

Better for the environment in low drain applications



BEST CHOICE FOR LOW DRAIN DEVICES WHICH REQUIRE LOW AND CONSTANT ENERGY LEVELS THE HIGHER SELF-DISCHARGE RATE AND NEED FOR REPEATED RECHARGING OF RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES MAKES THEM LESS SUSTAINABLE IN LOW DRAIN DEVICES



Phasing out primary batteries will sent to waste all devices which are not compatible with rechargeable batteries and would become obsolete



Low drain devices represent over 50% of the battery-powered devices market



On average a **European household** (195 million in EU) has **23,9 battery-powered devices**

WHEN TO USE A PRIMARY OR A RECHARGEABLE BATTERY?



- essential:
- Wall clocks and watches
- Smoke alarm detectors
- Remote controls

Up to 10 years in operation without need for replacement or recharging

Digital camera

- Photo flash
- Power tools

Recharging required every few hours of operation

PRIMARY AND RECHARGEABLE ARE BOTH NEEDED!





SAFETY RISKS ARISING FROM DIRECT REPLACEMENT OF ALKALINES WITH LITHIUM ION RECHARGEABLE

A lithium ion rechargeable battery has much higher voltage than a primary alkaline battery. This means that if we place an AA-size lithium-ion battery into a device designed for AA alkaline primary batteries, the higher voltage would destroy the device and could cause a fire or explosion.

Compliance with existing IEC standards is essential



CONSEQUENCES OF PHASING OUT PRIMARY BATTERIES?



TO THE ENVIRONMENT

- Waste creation due to premature scrapping of an extreme amount of devices which would become obsolete without primary batteries
- The most sustainable solution to power low drain appliances will no longer be available for consumers
- No gains in environmental sustainability or GHG emissions
- Not in line with the objectives of the EU Green Deal

TO THE ECONOMY

- The end of the primary battery industry in Europe and consequently the loss of jobs in related sectors: collection schemes, retail, transport, supply chain, recyclers, just to mention some.
- Impact on products using primary batteries requiring complete re-design, re-validation and re-registration to cater for:
 - Higher self-discharge rate of rechargeables
 - More complicated battery management circuits including complete new mechanical designs
 - More electronics (cables, chargers) Peripheral recharging instruments (extremely inconvenient in some cases such as medical implants)
- As a result, existing manufacturing lines will become obsolete and new custom manufacturing lines will be required.

TO THE VARIOUS SECTORS USING PRIMARY BATTERIES

Being ubiquitous products, they are essential to sectors such as:

- Medical equipment
- EEE
 Electronic safety technology equipment
- Information and communications
- technology sector Utility metering

Phasing out primary batteries is contrary to Europe's ambitions to create a competitive, circular, sustainable and safe environment and economy. Instead, EPBA supports setting up minimum quality standards which will ensure European consumers have the safest and highest-quality choices available to power their appliances.

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