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Energy saving concepts for the European ceramic industry

CERAMIN

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Criteria for benchmarking

Discussion paper

Relevant data and benchmarks for the

definition of the  - Label

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Introduction

The objective of this report is to sum up the discussed and agreed principles for the label awarding of the EEE-Label. Background, principles of benchmarking and considered branches as well as the procedure for awarding will be presented. Open questions will be pointed out; to continue and improve the discussion on this topic.

Background. The project CERAMIN aims to increase energy efficiency in the production processes of the ceramic industry. This will lead to a decrease of energy use in relevant sub-branches and therefore lower CO₂-emissions in this industry sector. Means to achieve this objective are dissemination of best practice and implementation of innovations by trophy rewarding through energy related label (EEE-label). To define, award and validate this label certain criteria for comparison are necessary. These criteria will be expressed by defined benchmarks.

Principles:

- The partners have agreed on the use of Energy input per produced ton of ceramic product for criteria of the label awarding and not CO₂ emissions per ton
- The rules for the calculation of the CO₂ emissions in each country are applied; the rules might differ a little but will be harmonized – if necessary – for the international awarding
- The benchmarks will be set on absolute figures (setting a value of energy input per ton of product rather than for example the best 25% of each sub-branch each year)
- The first benchmarks will be set through the so called “expert group” of the consortium after the knowledge of all input data, about 25% of the companies of each sub-branch will be awarded in the first awarding period
- The CERAMIN Expert Group has to precisely define the CERAMIN Independent Body for awarding, exact duration and technical details of the label.



The following **branches** will be viewed within the EEE-Labeling:

1. Masonry bricks, lightweight bricks, (kiln temperature mostly < 1000 °C)
2. Facing bricks, paving bricks (kiln temperature mostly > 1050 °C)
3. Roofing tiles
4. Refractory products
5. Wall and floor tiles

The **procedure** of label awarding could be realised as follows:

- Asking each participating company for its yearly CO₂-emission report
or (if they are not forced to take part in CO₂-emission trading)
- Asking the respective company to fill in the respective national form for the CO₂-emission report on voluntary basis (as application for the EEE-Label)

The consortium gains following advantages from this procedure:

- No effort for the development of new forms or questionnaires
- Clear rules defined by EU-authorities for the verification of data
- Verified energy consumption data PLUS production data (because of the carbon-content of most ceramic bodies)
- Very low effort for the respective company and the CERAMIN-Partner
- Reliable data
- Low barriers for the respective company, because the data are mostly public
- The EEE-Label is an added value for the respective company concerning CO₂-trading

Open questions:

- Who shall be the awarding institution; should the label awarding be undertaken by an independent organisation, the consortium sets up the system but does not award?



- why should the awarding take place on a national level, international competition is enough to encourage weaker companies in all countries
- but national awarding is very important in certain countries, as well
- companies would participate in the project in order to learn from other companies, improve production process, reduce energy and save money and improve the image of the company through the label, this might improve the commercial situation
- maybe a distribution of the CO₂ emission calculation software could lower the inhibition threshold of industry companies to participate in the project
- how can co-generation in production processes of a company be considered adequately, or the use of renewable energy sources in the production process
- how long should an awarded label be valid for the product or company