

# FACTSHEET: CO2PL update

Date: 13-10-2022  
 Version: 1.0  
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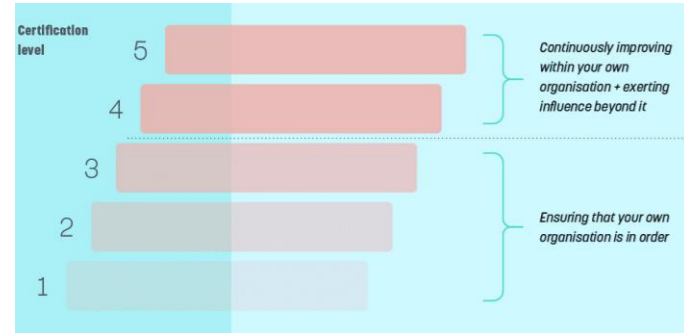
## Introduction CO2PL factsheet

The CO<sub>2</sub> Performance Ladder (CO2PL) is a management system developed by ProRail and Rijkswaterstaat to seriously tackle CO<sub>2</sub> reduction. This applies to the participating companies as well as their suppliers and subcontractors. As of 1 January 2012, Rijkswaterstaat started using the management system for all its tenders. The CO<sub>2</sub> Performance Ladder gives a certified company or project a tender advantage. The higher the step on the ladder, the higher the award advantage. This benefit is 5% of the net constant value of the tender (the tender price). The CO<sub>2</sub> Performance Ladder is increasingly used as an EMVI (Economically Most Advantageous Tender) criterion in tenders for central government, provinces and municipalities in the Netherlands and is a forerunner of the CSR(D) and the EU taxonomy.

Not only our own business operations, but also an active contribution to CO<sub>2</sub> reduction in the sector and chain is important. In order to be able to make a competitive offer, obtaining this award advantage is of great importance.

## Method

The CO<sub>2</sub>-Performance Ladders has five levels:



Levels 1 to 3 mainly concern the own CO<sub>2</sub> household; Level 4 focuses on contributing to CO<sub>2</sub> reduction in the chain and initiatives are developed that stimulate innovation in the sector. At level 5, the agreed savings are actually realized. This applies to our own business activities and to coordination with suppliers or customers. Having all CO<sub>2</sub> activities under control in and close to the company is the key here. To move up a step, a company must meet a fixed set of requirements, from four angles:

### Angle A - Insight:

Determining the energy flows within the company: All fixed locations within the company FCC NL and the VeenIX project, and the resulting CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Inventory.

### Angle B - CO<sub>2</sub> - Reduction:

Develop and implement savings measures. General objective and subdivided into S1, S2 and S3 objectives with concrete measures.

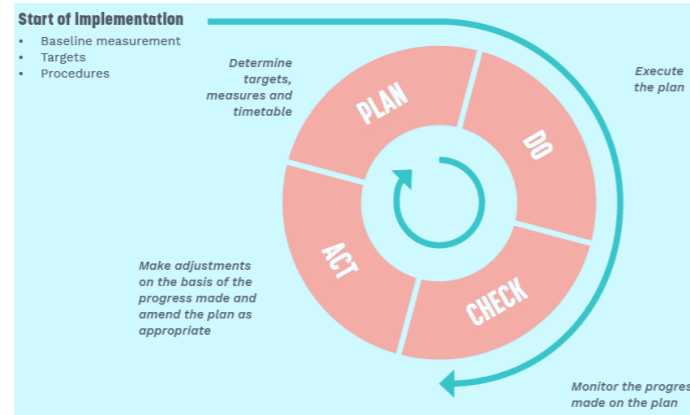
### Angle C - Transparency:

The internal and external communication of the findings.

### Angle D - Participation:

Participation in initiatives in which the company cooperates with other companies in the field of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction.

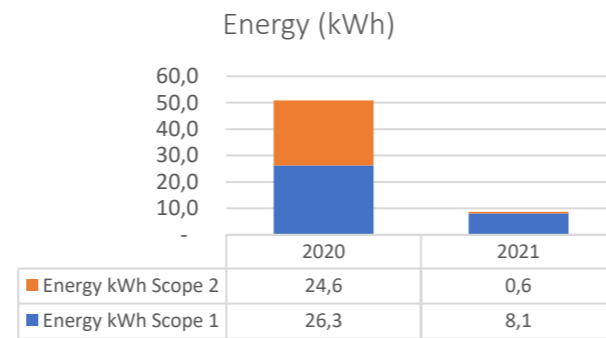
The aim is to demonstrably incorporate these requirements into business operations. In doing so, we use the Deming cycle, as is done with ISO 9001 for quality management, for example.



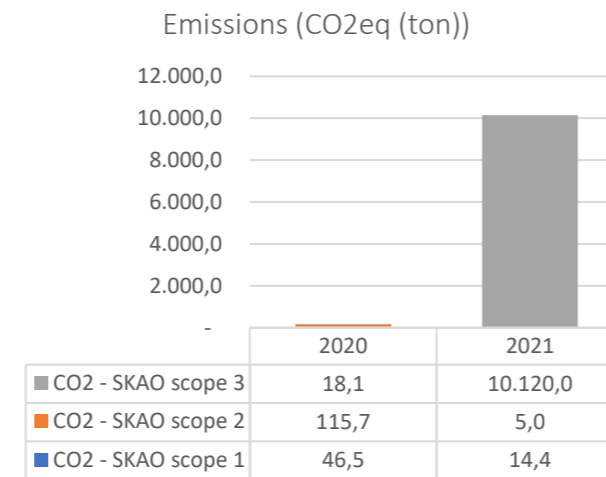
## Insight

A periodic insight into CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, a concrete policy and package of measures to achieve reductions form the foundation of the ladder. In practice, the CO<sub>2</sub> Performance Ladder results in structural cost savings within the own organization and on the projects.

