



# Electrification of businesses in the Netherlands

Report for Schneider Electrics



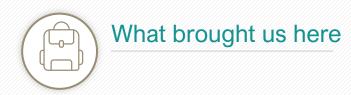
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### Introduction





### How we set this up



The electrification of business is starting to gain steam, there are more and more initiatives, innovations and successes. Schneider Electrics wants to gain insights in the current state around electrification and keep taps in the future.



What was our approach

Quantitative study of 10 minutes that is conducted via telephone interviews. The interviews were coordinated by Ipsos and conducted by specialist telephonists.



Who we spoke with

B2B sample where we spoke to 250 respondents in the Netherlands. Respondents are decision-makers or co-responsible in areas of IT, Sustainability, Facilities. The sample is spread across different company sizes (5-49: n=98; 50-249 n=93; 250+: n=59).

### Conclusion





#### Conclusion

Rising costs have heightened the importance of sustainability, with larger companies assuming a leadership role in adopting sustainable practices. The government can provide guidance in the sustainability journey



### Rising costs make sustainability more important

- Driven by environmental reasons and cost reductions, sustainability holds an important place within companies. Especially larger companies (50+) find sustainability important.
- On average, companies endured an 18% price increase on energy costs. This motivated especially mid-sized companies to become more sustainable. The majority believes that the energy costs remain high, but stable.



### Larger companies are in the lead in becoming more sustainable

- Most companies already monitor their energy consumption and actively seek ways to improve it. However, a lesser number of companies take action to improve their water usage.
- Especially larger companies (50+) have a plan in place to become more sustainable. Where most initiatives focus on decreasing the use of fossil fuels.
- Both electrification and digitalization are recognized as crucial steps towards achieving greater sustainability. However, the implementation process is often hindered by the high investments required and practical restrictions. Larger companies, in particular, encounter challenges with the power grid and financial investments. Nevertheless, they also possess a stronger awareness of the importance of electrification and digitalization compared to smaller companies.



### The Government can make the sustainability journey for companies easier

- The larger companies are getting their CSRD regulations in place, but most of them are not there yet.
- The government can take a larger role in pushing companies towards sustainability. Companies especially wants the government to align with all European countries and share more knowledge.

Most important insights



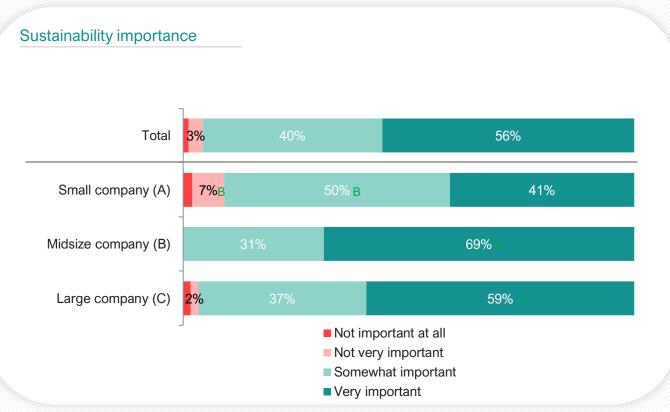
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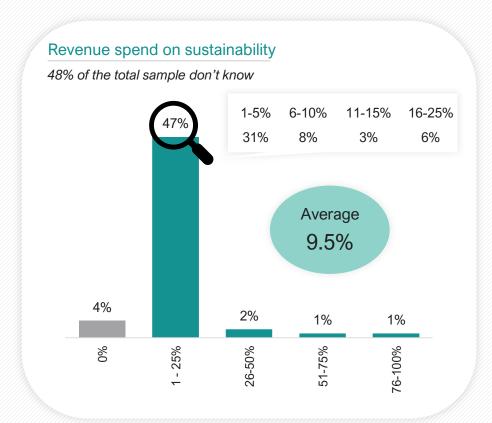
Importance of sustainability in the context of an energy crisis





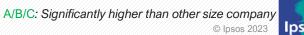
### Sustainability plays a very important role within most companies' strategy; on average, almost 10% of their revenue is spent on sustainability





