The company is aware of sector and/or value chain initiatives.	1.D.1. The company is demonstrably aware of sector and/or value chain initiatives for reducing CO ₂ , which are closely related to its project portfolio.	15
			1.D.2. Sector and value chain initiatives, and their relationship with the company operations and project portfolio, are discussed in management consultations.	10
		Objective: The company knows the development initiatives that potentially can result in measures that are relevant for the company. The management has made statements about possible participation in these initiatives.		
2D	All	The company is a passive participant in initiatives aimed at reducing CO ₂ in or outside the sector.	2.D.1. The company is a passive participant in at least one sector or value chain initiative that is closely related to its project portfolio, by signing up to it or paying a contribution or sponsorship fee.	20
			2.D.2. The company plays an active part or limited active part in a sector or value chain initiative that is closely related to its project portfolio.	5
		Objective: The company knows which information can be of use for its projects (linked to 2.B and 2.C) and takes part in an initiative that meets its own knowledge requirements.		
3D	All	The company is an active participant in initiatives aimed at reducing CO ₂ in or outside the sector.	3.D.1. Active participation in at least one sector or value chain initiative aimed at reducing CO ₂ in its project portfolio, through demonstrable participation in working groups, publicly advocating the initiative and/or providing information for the initiative.	20
			3.D.2. The company has made a specific budget available for this purpose.	5
		Objective: The company contributes to and makes use of the development of new knowledge, in cooperation with others, geared towards potentially effective reduction measures.		
4D	L	The company initiates development projects that facilitate reductions in CO ₂ in the sector.	4.D.1. The company can demonstrate that it has initiated development projects that make it easier for the sector to reduce CO ₂ when carrying out projects, by linking its name to the initiatives through publications and through the affirmation of co-initiators.	20
			4.D.2. The company has made a specific budget available for this purpose.	5
		Objective: The company takes on a leading role in the development and announcement of new measures for far-reaching energy or CO ₂ emission reduction in the sector.		
5D	L	The company takes an active part in setting up a sector-wide CO ₂ emissions reduction programme in collaboration with the government or NGO.	5.D.1. The company can demonstrate that it is actively involved in setting up a sector-wide CO ₂ emissions reduction programme in collaboration with the government and/or an NGO, and that it makes a relevant contribution to it in the execution of projects.	5
			5.D.2. The company has made a specific budget available for this purpose.	5
			5.D.3. The company is the owner/developer of documents that prove:	
			5.D.3-1. that at least two of these documents have been drawn up by the company.	5
			5.D.3-2. that at least one government body and/or at least one NGO, and at least two other companies are involved in the reduction programme.	5
			5.D.3-3. that the programme is subject to minimum and time-related reduction requirements, in absolute or relative terms.	5
			Objective: The company succeeds in, or has made an effort for a specific period and in different ways to urge other companies in the sector to implement favourable energy or CO ₂ reduction measures.	

Clarification of Angle D, Participation

Through the Participation aspect, a company demonstrates that it is investing in collaboration, in sharing its knowledge and, where possible, using knowledge that has been developed elsewhere for its own operations. The company realises *continuous improvement* in selecting useful *initiatives* and applying the knowledge in the company.

Requirement 1.D	The company is aware of sector and/or value chain initiatives.
All	Objective: The company knows the initiatives that potentially can result in measures that are relevant for the company. The management has made statements about possible participation in these initiatives.

1.D.1. The company is demonstrably aware of sector and/or value chain initiatives for reducing CO₂, which are closely related to its project portfolio.

Score guideline

Yes (15), No (0)

Clarification

‘Related to the project portfolio to a major extent’ in this context is related to the company's identified and quantified energy flows with requirements 1.A.1 and 1.A.2. The *initiatives* in the field of CO₂ reduction should be related to the main energy flows, of which a qualitative indication and their relation to the *projects* is determined in requirement 1.A.2.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment the Ladder CI ascertains that, among other things,

- the company can submit an overview of new reduction possibilities including initiatives for CO₂ reduction, and
- randomly selected involved officials can demonstrate
 - that they are connected with the energy policy of the company, and
 - that they are relevant to the most important energy flows within the company, and
 - that the knowledge is easy to find for the organization, and
 - is used in the development of the reduction approach, and
- that the company keeps up to date on new developments.

1.D.2 Sector and value chain initiatives, and their relationship with the company operations and project portfolio, are discussed in management consultations.

Score guideline

Yes, and follow-up actions are planned (10), Yes (5), No (0)

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things,

- the possibilities of saving and CO₂ reduction have been discussed, and
- that furthermore, it has been established which knowledge is still missing and must be investigated, and
- randomly selected involved officials can demonstrate
 - that there is advancing insight, and
 - that the process of collecting knowledge is steered.

Requirement 2.D	The company is a passive participant in initiatives aimed at reducing CO ₂ in or outside the sector.
All	Objective: The company knows which information can be of use for its projects (linked to 2.B and 2.C) and takes part in an initiative that meets its own knowledge requirements.

2.D.1 The company is a passive participant in at least one sector or value chain initiative that is closely related to its project portfolio, by signing up to it or paying a contribution or sponsorship fee.

Score guideline

Yes (20), No (0)

Clarification

The *initiative* should:

- aim at reducing one of the most material CO₂ emissions in *scope 1, 2 or 3*;
- aim at developing another (or improved) product, service or work process for the own company;
- be innovative.

Passive participation in an initiative comprises the ‘acquisition’ of information. The company should register for the initiative or provide a financial contribution to the initiative. ‘Related to the project portfolio to a major extent’ in this context is related to the company’s quantified energy flows with requirement 2.A.1. The initiatives in the field of CO₂ reduction should be related to the main energy flows, of which a quantitative indication and their relation to the projects is determined in requirement 2.A.1.

