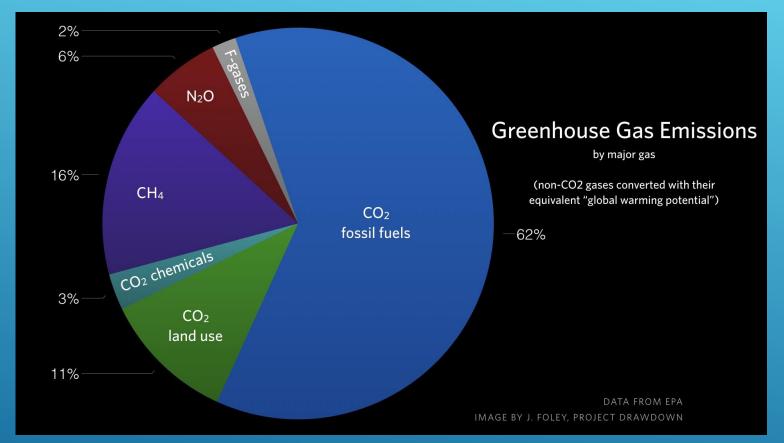
## CLIMATE CHANGE VS CARMAKERS

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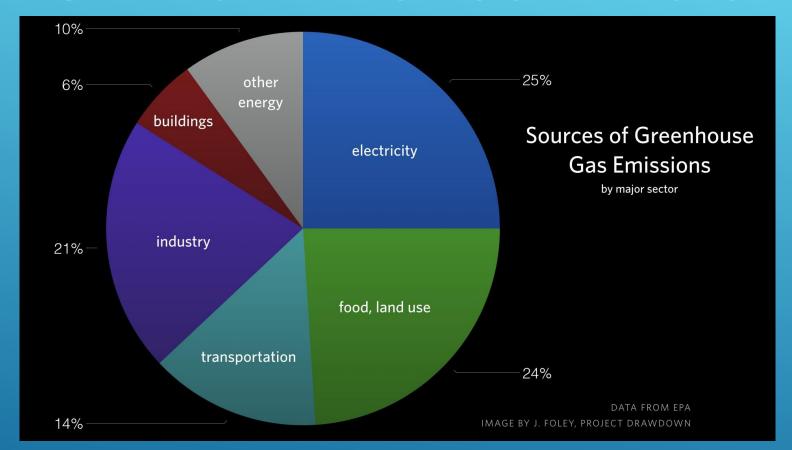


#### CLIMATE CHANGE IS NOT JUST ABOUT CO2



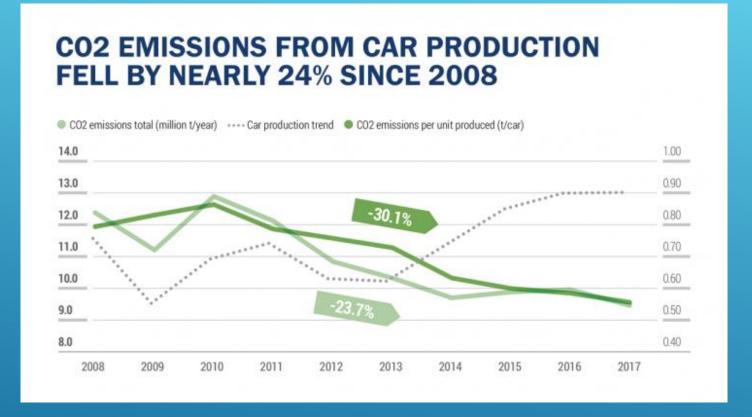
- ▶ Around 65% of climate change is caused by carbon dioxide (CO2).
- ▶ However, Methane (CH4) and Nitrous Oxide (N2O) have a disproportionate effect.
- ▶ Interestingly, diesel vehicles (with lower CO2) actually produce 10 times the amount of N20.

