Fleet Sustainability Ranking by Industry

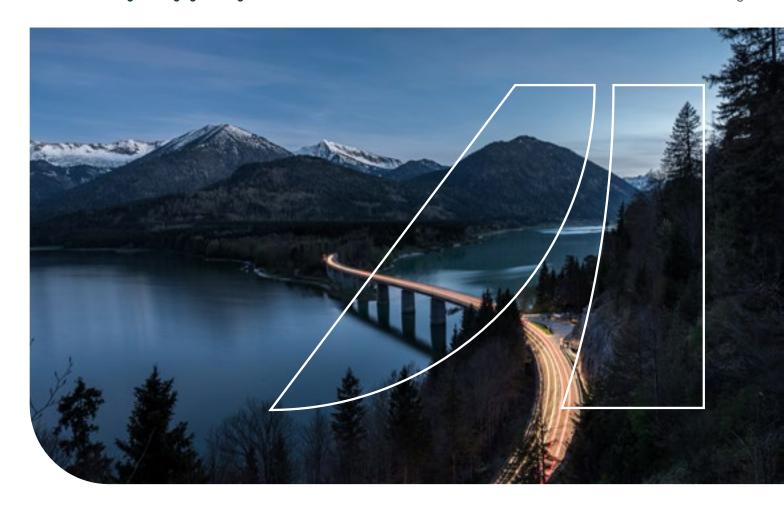
A comprehensive analysis of industry adoption of sustainable passenger cars in fleets across 29 European countries **2024**



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Context

Transport is the fastest-growing contributor to climate change*, with road transport accounting for approximately a quarter of carbon dioxide emissions in the EU alone.**

With approximately 58% of new car sales in Europe registered to companies, corporations should play a leading role in leading the transition to a more sustainable transport system.***

Making the switch to a low-emission fleet is one of the easiest ways for businesses to lower their overall emissions footprint and to help tackle climate change. It can be done with the stroke of a pen: no change of strategy is required.

^{*} https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/healthy-urban-environments/transport/health-risks#:~:text=The%20transport%20sector%20is%20the,greenhouse%20gases%20(GHG)%20budget.

 $^{^{\}star\star}~\text{https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/topics/in-depth/transport-and-mobility}$

^{***} https://www.fleeteurope.com/en/new-energies/europe/features/ec-under-pressure-make-all-new-company-cars-electric-2030?a=JMA06&t%5B0%5D=T%26E&t%5B1%5D=Electrification&t%5B2%5D=Emissions&curl=1

About the ranking

Ayvens' Fleet Sustainability Ranking by Industry is an analysis of the rate of sustainable vehicle adoption across industries in 29 European countries. The 2023 ranking is the first from Ayvens and follows on from the LeasePlan (now Ayvens) Fleet Sustainability Ranking by Industry.

The ranking is based on four factors: the share of diesel, the share of battery electric vehicles (BEVs), share of hybrids and the level of CO₂ emissions.

The study covers all passenger cars lease from ALD Automotive I LeasePlan (now Ayvens) operating an international fleet.

The industries included in the research are: Automotive, Construction, Consumer Goods, Energy & Chemical, Financial & Professional Services, Healthcare, Industrial, Pharmaceutical, Technology and Transport.

The Fleet Sustainability Ranking by Industry is determined using 4 key factors across the ten industries."

Category	Weighting	Best score*** among industries
Lowest share of diesel vehicles	25%	1
Highest share of BEVs	25%	1
Highest share of plug-in & hybrids	25%	1
Lowest average CO ₂ emissions	25%	1
** In case of eaual scores. the level of CO. prevails		

*** Best total score = 4





Key findings



The financial and professional services industry has the most sustainable fleet, with the lowest share of diesel cars, second highest share of battery electric vehicles and the lowest average CO₂ emissions.



