



CO₂ PERFORMANCE LADDER



REPORT ON 2023 MEASURE LIST

CO₂ PERFORMANCE LADDER



MAY 2024



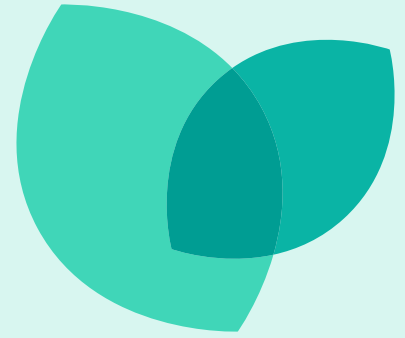


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1

INTRODUCTION

This is the eighth annual report on use of the **Measure list** [↗](#) within the scope of the CO₂ Performance Ladder. This report contains an analysis of its use in 2023 and a comparison with previous years. Accordingly, it shows how use of the Measure list has evolved.

1.1

READER'S GUIDE

Section 2 outlines use of the Measure list in 2023. Section 3 provides insight into the most frequently taken measures, measures that may require more attention and changes in the given categories compared to 2022. It also provides a look ahead at changes to the list for 2024. Section 4 provides more insight into the background and impact of the Measure list and the annual update.

1.2

WHAT IS THE MEASURE LIST?

As part of their certification under the CO₂ Performance Ladder, organisations set ambitious CO₂ reduction objectives and define reduction measures (CO₂ Performance Ladder Handbook 3.1, requirement 3.B.1). But what does ambitious mean? An organisation must set its objectives 'in comparison with industry peers'.¹

When completing the Measure list, organisations indicate which CO₂ reduction measures they are taking for each type of activity or category within the framework of the CO₂ Performance Ladder. Accordingly, the Measure list serves as a basis for organisations to compare themselves with other organisations with similar business operations. For organisations new to the CO₂ Performance Ladder, the list can also provide ideas about possible measures to take. The background and impact of the Measure list are explained further in Section 4.

¹ For the sake of readability, formal terms have not been used in all cases in this report; see the 'CO₂ Performance Ladder Handbook 3.1' for exact definitions and terms.

2

USE OF THE MEASURE LIST IN 2023

2.1

DEVELOPMENTS IN USE OF THE MEASURE LIST

As of 1 January 2024, a total of 1,476 Performance Ladder certificates were issued to approximately 5,000 organisations. In 2023, a total of 1,464 organisations with a Performance Ladder Certificate completed the Measure list. That represents 143 more organisations than in 2022.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MEASURES

- **Net zero CO₂ target for 2050.** A measure indicating that a company has a long-term reduction objective and is developing a roadmap (anticipating requirements in Handbook 4.0). In 2023, 50 organisations indicated they are working on a net zero goal for 2050.
- **Flexibility.** In 2022, two measures were added that encourage flexibility in electricity use. That is important for the continued greening of the electricity system as a whole and to counter congestion problems. This concerns:
 - *Measure ‘Usage simultaneity based on electricity supply and demand’.* This measure was newly added in 2022. In 2023, 26 organisations indicated that they are taking this into account.
 - *Measure ‘Provision of charge points’.* This measure requires Level C agreements that actively respond to notifications from grid operators. 132 organisations report adopting the measure.

The 2024 update added more measures related to flexibility.

DEVELOPMENT OF EXISTING MEASURES

The developments below are related to offices and the electrification of mobility and construction equipment.

For offices, several statutory obligations apply, such as compliance with the Recognised Energy Saving Measures disclosure requirement and (as of January 2023) a statutory obligation that office buildings (larger than 100 m²) must have at least energy label C. In 2023, the measure was tightened ('average energy label C or better' has moved from Level B to A) and 359 organisations are reporting at Level A. That is a decline compared to 2022, when 431 organisations reported at Level B. That decline is likely due to tightening of the measure. In 2023, unlike in previous years, these measures were not automatically (pre-) filled in the prepared list that organisations see when they login to complete the list. As a result, some organisations 'lost' the information that they had previously filled in for the measure and did not enter it again.

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Average energy label C or better	359	431	339	262

Table 1 Measure 'Energy label offices'

Electrification is an important reduction strategy for mobility, transport and all construction activities because electric propulsion is usually more efficient and can be made greener. That trend is clearly reflected in the Measure list. An increasing number of organisations indicate that they have at least one electric or zero-emission vehicle, lorry or piece of mobile equipment. In 2023, the trend for passenger cars appears to have stagnated. The 'zero-emission vehicles' measure was tightened. However, once again, it was not automatically (pre-) filled as before, so some organisations probably 'skipped' the measure.

Newly added in 2023 at Level C for this measure: all of an organisation's newly purchased vehicles must be electric. In 2023, 10% (119 organisations) registered at Level C.

	2023	2022	2021	2020
At least 10% of passenger cars are electric	288	281	202	111
At least 10% of passenger cars are electric and all newly purchased vehicles are electric	119	-	-	-
At least one zero-emission lorry	57	42	34	27
At least one piece of zero-emission mobile equipment	227	161	107	46

Table 2 ‘Electrification of mobility and construction equipment’ measures

A small number of organisations opt for the structural use of renewable fuels, such as HVO. That fell sharply for passenger cars, probably due to the HVO price trend. That decline does not apply to use at construction sites and for construction equipment, likely because HVO continues to be used due to contractual obligations despite the price increase.

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Delivery of renewable fuel to the construction site (at least 20%)	45	33	20	12
Construction equipment. More than 20% of fuel is renewable fuel	97	82	51	50
Passenger mobility. More than 20% of fuel is renewable fuel	19	54	32	38

Table 3 ‘Use of renewable energy’ measures

2.2

MOST FREQUENTLY TAKEN MEASURES

Figure 1 shows the top 10 most widely implemented measures. That refers to the number of organisations that undertook a particular action. For each measure, the degree of implementation is shown (Level A, B or C).