A company can *passively take part* in an initiative that was initiated by another company that is certified on the CO₂ Performance Ladder. This then concerns activities in the framework of a *value chain initiative* (requirement 4.B), *development project* (requirement 4.D) or a *CO₂ emission reduction programme* (requirement 5.D). A company can also take part in an initiative outside the CO₂ Performance Ladder that meets the requirements.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment of a new²⁹ participation, the Ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- whether the initiative suffices, and
- the participation relates to measures that are relevant to the company, on the basis of:
 - the connection with the most important energy flows of projects, and
 - The substantiation of the selection of items or questions of the management meeting(requirement 1.D.2)

For the ladder assessment of a current³⁰ participation the ladder CI ascertains that, among other things,

- whether the initiative suffices,
- whether *progress* in the ‘acquisition’ of information is demonstrable, on the basis of internal reports on the new information
- (when concluding participation), whether the company can indicate that it has insight into which measures from the initiative could be applied by the company in projects, and
- whether the company has contributed financially.

2.D.2 The company plays an active part or limited active part in a sector or value chain initiative that is closely related to its project portfolio.

Score guideline

Yes, actions/initiatives are in progress (5), No (0)

Clarification

‘Limited active participation’ means that the company has planned its first actions/initiatives for the integration of measures in its reduction approach and sharing related experiences in the initiative on the basis of the information obtained (requirement 2.D.1)

²⁹ Participation was started in the period to be assessed.

³⁰ Participation was shown to be satisfactory in an earlier assessment.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment the Ladder CI ascertains that, among other things,

- whether a need for information has been established deliberately in the management consultation (see requirement 1.D.2), and
- whether the choice of initiatives that are participated in logically results from this, and (on the basis of internal reports on the findings) decisions are taken about the consequences for the reduction approach.

Requirement 3.D	The company is an active participant in initiatives aimed at reducing CO ₂ or outside the sector.
All	Objective: The company contributes to and makes use of the development of new knowledge, in cooperation with others, geared towards potentially effective reduction measures.

3.D.1 Active participation in at least one sector or value chain initiative aimed at reducing CO₂ in its project portfolio, through demonstrable participation in working groups, publicly advocating the initiative and/or providing information for the initiative.

Score guideline

Yes, actions/initiatives are in progress (20), No (0)

Clarification

If there is active participation in an *initiative* (complying with requirement 3.D), this means automatic assignment of a score for passive and limited active participation (this also fulfils requirement 2.D). Requirement 3.D must also be fulfilled in the event the company has a certificate on level 4 or 5.

Active participation in an initiative at least coincides with the 'acquisition' as well as the 'distribution' information. As long as this is the case, an initiative is suitable for active participation. The company should register for the initiative or provide a financial contribution to the initiative.

A company can actively take part in an initiative that was initiated by another company that is certified on the CO₂ Performance Ladder. This then concerns an initiative, project or programme in the framework of a *value chain initiative* (requirement 4.B), *development project* (requirement 4.D) or *CO₂ emission reduction programme* (requirement 5.D). A company can also take part in an initiative outside the CO₂ Performance Ladder that meets the requirements (see 2.D.1).

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment of a new participation, the Ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- whether the initiative is compliant (see requirement 2.D.1), and
- whether the participation relates to relevant measures, on the basis of:
 - the connection with the scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions for projects,
 - the ranking of the 10 most *material* emissions therein,
 - The selection of items or questions on the basis of the management meeting (requirement 1.D.2)

For the ladder assessment of a current participation the ladder CI ascertains that, among other things,

- whether the initiative is compliant (see requirement 2.D.1), and
- whether *progress* in the 'acquisition' and 'distribution' of information is demonstrable, on the basis of internal reports on the new information, and decision-making about it, presentations and the like, and
- whether the company has contributed financially.

Compulsory Internet Publication

The company publishes, at least every three years after an initial ladder assessment, and after reassessment, one document with the initiative's name, including a brief description, the initiators and the (reduction) objectives on the SKAO website. The company also publishes this information (free format) on its own website. If the company has started actively taking part in a new or other initiative, then this must be replaced. Not, not always or untimely publication leads to a deduction of six points.

3.D.2 The company has made a specific budget available for this purpose.

Score guideline

Yes (5), No (0)

If there is active participation in an initiative (complying with requirement 3.D), this means automatic assignment of a score for passive and limited active participation (this also fulfils requirement 2.D). Requirement 3.D must also be fulfilled in the event the company has a certificate on level 4 or 5.

Clarification

The budget must on an annual basis also be sufficient (as proportionate contribution) to cover the other planned costs of the initiative during the entire planned duration of the initiative.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment the Ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- whether the company has made a specific budget available for this purpose.

Requirement 4.D	The company initiates development projects that facilitate reductions in CO ₂ in the sector.
L	Objective: The company takes on a leading role in the development and announcement of new measures for far-reaching energy or CO ₂ reduction in the sector

4.D.1. The company can demonstrate that it has initiated development projects that make it easier for the sector to reduce CO₂ when carrying out projects, by linking its name to the initiatives through publications and through the affirmation of co-initiators.

Score guideline

Yes (20), No (0)

Clarification

The activities of a *development project* must:

- aim at reducing one of the most material CO₂ emissions in scope 1, 2 or 3
- aim at developing another (or improved) product, service or work process for the own company
- to lead to innovative measures. If the company is active in an activity for which a *list of measures* is available, the development projects should be geared to the development of new measures for category C, ambitious measures, of this list of measures.