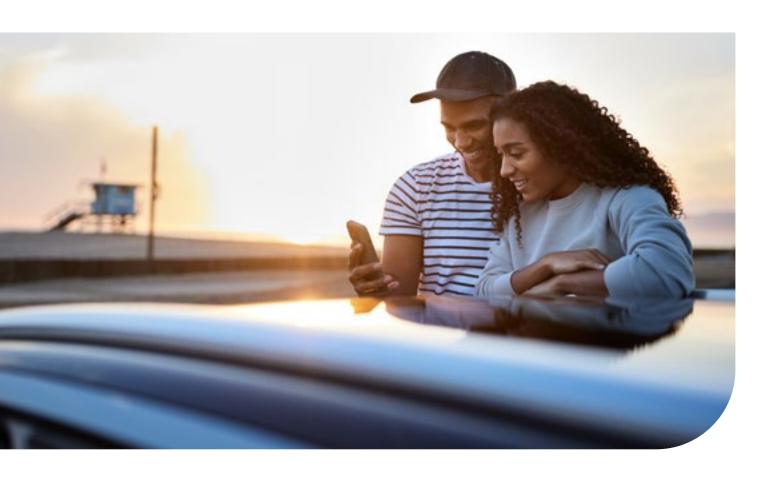
CO₂ emissions have decreased crossed all industries since 2021, with all industry fleets now having average CO₂ emissions below 100 g/km.



The healthcare industry has made the switch from petrol and diesel vehicles towards predominantly plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) and hybrids leading to higher average CO₂ emissions than industries that made the switch towards battery electric vehicles.



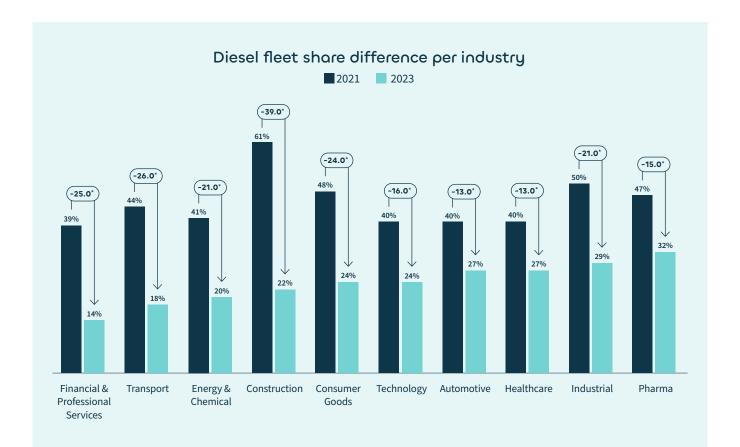
While the share of diesel cars continues to decrease, there has been a slight increase in the share of petrol vehicles in industries like transport and construction.



Rar	nking	Lowest diesel share	Highest BEV share	Highest PHEV/ hybrid share	Lowest AVG CO ₂ emissions	Industry score
1 st	Financial & Professional Services	1	2	4	1	8
2 nd	Technology	6	3	6	2	17
3 rd	Contruction	4	1	10	3	18
4 th	Energy & Chemicals	3	5	9	4	21
5 th	Transport	2	7	5	7	21
6 th	Consumer Goods	5	8	2	9	24
7 th	Automotive	7	9	3	8	27
8 th	Industrial	9	6	7	5	27
9 th	Pharmaceutical	10	4	8	6	28
10 th	Healthcare	8	10	1	10	29
	best-performing	industries a ver	age performing ind	lustries l ower-p	performing industries	

- The financial and professional services industry takes the top spot in the rankings with an overall score of 8. This is the only industry with a "good" rating for all four pillars.
- The healthcare industry performs poorly across three factors, leading to its last place position.
- Pharmaceutical, healthcare & industrial industries high share of diesel cars primarily cause them to be ranked in the last 3 places.
- While the construction industry is performing "poorly" when it comes to PHEVs and hybrids due to the low share, it's positive to see diesel vehicles are being replaced with battery electric vehicles, which is the most sustainable powertrain.

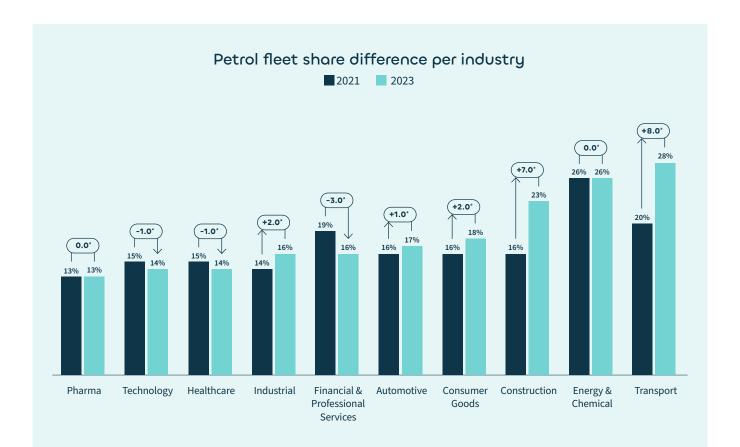
The construction industry has seen the largest decrease in share of diesel cars in fleet over the past two years