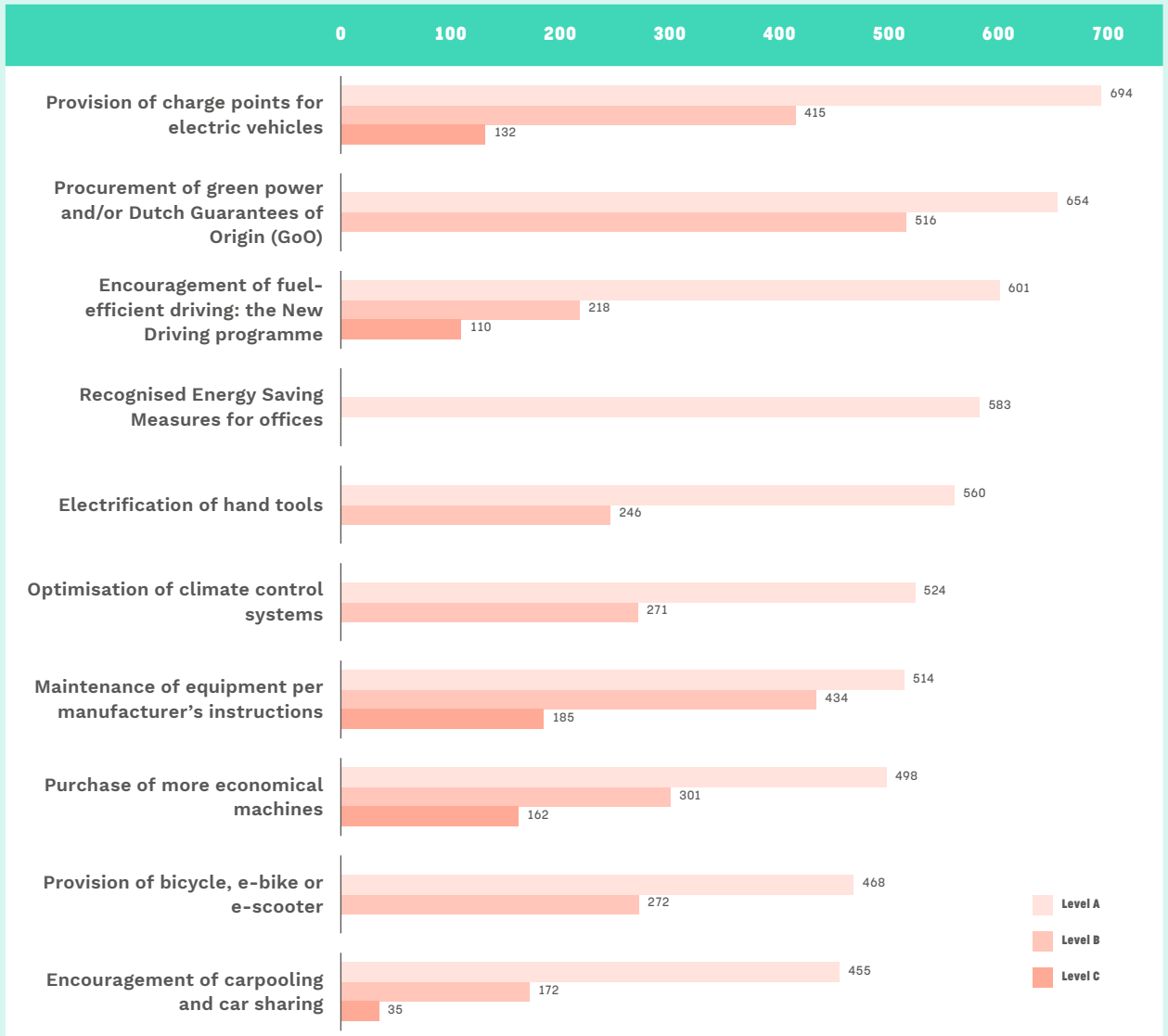


Figure 1 Most implemented measures (full names are listed in Table 4)

The measure ‘Provision of charge points for electric vehicles’ is the most reported in 2023 (694 organisations at Level A). This measure also showed the greatest increase. This measure was newly added to the list in 2022.

The measure ‘Purchase green power’ (offices) was the second most frequently taken measure in 2023 (654 organisations at Level A). That brings it back to the 2021 level (648 at A) after a dip in 2022 (502 at A), which was probably due to price developments on the energy market.

Table 1 provides more details on those 10 most widely implemented measures. The percentages in this table are calculated in relation to the total number of organisations that completed the Measure list (100% corresponds to 1,464 organisations).

2023	2022	CODE	MEASURE	A	B	C	% AT LEVEL A 100% = 1,464
1	6	AK15	Provision of charge points for electric vehicles	694	415	132	47%
2	3	AK5	Purchase of green power and/or power made greener with as certified by Guarantees of Origin (GoOs)	654	516	Not applicable	45%
3	1	AM4	Encouragement of fuel-efficient driving: the New Driving programme	601	218	110	41%
4	2	AK8	Recognised Energy Saving Measures for offices	583	Not applicable	Not applicable	40%
5	4	BM10	Electrification of hand tools	560	246	Not applicable	38%
6	10	AK4	Optimisation of climate control systems	524	271	Not applicable	36%
7	8	BM9	Maintenance of equipment per manufacturer’s instructions	514	434	185	35%
8	7	BM3	Purchase of more economical machines	498	301	162	34%
9	-	AM17	Provision of bicycle, e-bike or e-scooter	468	272	Not applicable	32%
10	-	AM8	Encouragement of carpooling and car sharing	455	172	35	31%

Table 4 Overview of the most common measures

3

THE 2023 MEASURE LIST IN FIGURES

In the context of the CO₂ Performance Ladder, an organisation with subsidiary organisations consists of the main certificate holder, which has several certificate holders. The 1,464 organisations that completed the Measure list in 2023 are the main certificate holders. That means the actual number of organisations that are certified on the CO₂ Performance Ladder is higher at about 5,000.

	2023	2021	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Number of organisations that completed the Measure list	1,464	1,321	1,175	1,044	945	880	839	722
Implemented measures (with corrections)	22,023	19,621	17,970	15,042	13,560	11,403	10,010	6,033
Planned measures	12,006	11,011	10,223	8,282	7,175	6,095	4,749	3,259
NEWLY added measures	697	743	582	466	528	382	603	850
Measures implemented per organisation	17.0	16.7	17.3	16.2	16.4	14.9	13.6	9.4
Measures planned per organisation	8.2	8.3	8.7	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.7	4.5
Measures NEWLY added per organisation	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.2

Table 5 The Measure list in figures

Implemented measures are measures that an organisation had actually implemented by the end of 2023. Many measures are a continuing policy measure rather than a one-off action. In other words, measures may also have been introduced in previous years.

Planned measures are measures that an organisation has scheduled for implementation after the end of 2023.

Newly added measures are measures (planned or implemented) that an organisation has added itself, for example because the measure is company-specific or because the measure is not (yet) on the Measure list. If a similar measure is added by several organisations as a new measure, that may prompt the measure to be added to the Measure list during the annual update.

On average, about 17 measures per organisation were implemented by 2023 (see Figure 2).