Example

Joint activities with the participants of the sector can include, for instance, exploration, the transfer of knowledge, tests with a test set-up, practical demonstrations and way of making the application cheaper or sharing risks. This can also include open source facilities and crowd funding.

At least one development project should be geared to a measure that can be taken in a project for which award advantage has been obtained.

The measures do not actually have to be executed by the initiator at the same time in the projects (although this can clearly have added value for some development projects). Free riding with the execution of a paid commissioned project of a client is possible. Meetings, deliberations on content etc. about the organization of the development project or the contents of the action plan do not count as activities within the sense of 1a (see below), but are part of the initiative.

Development projects should in principle lead to the addition of a measure to category C within a period of maximum three years, which is new in the sector. This period can be diverted from on the basis of content.

The basic principle is one initiator per development project; the rest of the parties are active participant (level 3) or passive participant (level 2). More initiators are possible under certain conditions (see below). The company should indicate how other companies can be actively or passively involved in this initiative as part of their obligations.

The *initiative* consists of:

- launching the development project,
- getting it up and running by means of:
 - gathering participants, and
 - defining the measure the project is geared to,
 - getting at least one activity going.
- and during the execution:
 - ensuring that the requirements are continually fulfilled in order to count as a development project, and
 - maintaining the initiative in order to bring the development project to a good end as soon as possible.

In the event a development project has one initiator, the following must be fulfilled:

1. An action plan can be submitted with the following components:
 - a) defining the measure the project is geared to,
 - b) a description of the intended activities,
 - c) intended number and target group of the active participants,
 - d) a substantiated estimate of the expected reduction the measure can provide in the company,
 - e) a forecast of the reduction in sector-wide application of the initiative. If there is great uncertainty, the forecast is given a range,
 - f) and a time planning for 1a and 1c,
 - g) an estimation of the contributions that are expected of active participants in this matter,
 - h) the same as e, for passive participants,
 - i) the required budget,
 - j) the required expertise,
 - k) the necessary remaining assets, that are decisive for the development project to succeed,
 - l) Method of communicating about the project, for the duration of as well as after the project.

Two or more companies can each be initiator as long as, besides point 1, the following points 2 and 3 are also fulfilled:

2. All initiators can submit a substantiated project plan, which is an addition to the project plans per company. The joint project plan in any case comprises the following elements:

- a) a substantiation of the choice to jointly initiate the project,
 - b) The specific input of each of the initiators of the project.

3. It can be determined for each of the initiators that it

- a) comes from a different corporate group, and
 - b) has a certificate at level 4 or 5, and
 - c) submits a declaration:
 - I. why the company is not capable of taking the initiative as the sole initiator and which specific contributions from the other initiators cannot be done without

- (confirmation from co-initiators);
- II. This declaration must be signed by the company's accountant.

The initiator or initiators must *regularly* (every six months) make the development project known through publication about aspects 1a through 1e and their *progress*. In the event of more than one initiator, each publication must also provide insight into point 3.c.I.

These publications must take place in an independently published professional journal or sector-wide magazine (paper or digital) that discusses the normal sector activities (not only sustainability). In every publication, the company names of the initiators must be prominently connected with the initiative. The two most recent publications and the action plan under 1 must be placed on the internet site without interruption, in accordance with Compulsory Internet Publication (see §6.1.3).

For development projects there is sufficient *progress* as long as the company can substantiate that the objective to add a new measure to list C of the list of measures within the deadline remains feasible. If this list is not available, the company must substantiate that the project can lead to a new measure within the deadline. A lack of progress may not last longer than six months at the time of the ladder assessment.

A development project is a success and therefore de facto completed when the company has made a publication about the measure available to the SKAO. This document must be detailed so other companies from the sector can implement the measure on the basis of this document. If the list of measures is available and the measure is sufficiently relevant, the SKAO adds the measure to category C of the list of measures on the basis of this publication.

After completing a development project, the company should undertake a new initiative in the short term in order to demonstrate with certainty for the annual ladder assessment that the company is an initiator (see previous page).

For the performance of passive and active participants, see requirements 2.D and 3.D respectively.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the initial ladder assessment of a new initiative, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things,

- the activities of the development project aim at reducing one of the most material CO₂ emissions in scope 1, 2 or 3,
- at least one development project should be geared to a measure that can be taken in a project for which award advantage has been obtained
- the activities of the project aim at developing another (or improved) product, service or work process for the own company
- the activities of the project can lead to new measures aimed at further-reaching energy or CO₂ reduction in the sector and/or the value chain
- the action plan meets the requirements under 1, and
- (for more than one initiator) whether the approach plan meets requirements 1, 2 and 3 (including the declaration under 3c of the company to be certified), and
- the development project has been set in motion.

For the ladder assessment of a current initiative, the ladder CI ascertains that, among other things,

- whether there is demonstrable *progress* of the activities in the development project
- whether there are still learning effects for the participants (acquiring knowledge)
- whether the project can actually lead to a new measure within the deadline that is available for the sector, and
- the publications are satisfactory.

Compulsory Internet Publication

The company publishes, at least every three years after an initial ladder assessment, and after reassessment one document with the development project's name, the approach plan and the co-initiators on the SKAO website. The company also publishes this document on the company website as well as the name of the development project and co-initiators. If a development project has been completed or ended in the meantime, and the company has taken the initiative for a new or other development project, than this needs to be replaced. Not, not always or untimely publication leads to a deduction of six points.

Please note: In the explanation of requirement 4.D.1 the required information about the *regular* six-monthly publication that generates familiarity is also requested (such as publication in specialist journals, etc.) (see above).

4.D.2 The company has made a specific budget available for this purpose.

Score guideline

Yes (5), No (0)

Clarification

The budget must suffice for the execution of the development project and be released for the entire planned duration of the development project.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment the Ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- whether the company has made a specific budget available for this purpose.

