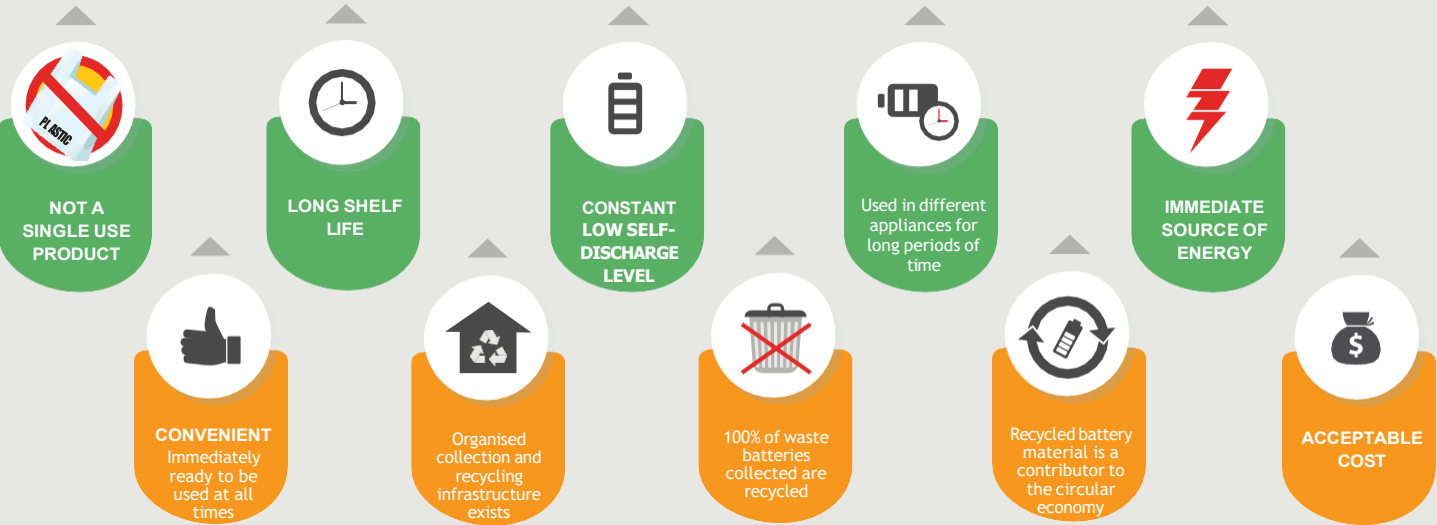
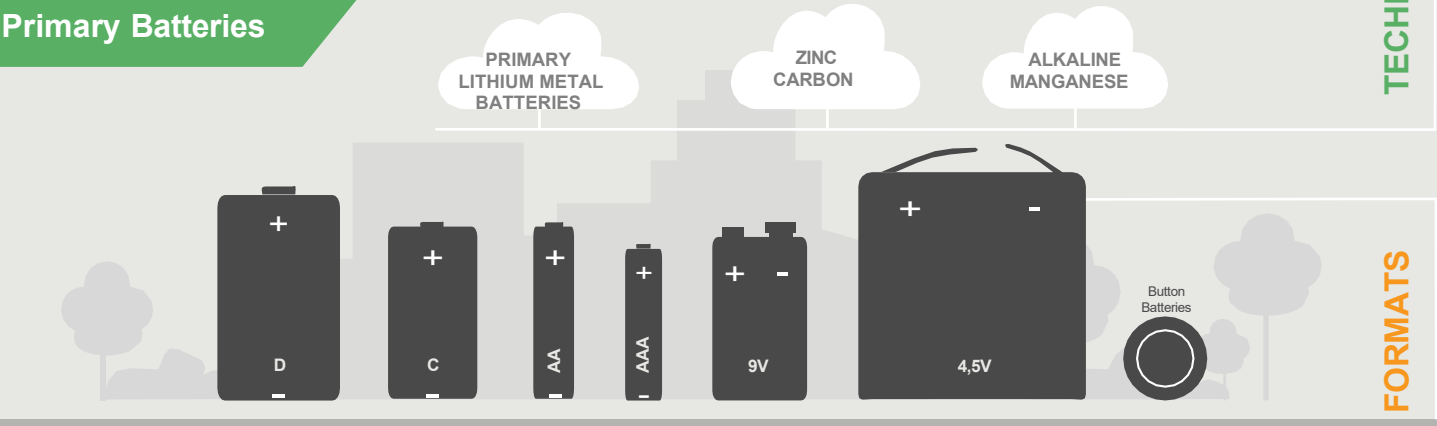