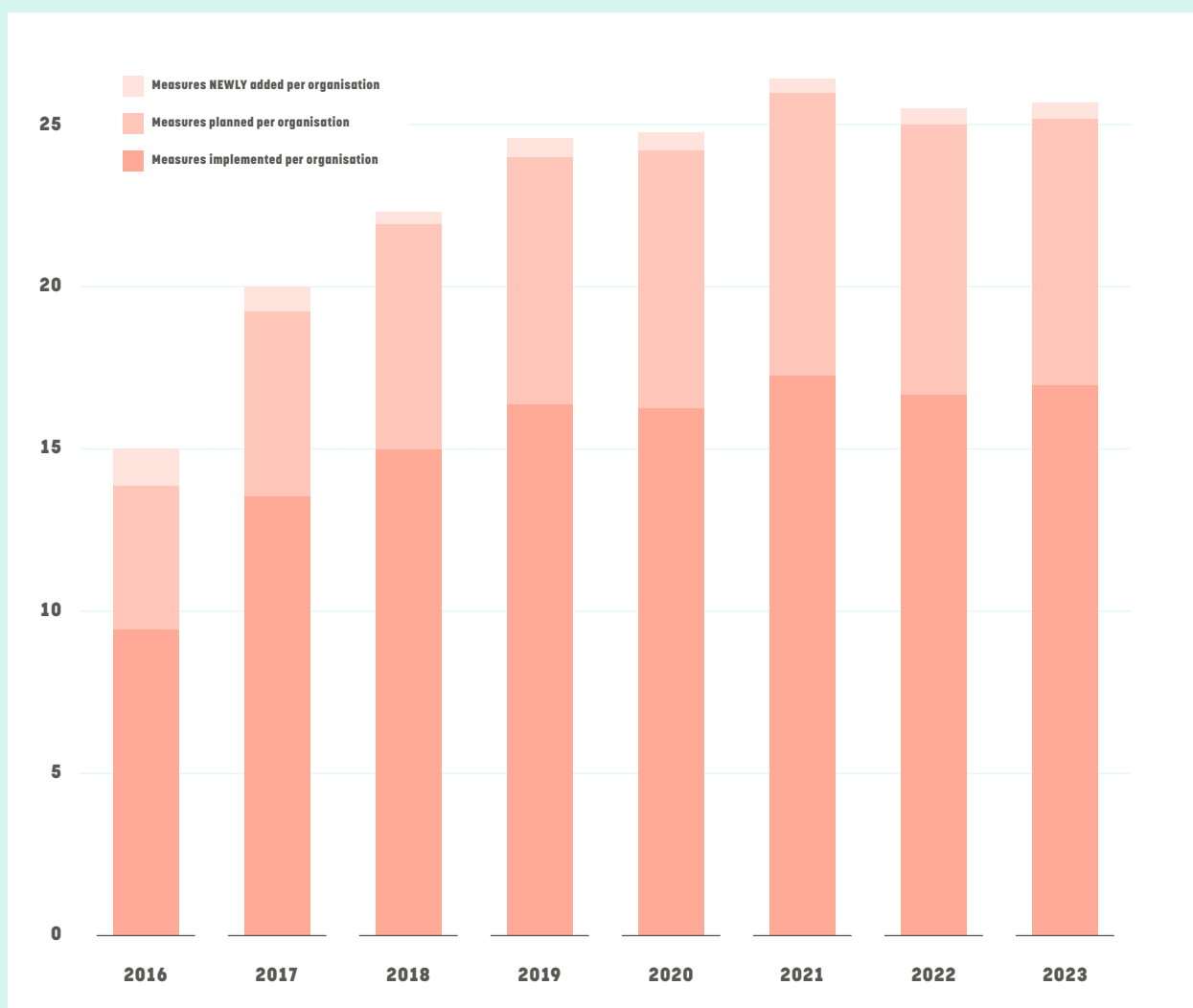


Figure 2 Average number of measures per organisation

NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS PER CATEGORY

The Measure list is divided into 16 categories. Organisations themselves choose the categories and measures in the list that are material to them. For each category, Figure 3 shows the number of organisations that implemented one or more measures within that category.

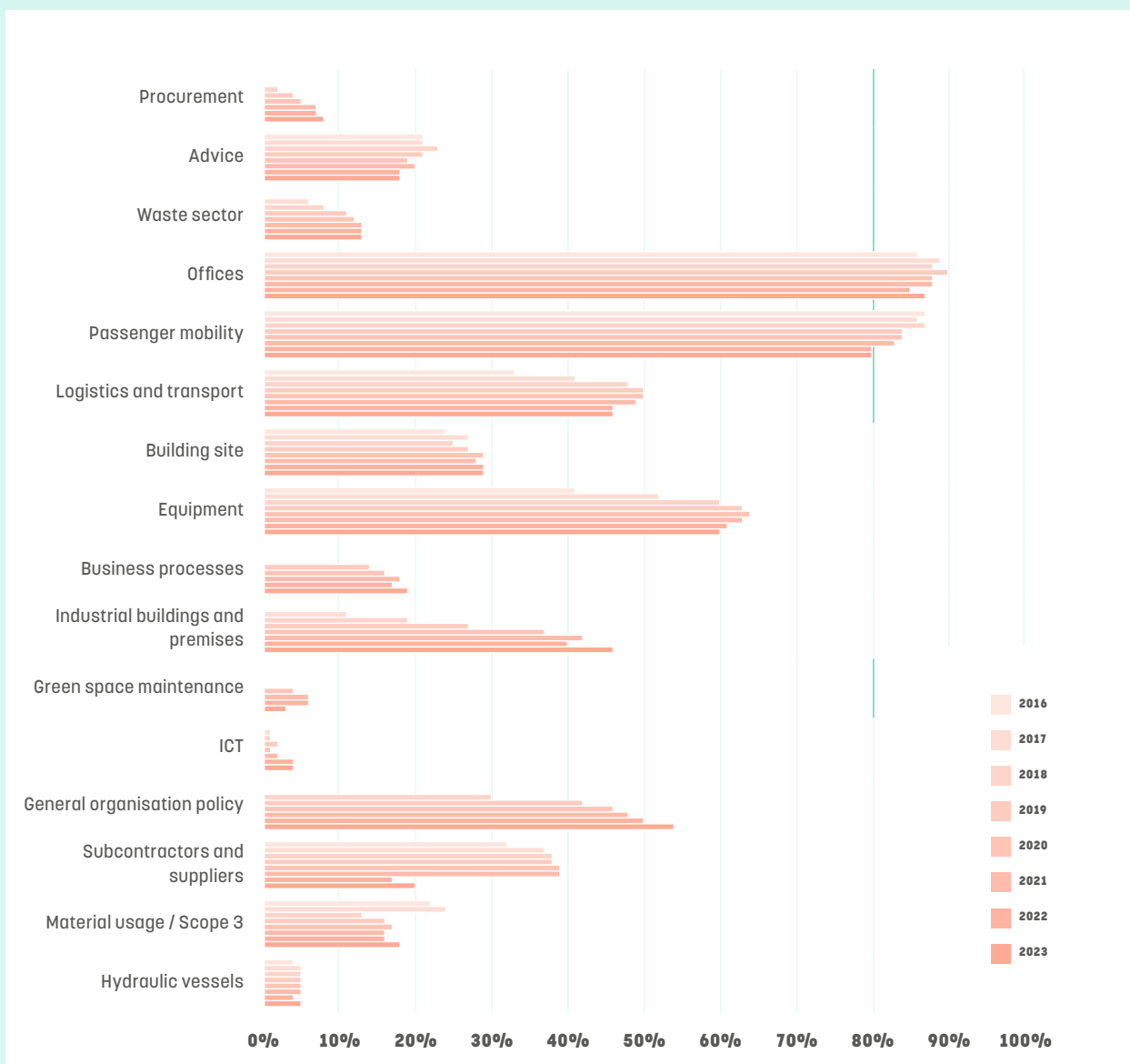


Figure 3 Number of organisations per category

Offices and passenger mobility are relevant to almost all organisations, which is why most organisations list measures within those categories. The reason why some organisations did not include any measures here may be because the amount of emissions in this category is relatively small compared to the organisation’s other emissions.

