

Ecodesign preparatory study

DG ENER Lot 22: Domestic and Commercial ovens

First stakeholder meeting on domestic appliances

Thursday 4th November, 2010

10.00 am to 1.00 pm

Minutes

- Welcome and tour de table
- B. Tinetti (BIO): Presentation of the Ecodesign Directive and of the MEEuP methodology
- G. Audard (BIO): Tasks 1 & 2 : Main findings on domestic ovens
 - A.P. Lopez (CECED): The conventional and forced-convection ovens should be presented together in the figure showing the appliances covered by Lot 22 (slide 39).
- E.Hoa (BIO): Task 3: Main findings on domestic ovens
 - P. Goodman (Cobham): Are portable ovens included in the sales figures for domestic electric ovens? (slide 48).
 - No they are not; sales figures for portable ovens were not available.
 - H. Carlsson (Whirlpool): The energy consumption per cycle of the microwave oven (0.15 kWh) is too high. It should be lowered to 0.056 kWh. The use frequency should be increased from 800 cycles per year to 1200 cycles per year. Overall, the annual energy consumption per appliance should then be reduced (slide 62).
 - S. Edwards (ECOS): The report should highlight more the potential impact of ecodesign on user behaviour. A display of the energy consumption of the appliances could help users to change their cooking habits.
 - Unidentified : Are energy consumptions expressed in primary or final energies?
 - The energy consumptions are expressed in final energy. In EcoReport, the life cycle analysis tool used in all Ecodesign Preparatory Studies, it is assumed that 1 kWh of electricity requires 10.5 MJ of primary energy (conversion factor of 2.91). This factor will be used in the study, but will not necessarily be the one used in the regulation.

- S. Edwards (ECOS): End-of-life is underplayed in the report, with “optimistic” statistics on recovery rate. A recyclable appliance is not necessarily recycled. The collection step that is under the (financial) responsibility of the producer with respect to the WEEE Directive should also be taken into account.
 - EcoReport is a simplified tool. In the current version, it is impossible to specify a collection rate. Moreover, little information is available on this parameter concerning domestic ovens.
- M. Vignocchi (DeLonghi) (to be confirmed): The reduction of the energy consumption should not affect the performance of the oven. For example, it would be easy to reduce the consumption of pyrolytic cleaning, but the result would not be the same. Pyrolytic cleaning is used in average 12 times a year (once a month).
- P. Goodman (Cobham): Task 4: Main conclusions on the technical analysis of domestic ovens. This included a discussion of energy consumption data and energy consumption measurement standards
- General discussion about the primary energy conversion factor:
 - N. Bekkhus (Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise) strongly opposes the use of primary energy factor 2.5 for end-user consumption of electricity on Ecodesign requirements. The use of a primary energy factor of 2.5 for end-user consumption of electricity would be discriminatory, technically wrong and undermine the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy, notably with regard to the climate change and energy goals.
 - E. Toulouse (ECOS): The MEEuP methodology requires the use of European averages for many parameters. There is no reason not to use a European average for the environmental impacts of electricity production.
 - P. Voss (AEGPL): The 2.5 conversion factor was used for previous lots. The value of 2.5 is representative of the current reality in electricity generation in Europe.
 - M. Rambaldi (CECED): The standard for measuring the energy consumption of electric and gas ovens are different. There are also cooking habits and some consumers prefer either gas or electricity. The use of a conversion factor slowed down the adoption of regulation for the previous lots with many debates on the right value to attribute. In order not to renew this long adoption process, no conversion factor should be used.
 - E. Toulouse (ECOS): The use of a conversion factor and of a comparison between electric and gas appliances is a political decision. The Ecodesign preparatory study should be neutral regarding this point, there should not be political wording in it. Both primary and final energies approaches should be kept during the preparatory study and recommendations should be made only in Task 8.
 - Approved by N. Bekkhus (Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise)
 - V. Lelkes (European Commission): This is not a new debate. The question will not be answered during this study. To ensure consistency with previous lots, it is likely that the same decision will be taken.
- G. Audard (BIO): Task 5 : Main conclusions on domestic ovens

- U. Zubiarte (Faqor): The overall improvement ratio (ratio between the energy consumption of an average oven in the stock and an average oven currently in sales) should be higher than 1 (slide 91). This ratio should be lower for gas than for electricity as there is no energy label. New electric ovens are in average 15 to 20% more efficient than a 10 years old oven.
- Edouard Toulouse (ECOS): It may be relevant to have a Base-Case dedicated to portable ovens.
 - The building-up of a Base-Case related to portable oven is currently dependent on the possibility to collect relevant market data and technical characterisation (from CECED).
- P. Goodman (Cobham): Task 6: Preliminary findings on BAT and BNAT of domestic ovens which considered the potential for improvements in energy consumption
- B. Tinetti (BIO): Next steps and conclusion. The study should be completed by end of March 2011. Therefore, the final stakeholder meeting will probably take place end of February or beginning of March 2011.

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