PHASING OUT PRIMARY BATTERIES WILL GO AGAINST THE GREEN DEAL

Primary Batteries



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

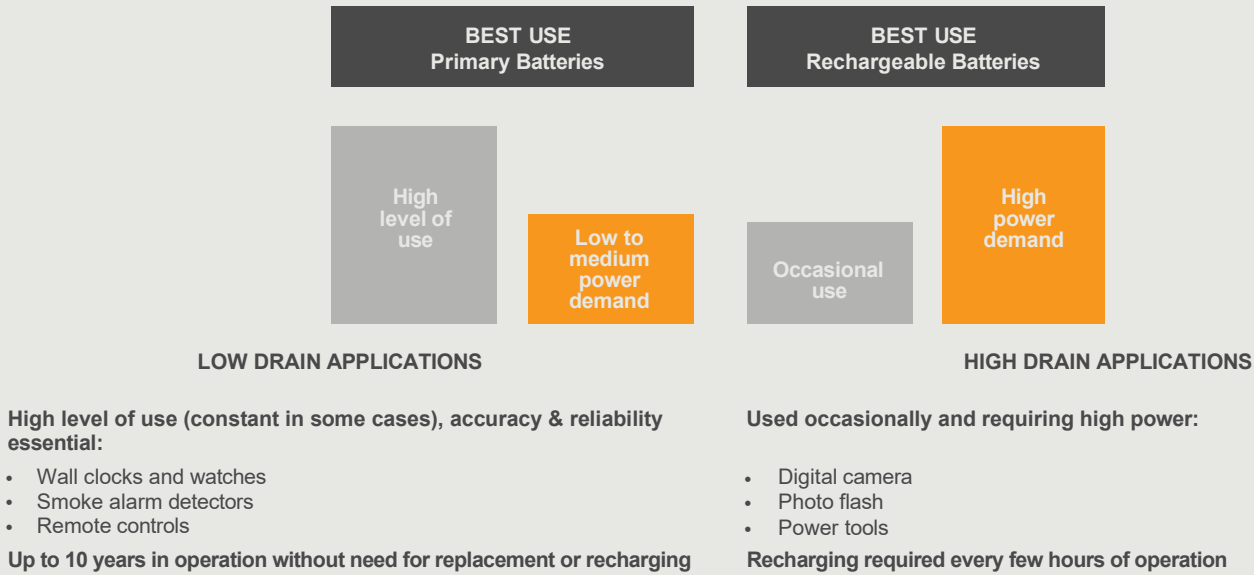


Low drain devices represent over **50%** of the **battery-powered devices market**



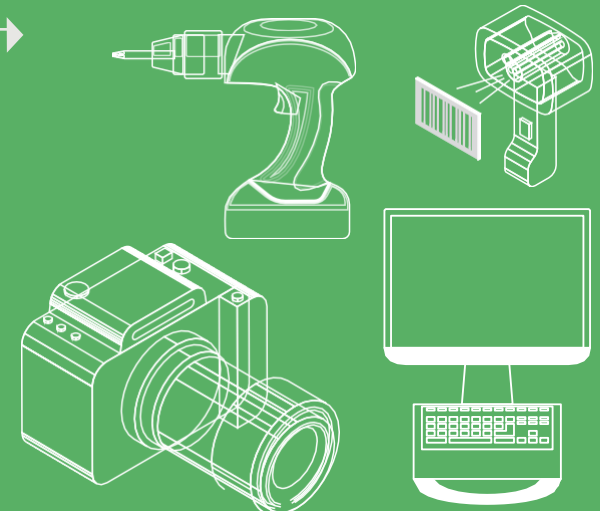
On average a **European household** (195 million in EU) has **23,9 battery-powered devices**

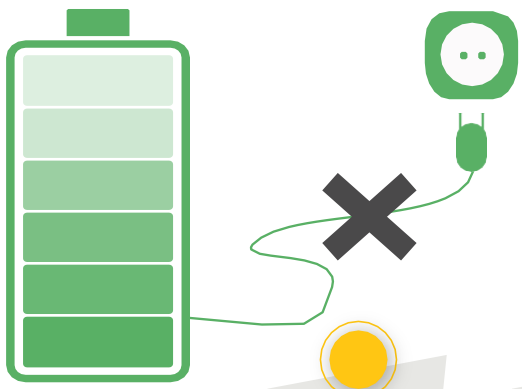
WHEN TO USE A PRIMARY OR A RECHARGEABLE BATTERY?



PRIMARY AND RECHARGEABLE ARE BOTH NEEDED!

MANY PRODUCTS
HAVE ALREADY TRANSITIONED
TO RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES
WHERE THIS IS
TECHNICALLY POSSIBLE AND
ADVANTAGEOUS FROM BOTH AN
ENVIRONMENTAL AND
ECONOMIC POINT OF VIEW





RECHARGING IS NOT ALWAYS POSSIBLE

in some cases there is no alternative to primary batteries:



Remote areas with poor or no connection to the grid





Disaster and emergency situations where there is no power



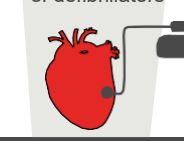


Small appliances with no space for integrating a charging circuit





The support function of the product like medical implants, pacemakers, or defibrillators



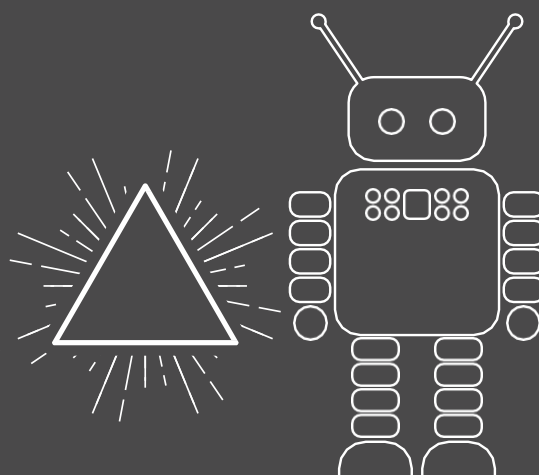


Need for accuracy in measurement devices



SAFETY RISKS FROM USING HIGHER-VOLTAGE LI-ION CELLS IN DEVICES DESIGNED FOR 1.5 V AA/AAA BATTERIES

Lithium-ion cells normally operate at a higher voltage than standard 1.5 V alkaline AA or AAA batteries. Using a higher-voltage lithium-ion cell in a device designed only for 1.5 V batteries could damage the device and create a safety risk. However, some rechargeable lithium-ion AA and AAA batteries include electronic circuit that reduce their output to 1.5 V. Always check the battery voltage and device instructions before use.



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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