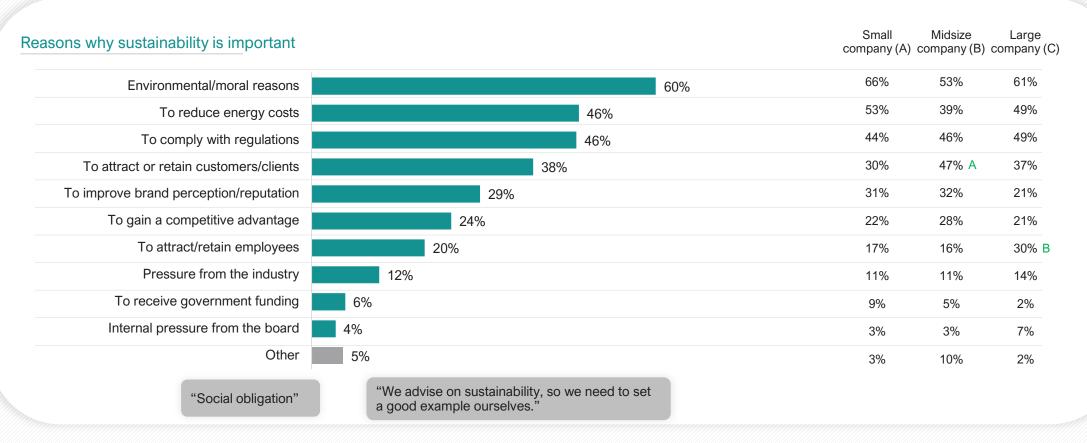
Base: all respondents (n=250); small <50; (n=98); midsize 50- 249 (n=93); large 250+ (n=59)

Q5: How important is sustainability in your company's strategy?





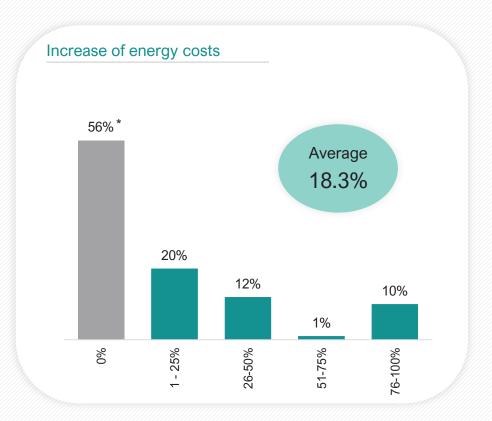
# Environmental/moral reasons are the main drivers for companies to become sustainable, followed by reasons beneficial to companies themselves

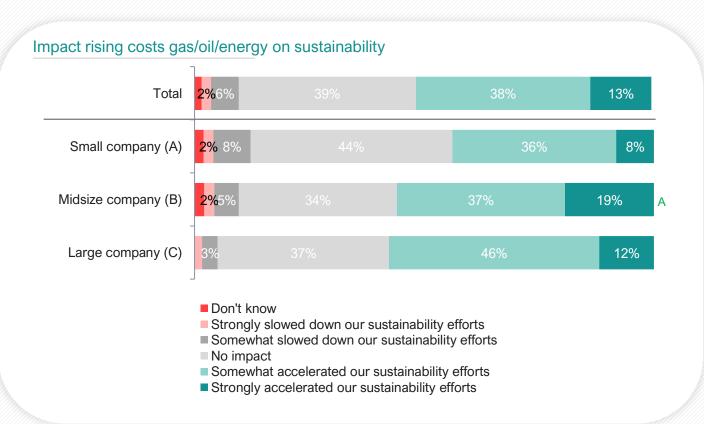






### Rising energy costs were for some companies a motivator to accelerate their sustainability efforts, especially for midsize companies





