

Buying batteries in the EU

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.

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 are EU rules on batteries?

EU rules on batteries aim to make batteries sustainable throughout their entire life cycle- from the sourcing of materials to their collection, recycling and repurposing.

What is Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 regarding batteries and waste batteries?

Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 concerning batteries and waste batteries **WHAT IS THE AIM OF THE REGULATION?** It aims to ensure that, in the future, batteries have a low carbon footprint, use minimal harmful substances, need fewer raw materials from non- European Union (EU) countries and are collected, reused and recycled to a high degree within the EU.

Which batteries are covered by the EU batteries regulation?

The regulation applies to all batteries in the EU, regardless of the origin of the battery or its materials, including portable batteries, electric vehicle batteries, and LMT (Light means of transport) batteries. The long awaited Batteries Regulation has been revealed earlier this summer, and went into effect 17 August.

How big is the battery market in the EU?

The EU could account for 17 % of that demand. According to some forecasts, the battery market could be worth of EUR250 billion a year by 2025. Batteries' manufacturing, use and end-of-life handling, however, raise a number of environmental and social challenges.

This means it will be able to meet some EU demand without exporting from the UK, and may be able to sustain its UK plant on domestic sales alone if it can secure the batteries, trade experts suggest.

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Specific to lithium batteries, a company battery due diligence policy should be adopted concerning the use of lithium. Furthermore, industrial batteries, electric vehicle batteries, LMT batteries and SLI batteries containing ...

As batteries become a strategic market, the European Parliament has adopted new rules to tackle related environmental, ethical and social issues. At least 30 million zero-emission electric vehicles are forecast to be on EU roads by 2030.

The agreed rules will cover the entire battery life cycle, from design to end-of-life and apply to all types of batteries sold in the EU: portable batteries, SLI batteries (supplying power for starting, lighting or ignition of ...

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In turn, batteries will increase power demand at peak solar times, supporting solar capture rates and smoothing price extremes. Batteries are growing strongly in some countries but not in others. Solar, by comparison, is growing quickly everywhere. Stronger policy signals and early planning can accelerate the growth of batteries across the EU ...

EU rules on batteries aim to make batteries sustainable throughout their entire life cycle - from the sourcing of materials to their collection, recycling and repurposing. In the current energy context, the new rules promote the development of a competitive sustainable battery industry, which will support Europe's clean energy transition and independence from ...

Economic operators that place batteries on the EU market (excluding SMEs) are obligated to establish and implement a due diligence policy that addresses the social and environmental impacts throughout the supply ...

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Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 concerning batteries and waste batteries. WHAT IS THE AIM OF ...

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Batteries are a crucial element in the EU's transition to a climate-neutral economy. On 10 December 2020, the European Commission presented a proposal designed to modernise the EU's regulatory framework for batteries in order to secure the sustainability and competitiveness of battery value chains.

The new regime will ensure that 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.

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