- All industries have decreased the share of diesel in fleet but at different levels. The construction industry has decreased diesel fleet share by 39 percentage points to be at a 22% diesel share.
- All industries are now well below 50% share of diesel in fleet, with the pharmaceutical industry having the highest share at 32%.
- Financial and professional service industry has the lowest share of diesel cars in fleet at 14%.

^{*}Percentage points, the difference between two percentages. For example: the transport industry has decreased its diesel share from 44% to 18% so it has been lowered by 26 percentage points

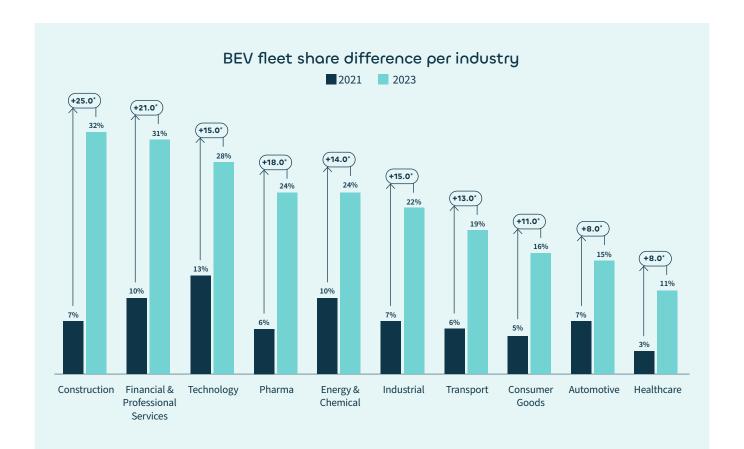
Share of petrol cars in fleet has slightly increased or remained stable over the past 2 years



- There is a clear difference in petrol vs diesel powertrains with a faster switch away from diesel than there is for petrol.
- Five industries have increased the share of petrol cars in fleet. These are the transport, construction, consumer goods, automotive and industrial industries.
- Only three industries have decreased the share of petrol cars in fleet (technology, healthcare, financial & professional services).

^{*}Percentage points, the difference between two percentages.

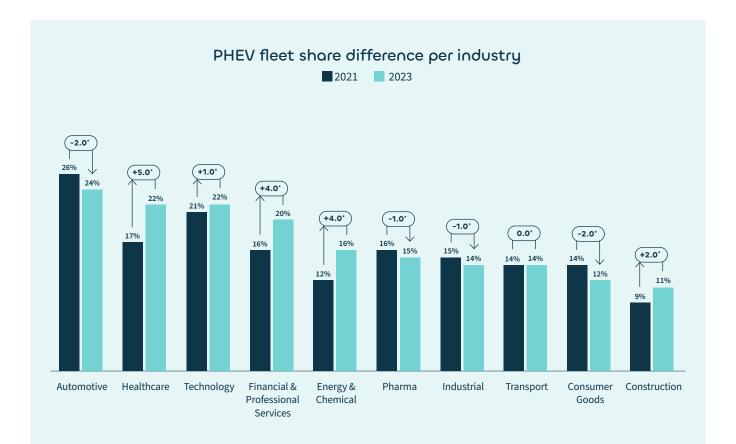
All industries have hugely increased the share of battery electric vehicles in fleet over the past two years



- The construction industry has seen the largest increase in share of BEVs in fleet, going from 7% in 2021 to 32% in 2023.
- Three industries (construction, financial & professional services and technology) now have BEVs representing more than a quarter of fleet share.
- The lowest increases are in the automotive and healthcare industries, however BEVs still increased fleet share by 8 percentage points in both industries.

^{*}Percentage points, the difference between two percentages.