increase took place before the beginning of last year

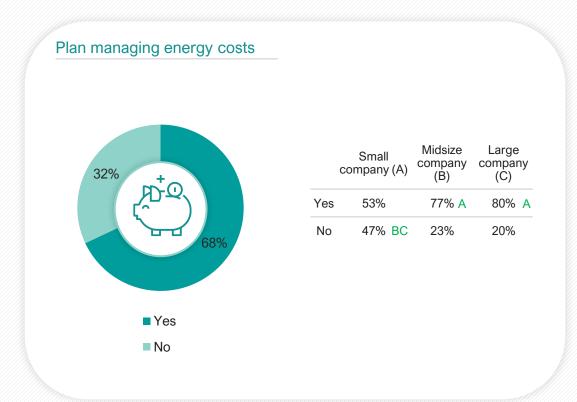
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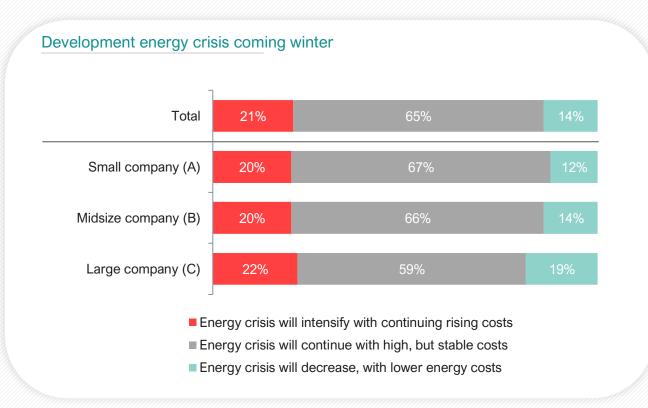
Q8a: By what percentage did your energy costs increase compared to beginning of last year?

Q8d: How much impact did the rising costs of gas/oil/energy have on your efforts to become more sustainable?



## Majority has a plan in place to manage their energy costs and believes the costs remain high, but stable

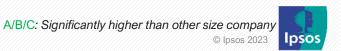




Base: all respondents (n=250); small <50; (n=98); midsize 50- 249 (n=93); large 250+ (n=59)

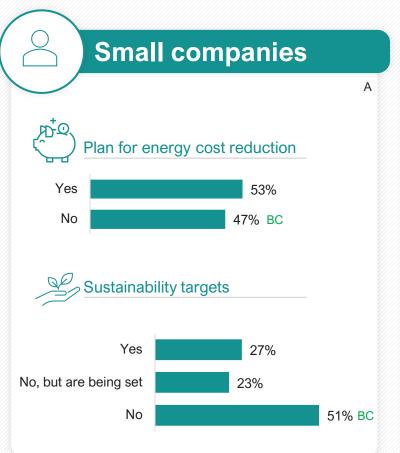
Q8b: Do you have a plan in place to manage your energy costs?

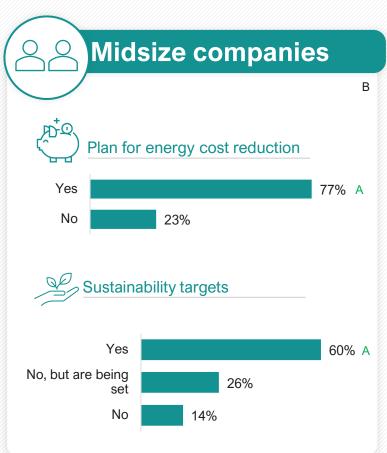
Q8c: How do you expect the energy crisis to develop in the coming winter?

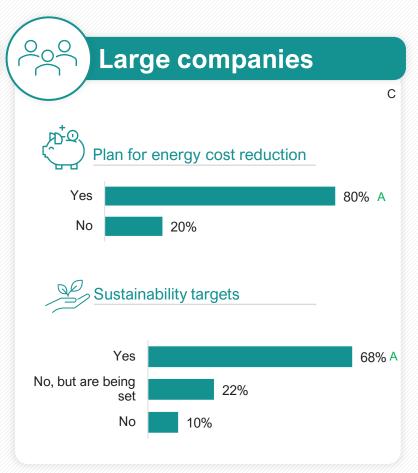




# Overall larger and midsize companies have more often plans to reduce energy costs and sustainable targets in place than small companies







Base: all respondents (n=250); small <50; (n=98); midsize 50- 249 (n=93); large 250+ (n=59)

Q8b: Do you have a plan in place to manage your energy costs?

