

Ecodesign preparatory study

DG ENER Lot 23: Domestic and Commercial hobs and grills

First stakeholder meeting on domestic appliances

Thursday 4th November, 2010

2.00 pm to 4.30 pm

Minutes

- Welcome to new attendees
- E.Hoa (BIO): Tasks 1 & 2 : Main findings on domestic hobs and grills
 - U. Zubiante (Fagor): The growth rate of induction hobs should be higher than 10%. Currently, it is closer to 30% (slide 19).
 - U. Zubiante (Fagor): The average price induction hobs (822€) decreased in the last few years. The 2007 figure from GfK is no longer representative now (slide 23).
- G. Audard (BIO): Task 3: Main findings on domestic hobs and grills
- E. Johnson (Atlantic consulting): Informal presentation on ecodesign potential carbon savings in outdoor grilling :
"7.1 million outdoor grills are sold each year in the EU, with a 10% year-on-year growth rate. Currently, the energy efficiency difference between the best and the worst performing appliance is higher than 100%. The potential saving at EU level in 10 years could be 1.5 Mt CO₂ eq./year. 80% of these are charcoal and rest gas grills. "
More info: ejohnson@ecosite.co.uk
- P. Goodman (Cobham): Task 4: Main conclusions on the technical analysis of domestic hobs and grills which considered design issues, sources of heat losses and energy consumption measurement standards.
- A. Smrke (MSX Technology): Informal presentation on the potential standardisation of electric hobs.
Proposition of a new test standard based on the heating of artificial potatoes, in order for the test to be more representative of real cooking behaviour.
More info: albin@msxtech.com
- E.Hoa (BIO): Task 5 : Main conclusions on domestic hobs and grills

- E. Hoa (BIO): Similarly to lot 22, the overall improvement ratio (slide 53) for domestic hobs is expected to be higher than the default value of 1. Any stakeholder who has relevant information to adjust this figure is welcome to inform BIO.
- Unidentified: The life-cycle cost is not coherent with the inputs presented (slide 57)
 - The calculation of the life-cycle cost takes into account a discount rate of 4%. This figure is high, but the EC requires using it in the Ecodesign Preparatory Studies.
- E. Toulouse (ECOS): Will there be base-cases for domestic grills?
 - The market is too fragmented to define an average product. There is no standard test to measure the energy consumption of these appliances. There will be no base-case for domestic grills.
- E. Toulouse (ECOS): If there will not be any regulation concerning domestic grills, there should be at least a beginning of discussion for standardisation for domestic grills so that they are not completely left out of the rest of the preparatory study.
 - P. Goodman (Cobham): there is improvement potential, so grills will not be excluded from study and standards are indeed needed.
- P. Goodman (Cobham): Task 6: Preliminary findings on BAT and BNAT of domestic hobs and grills which considered the possible improvement potential.
 - A. Smrke (MSX): Using a lid with sensors, connected to the hobs, would allow to regulate the heat output and thus to save energy.
 - A. Roux (Façor): Hobs are used in many different ways. The use of a lid is not always necessary, and in some case, it could alter the food taste and look.
 - M. Vignocchi (DeLonghi): For appliances covered by Lot 23, most of the improvement potential comes from the user behaviour. Technical improvement is small.
 - S. Edwards (ECOS): Though the product design, it is possible to help the user to change his behaviour.
- 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.

Contact

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