Requirement 5.D	The company takes an active part in setting up a sector-wide CO ₂ emissions reduction programme in collaboration with the government or NGO.
L	Objective: The company succeeds in, or has made an effort for a specific period and in different ways to urge other companies in the sector to implement favourable energy or CO ₂ reduction measures

5.D.1 The company can demonstrate that it is actively involved in setting up a sector-wide CO₂ emissions reduction programme in collaboration with the government and/or an NGO, and that it makes a relevant contribution to it in the execution of projects.

Score guideline

Yes (5), No (0)

Clarification

A *sector-wide CO₂ emission reduction programme* under requirement 5.D must focus on the *implementation* of specific measures with proven CO₂ reduction in other companies in the sector or value chain. These can be measures that are already implemented in some of the companies and are expected to be taken by most certified companies over the next few years. These can also be ambitious measures that (for instance, as part of the ladder) are developed by companies (for requirement 4.D) that can result in a major extra reduction in the sector.

If the *measure list* is available in the framework of the CO₂ Performance Ladder, the programme should focus on measures in the list of categories B or C.

The company can also ask the SKAO to add a measure to the list of measures.

A 5.D programme must meet the following criteria:

- The company must demonstrably use the measure in the execution of its projects.
- The programme must have an action plan that includes the following:

- a) a description of the measure the project is geared to,
- b) a quantitative estimate of the savings potential of the specific measure and the total reduction in the sector that is intended with the programme,
- c) a motivation of the reasons why the broad implementation of the measure requires additional action and which action this concerns,
- d) a target group of companies that should implement the measure plus an action plan to effectively reach this target group,
- e) a quantitatively formulated result of the project,
- f) time planning for the project,
- g) the required budget,
- h) availability of the required expertise.
- The duration of a project is maximum three years. The *progress* of the project must be reported at least once a year.
- In the cooperation with a local authority and/or *NGO* the company addresses these parties about the possibilities they have to increase the project's impact.

Trade associations can also play an active part in the implementation of 5.D programmes. A trade association can provide a contribution to several 5.D programmes simultaneously. This is why a trade association can also be considered as a *NGO* for this requirement.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the initial ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains whether, among other things:

- the mentioned criteria a to d have been met and
- whether the project has actually started.

For the annual ladder assessment, the ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- whether progress is booked in setting up the programme,
- whether a motivation of the reasons why the broad implementation of the measure requires additional action and which action this concerns are still relevant, and
- whether the quantitative objective of the project remains within reach
- and the company is actively involved in the current phase through its stimulating, steering and facilitating role.

5.D.2 The company has made a specific budget available for this purpose.

Score guideline

Yes (5), No (0)

Clarification

The budget must be released for the whole current phase of the reduction programme; phases can be: setting up; research and development; implementation/roll out in the sector.

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment the Ladder CI ascertains, among other things,

- whether the company has made a specific budget available for this purpose.

5.D.3 The company is the owner/developer of documents that indicate that:

1. at least two or more of these documents have been drawn up by the company.
2. at least one governmental body and/or at least one *NGO* and at least two other companies are involved in the reduction programme.
3. that minimum and time-related reduction requirements have been laid down in the programme in absolute or a relative sense.

Score guideline

5.D.3-1 Yes (5), No (0)

5.D.3-2: Yes (5), No (0)

5.D.3-3: Yes (5), No (0)

Ladder assessment by the ladder CI

For the ladder assessment the Ladder CI ascertains that, among other things,

- at least two of these documents have been drawn up by the company,
- that at least one government body and/or at least one NGO, and at least two other companies are involved in the reduction programme,
- that the programme is subject to minimum and time-related reduction requirements, in absolute or relative terms.

Compulsory Internet Publication

The company publishes, at least once every three years after an initial ladder assessment and after reassessment, one or more documents on the SKAO website and on the company website that indicate the following:

- at least two of these documents have been drawn up by the company,
- that at least one government body and/or at least one NGO, and at least two other companies are involved in the reduction programme,
- that the programme is subject to minimum and time-related reduction requirements, in absolute or relative terms.

The company also publishes the name of the sector-wide CO₂ emission reduction programme, including a short description, the (co-) initiators and the (reduction) objectives on its website. If the *sector-wide CO₂ emission reduction programme* no longer suffices, and the company is involved in setting up a new or different sector-wide CO₂ emission reduction programme then this information must be replaced. Not, not always or untimely publication leads to a deduction of six points.

Certification in accordance with the CO₂ Performance Ladder

7

7. Certification in accordance with the CO₂ Performance Ladder

This chapter goes into the method of certification in accordance with the CO₂ Performance Ladder. The method of certification should include, among others things, which competencies a *Ladder CI* and the auditors need to meet, which type of ladder assessments the CO₂ Performance Ladder distinguishes, when a *CO₂ Awareness Certificate* is awarded and what the certificate looks like. §7.2 explains when and how Ladder CI's carry out a random check. Finally, the *verification* in accordance with the CO₂ Performance Ladder is described in §7.3.

7.1 Certification in accordance with the CO₂ Performance Ladder

7.1.1 Competencies of Ladder Certifying Organization and its auditors

A Ladder Certifying Organization (Ladder CI) is a conformity assessing institute that has authorization from the SKAO to perform an *audit (ladder assessment)* if the ladder CI has been accredited by the Dutch Accreditation Council or equivalent by a different accreditation organization with which the Accreditation Council has entered into a Multi Lateral Agreement MLA. An overview of the accredited Ladder CIs is available on the website of the Dutch Accreditation Council and the SKAO.

