ECO-ECONOMIC DECOUPLING: PERCEPTION OF CROATIAN AUTOMOTIVE CLUSTER

Dominik VUKUŠIĆ University of Zagreb Faculty of Economics & Business <u>dominikvukusic2@gmail.com</u>

> Zoja CRNEČKI AD Plastik zoja.crnecki@adplastik.hr

Sandra BISCHOF University of Zagreb Faculty of Textile Technology Department for Textile Chemistry & Ecology <u>sbischof@,ttf.hr</u>





International Scientific Conference on

Economic and Social Development (ESD), Rabat, Marroco, 25.-26.03.2022.



Introduction

- The Croatian automotive sector, consisting of more than 130 companies, is well accredited
- The most developed sub-sectors in Croatia are:
- *manufacturing of automotive components and special-purpose vehicles*
- Both sectors follow the goals of EU automotive associations, such as the European Green Vehicle Initiative (EGVI)



EGVI European Green Vehicles Initiative

Fit for 55

- Package of legislative proposals
- Information, options and incentives for EU citizens
- Preparing the EU for a climate-neutral future





Introduction

- One of the key issues to be addressed, which is in relationship with sustainable green economic development of automotive industry is:
 - how to achieve decoupling between environment protection and economic development
- To satisfy the requirements of sustainable development, an economy should be capable to simultaneously sustain economic growth and minimize environmental pressure





The UN Global Sustainable Development Report

Attain higher levels of growth in poorer Countries (access to technologies and knowledge)

Implement coherent tax and subsidy policies that accelerate the transition to sustainable development.

Encourage changes in patterns of demand and consumption by regulation, promotion of sustainable advertising, consumer education...

Promote the transition towards a circular economy, emphasize waste prevention as opposed to end-of-pipe waste management.

Limit use of plastics through government regulation and multi-stakeholder engagement along the value chain.

End the export of e-waste and hazardous chemicals to countries that do not have the advanced infrastructure to manage them. Starting points of global decoupling

Figure 1: Global decoupling of GDP growth from the overuse of environmental resources (UN, GSDR, 2019)



New & Green materials



Figure 2: Classification of natural composites or biocomposites

- Biocomposites are composite materials made of natural fibers and synthetic derivatives of nonbiodegradable polymers such as PP (polypropylene), PE (polyethylene) and epoxy resin.
- On the other hand, they can be made of natural fibers and biodegradable polymers such as PLA (polylactic acids) and cellulose esters (Kovačević, 2015; Kovačević 2021).



Green composites

• Biocomposites made from biopolymers (biodegradable matrix) and plant fibers (natural reinforcement) are environmentally friendlier and therefore called green composites.



• European car makers are already testing natural products because of the increasing pressure of European Commision criteria to meet requirement that:

70 % of car parts are made from recyclable material.

Weight decrease (Light construction)



Figure 3: Car parts made of natural fibre composites



Rabat, Marroco, 25.-26.03.2022.

Car parts:

6 - pillars;

7 - headliners;8 - bumpers;

9 - engine shield; 10 - trunk trim.

3 - door panels;4 - seat backs;

5 - rear deck trays;

1 - underfloor protection trim;

2 - automotive instrumental panel;

Energy consumption decrease

| | Part | | Energy consumption per kg of part | | | | Energy consumption per vehicle | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Steel | Stamped Stamped & machined Forged Forged & machined | | 50 | 100 100 • O • N • C • C | 150 il atural gas oal lectri city | | 5,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 |
| Iron | Machined Forged Casted Casted & machined | | | | | | | | | |
| Plastic | Injected Extruded Compression molded Blow molded Calended Molded | | | | | | | | | |
| Glass | Float glass | - | | | | | | | | |
| Rubber | Compression molded Injection molded | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | Stamped Shape casted Extruded Shape casted & machined Extruded & machined | | 1772 17722 17772 17772 | | | | ZZA | 2 | | |
| Copper | Copper wire | | | 11012000 | | | | | | |

Figure 4: Energy required to produce vehicle parts

- Due to its complexity and overproduction, the automobile is still one of the least sustainable systems
- Its production is extremely dependent on economies of scale and technology (Nieuwenhuis and Katsifou, 2015) and is the third biggest (9.9%) end-use market for plastic (PlasticsEurope 2019)
- Real examples of innovative solutions are given by the AD Klaster (Cluster of Croatian producers of automotive parts) which are succesfully connecting the segment of eco-economic innovation with the business results.



Results



- The difference exists in the total number of companies that believe in global implementation of the same standards, which would bring greater profitability to all stakeholders
- If a certain model was successfully applied globally, the reduction of negative environmental externalities would be directly related to the decrease of final product prices



Figure 4: The connection between the implementation of measures for environmental goals and the long-term positive impact on the financial profit





- Concrete eco-economic examples of corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices provide an overview of key strategic actions.
- The diversity of these actions is manifested in the specialization of certain firms and their sustainability goals

Figure 5: Concrete examples of corporate social responsibility for company and business value strengthening cited <u>by cluster members</u>



Specific environmental and CSR parameters



Most of the surveyed companies emphasize the importance of developing environmentally friendly and biodegradable composites consisting of textile fibres and matrix from sustainable sources.



Figure 7: Corporate social responsibility

Figure 6: Ecological parameters as a competitive advantage



Specific environmental and CSR parameters

According to the current trend of technology development, estimate the time when your company will be able to achieve an increase in production while reducing the total harmful emissions to the environment:



• The encouraging fact is that 50% of the companies are already noticing a constant reduction in harmful emissions to the environment despite their growth, which is a small step in achievement of the 2030 climate and energy framework

Figure 8: Simultaneous increase in production with reduction of total harmful emissions to the environment



Conclusions

- Textiles are being increasingly employed in vehicles because of their <u>low weight and low</u> <u>cost</u>, so the increase of their consumption is in line with the increased sustainability demand.
- The average weight of textile materials in a mid-size car has increased from 20 kg in 2000 to <u>35 kg in 2020</u>
- Achieving decoupling between economy and environment is the key issue for implementing green economic development and ultimate achievement of automotive industry's sustainable development.
- To satisfy the requirements of decoupling, an economy should be capable to simultaneously sustain economic growth and minimize environmental pressure





Conclusions

- This increase is resulting from their excellent performance related to comfort, acoustics, safety and fuel economy.
- Direct consequence of weight reduction is <u>lower</u> <u>fuel consumption and lower CO2 emissions.</u>
- The results of survey indicate the members of AD Klaster as <u>leaders of innovative changes in</u> <u>Croatia.</u>
- Through the implementation of new and advanced technologies and materials the impact on the environment has been continuously decreasing, while followed by economic benefits





Acknowledgement

The research has received funding from the European Regional Development Fund via KK.01.1.1.04.0091 project

Design of Advanced Biocmposites from Renewable Energy Sources (BIOCOMPOSITES) <u>https://biokompoziti.eu/</u>







Thank you for the attention!

Authors:

Dominik Vukušić, mag.oec.: iya.eutopia@gmail.com

Prof.dr.sc. Sandra Bischof: sbischof@ttf.hr

