

CLARKSONS PORT SERVICES B.V.

# **CO2 PERFORMANCE LADDER REPORT**

## January – December 2023

25 March 2025

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## INTRODUCTION AND JUSTIFICATION

Prepared by (Consultant)	J. Bijvoet, The Sustainability Consultants
Prepared for	Marlies Adema, Clarksons Port Services B.V.
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Clarksons Port Services (CPS) B.V. has been serving the offshore energy industry since 1997 by providing high-quality marine agency services, 3PL warehousing and helicopter logistics. From their strategic support bases in Den Helder, IJmuiden and Eemshaven, CPS B.V. has built a smoothly running network to serve their customers in every strategic port in the Netherlands. With the CO<sub>2</sub> Performance Ladder, suppliers are challenged and encouraged to identify and reduce their own CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The CO<sub>2</sub> Performance Ladder has four pillars:

- Insight
   Draining up an undisputed CO<sub>2</sub> footprint in accordance with ISO 14064-1 standard and thus gaining insight into the organisation's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- **CO<sub>2</sub> reduction** The organisation's ambition to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- Transparency

The way in which the  $CO_2$  footprint and reduction objectives are communicated internally and externally.

Participation in initiatives

(in sector or chain) to reduce CO<sub>2</sub>.

Each pillar is divided into five levels. A recognised certification body assesses the activities and determines the level of the CO2 Performance Ladder.

This report summarises the policy for CO2 reduction. Among other things, a description of the organisation is given and calculated emissions are displayed. The measures, objectives and progress will also be discussed, as well as participation in sector and chain initiatives.



## Description of the organisation

CPS B.V. has been serving the offshore energy industry since 1997 by providing high-quality ship agency services, 3PL warehousing, and helicopter logistics. From its strategic support bases in Den Helder, Ijmuiden, and Eemshaven, CPS B.V. has built a seamless network to serve its clients in every strategic port in the Netherlands. These bases ensure full coverage across all Dutch ports.

CPS B.V.'s key clients include GE, Siemens Gamesa, Vestas, Van Oord, Deme, Allseas, Heerema, Various Vessel Owners, Total Energies, Neptune Energies, Cadeler, Dana, Spirit Energy, Borr, and Noble Drilling.

CPS B.V. believes that environmental responsibility and care go hand in hand.

"The  $CO_2$  Performance Ladder provides us with valuable insight into our carbon footprint and helps us determine what actions we can take to improve and set our goals. Our objective for 2023 is to achieve certification and continue our efforts in the future."

CPS B.V. is already ISO14001 and ISO45001 certified. They are committed to making sustainability and the mindset that comes with it—a fundamental part of our daily operations.

### Size of the organisation

CPS B.V. total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the Year 2023 are 154 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Of this, 87 tCO<sub>2</sub>e are accounted for by Scope 1 and 44 tCO<sub>2</sub>e by Scope 2, business travel accounts for 23.5 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. CPS B.V. therefore falls into the small company category in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

	SERVICES	WORKING / SUPPLYING
Small Organisation (S)	Total CO₂ emissions amount to no more than (≤) 500 tonnes per year.	Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions of the offices and industrial premises amount to no more than ( $\leq$ ) 500 tonnes per year, and the total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions of all building sites and production locations amount to no more than ( $\leq$ ) 2,000 tonnes a year.
Medium organisation (M)	Total CO₂ emissions amount to no more than (≤) 2,500 tonnes per year.	Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions of the offices and industrial premises amount to no more than ( $\leq$ ) 2,500 tonnes per year, and the total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions of all building sites and production locations amount to no more than ( $\leq$ ) 10,000 tonnes a year



Large organisation (L)	Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions amount more than ( $\leq$ ) 2.500 tonnes per	Other
	year.	

Table 1: Classification of size categories according to the CO<sub>2</sub> Performance Ladder Manual 3.1.