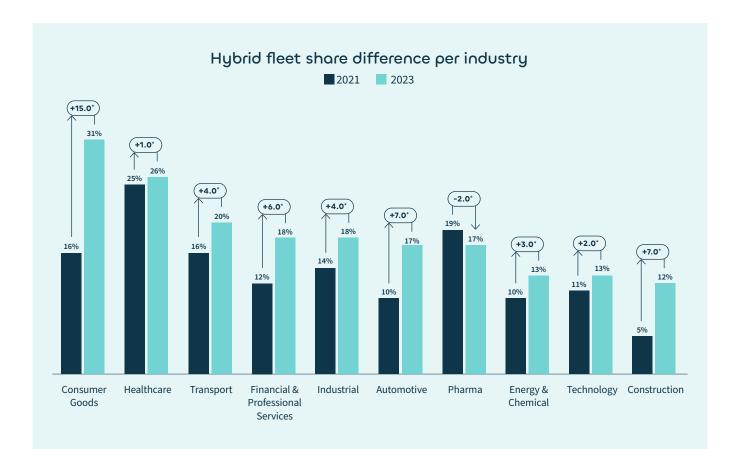
PHEV fleet share has remained relatively stable over the past two years



- There has been a slight decrease in the share of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) in the automotive, pharmaceutical and consumer good industry fleets.
- There have been larger (more than 2 percentage point) increases in PHEVs in fleet in the healthcare, financial and professional services and energy & chemical fleets.
- Only three industries show an important evolution (healthcare, financial & professional services, energy & chemicals).

^{*}Percentage points, the difference between two percentages.

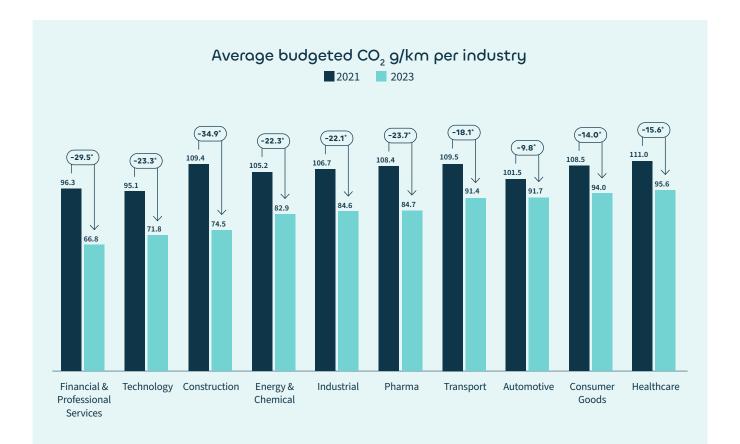
All industries except the pharmaceutical industry have increased the share of hybrids in fleet



- The consumer goods industry has increased the share of hybrid vehicles in fleet by the largest amount (15 percentage points).
- Most industries have had small increases in the share of hybrids in fleet.

^{*}Percentage points, the difference between two percentages.

Due to the reduction in share of diesel vehicles and uptake of BEVs, all industries have seen a decrease in average CO₂ emissions**



- The financial and professional services industry has the lowest average CO₂ emissions at 66.8 g/km due to the low share of diesel in fleet and high share of BEVs.
- All industries now have average CO₂ emissions from fleet below 100 g/km while in 2021 only two industries were below 100g/km.
- The healthcare industry has the highest CO₂ emissions as the switch has been primarily from petrol and diesel to plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) and hybrids, which, while lower emission are not zero emission vehicles.

^{*}Percentage points, the difference between two percentages.

^{**}OEM estimated emissions and not real world emissions.

Appendix A: definition of industries

Automotive:	Companies operating in the vehicle-development supply chain including OEMs and aftermarket companies (no rental companies)
Construction:	Companies involved in developing any physical buildings or infrastructure or being part of the building/infrastructure-development supply chain
Consumer Goods:	Companies developing or selling consumer products (FMCGs, retailers, etc)
Energy & Chemicals:	Companies operating in the production, distribution or sale of energy (oil, electricity, gas) or chemicals
Financial & Professional Services:	Companies offering financial products (banks, insurers, etc) or professional services (accountancy and consultancy
Healthcare:	Companies that provide services for diagnosing, preventing, treating and curing health conditions
Industrial:	Companies producing or maintaining physical material or products for the B2B sector
Pharmaceutical:	Companies involved in developing, producing and distributing pharmaceutical products
Technology:	Companies primarily involved in the development of hardware or software products
Transport:	Industry that provides services to transport people or goods

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