### AUTOMOTIVE IS A LARGE CONTRIBUTOR TO GHG



- 'Transportation' segment appears to contribute only 14% of GHG emissions.
- ▶ **However**, the production of vehicles is also a large part of the other segments e.g. buildings, industry, electricity generation etc. so likely to contribute 20-25% of GHG.

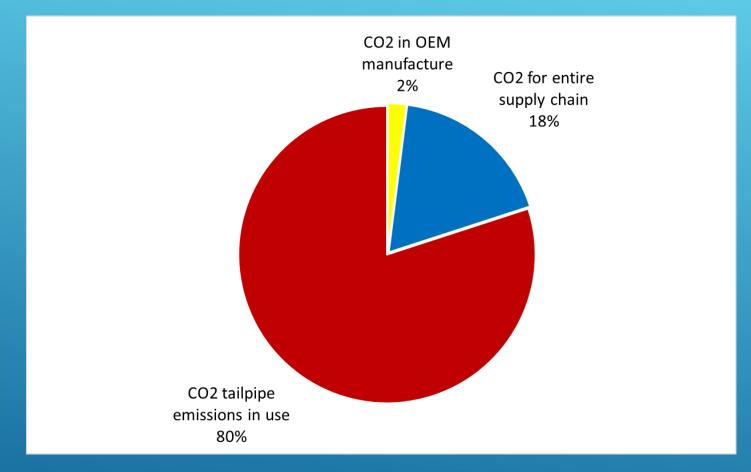
### CO2 PRODUCED BY VEHICLE PRODUCTION IS LOW



- ▶ OEM manufacture of an average vehicle produces only **0.6 tons of CO2** (ACEA data).
- ▶ Entire supply chain e.g. raw materials, components, logistics : 6 tonnes average per car.
- ▶ However, the average EU vehicle emits around 24 tons of CO2 during its lifetime.

(under real world conditions: 160g CO2 / km x 150,000 km)

#### VEHICLE EMISSIONS DOMINATE AUTOMOTIVE GHG

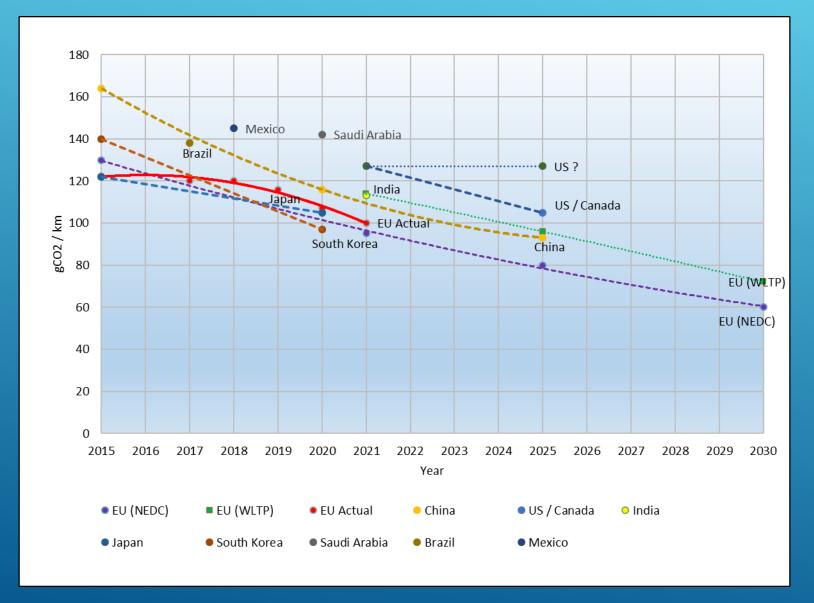


- ▶ Automotive manufacture accounts for just <u>2%</u> of a vehicles CO2 over its lifecycle.
- ▶ The entire supply chain including raw materials, manufacture & logistics accounts for only 20%.
- ▶ Vehicle emissions account for 80% of a vehicles CO2 lifecycle emissions.