Q9: Has your business set measurable sustainability targets?



## 2.

### Sustainability initiatives

- Insight into sustainability and targets set
- Electrification initiatives
- Digitalization initiatives

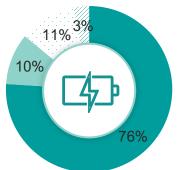




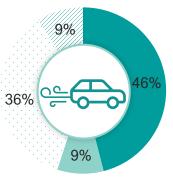
# Majority has insights in their energy consumption and acts on this data. Water usage on the other hand is measured quite often, but not used

#### Measuring sustainability aspects

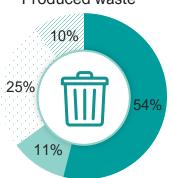




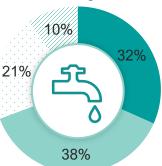
#### Carbon emissions



#### Produced waste



#### Water usage

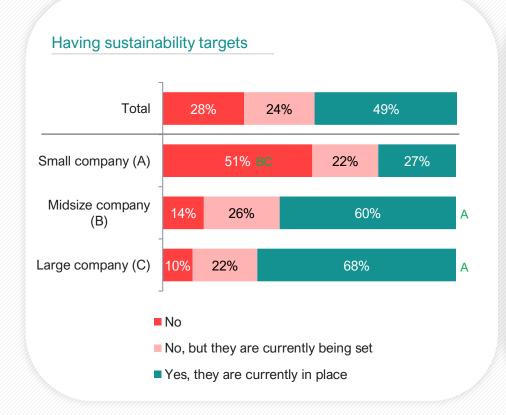


- We measure this data and actively use it
- We measure this data but don't really use it
- We don't measure this
- Mot applicable

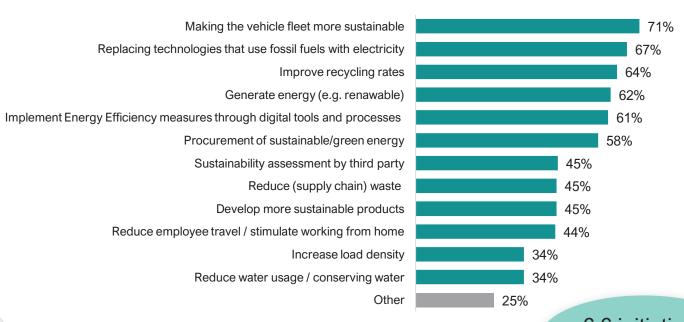
Larger companies (50+) use their data more actively than smaller companies (<50) in all categories (see appendix)



# Half has sustainable initiatives in place, where the most popular ones revolve around decreasing the use of fossil fuels. Small companies have less targets in place than larger and midsize companies





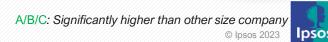


6.6 initiatives on average

Base: all respondents (n=250); small <50; (n=98); midsize 50- 249 (n=93); large 250+ (n=59)

Q9: Has your business set measurable sustainability targets?

Q10: Which of these sustainability initiatives do you plan to implement in the coming years (in order to reach these targets)?