Requirements of Ladder CIs

In order to be accredited for the execution of certification activities, a Ladder CI must meet ISO 17021–Conformity assessment – requirements for organizations that carry out audits and certification of management systems (also see the Specific Accreditation Protocol CO₂ Performance Ladder for Ladder CIs on the website of the Dutch Accreditation Council (RvA)).

Additional conditions for all Ladder CIs have been included in the (preliminary) agreement with the SKAO.

Requirements of auditors

With regard to the auditors to be involved, see Chapter 7 of ISO 17021. Auditors the Ladder CI has involved need to meet the following auditing capacities in addition to the necessary competency requirements:

- demonstrable knowledge of ISO 14064 (part 1 and 3), ISO 50001 and of the GHG Protocol (see Chapter 2, normative references)
- demonstrable knowledge of the CO₂ Performance Ladder.

Courses and/or training can be organised internally as well as externally. The duration of initial training must be at least 12 hours per above-mentioned bullet point of which (per aspect) maximum four hours are allowed to be self-study. Before an auditor can be declared "competent" by a Ladder CI, a competency assessment should be carried out in practice (see ISO 17021, §7.2.7).

New Ladder CIs

The following applies to new Ladder CIs: if the Dutch Accreditation Council has indicated that the application of a candidate CI is complete, the candidate CI must report to the SKAO. The SKAO arranges the preliminary agreement further. Once the Ladder CI has been accredited by the Dutch Accreditation Council for the CO₂ Performance Ladder, the Ladder CI must report to the SKAO to conclude the definitive agreement.³¹

7.1.2 The ladder assessment

A certification or audit in accordance with the CO₂ Performance Ladder is called a ladder assessment. After a successful ladder assessment, the *company* receives a CO₂ Awareness Certificate (see §7.1.3).

³¹ The agreement arranges the mutual rights and obligations of the SKAO and Ladder CI, such as witnessing, passing on audit plans and issued certificates and payments.

The CO₂ Performance Ladder distinguishes an initial and annual ladder assessment and a reassessment.

- **Initial ladder assessment (ISO 17021, §9.2)**
assessment is the ladder assessment performed by a Ladder CI for a company which forms the basis for a CO₂ Awareness Certificate being issued at a new level. This can be the start-up level (e.g. level 3) but also an upgrade to a higher level (e.g. from level 3 to level 4 or 5) (see §7.1.3, Validity of the CO₂ Awareness Certificate).
If the company assumes it will ascend the CO₂ Performance Ladder, is free to request a new ladder assessment at any time from the Ladder CI.
- **Annual ladder assessment (ISO 17021, §9.3)**
With an annual ladder assessment the ladder CI tests whether the established level is still applicable. The annual ladder assessment (comprises all requirements) takes place in the year after the initial ladder assessment. In accordance with ISO 17021 (§9.3.2.2.), the annual assessment usually takes place within 12 months after the initial ladder assessment. This annual ladder assessment is followed by a new annual ladder assessment 24 months after the initial ladder assessment (also see §7.1.3).
- **Reassessment (ISO 17021, §9.4)**
A reassessment is the ladder assessment 3 years after the initial ladder assessment, whereby the level of certification has remained unchanged and which forms the basis of a CO₂ Awareness Certificate being issued at the same level.

Special audit (ISO 17021, §9.5)

A Ladder CI should carry out an extra intermediary assessment if:

- the Ladder CI has in the meantime been informed by the SKAO or another (concerned) party has been informed about major shortcomings,
- there are signals giving the Ladder CI a cause to doubt the proper functioning of the CO₂ management system.

A special audit does not always have to be carried out at the location of the certified organisation. The Ladder CI may come to an assessment by requesting relevant information.

Ladder assessment within three months

For a ladder assessment, all underlying levels need to be included. The ladder CI may make exceptions if less than three months have passed since its last ladder assessment and there is no reason to assume that the requirements and/or their implementation have changed, leaving aside immaterial obvious modifications. This does not change the duration of the certificate (see §7.1.3).

Explanation of the ladder assessment

Each company that wants to (re)certify itself for a specific ladder level, evaluates the functioning of the CO₂ Performance Ladder in its *company* and its CO₂ performances on the basis of the audit checklists. If a company believes that it has reached a certain level of (*self-evaluation*), the proof will be compiled in a portfolio and presented to a Ladder CI for assessment.

For each ladder assessment, the Ladder CI checks:

- the organizational boundary (§4.1) and *company size* (§4.2) of the company, and
- whether the company meets the general requirements (§6.1), and
- the requirements of the *audit checklist* (§6.2).

The ladder assessment follows the rules as laid down in ISO 17021 (Chapter 9).

- The Ladder CI must draw up a written report of each audit in accordance with ISO 17021 (§9.1.10). The report must be drawn up in such a way that there is enough information later on to be able to justify the chosen procedure (for instance, in case of objections/appeals).
- The Ladder CI must keep an archive with information about the audits that have been carried out (ISO 17021 §9.9).

- When a ladder assessment is carried out by the Ladder CI, it must include at least one working visit by the ladder CI to the company location. A ladder assessment based solely on a desk review is inadequate and as such, unacceptable.

In addition, the Ladder CI must comply with the following regulations:

- a. During the (obligatory) opening meeting, the following at least will be emphasized by the Ladder CI:
 - During the ladder assessment the Ladder CI does not make known any points;
 - The results of the ladder assessment will first be subjected by the CI to an independent technical review before the final conclusion is released to the company is released to the company;
 - The ladder CI and SKAO have a complaints procedure.
- b. During the ladder assessment, the auditor names (if relevant) the deviations with regard to a requirement with the possible *deviations* with regard to a requirement with the possible consequences, the necessity of extra information or documents, proof, but not the number of missed or assigned points per requirement;
- c. A work visit (of the ladder assessment) must be carried out by at least two auditors for large companies on level 4 and/or 5;
- d. During the close-out meeting, the auditor does not commit himself on the level achieved and emphasizes that an independent technical review is still to come;

The role of the objective per requirement in the assessment

The objectives per requirement have a primary role in the *internal audit* and the *management assessment* of the company. Here the basis is formed for the assessment by the company whether the CO₂ Performance Ladder has actually been implemented in the company.

