

Headline: Gas-guzzling German carmakers face uphill struggle to go green

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FILE PHOTO: Mechanic staff work on the production line of Volkswagen e-Golf in the Glaeserne Manufaktur plant in Dresden, Germany May 8, 2018. REUTERS/Matthias Rietschel

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BERLIN — As Germany speeds up investment in renewables, the energy consumption of its carmakers reveals just how reliant the country's most important industry is on fossil fuels, a Reuters analysis of environmental data shows.

Their dependence lays bare the hurdles automakers face in transforming their own energy consumption while moving the transport sector, responsible for around 30% of German energy consumption, towards electromobility.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine and spiking gas prices have stepped up the urgency for German industry, which consumes another 30% of the country's energy, to move away from fossil fuels, with tools like carbon offsets and renewable energy certificates no longer enough to meet the new goal of energy independence.

Volkswagen depended on non-renewable energy sources for around 80% of its needs, while for BMW the figure was over 60%, according to 2021 Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) data, based on 2020 figures provided by the companies.

Over half of the carmakers' energy consumption was from fossil fuels, with the largest chunk from natural gas, the CDP data – the world's largest repository of environmental data – showed.

While carmakers increasingly have their own renewable power generators on-site, these covered a miniscule amount of their global energy appetite – around 1% for Volkswagen and even less for Mercedes-Benz and BMW, according to the data.

Mercedes-Benz' most energy-efficient factory in Sindelfingen sources 30% of its energy through solar panels on the roof, the carmaker has said.

It said in early April that renewables covered 45-50% of its energy needs at present, and that it aims for 15% to be met through on-site renewable power generators by 2030.

BMW's Leipzig plant, which makes the electric i3, generates 20% of the energy it needs for production from four on-site wind mills, according to a statement.

The company declined to say what proportion of its total energy consumption across Germany is generated from renewable sources on- or off-site, but a spokesperson said it was "not enough to cover us if the gas switches off".

Tesla's new plant in Gruenheide has solar panels on the roof, but a spokesperson did not respond to a request for comment on the panels' capacity or whether the plant has any other renewable

energy sources.

"It's important companies are open about the electricity they consume," Silke Mooldijk, an energy researcher at environmental think-tank New Climate Institute, which monitors the energy mix and carbon footprint of major companies, said.

"They have an important role in reminding people that there's still a lot of work to do."

Data from Germany's environment agency showed half the country's industrial energy consumption in 2020 came from gas or coal, much of it supplied by Russia.

Bosch, the world's largest auto supplier, told Reuters it meets only around 1% of its energy needs worldwide through on-site production of renewable energy, with the largest chunk sourced from solar panels in India. It aims to raise this to 5% by 2030, a spokesperson said.

BMW said in its responses to the CDP questionnaire that 39.5% of its global energy consumption was from renewable sources, based mostly on electricity it purchased on the open market.

But more than half of the renewable energy purchased by BMW is bought in the form of so-called "unbundled energy certificates" sold by renewable suppliers. This allows BMW to signal demand for renewable energy to the market which should prompt investment in more capacity – but it does not mean renewable energy is actually flowing into the carmaker's plants.

Furthermore, an oversupply of certificates from decades-old European hydropower plants means their sale does not necessarily spur new investment, energy researcher Christoph Riechmann of consultancy Frontier Economics said.

"The whole thing would be less problematic if trading in green energy certificates wasn't like a revolving exchange... this problem can't be avoided unless there is transparency for all customers on the origin of the electricity they buy, for them to make a conscious choice," Riechmann said.

BMW said it was working to incentivise the construction of new plants via direct contracts with suppliers, and looking into how it could increase the proportion of energy sourced on-site.

In their bid to free themselves of fossil fuels, carmakers must find alternatives for heating production halls and paint shops, currently done primarily through gas.

Alongside seeking alternative forms of energy, Mercedes-Benz is trying to simply reduce its demand for heat by keeping production halls cooler, its finance chief Harald Wilhelm said on an earnings call earlier this week.

Just 12-13% of the heating consumed by the three major carmakers is generated from renewable sources, the Carbon Disclosure Project data showed.

Some carmakers, including Porsche and Audi, use combined heat and power plants, which generate heat through burning biomass waste, but there is typically not enough biomass for this to be done at scale, Albert Waas, automotive expert and partner at Boston Consulting Group, said.

"Electricity is easier to green," Mercedes' production chief Joerg Burzer said at a recent conference. "Energy is harder."

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