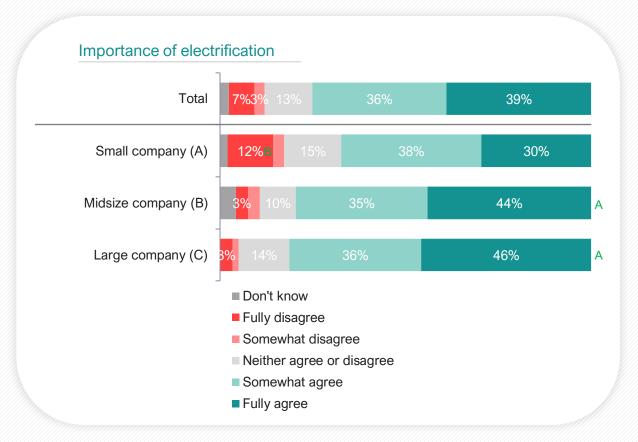




## Majority (somewhat) agrees that electrification is an important step to become more sustainable

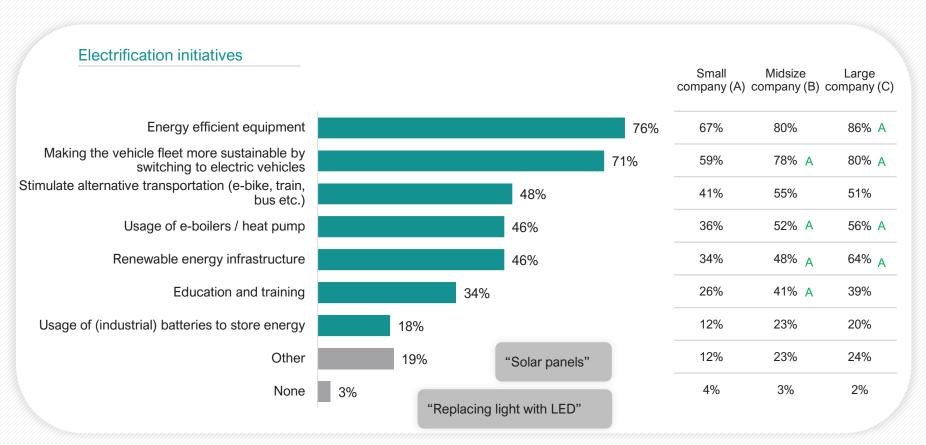
Electrification of my business is an important step to become more sustainable.

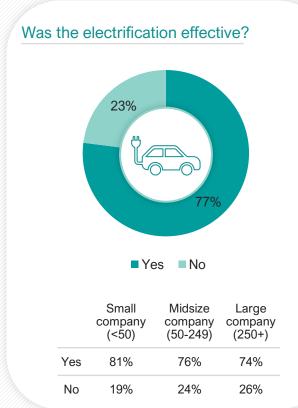
With electrification of your business we mean replacing technologies that use fossil fuels – such as oil, coal, and natural gas – with technologies that run on electricity.





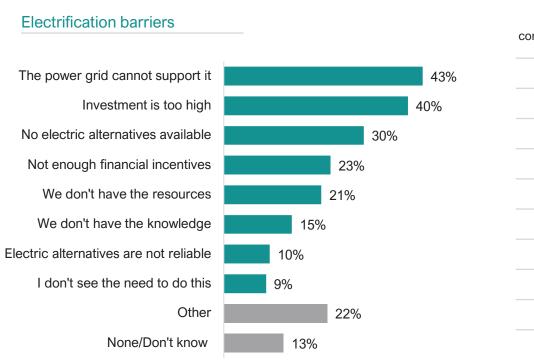
# Updating the equipment and vehicles are by far the most popular implemented initiatives of electrification; larger and midsize companies started more initiatives







### High investment costs and limitations of the power grid remain barriers



Small company (A)	Midsize company (B)	
37%	39%	61% AB
38%	42%	41%
35%	32%	20%
28%	20%	20%
24%	18%	20%
17%	16%	8%
12%	9%	8%
13%	8%	5%
15%	A 28%	25%
13%	15%	9%

"Technical obstacles, i.e. that it does not seem technically possible. E.g., solar panels, the roof is not strong enough for that."

"We rent this property; the landlord is difficult to move into sustainability."