There are no major changes compared to 2022.

3.1

DETAILED USE OF THE MEASURE LIST IN 2023

In the following paragraphs, the following factors are shown for each category:

- the number of organisations that took measures within this category;
- the most frequently taken measures within this category (the number and percentage of the number of organisations that took measures within this category);
- the main changes in the Measure list and reported numbers in 2023 compared to 2022;
- points needing attention for further implementation of measures, such as developments in legislation or suggestions as to which measures should receive more attention;
- the main changes in the new 2024 Measure list (published in January 2024 for use in 2024) compared to 2023.

The categories are listed in order of the number of organisations with measures in the respective category.

To determine which measures are most frequently taken, we have looked at the percentage of organisations that have taken a measure at Level A ('standard'). We also give the percentage of organisations that implemented the given measure at Level B ('advanced') or C ('ambitious'). If an organisation takes a measure at Level B or C, the levels below (Levels A and B) must also be met. Accordingly, the numbers or percentages per level cannot be summed.

3.1.1

PROCUREMENT

The number of organisations with measures in this category is **119**.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 119 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
AB10 Policy on the use of SRP criteria in tenders			
A	44	37%	Organisation uses SRP criteria related to the topics of energy, materials and circularity at the ambition level 'Basic' at least
B	24	20%	Organisation uses SRP criteria related to the topics of energy, materials and circularity at the ambition level 'Significant' at least
C	17	14%	Organisation uses SRP criteria related to the topics of energy, materials and circularity at the ambition level 'Ambitious' at least
AB09 Enabling the use of secondary materials and components used			
B	38	32%	Removing obstacles to the use of secondary materials
C	22	18%	Explicitly encouraging the use of secondary materials and used components
AB01 The use of an award advantage in relation to CO₂ ambition in the civil engineering sector – engineering works			
A	26	22%	Up to 25% of engineering works
B	13	11%	25%-75% of engineering works
C	7	6%	All engineering works

Table 6 Most frequently taken measures - Procurement

3.1.1

PROCUREMENT

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

Merged measures:

- Measures AB6 (Requesting the use of concrete residual flows) and AB7 (Requesting sustainable concrete products) were merged with reference to the Sustainable Concrete Model Specifications or RTD1033 (elaboration of the Concrete Agreement).

Measure changed:

- Measure AB8 'Procurement of asphalt mixtures based on environmental impact' was amended to align better with the text of the Asphalt Model Specifications.

New measures:

- New measure AB13 added to encourage use of the new 'Inland Shipping Emissions Label'.
- New measure AB14 added to encourage use of the requirements for zero-emission construction equipment and construction logistics (application of basic requirements for the transition path for road, dike and rail equipment). The measure has not yet been widely implemented (three organisations by 2023). It is expected to be widely implemented in the coming years as a fulfilment of the SEB (Clean and Emission Free Building) Covenant.

CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

Measures amended:

- AB7 'Procurement of sustainable concrete products': measure will be aligned with the transition path requirements for Engineering Works.
- AB8 'Procurement of more sustainable concrete products': measure will be aligned with the transition path requirements for road surfacing.
- AB14 'Use of emission requirements for construction equipment': Measure will be aligned with the materials requirements of the SEB (Clean and Emission Free Building) Covenant.

New measure:

- AB15 'Procurement of more sustainable concrete mortars': measure specific to structural concrete added in line with the transition path requirements for Engineering Works.

3.1.2

ADVICE

The number of organisations with measures in this category is **258**.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 258 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
AD1: Attention to CO₂ reduction in projects NOT obtained with an award advantage			
A	143	55%	In at least 10% of design assignments
B	86	33%	In at least 50% of design assignments
C	49	19%	For all design assignments
AD2: CO₂-related research and innovation			
A	124	48%	2% to 10% of research and innovation budget
B	71	28%	10% to 20% of research and innovation budget
C	49	19%	More than 20% of research and innovation budget
AD3: Knowledge and attitude of staff regarding CO₂ reduction in projects			
A	94	36%	5% to 25% of engineers/designers/project leaders took a course
B	42	16%	25% to 75% of engineers/designers/project leaders took a course
C	23	9%	More than 75% of engineers/designers/project leaders took a course

Table 7 Most frequently taken measures - Advice

3.1.2

ADVICE

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

No changes.

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

No changes.

3.1.3

WASTE

The number of organisations with measures in this category is **193**.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 193 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
AF04 Purchase of auxiliary materials – use of secondary materials			
A	102	53%	Investigation of options for using secondary materials
B	63	33%	Uses 2 secondary materials as auxiliary materials
AF02 Realising saleable secondary materials			
A	97	50%	Sale of secondary materials as raw materials
B	64	33%	Sale of multiple types of secondary materials as raw materials
C	29	10%	Chain consultation on upcycling
AF01 Insight into avoiding CO₂ due to processing waste streams			
A	44	23%	Quantification of avoided lifecycle emissions for 80% of waste streams
B	24	12%	Quantification of avoided lifecycle emissions for all waste streams
C	17	9%	Demonstrable increase in avoided chain emissions

Table 8 Most frequently taken measures - Advice

3.1.3

WASTE

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

Revised measure:

- AF5 – Zero-emission waste collection vehicle and mobile waste presses. Change in 2022 to ‘zero-emission’ was found to be too strict; measure has been simplified.

CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

No changes.

3.1.4

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND PREMISES

The number of organisations with measures in this category is **674**.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 674 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
BR5: LED outdoor lighting			
B	360	53%	Over 50% of lighting on company grounds consists of LED lighting
C	203	30%	100% of lighting on company grounds consists of LED lighting
BR4: Self-generation of renewable electricity			
A	296	44%	10% of the electricity comes from self-generation
B	124	30%	20% of the electricity comes from self-generation
C	114	17%	50% of the electricity comes from self-generation
BR3: Recognised Measures for industrial buildings			
A	292	45%	'Recognised Measures' have been or will be implemented.

Table 9 Most frequently taken measures - Industrial buildings and premises

3.1.4

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND PREMISES

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

No changes.

POINTS NEEDING ATTENTION

- The category continues to show strong growth from 532 organisations in 2022 to 674 in 2023.

CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

Revised measure:

- BR3 – Recognised Measures for Buildings: All measures referring to these Recognised Measures have also been changed due to changes to the structure and classification of the government's lists of measures.