### FOCUS OF REGULATORS IS ON VEHICLE EMISSIONS

- ▶ Therefore, rather than take a wider holistic view of automotive emissions from the production / supply chain, EU regulators are focussing on vehicle emissions as that's the major sources of CO2.
- Raw materials / mining
- Component manufacturing
- ▶ Outbound / Inbound logistics—"Sulphur 2020" shipping regulation
- OEM manufacturing / assembly
- Finished vehicle logistics "Sulphur 2020" shipping regulation / Fret21 programme
- Crude oil extraction / Fuel refining & production
- ▶ Vehicle emissions in use European Commission CO2 targets, US CAFE, Chinese CAFC
- Recycling / end of life disposal

### REGIONAL VEHICLE CO2 EMISSIONS TARGETS



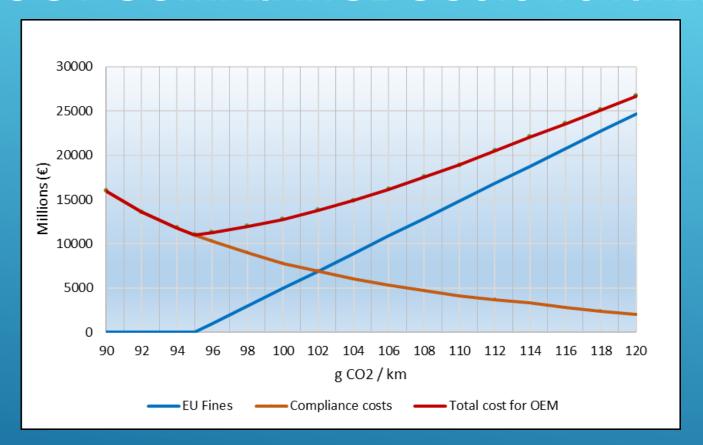
- European vehicle
  emissions target of 95 g
  CO2 / km for 2020/2021
  is the strictest in the
  world and will get even
  tougher.
- ► Each OEM has its own individual CO2 target based upon the OEMs fleet average vehicle weight.
- We predict that many OEMs will fail to meet their individual emissions targets.
- ► This will result in severe fines for many OEMs.

### FINANCIAL PAIN FOR MOST OEMS

	OEM EU Fleet CO2 Forecast						EU Fleet CO2 target*		EU Sales (million)	<u>Fines</u>	
OEM Group	2017	2018	2019	2020**fin es on 95%	2021		2020 *fines on	2021	2018	<u>2020 (</u> €)	<u>2021 (</u> €)
				<u>es 011 3570</u>			95%				
BMW	122	127	120	114	105		101	101	0.99	€143m	€376m
Daimler	127	132	125	116	106		102	102	0.94	€214m	€357m
FCA - Tesla	118	122	113	100 / 91*	96 / 91*		91	91	0.99	€900m*	€900m*
Ford	121	122	115	108	99		96	96	0.93	€108m	€265m
Honda	127	127	120	108	96		97	97	0.12 (Exempt)	ОК	€0
Hyundai-Kia	122	123	113	105	96		93	93	0.92	€131m	€262m
JLR	151.4	155	147	140	130		130	130	0.23 (Exempt)	ОК	€0
PSA	112	114	110	103	96		92	92	2.34	€155m	€889m
Renault – Nissan - Mitsubishi	112	113	106	100	92		93	93	2.02	ОК	€0
Toyota - Mazda	110	110	105	98	92		94	94	0.85	ОК	€0
Volvo	124	130	120	114	104		106	106	0.35	ОК	€0
VW Group	122	123	116	108	102		96	96	3.30	€376m	€1,881m
<u>Total</u>	120	120.5	<u>116</u>	<u>107</u>	100		<u>95</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>€2,027m</u>	<u>€4,930m</u>