"Technology is not yet adequate"

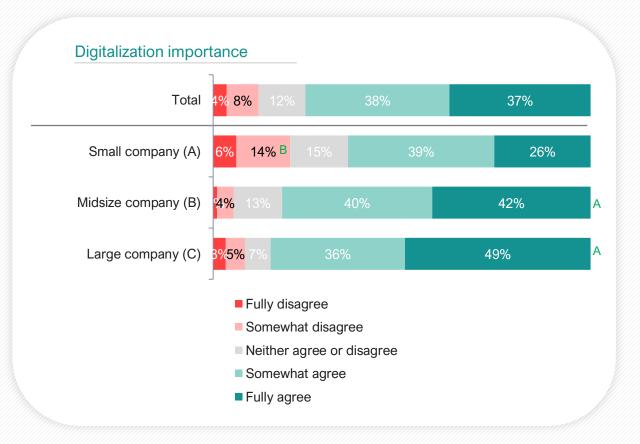




# Next to electrification, the majority also (somewhat) agrees that digitalization is an important step to become more sustainable, especially midsize/large companies

<u>Digitalization</u> of my business is an important step to become more sustainable

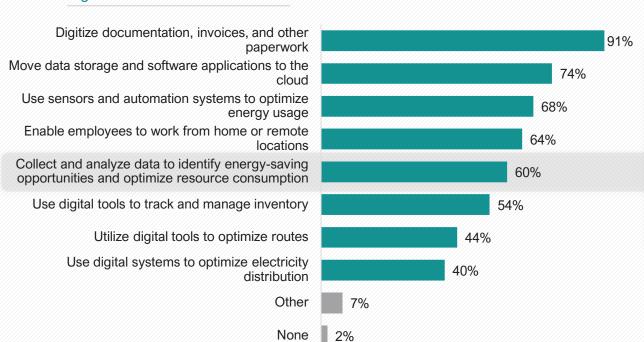
With digitalization of your business we mean using digital tools and processes to make sustainability improvements, such as reducing environmental impact or increasing resource efficiency.

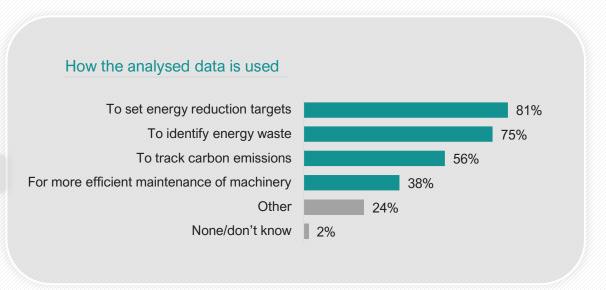




# Almost everyone tries to minimize paper waste, while the majority believes their digitalization initiatives helped reducing carbon emissions and energy

#### Digitalization initiatives





Base: all respondents (n=250)

Q15: Which initiatives related to digitalization are you already implementing, if any?

Q15b: Did these digitalization initiatives help to reduce energy usage and/or carbon emissions?

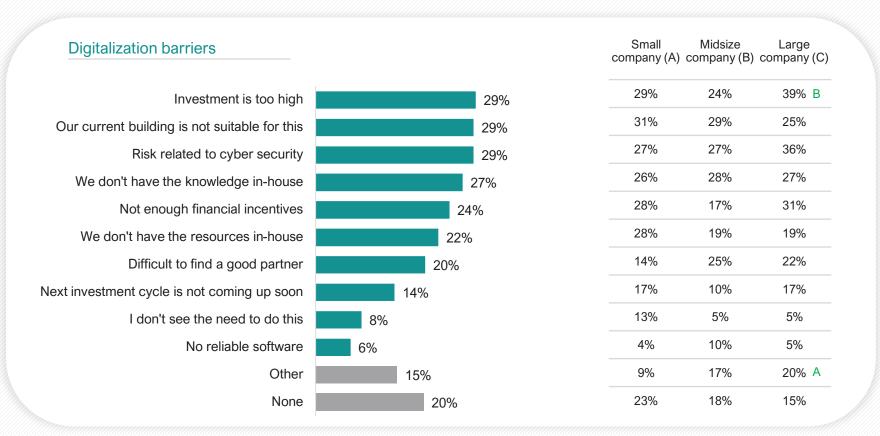
Q16: You mentioned that you actively monitor your energy usage, what do you do with this data? Base: (n=149)

78% find that their digitalization initiatives helped reducing energy usage/carbon emissions





# Just like for electrification, high investment costs are a barrier. Together with the suitability of the building and worries about cyber security



"Some (older) people are not used to digital tools."