3.1.5

BUSINESS PROCESSES

The number of organisations with measures in this category is 271.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS TOTAL: 210	% OF THIS CATEGORY 271 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
BP3: Detection of compressed air leaks			
A	149	55%	Annual check (in accordance with Recognised Measures)
B	3	16%	quarterly check
BP2: Reducing energy consumption of electric motors in business processes			
A	69	25%	Research on fuel-efficient electric motors (in accordance with the Recognised Measures)
B	29	11%	Use of efficiency class IE3 or IE4 for replacements
C	4	1%	Accelerated replacement with IE3 or IE4 efficiency class
BP1: Reducing energy consumption of cooling/refrigeration units			
A	30	11%	Implementation of Recognised Measure
B	9	3%	Additional measures corresponding to up to 10% reduction
C	7	3%	Additional measures corresponding to up to 20% reduction

Table 10 Most frequently taken measures - Business processes

3.1.5

BUSINESS PROCESSES

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

- New measure added focusing on reducing energy consumption of extraction installations.
- New measure added focusing on the use of heat recovery.

CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

Amended measures:

- BP 5 'Extraction': reference year added (Level C).
- BP 6 'Heat recovery': reference year added (Level C).

3.1.6

BUILDING SITE

The number of organisations with measures in this category is **429**.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 429 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
BB5: Use of temporary surfacing			
A	327	76%	Use temporary surfacing where possible
BB3: Energy-saving site hut			
A	203	47%	5% comply with 'temporary buildings' requirements of the Buildings Decree
B	165	39%	20% comply with 'temporary buildings' requirements of the Buildings Decree
C	73	17%	100% comply with 'temporary buildings' requirements of the Buildings Decree
BB1: Purchase of green power			
A	138	32%	Use green power on the construction site
B	107	25%	Green power covers at least 50% of power consumption
C	74	17%	Green power covers at least 75% of power consumption

Table 11 Most frequently taken measures - Building site

3.1.6

BUILDING SITE

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

No changes.

CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

New measure:

- BB7 'Aligning electricity supply and demand at construction sites: New measure added to promote grid flexibility through pilot projects.'

3.1.7

GREEN SPACE MAINTENANCE

The number of organisations with measures in this category is 47.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 47 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
G01 Processing organic residues into saleable raw materials			
A	20	43%	Company systematically produces and sells a secondary material made from organic residues with a demonstrably lower CO ₂ footprint than composting
G02 Self-production of biogas			
C	12	26%	Company produces biogas from fermentation for its own use or for supply to third parties

Table 12 Most frequently taken measures - Green space maintenance

3.1.7

GREEN SPACE MAINTENANCE

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

- Revised measure GO1 'Processing organic residues into saleable raw materials': Measure is weighted; Level B has become Level A. That has reduced the number of organisations entering this measure (from 56 organisations at Level A in 2022 to 20 in 2023).

POINTS NEEDING ATTENTION

- The weighting of Measure GO1 has also reduced the entire size of the category, from 74 organisations in 2022 to 47 organisations in 2023.

CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

No changes.

3.1.8

ICT

The number of organisations with measures in this category is **56**.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 56 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
IC03 Purchase of green power and/or power made greener as certified by Guarantees of Origin (GoOs)			
A	27	48%	Over 98% of the electricity consumed is green power
IC02 Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE)			
B	14	25%	The PUE of networks, data centre hardware and telephony services is monitored and evaluated for improvement
C	6	11%	Networks, data centre hardware and telephony services are designed with a PUE of no more than 1.3

Table 13 Most frequently taken measures - ICT

3.1.8

ICT

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

- Revised measure IC3 Purchase of green power; measure has been weighted; Level B has become Level A.

CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

Merging measures:

- IC03 – Purchase of green power and/or power made greener with as certified by Guarantees of Origin (GoOs): The merging of measures aimed at procuring green power in the category 'General organisation' will eliminate this measure.

3.1.9

OFFICES

The number of organisations with measures in this category is **1,268**.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 1,268 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
AK15: Provision of charge points for electric vehicles			
A	694	55%	At minimum 1 charge point per 20 parking spaces
B	415	33%	At minimum 1 charge point per 10 parking spaces
C	132	10%	At minimum 1 charge point per 10 parking spaces + active role in optimising energy management for office/electrical grid
AK5: Procurement of green power and/or Dutch Guarantees of Origin (offices)			
A	654	52%	At least 75% of electricity purchased is green
B	516	41%	At least 98% of electricity purchased is green
AK8: Recognised Measures for offices			
A	583	46%	'Recognised Measures' have been or will be implemented

Table 14 Most frequently taken measures - Offices

OFFICES

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

Revised measures:

- AK1 ‘Improving the energy label for offices’ was aligned with prevailing legislation (compulsory energy label C for offices). Level B has shifted to Level A; Level C has moved to Level B. In 2023, the measure was tightened (‘average energy label C or better’ has moved from Level B to A) and 359 organisations are reporting at Level A. That is a decline compared to 2022, when 431 organisations reported at Level B. That decline is likely due to the tightening of the measure. In 2023, these measures were not automatically (pre-) filled in the prepared list that organisations see when they login to fill out the list, so some of the organisations ‘skipped’ the measure.
- Measure AK10 ‘Purchase of efficient hardware’ has been expanded to include use of the EPEAT (Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool) label. That label builds on the EnergyStar Label. This measure also shows a sharp decline (from 420 organisations at Level A in 2022 to 162 at Level A in 2023), likely due to tightening of the measures.
- Measure AK14 ‘Gasless offices’ has been tightened; Level C has shifted to Level B; there is a new Level C.

POINTS NEEDING ATTENTION

- Measure AK15 ‘Provision of charge points for electric vehicles’ was the most frequently taken measure in 2023 (694 organisations at Level A). This measure also showed the greatest increase. This measure was newly added in 2022.

CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

Revised measures:

- AK8 ‘Recognised Measures for offices’: All measures referring to these Recognised Measures have also been changed due to changes to the structure and classification of the government’s lists of measures.
- AK16 ‘Public transport location choice’. Measure will be tightened. Level B becomes Level A; Level C becomes Level B; new Level C

New measures:

- AK17 ‘Grid-aware charging’: New measure added to promote grid flexibility by using charge points to respond to available grid capacity
- AK18 ‘Use of energy efficient printers’. New measure added aimed at reducing printer power consumption

Merged measures:

- AK5 ‘Procurement of green power and/or Dutch Guarantees of Origin’: The merging of measures aimed at procuring green power in the category ‘General organisation’ will eliminate this measure.
- AK6 ‘Renewable electricity generation (in-house)’: The merging of measures aimed at self-generation in the category ‘General organisation’ will eliminate this measure.