In the assessment by the Ladder CI meeting the requirements is leading in assigning points: the objectives per requirement cannot lead to an addition or deduction of extra points.

In case of doubt when carrying out the ladder assessment of an individual requirement, the Ladder CI can use the objectives per requirement as an aid in the interpretation of the requirement.

In case of doubt about the assessment of an individual requirement and in case of doubt about whether the CO₂ Performance Ladder actually functions in the company in accordance with the objectives, the Ladder CI can make further assessments in order to make a decision about the individual requirement.

Expert judgement when not fully meeting a requirement

The maximum (intermediate) score per requirement is indicated in §6.2 under the heading 'Score guideline'. The maximum score or maximum intermediate score can only be awarded if the criterion concerned has been fulfilled fully and demonstrably. If a criterion is only fulfilled partially, the ladder CI must award a (proportional) score that he believes corresponds to the degree to which fulfilment has been demonstrated. We apply linear interpolation, rounded off in whole points. For example, if on the basis of expert judgement (of the ladder CI) the requirements have been fulfilled for 40%, then 40% of the maximum score or maximum intermediate score is awarded.

About the role of an external advisor of the customers during the ladder assessment

If an external advisor speaks on behalf of the company during the ladder assessment, this is evidence that the company is not CO₂-aware. The role of the advisor must therefore be limited to the passive role of prompter during the ladder assessment. The company is the active spokesperson.

Subsequent arrangements and corrective measures

The company has maximum three months to take additional/*corrective measures* and/or provide missing documents. This is the case if during the ladder assessment *deviations* have been noted or insufficient points have been obtained to continue the existing level on the CO₂ Performance Ladder. If the company exceeds these three months in case of an *initial ladder assessment* a completely new initial ladder assessment needs to be carried out. When exceeding the three-month deadline for an

annual ladder assessment and *reassessment* the certificate is suspended and possibly a certificate is provided on the level where the company does meet the requirements.

7.1.3 The CO₂ Awareness Certificate

A Ladder CI awards CO₂ Awareness Certificate in case of a positive ladder assessment. A ladder assessment is positive when a *company* meets:

1. The general requirements of the CO₂ Performance Ladder (see §6.1), and
2. it meets the minimum requirements for Angles A, B, C and D of the relevant level, and the requirements of the lower-ranking levels (see §6.2), and
3. the sum of the weighted scores of a specific level is at least 90% of the maximum score³².

The Ladder CI provides the company with the CO₂ Awareness Certificate. The SKAO receives a copy of the certificate. Also in case of changed information on the certificate such as a change of level, boundary, company size or version number, a new CO₂ Awareness Certificate is awarded (see text below). The Ladder CI informs the SKAO of all cases of terminated certificates.

Validity of the CO₂ Awareness Certificate

The company gets a (new) CO₂ Awareness Certificate at the first *initial ladder assessment* and at the *reassessment*. If the company assumes it will ascend on the CO₂ Performance Ladder, the company is free to request a new ladder assessment at any time from the ladder CI. This ladder assessment is regarded as an initial ladder assessment and is complete (unless within three months, see §7.1.2). The CO₂ Awareness certificate is valid for three years after the date of issue.

If there is an intermediate 'change to approval' or 'scope change', the validity of the CO₂ Awareness Certificate does not change. The *annual ladder assessment* will then be carried out 12 months after the initial ladder assessment at the latest.

In case of 'Change to Approval':

- Only the changed information on the CO₂ Awareness Certificate (and in the annexes) is adapted.
- The indicator date remains the first initial ladder assessment and the end date remains the same as the end date of the original CO₂ Awareness Certificate.
- Because this is a matter of a changed certificate, the certificate will get a different sequence/version number (after all, this needs to be a unique number).

There is at least a 'Change to Approval' in case of changes in:

- the level when developing within three months (see §7.1.2). When developing within three months after the previous ladder assessment, only the additional requirements will be assessed.
- the boundary. If the starting company remains the same, possibly only the certificate annex needs to be adapted.
- the *company size*. If the company size (see §4.2) (the company goes from 'large' to 'medium size' or 'small', or from 'medium size' to 'small'), only this information will be adapted on the certificate.³³
- the version of the certification scheme. The Ladder CI acts in accordance with the transition arrangement the SKAO lays down. If according to the transition regulation a completely new (initial) ladder assessment is necessary, a new certificate will follow with a duration of three years. In case of small changes, the transition arrangement may lay down that the 'upgrade' to new version can be carried out during a regular annual ladder assessment. The end date of the new certificate is then equal to the end date of the original CO₂Awareness Certificate.

³² As an aid (for, among others, the self-evaluation) the SKAO published a calculation tool on its website (www.skao.nl/documenten).

³³ If the company becomes bigger (from 'small' to 'medium size' or 'big' or from 'medium size' to 'big'), there is an additional requirement from level 4 and 5 the company needs to meet and there can never be a Change to Approval.

Annual contribution to the SKAO

The CO₂ Awareness Certificate is not valid until the company hands over the required annual contribution to the SKAO (see §6.1.4 and www.skao.nl). The Ladder CI checks, before issuing a new certificate or a positive annual ladder assessment, whether the company has met its payment obligations towards the SKAO. A new certificate **cannot** be issued if the company cannot demonstrate that it has met its payment obligations.

