

What does the new EU Regulation mean for batteries & waste batteries?

The Council today adopted a new regulation that strengthens sustainability rules for batteries and waste batteries. For the first time EU law will regulate the entire life cycle of a battery - from production to reuse and recycling - and ensure that batteries are safe, sustainable and competitive.

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.

Are batteries regulated in the EU?

Since 2006, batteries and waste batteries have been regulated at EU level under the Batteries 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.

Is the EU Industrial Policy on batteries effective?

84 Overall, we conclude that the Commission's promotion of an EU industrial policy on batteries has been effective, despite shortcomings on monitoring, coordination and targeting, as well as the fact that access to raw materials remains a major strategic challenge for the EU's battery value chain.

What does the new battery law mean for the EU?

With 587 votes in favour, nine against and 20 abstentions, MEPs endorsed a deal reached with the Council to overhaul EU rules on batteries and waste batteries. The new law takes into account technological developments and future challenges in the sector and will cover the entire battery life cycle, from design to end-of-life.

Which batteries are not covered by the EU directive?

The directive does not cover batteries used in equipment to protect EU countries' security or for military purposes, or in equipment designed to be sent into space. With some exceptions for portable batteries used in emergency and alarm systems or medical equipment.

Global rechargeable battery market to grow 7% during 2019-2024 Market for cathode expected to reach \$58.8 billion by 2024; Supplies of lithium and other minerals used ...

The directive stipulates that electric vehicle batteries with a capacity of more than 2 kWh must provide a carbon footprint declaration. If the carbon footprint exceeds the ...

The European Union's new Critical Raw Materials Act is a bold step forward in securing the region's clean energy supply chains. Here, Benchmark Mineral Intelligence looks ...

The new EU Batteries Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 has three main aims, namely to: (i) ensure that batteries placed on the EU market are sustainable, efficient and safe ...

Currently, the main legal framework on batteries in the European Union (EU) is the Battery Directive (Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators). This piece of legislation is ...

recovery targets of 70% for lithium by 2030, but this threshold is far too low to enable a competitive and circular EV value chain. It is now up to the European Parliament and Council's ...

Regulatory and Policy Uncertainty. While Europe has set ambitious goals for electrification and energy storage, the regulatory landscape continues to evolve. The ...

As part of this legislation, recycling and the use of secondary materials is strongly encouraged, supporting the EU's push towards a circular economy. In parallel, the ...

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 ...

The EU also launched a similarly structured European Raw Materials Alliance (ERMA) in 2020. The ERMA is designed to help the EU achieve strategic autonomy on critical ...

The country is focusing on lithium-ion, solid-state, and next-generation batteries, but Li-sulfur and Li-metal batteries are also mentioned as alternative battery types. - The EU's ...

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