3.1.10

LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORT

The number of organisations with measures in this category is **674**.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 674 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
AT2: Encouragement of fuel-efficient driving using the New Driving programme			
A	355	53%	75% of drivers completed a course
B	225	33%	90% of drivers completed a course
AT10: Prevention of idling lorries			
A	321	48%	Company makes agreements with drivers about preventing idling and can demonstrate this
B	156	23%	Start-stop system used in less than 25% of lorries in operation (in-house, leased)
C	105	16%	Start-stop system used in less than 25% of lorries in operation (in-house, leased)
AT7: Checking of correct tyre pressure on lorries			
A	260	39%	Tyre pressure checked every 3 months

Table 15 Most frequently taken measures - Logistics and transport

LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORT

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

- Measure changed: AT1 - Use more efficient diesel. Option added to use special types of lubricant that can have a fuel-saving effect. Although the measure was broadened, it is still being reported less, with a decline from 188 organisations at Level A in 2022 to 61 organisations in 2023. That is likely due to the change, which meant that the measure was not automatically filled in again on completion.
- Measure AT14 - Use of energy-efficient tyres has been tightened due to changes in European legislation on lorries. As a result, this measure is less reported, from 121 organisations at Level B in 2022 to 35 organisations in 2023.
- Measure AT16 - Driving powered by LNG has been dropped because of the discussion on whether using this fuel for lorries actually results in a CO₂ reduction.
- New measure (AT17) added to encourage minimising transport kilometres. This is reported by 154 organisations.

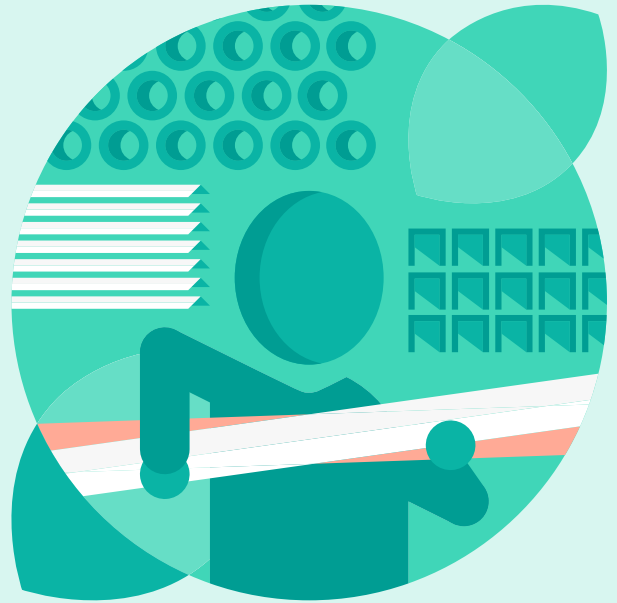
CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

No changes.

3.1.11

MATERIAL USAGE / SCOPE 3

The number of organisations with measures in this category is 265.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 265 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
S01: Development of additional reduction measures in projects			
A	144	54%	Additional measures in one or more projects
B	44	17%	Additional measures in 20% of projects
C	23	9%	Additional measures in 50% of projects
S08: Distance from suppliers			
B	88	33%	The organisation chooses its suppliers based in part on geographic location to minimise emissions
S02: Requesting LCA or ECI information on products and materials			
A	47	18%	When selecting and procuring materials, the organisation requests LCA or ECI information
B	7	3%	Company sets explicit requirements for CO ₂ emissions from materials as determined based on LCA or ECI data

Table 16 Most frequently taken measures - Material usage / Scope 3

3.1.11

MATERIAL USAGE / SCOPE 3

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

Merged measures:

- Measures SO3 (Use of concrete residual streams) and SO4 (Use of sustainable concrete products) were merged with reference to the Model Specifications for Sustainable Concrete or the RTD1033 (elaboration of Concrete Agreement).

Measure changed:

- Measure SO5 'Use of asphalt mixtures with low environmental impact' was little used and has been amended to make the measure applicable to more organisations.
- Measure SO7 'Provide LCA or ECI information on products and materials' has been corrected. Levels A and B were the same. Level A has been dropped.

New measure:

- Measure 'Distance to suppliers' added to allow for transport distances during procurement.

CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

Revised measures:

- SO4 'Use of sustainable concrete products': measure will be aligned with the transition path requirements for Engineering Works.
- SO5 'Use of asphalt mixtures with low environmental impact': Measure will be aligned with the transition path requirements for Road Surfacing.

Text change:

- SO8 'Distance from material suppliers': title to be clarified.

3.1.12

EQUIPMENT

The number of organisations with measures in this category is 872.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 872 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
BM10: Electrification of hand tools			
A	560	64%	Wherever possible, the company uses electric hand tools
B	246	28%	Demonstrable policy for replacement/implementation of electric hand tools
BM9: Maintenance of equipment per manufacturer's instructions			
A	514	59%	At least 25% of the equipment is maintained per manufacturer's instructions
B	434	50%	At least 75% of the equipment is maintained per manufacturer's instructions
C	185	21%	At least 25% of the equipment is maintained per manufacturer's instructions and improves energy efficiency
BM3: Purchase of more economical machines			
A	498	57%	Fuel consumption is considered in 50% of purchases
B	301	35%	Fuel consumption is considered in 75% of purchases
C	162	19%	Fuel consumption is considered in 90% of purchases

Table 17 Most frequently taken measures - Equipment

3.1.12

EQUIPMENT

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

No changes.

CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

Revised measures:

- BM3 'Purchase of more economical machines': Measure shifted; Level B shifted to Level A and Level C has become Level B.
- BM9 'Equipment maintenance according to manufacturer's instructions': Measure shifted; Level B shifted to Level A and Level C becomes Level B. New Level C.

3.1.13

SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

The number of organisations with measures in this category is 291.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 291 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
OL1: Selecting subcontractors by travel distance			
B	131	45%	Travel distance requirement
OL3: The New Way of Operating course			
A	73	25%	Some subcontractor drivers/planners completed a course
B	56	19%	Course taken by more than 25% of drivers/planners
C	25	9%	Course taken by at least 75% of drivers/planners

Table 18 Most frequently taken measures - Subcontractors and suppliers

3.1.13

SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

No changes

CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

Amended text in measure:

- OL1 'Selecting subcontractors and/or suppliers by travel distance': measure is restricted to subcontractors.

3.1.14

GENERAL ORGANISATION POLICY

The number of organisations with measures in this category is **786**.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 786 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
OA4: CO₂ awareness among staff			
A	396	50%	Attention given to this issue in the induction process for more than 20% of new consultants and project leaders
B	302	38%	Attention given to this issue in the induction process for more than 50% of new consultants and project leaders
C	77	10%	Attention given to this issue in the performance reviews for more than 20% of consultants and project leaders
OA3: Implementing energy-saving measures			
A	356	45%	Implementation with a payback period of up to 5 years
B	92	12%	Implementation with a payback period of up to 10 years
C	34	4%	Implementation with a payback period of up to 15 years
OA2: Selecting subcontractors and/or suppliers with a CO₂ Awareness Certificate			
A	234	30%	Certificate is taken into account during the selection of subcontractors
B	26	3%	Organisation requires certification of main subcontractors

Table 19 Most frequently taken measures - General organisation policy

3.1.14

GENERAL ORGANISATION POLICY

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

Measure OA8 'Renewable energy generation' is split into two measures:

- 'Facilitate renewable energy generation' focused on making space available for generation. Now reported by 26 organisations.
- 'Renewable energy generation (for third parties)' focused on self-production and supply to third parties. Reported (at Level A) by 24 organisations

New measures:

- Net zero CO₂ target 2050. A measure indicating that a company is developing a long-term objective and roadmap (anticipating requirements in Handbook 4.0). Some 50 organisations now have a net zero target for 2050.
- Printed matter with a low CO₂ footprint. This measure focuses on the CO₂ footprint of printed matter.

CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

New measures:

- QA13 'Purchase of green power and/or power made greener as certified by Guarantees of Origin (GoOs)': Measures related to procurement of green power will be merged here and dropped elsewhere.
- OA14 'Renewable electricity generation (in-house) at fixed locations': Measures related to electricity generation will be merged here and dropped elsewhere.
- OA15 'Dynamic power contracts': New measure added to promote grid flexibility by using dynamic electricity prices.
- OA16 'Congestion Management'. New measure added to promote grid flexibility through congestion management agreements with the grid operator
- OA17 'Higher travel allowance for zero-emission commuting'. New measure added to encourage bicycle use.

3.1.15

PASSENGER MOBILITY

Number of organisations with measures in this category is 1,175.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 1,175 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
AM4: The New Driving programme			
A	601	51%	Toolbox available to all drivers
B	218	19%	Every van driver completed a course
C	110	9%	90% of all drivers completed a course
AM17: Provision of bicycle, e-bike or e-scooter			
A	468	40%	When worthwhile, the company makes bicycles, e-bikes or e-scooters available at project or office locations for short trips.
B	272	23%	The company offers a reimbursement scheme for the purchase of a bicycle or e-bike for all employees.
AM8: Encouragement of carpooling and car sharing			
A	455	39%	Company encourages active carpooling among staff and can demonstrate this.
B	172	15%	The company provides shared cars for carpooling to the office or project locations.
C	35	3%	All pool cars run on renewable fuel or natural gas or are zero CO ₂ emission vehicles

Table 20 Most frequently taken measures - Passenger mobility

PASSENGER MOBILITY

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

Revised measures:

- Measure AM11 - 'Zero CO₂ emission vehicles' has been tightened due to the proposed government measure to make electrification of leased cars mandatory from 2050. That has reduced the number of organisations reporting this measure. However, this government measure did not pass. Newly added at Level C of this measure: all of an organisation's newly purchased vehicles are electric. 10% (119 organisations) registered Level C.
- Measure AM15 - 'Purchase/leasing of passenger cars based on practical CO₂-emission measurement'. The emission legislation for cars has become stricter, hence the tightening, Level C has shifted to Level A; Levels B and C have now been tightened. Level C is the average for new cars in 2020. The tightening has reduced the number of organisations reporting this measure.
- Measure AM16 - 'Purchase/leasing of company vans based on practical CO₂ emission measurement'. The emission legislation for company vans has become stricter, hence the tightening; Level B has become Level A, Level C has become Level B and Level C has been tightened. The tightening has reduced the number of organisations reporting this measure.

CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

No changes.

3.1.16

HYDRAULIC VESSELS

The number of organisations with measures in this category is **66**.



LEVEL	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	% OF THIS CATEGORY 66 = 100%	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (ABRIDGED)
WS03 Reducing stationary diesel use			
A	34	52%	Uses shore power or its own generator
B	18	27%	Always uses shore-based power when available
WS07 LED lighting for ships			
B	31	47%	The company has one vessel in its fleet that is fully illuminated with LED lighting
C	14	21%	At least 10% of the vessels in the company's fleet have full LED lighting
WS8 Use of additives in diesel			
A	25	38%	Limited use of additives that provides at least 3% fuel savings
B	9	14%	Use of additives for more than 50% of fuel consumed

Table 21 Most frequently taken measures - Hydraulic vessels

3.1.16

HYDRAULIC VESSELS

CHANGES TO THE 2023 MEASURE LIST

- Measure WS6 has been expanded to include the possible use of the Inland Shipping Emission Label.

CHANGES TO THE 2024 MEASURE LIST

No changes.

3.2

STRONGEST INCREASES AND DECREASES

Table 22 shows the measures with the strongest growth (in absolute numbers) in the number of organisations reporting the measure in question in 2023.

	MEASURE	CATEGORY	CHANGES IN 2023 COMPARED TO 2022			PARTICULARS
			A	B	C	
AK15	Provision of charge points for electric vehicles	Offices	219	137	45	
AT17	Minimising transport kilometres	Transport	154	Not applicable	Not applicable	New measure
AK5	Purchase of green power and/or power made greener as certified by Guarantees of Origin (GoOs)	Transport	152	121	Not applicable	
AM6	Checking of correct tyre pressure of cars made available by the organisation	Passenger mobility	133	44	21	
AK16	Public transport location choice	Offices	127	112	97	

Table 22 Measures with the strongest growth in 2023

There are also some measures that show a strong decline. Those changes result from changes to the list itself as measures have been tightened.

The measures that show the largest decrease in 2023 are:

- **AK10** Purchase of efficient hardware
- **AK1** Improving the energy label for offices
- **AM15** Purchase/lease passenger cars based on practical CO₂ emission measurement
- **AM16** Purchase/lease company vans based on practical CO₂ emission measurement
- **AM11** Zero CO₂-emission vehicles

4

BACKGROUND AND IMPACT OF THE MEASURE LIST

4.1

WHAT IS THE MEASURE LIST?

As part of their certification under the CO₂ Performance Ladder, organisations set ambitious CO₂ reduction objectives and define reduction measures (CO₂ Performance Ladder Handbook 3.1, requirement 3.B.1). But what does ambitious mean? An organisation must set its objectives ‘in comparison with industry peers’.

As the number of certified organisations has grown, increased need arose for a tool that provides insight into the efforts of other organisations in the sector. The aim is for each organisation to then be able to compare those efforts with its own measures and objectives. The Measure list serves as such a tool.

Organisations participating in the CO₂ Performance Ladder use a digital system annually to indicate which measures they took or plan to take. That creates an (anonymised) overview of the reduction measures taken by all these organisations. That overview is used, inter alia, to refine the list for the following year. Organisations can use the Measure list to compare themselves with industry peers with similar business operations. For organisations new to the CO₂ Performance Ladder, the list can also provide ideas about possible measures to take. Accordingly, the Measure list is suitable for use by participating organisations.

The first version of the list was compiled in 2015 based on an analysis of a large number of reduction plans drawn up by organisations within the scope of the CO₂ Performance Ladder. That was followed up by coordination with industry organisations. The list was constantly updated in the following years. Existing measures were improved and sometimes tightened. New measures were added, partly based on measures proposed by certified

organisations and partly by adding new categories, in consultation with sector organisations. The list reflects measures that certified organisations actually use in practice.