"The whole chain has to come along, like in terms of delivery and so on."

3.

Legislation and the role of the government



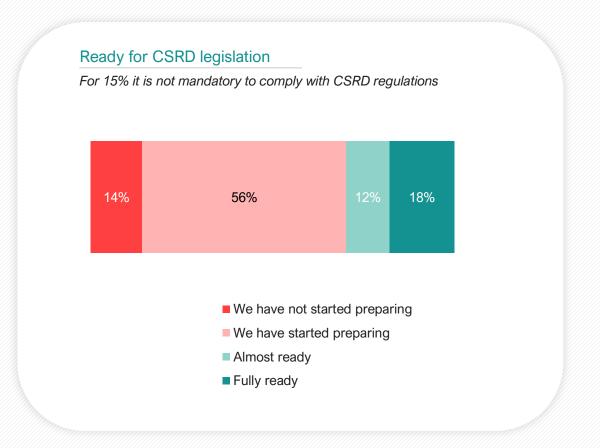


## Most of the larger companies started preparing for the CSRD regulations, but are not there yet

In accordance with the new CSRD legislation, it will be mandatory for large companies to publish regular reports on their environmental and social impact activities.

Companies meeting at least two of the following three conditions will have to comply with the CSRD:

- €40 million in net turnover
- €20 million in assets
- 250 or more employees

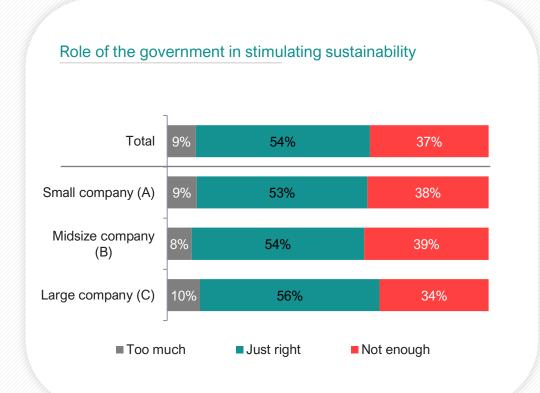


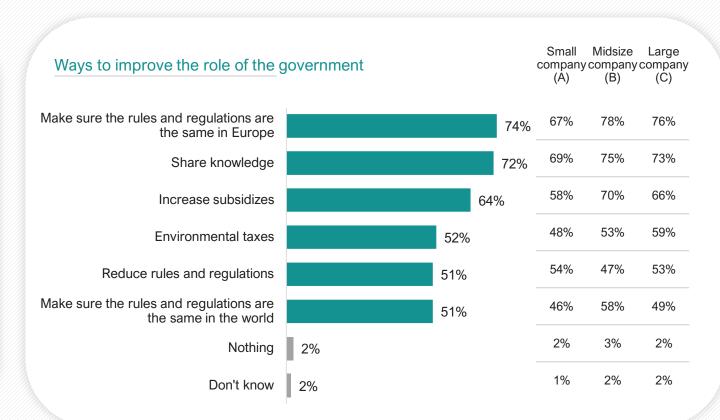
Base: all respondents with companies >250 employees (n=59)





# There is room for the government to keep pushing companies to become more sustainable; they can align the rules with Europe and share knowledge





Base: all respondents (n=250); small <50; (n=98); midsize 50- 249 (n=93); large 250+ (n=59)

Q19: Do you feel the government stimulates you enough, too little or too much to become more sustainable?