The insight into energy consumption:

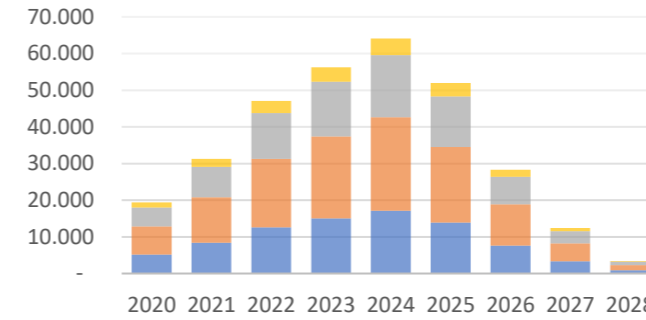


Insight into the CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions:

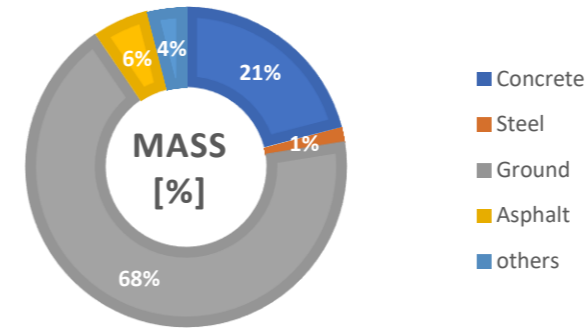


This insight is seen by the vast majority of companies as the most important. This is because the processes are looked at in a different way, and more improvements in terms of efficiency can be implemented. Clear insight is the basis.

## CO2 EMISSIONS FORECAST



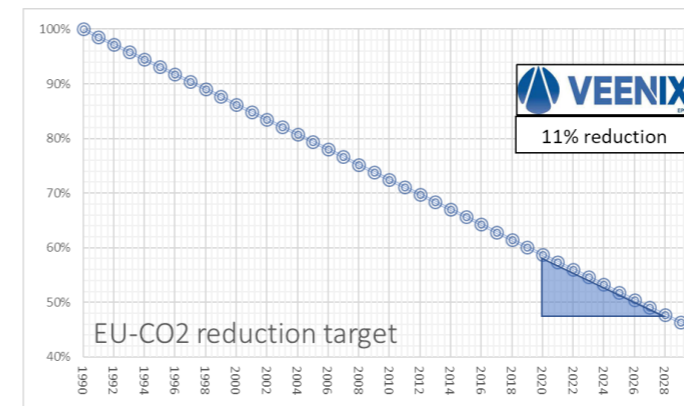
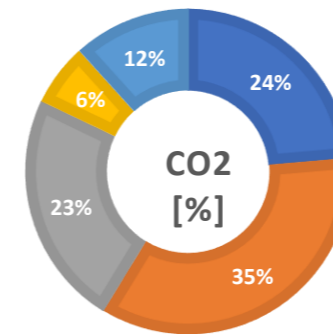
If we go into further detail, we see that a lot of materials (mass) have to be moved. This takes a lot of energy (see figure below):



## CO2-reduction

The aim of the CO<sub>2</sub> Performance Ladder is to take reduction measures on the projects.

CO<sub>2</sub> 2-reduction (Proposal):



At FCC, most of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions take place on the construction site. When a lot of fuel is consumed by the equipment on a construction site, it makes much more sense to save on diesel than to use motion detectors for the install lighting on the toilet. At the moment, about half of the certified companies take measures in the production process. This ranges from equipment use to planning optimization to changes to production locations.

Measure: Green electricity is purchased on all new projects. The big advantage of this is that due to the large increase in the demand for demonstrably green electricity, the supply of this will also increase rapidly.

Reduction target	
Scope 1 (gas)	300 ton CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Scope 2 (electricity)	300 ton CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Scope 3 (materials)	29.400 ton CO <sub>2</sub> eq

The reduction for scope 3, mainly upstream purchased goods, can be further subdivided into:

	Measure	Reduction target
Scope 3 - Asphalt	50% PR	3.500 ton CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Scope 3 - Beton	Reuse	9.250 ton CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Scope 3 - Grond	Distance	21.000 ton CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Scope 3 - Staal	Recycling	1.250 ton CO <sub>2</sub> eq

## Transparency

Up-to-date information is important for knowledge exchange and stimulation of innovation. Sharing efficient solutions inspires others. This also ensures that each other's good ideas can be used on project components and entities.

From the GRI (A protocol written for annual reports) FCC provides transparency. This fact is also recognizably implemented in the CO<sub>2</sub> ladder system. FCC communicates twice a year both internally and externally about, among other things, the emissions and progress of reduction targets.

## Participation

Participating with other parties within the sector or the value chain yields innovation. When looking beyond the company boundaries, new opportunities arise. A problem is highlighted from different angles, creating effective solutions and expertise. An example of chain integration is "Just-in-Time" delivery (JIT). For example, when sewer pipes are delivered exactly when they are needed, there is less transport, storage and damage; called "Best-in-Time"(BIT). That makes the process faster and cheaper. When a company is convinced that knowledge sharing means both giving and taking knowledge, it increases the level of knowledge. This provides a lot of value, which makes the company stronger and can continue to respond to the latest market developments. Especially in these difficult times, this is crucial to be able to anticipate. That too is sustainability.

## Necessity

On the one hand, there is the necessity to win tenders. The direct award advantage obtained, demonstrates the need for a CO<sub>2</sub> Performance Ladder. In addition, it is necessary to improve business processes so that cost savings can be achieved, which go hand in hand with energy savings.