Since 2016, it has been compulsory for all participants in the CO₂ Performance Ladder (Level 3 and above) to complete the Measure list.

4.2

IMPACT OF THE MEASURE LIST

The Measure list consists of CO₂ reduction measures divided into various categories or activities (hereafter referred to as categories). Three levels of implementation are indicated for each measure: A ('standard'), B ('advanced') or C ('ambitious').

An organisation only needs to fill in the measures for the categories that the organisation determines are relevant to it. Not all categories are relevant to an organisation, for example because an organisation does not have a particular activity in-house. For instance, not every organisation has industrial buildings or uses excavators. Furthermore, an organisation may choose not to pursue CO₂ reduction actively in some categories, for example because the amount of emissions in that category is relatively small compared to other emissions produced by the organisation. For example, for an organisation with a large fleet of ships or equipment, the emissions related to offices may be relatively small. In the terminology of the CO₂ Performance Ladder, we call this 'immaterial'.

Of course, the list does not include all conceivable measures. That would make the list too long. Consequently an organisation can also add its own measures. During the annual Performance Ladder audit by an independent certification body, the list completed by the organisation serves to substantiate the relative position of its reduction ambitions and plans compared to those of its peers. The Measure list provides the certification body with a tool to test whether the organisation is ambitious with regard to its reduction objectives and in relation to its peers and whether it is continuously working on reducing CO₂.

When completing the Measure list, organisations are also asked to fill in the 'global measure' per year, i.e. total data for turnover, number of employees (FTEs) and CO₂ emissions. That data is not included in this report.

Use of the 'global measure' is primarily intended to give individual organisations insight into the course of their own emissions over time compared to general company data. The data entered is processed anonymously and cannot be used to compare individual organisations. There are too many company-specific circumstances that can influence such a comparison.

ANONYMITY

The data entered by organisations in the Measure list is stored in a secure online database. Only the organisation itself can print out its own data to check and discuss with the certification body. SKAO only has access to anonymised data to annually update the list and, for example, for this report. SKAO has no insight into the specific measures an organisation completed. Furthermore, certified bodies or other parties cannot access the information in the database.

ANNUAL UPDATE FOR A SELF-LEARNING SYSTEM

The Measure list is updated annually based on anonymised data.

THE LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION IS DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

Category A or 'Standard': The level of implementation considered to be standard, i.e. more than 50% of companies for which the measure is in a relevant category have implemented this measure.

Category B or 'Advanced': The level of implementation considered to be advanced, i.e. 20% to 50% of companies for which the measure is in a relevant category have implemented this measure.

Category C or 'Ambitious': The level of implementation considered to be ambitious, i.e. only a single company for which the measure is in a relevant category has implemented this measure.

If the percentage of organisations implementing a specific measure at Level A ('standard'), B ('advanced') or C ('ambitious') grows beyond a certain proportion, the level of implementation is adjusted ('ambitious' becomes 'advanced', 'advanced' becomes 'standard' – see text box). This raises the bar for that particular measure. In isolated cases, there may be deviations from the percentages mentioned in the text box, for example because an added measure still has to 'grow in'. Many measures refer to other instruments, agreements or laws and regulations. During the annual update, those references are checked and updates may be required. Measures can also be added or removed, for example based on measures that organisations added themselves or discussions with sector representatives or experts. That creates a self-learning system that continuously grows to the extent that organisations use certain measures and offers room for new measures and innovations, i.e. a practical list for and by organisations.

A proposal for updates is made annually. The new updated version is established by the **Central College of Experts** [↗](#) of the CO₂ Performance Ladder.

FROM DOZENS OF MEASURES TO A TARGETED PLAN TOWARDS ZERO EMISSIONS

By Gijs Termeer, SKAO Programme Director

Since the 2016 introduction of the Measure list, more than 22,000 measures have been implemented and some 12,000 are planned. Those are significant numbers. Moreover, the trend in the measures taken increasingly reveals the energy transition right before our eyes. Nevertheless, to achieve zero emissions by 2050, we need something that binds these measures together: the climate transition plan.

ENERGY TRANSITION VISIBLE IN MEASURES TAKEN

Previously, the focus of organisations was on purchasing green power and reducing fuel consumption. By contrast, certificate holders are now shifting their attention to the electrification of mobility and large equipment and to increasingly generating their own power through solar panels. In fact, we see a 40% increase in the number of organisations that have at least one piece of zero-emission mobile equipment in operation. In 2023, there is also strong growth in measures that respond to grid congestion by aligning supply and demand. That came about after those measures were added to the Measure list in 2022 by a number of certificate holders. For example, we can already see that 26 organisations implemented the measure 'Usage simultaneity based on electricity supply and demand'.

INDIVIDUAL MEASURES REMAIN INDIVIDUAL STEPS

But now to the climate transition plan. All of the following have a role to play in the energy transition: electrification, flexibilisation, energy conservation, self-generation of renewable energy, use of materials with lower environmental impact, commitment to circularity, smart design and good commissioning practices. The Measure list has touched on these issues for years, but fulfilling a measure list is not enough for an organisation to reach zero emissions by 2050. Each individual measure is just a step.

And individual steps say very little in the long run without a coherent idea of an organisation's impact, reduction opportunities and constraints. This is why Handbook 4.0 will introduce the 'Climate Transition Plan'.

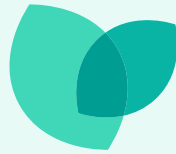
STRATEGIC, STRUCTURED AND SYSTEMATIC WORK TOWARD ZERO EMISSIONS BY 2050 OR SOONER

With the **Climate Transition Plan** [↗](#) in Handbook 4.0, we ask organisations to work in a strategic, structured and systematic manner to achieve zero emissions by 2050 or sooner. It includes medium-term goals for the medium term (e.g. 2030) and short-term goals tied to the three-year certification period. The short-term programme includes the action plan already in place and a schedule of measures to be taken. Moreover, the organisation will seek out and work on supporting innovations and collaborations to remove barriers or develop processes and technologies. Parties are asked to discuss their climate transition plan with their suppliers and customers so they can address the challenges together.

THE CLIMATE TRANSITION PLAN ALIGNS WITH THE AMBITION OF ORGANISATIONS

Currently, 50 organisations listed in the Measure list indicate their ambition to move toward zero emissions by 2050. In general, formulating a net zero target is not a CO₂ reduction measure in itself. Nevertheless, at SKAO, we wholeheartedly welcome it, especially as the new Handbook 4.0 means all parties will soon collaborate to implement their Climate Transition Plan. In turn, that means the thousands of measures will increasingly become a single cohesive movement toward zero CO₂ emissions.

Want to know more about the Climate Transition Plan? Read the article: **Handbook 4.0 commits to the long term: organisations to be climate neutral by 2050 at the latest** [↗](#)



CO₂ PERFORMANCE LADDER




May 2024

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