### Projects with award advantage

A project with an award advantage is one where the CO<sub>2</sub> Performance Ladder played a role in the tendering process. It is not necessary for the award advantage to have been a determining factor in securing the contract, nor does it matter how the CO<sub>2</sub> Performance Ladder was incorporated into the tender. Based on this definition, CPS B.V. did not have any projects with an award advantage in progress in 2023.

## **Responsibility for sustainability**

The first step is to gain insight into the organisation's energy consumers. Based on this insight, it can be determined in which aspects results can be achieved in reducing  $CO_2$  emissions. This insight is reflected in the  $CO_2$  footprint.

It was decided to use the 2021  $CO_2$  footprint as a reference year. The  $CO_2$  emissions have been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this document. Reliability is checked by an internal audit with the help of the Sustainability Advisors.

Based on the  $CO_2$  emissions in the reference year 2021 it is examined which measures and objective(s) can be formulated to reduce  $CO_2$  emissions from this reference year onwards. It is assessed annually whether the chosen reference year is still suitable for the stated objective and/or whether it needs to be adjusted.

The overall reduction target is formulated until 2026. An action plan has been drawn up based on this established overall reduction target. This plan identifies the measures that will be taken to achieve the objective and which departments are responsible for realizing the measures. The overview of measures to be taken and the responsible departments are listed in the Excel file with CO<sub>2</sub>-reducing measures.

### Energy policy and objectives

The general objective of the energy management system is to continuously improve the energy efficiency and reduce the organisation's  $CO_2$  emissions. In concrete terms, the objective is to emit 40% less  $CO_2$  in scope 1 and 2 in 2026 compared to 2021 relative to the number of FTE.

To maintain the CO2 Performance Ladder, actions, plans and responsibilities have been assigned within the organisation. These are shown in this chapter.



Level		Action	Frequency	Planning	CO2- ProjectTe am	Advisor	Board
OVE	RALL PH	ASE					
Ger	neral	Continuous	Ongoing	U		v	
Gen	neral	Continuous	Ongoing	U		V	
Ger	neral	Annually	March	U		V	
Ger	neral	Annually	November	U		V	
	PLAN						
2	С	Update control cycle and TVB matrix	Annually	December and May	V	U	
3	В	Update and approve Energy Management Action Pla	Biannually	December and May	V	U	
4	А	Update Quality Management Plan	Biannually	December and May	V	U	
2	С	Update internal and external stakeholders	Annually	November	V	U	
3	С	Update and approve Communication Plan	Annually	November	V	U	
Ger	neral	Annually	November	V			
Ger	neral	Annually	November	V			
Ger	neral	Annually	October	UV			
Ger	neral	Annually	June	UV			
1	А	Update list of energy flows	Biannually	December and May	V	U	
3	А	Update CO2 emission factors	Annually	January			
3	В	Update and approve action plan for Scope 1, 2	Biannually	October and April	U		V
3	В	Update SKAO measures list and ambition level	Annually	October	U		V
3	В	Update and approve Scope 1, 2 objectives	Biannually	October and April	U		V
1	D	Identify potentially relevant initiatives	Annually	October	U		V
2	D	Update list of initiatives, approve, and plan participa	Annually	October			V

	DO						
2	А	Collect data for CO2 emission inventory	Biannually	January (half) and August (whole)	UV		
3	А	Prepare emission inventory report	Biannually	April (half) and October (whole)			V
2	А	Conduct energy assessment	Annually	October			V
3	В	Execute action plan	Continuous	Ongoing	U		V
3	В	Determine progress for Scope 1, 2	Biannually	April (half) and October (whole)			V
3	С	Execute communication plan	Biannually	May (half) and December (whole)		U	v
3	D	Attend initiatives	Twice a year	Ongoing	UV		
	CHECK						
3	А	Perform quality check on emission inventory report	Annually	December		U	
3	В	Evaluate progress of action plan	Biannually	April (half) and October (whole)			V
3	В	Evaluate progress of objectives	Biannually	April (half) and October (whole)			V
3	С	Evaluate execution of communication plan	Biannually	May (half) and December (whole)	V		
3	D	Evaluate participation in initiatives	Annually	October	U		V
	General	Annually	December	V			
	General	Annually	January	U		V	
	ACT						
	General	Annually	December/Jan	U		V	
	General	Annually	February	U		V	
	General	Continuous	Ongoing	U		V	
	General	Annually	December	U		V	
	General	Annually	December	U		V	

Table 2: PDCA Steering cycle



### Energy management action plan

The data below is provided by the responsible departments to the project leader of the  $CO_2$ Performance Ladder. This ensures the timely processing (semi-annually) of the data in the  $CO_2$ footprint.