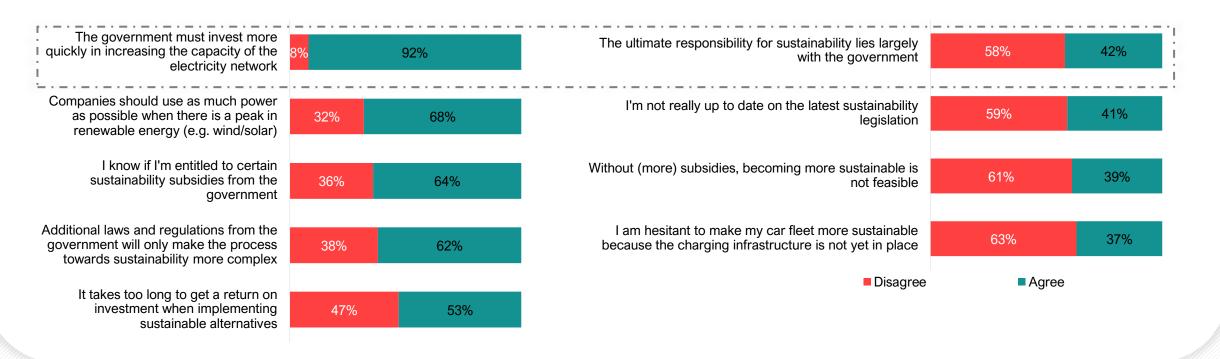
Q20: What can the government do to (further) improve your sustainability?





# Companies urgently need the government to enhance the capacity of the electricity network; but the majority doesn't find that the ultimate responsibility for sustainability lies with the government

#### Mindset about sustainability









### Many of the challenges are beyond the scope of their own companies

#### Biggest challenges to become net-zero

#### Financial challenges



I think the complete move away from fossil and the costs that come with it. And besides if we switch to electric then the power grid does not have enough capacity."



Regulations are really a thing for companies to make sustainable. Applying for subsidies is unnecessarily difficult. The regulation/ law needs to be changed or the cost needs to be reduced."



The costs are very difficult, they are too big to make the investments. To do those in 1 go."

### 2. Practical challenges



The vehicle fleet is our biggest problem. We have a lot of vans and are still waiting for hydrogen. A lot of weight which affects how many kilometres they have to drive. Sometimes there are no charging stations available in certain areas or in a part of the city where you have long walking times or in an area where a new business park is planned or long distances. Long travel distances. The whole infrastructure has yet to be set up. For passenger cars, it would be electric. Staff are reluctant to choose an electric car. They can't take holidays so well with it."



The connection to a major energy network; it is not possible to get an energy connection these days, it is very limited."

### 3. Policy and restrictions



Regulations. Government regulations are unclear and the rules are changing. For example in the fleet: road tax. Regulations are unclear towards the future."



Being in a shared rental property means we have to negotiate with the owner of the property. With that, we do not have full influence on this. There is a 5-year lease. You then conduct negotiations once. Many matters then concern maintenance. So relatively speaking, we don't have that much influence on this."

Base: all respondents (n=250)



### Appendix





# Larger and midsize companies use their data more actively than smaller companies

#### Measuring sustainability aspects

Energy consumption	Small company (A)	Midsize company (B)	Large company (C)
We measure this data and actively use it	59%	86% A	86% A
We measure this data but don't really use it	16% B	5%	8%
We don't measure this	18% BC	8%	3%
Not applicable	6%	1%	2%

Carbon emissions	Small company (A)	Midsize company (B)	Large company (C)
We measure this data and actively use it	22%	58% A	66% A
We measure this data but don't really use it	11%	5%	12%
We don't measure this	51% BC	32% C	17%
Not applicable	15% B	4%	5%

Produced waste	Small company (A)	Midsize company (B)	Large company (C)
We measure this data and actively use it	36%	63% A	69% A
We measure this data but don't really use it	9%	8%	19% B
We don't measure this	39% BC	22% C	7%
Not applicable	16% C	8%	5%

Water usage 0	Small company (A)	Midsize company (B)	Large company (C)
We measure this data and actively use it	20%	37% A	42% A
We measure this data but don't really use it	37%	37%	41%
We don't measure this	26% C	22%	12%
Not applicable	17% BC	5%	5%

Base: all respondents (n=250)