In case of payment arrears, the SKAO has the right to remove the company page from the SKAO website. The result is that a positive annual ladder assessment is not feasible because the company does not meet the compulsory internet publication. The SKAO will inform the Ladder CI in question about this.

Layout CO₂ Awareness Certificate

In the layout of the certificate, ISO 17021 §8.2.3 is guiding. In addition to this, the SKAO includes:

1. The name of the certificate is: **'CO₂ Awareness Certificate level N'**, whereby **N** can have the value 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5. A certificate indicates the highest level that has been achieved and the date on which it was issued. Below this is says:

"The management system for CO₂-awareness action in the business operations of company X³⁴ meets level Y³⁵ of the CO₂ Performance Ladder Handbook version Z.Z.³⁶"

2. Each certificate is a unique document with a unique number, preferably the size of one A4, with a unique number. The number is issued by the ladder CI. If relevant, the certificate mentions a reference to an annex.
3. The certificate shows at least:
 - I. The legal name and the number of the registration at the Chamber of Commerce of the certified organization and a description of the contents of the "organizational boundary" (see comment below);
 - II. The name of the Ladder CI;
 - III. The name and signature of the authorized representative/qualified employee of the ladder CI;
 - IV. The expiry date of the certificate.
 - V. Indication of the *company size* (in accordance with §4.2): small, medium size or large;
 - VI. A description of the scopes of certification (also of the products or services in question and the activities (processes) that apply to the company), including an indication of the NACE code (see remark 1 below).
4. It must be clear to everyone that a branch certificate is not an isolated certificate and cannot be seen separately from the main certificate.

If a branch certificate is issued for part of a branch that comes under a main certificate, it should be mentioned on this branch certificate which main certificate this belongs to (by mentioning the name of the main certificate plus the certificate number). If a branch certificate is issued for part of a branch that comes under a main certificate, this should be explicitly mentioned on the main certificate under the description of the organizational boundary ("*name legal entity- branch certificate of name main certificate*").

Only CO₂-awareness main certificates are mentioned on the website of SKAO.

Comment on the organizational boundary:

1. The companies that are part of the organizational boundary must be stated on the certificate, indicating the name of the legal entity as filed in the register of the Chamber of Commerce. Trade names are not permitted. In addition, per legal entity, belonging to the boundary, the NACE code must also be mentioned (in such detail that the activities of the entity become clear). However, the boundary is leading for the ladder assessment, not the scope.

³⁴ Referring to the organizational boundary stated on the Certificate, as indicated in the Handbook.

³⁵ 1 through 5 is filled in here.

³⁶ Fill in correct version

2. If necessary, an annexe can be appended to the certificate. This annexe must be attached to the certificate.
3. Incorrect declaration of the legal entity of a company results in the company not being able to claim the notional discount on tender.

7.1.4 Certificate takeover by another ladder CI

It is possible that an organization or company and/or the ladder certifying organization decide to terminate the certification agreement. The organization is thereafter free to commission another ladder CI. If this happens within a year after termination, this is called certificate takeover.

A company may not have two certificates at the same time.

The ladder CI who takes over the certificate must have a full picture of the previous ladder assessments. Therefore, when taking over a certificate, the following regulations apply:

- a. The company requests the ladder CI with whom the certification agreement is terminated, to send all relevant reports of ladder assessments performed (of the past three years) within 10 working days directly to the new ladder CI so the latter can already obtain a full picture in the pre-contract phase.
- b. Regardless of the situation or applicable level, with a certificate takeover, the new ladder CI must perform a full ladder assessment. This concerns an initial ladder assessment.
- c. In the event of takeover, the new ladder CI notifies the SKAO explicitly of the certificate takeover. In the event of takeover, the old ladder CI cancels its certificate explicitly with the SKAO.

7.1.5 Harmonisation

Further interpretation of the requirements is discussed for harmonisation (possibly anonymous) in the Technical Committee meetings. The SKAO has published a procedure on its website for setting the agenda of harmonisation subjects and taking harmonisation instruments (www.skao.nl/documenten). If a company does not agree with the interpretation of a requirement by the Ladder CI, the company can ask its Ladder CI to set the agenda to discuss the difference in interpretation for the next Technical Committee meeting.

Status harmonisation instruments

Harmonisation matters are discussed in the Technical Committee (TC) or during Harmonisation meetings. A harmonisation instrument is a product of the TC, and will be submitted to the Central Board of Experts. Laid down harmonisation instruments are published on the website of the SKAO 10 days after determination by the Central Board of Experts at the latest. Harmonisation instruments are binding (normative) and apply after publication on the SKAO website (www.skao.nl/harmonisatiebesluiten).

7.1.6 Clarification of attendance

Guaranteeing the quality (through, among other things, attendance) of the executed ladder assessments is the task of the Dutch Accreditation Council.

The SKAO can decide to attend CO₂ Performance Ladder assessments on level 3, 4 and 5 to assess whether the certification scheme works and is effective. During the attendance the SKAO fulfils the role of observer. This means that the SKAO cannot intervene in the Ladder CI's ladder assessment. This does not stop the SKAO from regularly exchanging additional information, asking additional explanation, etc. with the auditors of the Ladder CI.

Take note! These interventions can only take place outside of the presence of the company concerned in the audit.

Significant Nonconformities the SKAO notices during the attendance, may be passed on to the Dutch Accreditation Council.

Preparation of attendance

The SKAO informs the Ladder CI at least 10 weekdays before the *audit* whether and who is making use of the attendance opportunity. The ladder CI is responsible for suitable appointments with the company to be certified.