EMISSION CURRENT	UNIT	SOURCE	RESPONISBLE	WHEN
Gas consumption	m <sup>3</sup>	Invoices	Marlies Adema	Q1 and Q3
Fuel cars - Diesel - Petrol - Elekricity	Litre kWh	Reports Fuel cards	Marlies Adema	Q1 and Q3
Fuel assets - Diesel	Litre	Invoices Fuel cards	Marlies Adema	Q1 and Q3
Electricity usage	kWh	Invoices	Marlies Adema	Q1 and Q3
Business kilometres	Kilometre euro	Declarations	Marlies Adema	Q1 and Q3
Air travel	Kilometre	Declarations	Marlies Adema	Q1 and Q3

Table 3: Energy management action plan

## Calculated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

This chapter explains the calculated Green House Gas emissions (GHG emissions for short). The Green House Gas Protocol distinguishes between different scopes based on the origin of the greenhouse gas. This creates a so-called 'greenhouse gas inventory' of the organisation that can be quantified and managed. In other words, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions released by our own activities. The next section shows the 2023 CO<sub>2</sub> footprint.

CPS B.V.' "direct and indirect" GHG emissions amounted to 154 tCO<sub>2</sub> in 2023. Of this, 87 tCO<sub>2</sub> was caused by direct GHG emissions (scope 1), 44 tCO<sub>2</sub> by indirect GHG emissions (scope 2) and 23.5 tCO<sub>2</sub> by Business Travel. Fore reference, Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from company-owned sources, like vehicles and boilers. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heating, or cooling.



Overview of total emissions for the e	ntire organization		2023	Whole year
EMISSION CURRENT SCOPE 1	NUMBER	UNIT	CONVERSION FACTOR	EMISSIONS (TONS CO2)
Aardgasverbruik	10,34	6 m <sup>3</sup>	2,079	21.5
Brandstofverbruik bedrijfsmiddelen - diesel	10,07	7 liter	3,256	32.8
Brandstofverbruik wagenpark - diesel	4,82	6 liter	3,256	15.7
Brandstofverbruik wagenpark - benzine	5,89	7 liter	2,821	16.6
Brandstofverbruik wagenpark - HVO		0 liter	347	-
			Totaal scope 1	86.7
EMISSION CURRENT SCOPE 2	NUMBER	UNIT	CONVERSION FACTOR	EMISSIONS (TONS CO2)
Elektriciteitsverbruik - grijze stroom	95,74	5 kWh	456	43.7
Elektriciteitsverbruik - groene stroom	38,25	3 kWh	0	-
Elektriciteitsverbruik - wagens		0 kWh	456	-
			Totaal scope 2	43.66
EMISSION CURRENT BUSINESS TRAVEL	NUMBER	UNIT	CONVERSION FACTOR	EMISSIONS (TONS CO2)
Zakelijk vervoer - gedeclareerde kilometers	59,78	4 km	193	11.5
Vliegreizen <700 km	41,43	0 km	234	9.7
Vliegreizen 700-2500 km	2,19	6 km	172	0.4
Vliegreizen >2500 km	11,76	0 km	157	1.8
			Totaal business travel	23.46
	TOTAL EMISSIONS SCOPE 1, 2 & BUSIN	ESS TRAVEL		154

Table 4: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions 2023 (in tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>)

