

Using a survey to comply with the Reporting Requirement Work-related Mobility of Persons

Using a survey to map commute kilometers



To combat climate change, we are facing major challenges. One of them is reducing CO2 emissions caused by work-related mobility. Almost half of the emissions from personal mobility come from commuting and business mobility. Together, we call this work-related mobility of persons and as an employer, you have great influence on reducing these emissions.

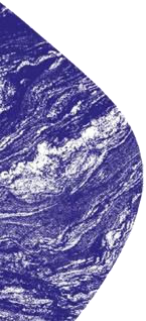
Commuting to work is different for everyone, some cycle to the train station, catch the train and walk the last part. Someone else takes the bus to work. Others have the luxury of being able to commute by bike and many others come by car because other alternatives are inconvenient or undesirable. Not to mention the home office days and business trips. With the Reporting Requirement Work-related Mobility of Persons, all of these movements are recorded and reported.

Fynch Mobility offers a solution for this which not only saves employees a lot of time, it also gives employers the opportunity to create a sustainable, differentiated travel expense policy to motivate people to travel more sustainably and vitally.

When the commuting distance and work days are structurally the same, this information can also be retrieved with a survey. In some cases, this applies to a large portion of the workforce, think of retail organizations where most of the staff always travel to the same store or hospitals and healthcare facilities. For employees who travel to a lot of different addresses or who travel a lot of business kilometers, this does not apply.

Business kilometers fall outside the scope of the survey.

With a survey, you ensure that you meet the government's minimum reporting requirement. This applies at least for 2024. If the climate agreement targets are not met, an interim cap will be imposed and the survey option is expected to disappear.



Required information and use of the survey in different use cases



The Rijksoverheid repeatedly mentions the possibility of requesting an external agency to conduct the survey. Fynch offers this option. Please keep in mind that the survey can only be used to retrieve commuting kilometers.

Below are some cases where the use of a survey can be beneficial.

Use case 1:

Within the company no business trips are made or all business trips are declared and for commuting trips a fixed reimbursement is used.

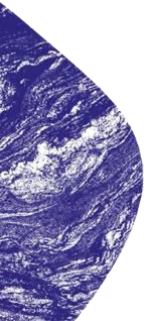
In this case, if relevant, there is a conclusive record of business trips, requiring only the commuting trips to be requested. Hence, in this scenario the survey results are sufficient to comply with the reporting requirement.

Note. As an employer, you may only reimburse travel expenses for the days your employees actually travel to a fixed workplace. This can be done based on the actual kilometers traveled, but also with a fixed reimbursement. For the second option you use the 128/214 day rule. For this the burden of proof lies with the employer.

Use case 2:

There is a fleet of leased cars. Many of the lease car drivers do not keep trip records. It is possible they also drive the car privately and pay additional taxes.

To obtain the most complete administration, we recommend using the Fynch app to record and categorize all trips into commuting, business, or personal. If this is not possible, the survey can also be used to collect the required information. In addition to the completed survey, the following information will also be needed:

1. Annual kilometers and fuel type per vehicle
 2. Information related to the vehicle's private use
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Use case 3:

The employer provides mobility services for business and/or commuting mobility.

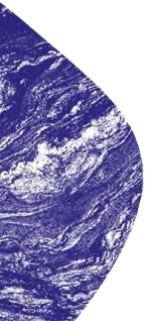
This use case is similar to use case 2. There are three options:

1. The employee can use mobility services for all commute and business trips.
This will require a split between commuting and business kilometers. The survey results can be used to divide the total kilometers traveled (requested from the supplier) between commuting and business.
2. The employee may also privately use the mobility services.
The same applies here, an additional breakdown must be made for private kilometers based on the government method.
3. The employee only uses the mobility service for business transportation, another arrangement is used for commuter transportation.
In this case, the survey will be used to gain insight into commuting kilometers.

Use case 4:

A combination of the use cases mentioned above exists in the company, possibly extended with other variables such as declarations.

By applying the other authorized methods in addition to registration with the Fynch app, Fynch ensures that conclusive administration for reporting are created for the entire company.



Is the survey a solution for your organization? Fynch Mobility is happy to help.

What data is not retrieved by the survey?

It is important to realize that, in many cases, solely completing the survey is not sufficient to meet the Reporting Requirement Work-related Mobility of Persons. The survey is only suitable for collecting (fixed) commute trips. It does not cover the following and thus, requires an alternative solution:

- Business mobility – lease transportation
- Business mobility – mobility services
- Business mobility – personal transportation (possibly declared kilometers)

Sample

How many employees should complete the survey? To obtain a result that can be applied to the entire group, the number of respondents must be large enough. The government has implied strict standards for this: the confidence level must be 95% with a 2% margin of error. Especially for smaller companies, this means that almost all employees must complete the survey. Some examples are:

- For 100 employees, 97 respondents are needed;
- For 1000 employees, 707 respondents are needed;
- For 2000 employees, 1092 respondents are needed.

Fynch Mobility offers a solution that (automatically) records and reports all business trips, commute trips, and home office days.

This insight will lead to behavioral change at the personal level and an employer can use the collected data to further optimize the mobility policy.

As the previously discussed use cases show, there are plausible cases where (part of) the workforce can meet the reporting requirement by completing a survey.

With Fynch Mobility we want to provide a solution for all employees. Fynch Mobility ensures that your organization complies with the Reporting Requirement Work-related Mobility of Persons. For this we use our app and platform but also the survey is among the possibilities.

We are happy to help.

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