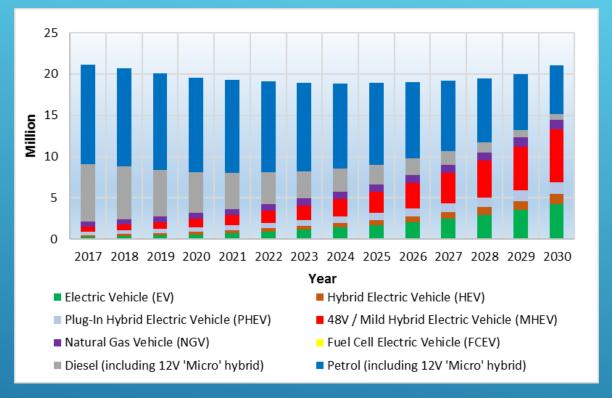
▶ We predict that collectively OEMs will face fines of <u>€2bn</u> in 2020 and <u>€5bn</u> in 2021.

#### TECHNOLOGY COMPLIANCE COSTS VS FINES



- ▶ However it is not just about meeting CO2 targets. OEMs must balance compliance costs vs. fines.
- ▶ We predict the EU fleet average will reach 100g CO2 / km in 2021 missing the target by 5g CO2/ km.
- In 2021 automotive OEMs selling into the EU will have compliance costs of €7.8bn and fines of €4.9bn incurring a total €12.7bn annual bill, effectively halving their Eurozone profits of ~ €25bn

### **EVOLVING POWERTRAIN MIX**



- ▶ Powertrain mix is more strongly driven by regulation & taxation policy in the EU than ølsewhere.
- Regulation on CO2 emissions is forcing OEMs to rapidly shift to hybrid and full EV powertrains.
- ▶ Previous tax policy to encourage diesels led to high diesel penetration, but now that the policy has been reversed there will be a rapid decline in diesel penetration and phasing it out by 2035//2040.
- ▶ Fuel tax is amongst the highest in the world, making the lower running costs of EVs more attractive.

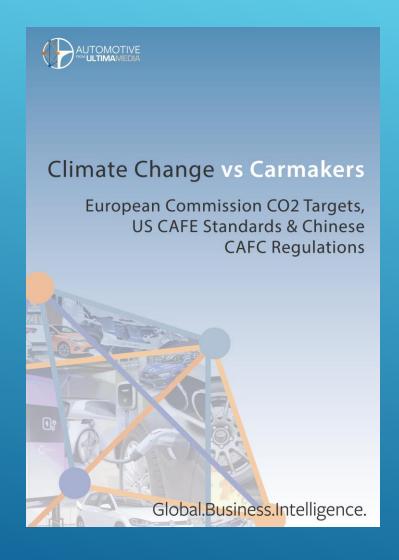
#### CONSEQUENCES

- Declining volumes and profits are putting pressure on costs & rates.
- ▶ Rapidly changing component supply chain logistics due to EVs especially with batteries and the regulation surrounding transportation of hazardous materials.
- ▶ Increasing % of finished vehicles will be HEV & EV.
- ▶ HEVs & EVs tend to be heavier due to the battery with implications for LSPs.
- ▶ Increasing pressure upon tier suppliers to provide affordable, low-emission technology
- Shrinking margins at OEMs and tier suppliers likely to result in further cost pressures upon LSP
- ▶ Rising regulatory and compliance costs for logistics providers (i.e. low sulphur fuel).

### **OPPORTUNITIES**

- ▶Growth in HEV / EV sales and aggressive model launch cadence: opportunities for LSPs.
  - ► E.g. VW Group plans 70 new EV's with investment reaching >€30bn by 2023.
- ▶ Supply chain re-organisation: new giga-factories, battery & re-tooled assembly plants.
- ▶ New logistics services: e.g. module supply & delivery; high-value parts tracking; battery recycling
- ▶ New EV players & start-ups lower capacity for in-house logistics, providing opportunities.
- ▶ New powertrain plants in Central & Eastern Europe (CEE).





# Download the free report:

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