

The EU is considering listing lithium batteries as

Will there be a new EU Regulation on sustainable batteries?

Negotiations on the proposal for a new EU Regulation on sustainable batteries have finally concluded. On 10 July 2023, the Council of the European Union adopted the new Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries (EU) 2023/1542 (the " Batteries Regulation ").

What does the new batteries regulation mean for Europe?

The new Batteries Regulation will ensure that, in the future, batteries have a low carbon footprint, use minimal harmful substances, need less raw materials from non-EU countries, and are collected, reused and recycled to a high degree in Europe.

Why did the European Commission propose a new battery directive?

The Commission proposed to revise this Directive in December 2020 due to new socioeconomic conditions, technological developments, markets, and battery uses. Demand for batteries is increasing rapidly. It is set to increase 14-fold globally by 2030 and the EU could account for 17% of that demand.

Is the EU Battery regulation enforceable?

The EU Battery Regulation will supersede the Battery Directive 2006/66/EC by 18 August 2025, signifying a crucial advancement in regulatory enforcement. Unlike directives, which necessitate incorporation into national laws, regulations are directly enforceable across all member states. Which Battery Types are Covered in the Battery Regulation?

How will a new battery policy affect Europe?

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What is the European Battery Alliance?

In 2017, the Commission launched the European Battery Alliance to build an innovative, sustainable and globally competitive battery value chain in Europe, and ensure supply of batteries needed for decarbonising the transport and energy sectors. Batteries Regulation

Recognizing the strategic significance of batteries within the EU, the European Parliament, on June 14th, 2023, passed the EU batteries and waste batteries regulation, ...

The European Commission is contemplating classifying lithium as toxic, which could hinder the EU's aims to create and support a domestic battery materials supply chain, market participants told S& P Global Commodity Insights.

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The increasing demand for electric vehicles in the European Union (EU) is set to drive a 60-fold surge in lithium demand by 2050. Recognising this, the EU has designated lithium as a critical raw material for transitioning to a low-carbon economy, with 60% of mined lithium now used for electric vehicle batteries. This supports the European Green Deal and the Fit for 55 package, ...

Negotiators agreed on stronger requirements to make batteries more sustainable, performant and durable. According to the deal, a carbon footprint declaration and label will be obligatory for EV batteries, LMT batteries and rechargeable industrial batteries with a capacity above 2kWh.

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EU lithium battery recycling targets. In August 2023, the EU Battery Regulation came into effect, setting collection rate and lithium battery recycling efficiency targets. By 2026, the lithium battery recycling efficiency target is 65%, rising to 70% by 2031, surpassing the 45% recycling target set by the CRMA for 2030. Collection rate targets for light means of transport ...

These new obligations are being set forth with an eye to the extraction and processing of specific raw materials essential for battery manufacturing. Materials listed by the European Commission include cobalt, natural graphite, lithium, and nickel. New Due Diligence Requirements Under the EU Batteries Regulation

and sustainable battery raw materials projects in the EU. For example, lithium extraction projects are progressing in different EU countries to become operational (FI, ES, PT, CZ, DE, AT). Current mineral resources estimates more than double the figures available in November 2020, from 2.2 to 5.5 million tonnes of lithium. This increase is largely due to the new geothermal lithium ...

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This Battery Atlas aims to meet the challenges described by providing as detailed as possible an insight into the individual topics of the lithium-ion battery.

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The European Commission is considering a proposal by the ECHA to classify lithium carbonate, chloride, and hydroxide as dangerous for human health. But industry members say the scientific evidence on which the proposal is based is weak. A final decision is ...

These due diligence requirements will become obligatory for battery manufacturers and suppliers in the EU beginning in August 2025. Removability and Replaceability Requirements for Batteries. The new EU battery directive also introduces stipulations regarding the removability and replaceability of certain batteries. Specifically, companies ...

A new regulation which focuses on batteries at the centre of the energy transition is now under way in the European Union. The EU Battery Regulation, which replaces the EU Battery Directive, entered into force in August 2023, but has begun to phase in this week. This new regulation puts in place rules regarding the [...]

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