In preparation, the Ladder CI must, at least five weekdays in advance, provide the SKAO with the following information:

- a clear description of the organizational boundary of the company;
- an audit plan drawn up by the ladder CI (only the main outlines: which actions, who, when, where);
- information on the auditors deployed by the ladder CI (stating/indicating the lead auditor and auditor if applicable);
- additional logistical information related to the audit (date and location of the audit).

The SKAO approaches the company itself for information and the *portfolio* with available documents. The SKAO will treat any information provided for the benefit of attendance as confidential.

7.2 Explanation of the random test

What the random tests relate to

In order to assess at any rate the following six requirements, the ladder CI must take a random selection from the *projects for which CO₂-related award advantage* has been obtained. The instruction below applies to these random tests.

Requirement 1.A.1: Identification and analysis of energy flows

Requirement 2.A.1: All energy flows identified

Requirement 2.B.4: Reduction objective endorsed

Requirement 3.B.1: Quantitative reduction objective scope 1 and 2

Requirement 3.B.2: Energy management action plan, endorsed, etc.

Requirement 2.C.1: *Structural* internal communication about the energy policy.

For requirement 1.A. 1, the random test is limited to the new projects which the company has acquired since the previous ladder assessment. Only for requirement 2.C.1 can the assessment possibly require a visit to 1 or 2 locations of projects.

The other random tests are taken in the customary manner applicable to the relevant type of assessment.

Taking and using the random test

1. The *company* draws up a list of the projects for which CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained. This includes the following categories:³⁷
 - a. the projects started since the previous ladder assessment, and
 - b. the projects current in the period to be assessed, and
 - c. the projects completed since the previous ladder assessment.

For each project, the company indicates:

- the category – a, b or c – to which it belongs;
 - the date of award and the expected delivery date;
 - the location of the project;
 - any combination members with whom the project is being executed;
 - and (the share of the company in) the price for which the order was awarded.
2. A sequence number is issued to each of these projects. Prior to the ladder assessment, the company sends this list to the ladder CI.
 3. The ladder CI determines the required size (N) of the random test on the basis of the total number (P) of projects on the list, in accordance with the appended table. (see Table 7.1). If the

³⁷ Analogous to the explanation of requirement 1.A.3. For concepts regarding projects and the *stages of projects*, see Chapter 3

number of projects (P) is more than 20, the maximum random test size (N) is 7.

4. The ladder CI selects by lot, or on the basis of common sense, one time no less and no more sequences numbers than exactly correspond with the required size of the random test. It is irrelevant whether projects were already part of a random selection in a previous ladder assessment.
5. For requirement 1.A.1, the ladder CI ascertains which of the numbers belong to category A; they form the random selection for requirement 1.A.1.
6. If a visit to the locations of projects is necessary in accordance with the criteria for requirement 2.C.1, the ladder CI selects one or two sequence numbers from the random selection. Two locations implies two different projects.
7. The Ladder CI informs the company of: the number of projects under 3, the number of projects under 5, and the number of required visits to locations of projects under 6 (the number, so not any information about the projects themselves that are part of the random selection).
8. The ladder CI visits locations of projects in principle in consultation with the company. However, the ladder CI reserves the right to arrive unannounced at a project location.
9. No earlier than at the start of the company visit which is part of the ladder assessment, does the ladder CI inform the company of the sequence numbers making up the random tests under 4 and 5 (so not the selected sequence numbers under 6).
10. The performance observed during the ladder assessment in and for all projects that are part of the random selection under 4 and 5 (and the selection under 6) must, without exception, continue to be part of the performance for which assessments, scores and the like are assigned and cannot be compensated by performance in and for projects that are not part of these random tests (respectively selections).

Table 7.1. Random selection size for projects with CO₂-related award advantage

P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N
1	1	6	3	11	5	16	5
2	2	7	4	12	5	17	6
3	3	8	4	13	5	18	6
4	3	9	4	14	5	19	6
5	3	10	5	15	5	≥20	7

7.3 Verification in accordance with the CO₂ Performance Ladder

Agencies and staff who may verify an emissions inventory are those who are accredited in accordance with ISO 14065 and/or accredited by the Accreditation Council for performing emission verifications in the scope of the European Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS). In addition, agencies may also verify emission inventories, if they have been authorised for this by the SKAO³⁸.

Verification declaration

After completing a *verification* (in accordance with ISO 14064-3) of the *CO₂ emission inventory* (drawn up in accordance with ISO 14064-1, §7.3.1) the verifier must issue a verification declaration. This declaration must at least fulfil the requirements as specified in ISO 14064-3 §4.9 under 'Validation and verification statement'.

Validity of a verification declaration³⁹

The verification of an emission inventory of a specific year remains valid for the CO₂ Performance Ladder up to maximum 15 calendar months (one year plus three calendar months) after this year has ended. An inventory year consists in this case of 12 consecutive calendar months. For exceptions, see the explanation with requirement 3.A.2.

³⁸ Transition arrangement: Until the verification of an emission inventory of CO₂ Performance Ladder requirement 3.A.2 comes under accreditation of the Dutch Accreditation Council, parties that have been authorized by the SKAO or by its predecessor may verify emission inventories.

³⁹ This text is valid until the verification is also under accreditation of the Dutch Accreditation Council, and there is a scope extension.

Colophon

Title: CO₂ Performance Ladder 3.0 Handbook

Date of publication: 10 June 2015

Final editing: Maud Vastbinder & Gijs Termeer



Stichting Klimaatvriendelijk Aanbesteden & Ondernemen

Address

Zuilenstraat 7a

3512 NA Utrecht

The Netherlands

0031 30-711 6800

www.skao.nl