## CO<sub>2</sub> reduction measures

SCOPE 1	
Measures gas consumption	Reduction on respective CO2 emissions
Comply with EML measures list and energy label legislation	2%
Making the building Het Nieuwe Diep in Den Helder more sustainable	10%
Improving data insight	1%
Measures fuel consumption	Reduction on respective CO2 emissions
Phased replacement of diesel forklift trucks with electric ones	50%
Phased replacement of petrol/diesel cars with electric ones	60%
SCOPE 2	
Measures electricity usage	Reduction on respective CO2 emissions
Comply with EML measures lists and energy label legislation	-
Buy 100% green energy	75%
Installation of solar panels	-
Improving data insight	1%

# Objectives



The organisation has set the goal of achieving the following CO<sub>2</sub> reduction in the coming years, measured from the reference year to the year of reassessment.

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SCOPE 1 AND 2 OBJECTIVE
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CPS B.V. aims to reduce  $CO_2$  emissions by 40% by 2026 compared to the 2021 baseline.

This objective is related to the number of Full Time Employees (FTE). The FTE in reference year 2021 were 36.

YEARLY OBJECTIVE SCOPE 1 AND 2			
2022	-5%		
2023	-10%		
2024	-25%		
2025	-30%		
2026	-40%		

### **Sub-objectives**

These objectives are for 2026 compared to 2021.

SUB-OBJECTIVES					
	OBJECTIVE STATUS RELATED TO FTE				
Scope 1	30%	21% (reduction)			
Scope 2	10%	1% (increase)			
Business travel	0%	104% (increase)			
Green energy	100%	From 2025 onwards green electricity will be bought			
Alternative fuels	CPS B.V. aims for approximately 50% of its fleet and equipment to be				
	electrically powered by 2026				
Energy usage	Reduction of 5% on gas consumption.				



## **Progress**

Yearly CO2 emissions total progress				
	2021	2022	2023	
	Whole year	Whole year	Whole year	
Absolute progress	100%	124%	143%	
Progress scope 1	100%	121%	118%	
Progress socpe 2	100%	113%	140%	
Progress business travel	100%	124%	882%	
FTE total	36	43	53	
Progess scope 1 per FTE	100%	101%	79%	
Progess scope 2 per FTE	100%	94%	101%	
Progess scope BT per FTE	100%	294%	204%	
Total progress per FTE	100%	104%	93%	

Table 1 Progress compared to former years.

In absolute terms, CPS B.V. emitted 43% more in 2023 than in its reference year, which can be explained by the increase in FTEs, and also by pre-covid years. The increase in business travel is explained by the frequent visits to the parent company in the UK. Related to FTE there was a 7% decrease, which is in line with the yearly goals.

## Participation in sector and chain initiatives

The idea behind participating in an initiative is that information can be exchanged through interaction with other companies and new ideas and developments in the field of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction can be achieved in collaboration. Based on this goal, the standard requires active participation, for example through working groups. Reports of meetings and of consultation moments and presentations of the company in the working group can serve as proof of active participation to the auditor.

If an initiative in which one participates is no longer relevant to the company at a certain point (when no progress in the initiative or active participation can be demonstrated for six months or more) and participation is terminated, an inventory of the initiatives can be used. as a source for choosing to participate in another initiative.

### **Ongoing initiatives**

### Stitching Positive Impact

The organisation participates in the '*Stitching Positive Impact'*. This initiative focuses on inspiring participants, increasing knowledge about CO<sub>2</sub> reduction options and expanding a sustainable network through four-yearly programs and facilitating working group meetings. To prove this participation, the following documents are kept:

- Attendance lists
- Reports from the working groups



#### WindDay 2023

During WindDay, keynote speakers will share their insights and vision on wind energy. Additionally, interactive sessions will provide participants with practical tools and solutions to drive progress in the energy transition.

### AYOP

Amsterdam IJmuiden Offshore Ports is an association with more than 120 members. All companies and governments active in the offshore oil & gas and wind energy sector in the North Sea Canal area. AYOP creates sustainable economic growth and employment for our members by making our network function as an ecosystem.



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Signature	
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