



Europe's challenge is to create the best possible conditions for **battery innovation and manufacturing** as a key foundation for achieving its **decarbonisation** goals. EUROBAT, representing the EU's battery industries, has identified **three core areas** where legislators in the new European Parliament can help achieve these ambitious goals while boosting Europe's economic and technical performance:

## 1. SUPPORT BATTERY TECHNOLOGIES AND MANUFACTURING TO HELP DECARBONISE EUROPE

### WHAT WE ASK OF POLICY MAKERS

01

Create a positive environment and regulatory framework that enables **all electrification technologies** to play a role.

02

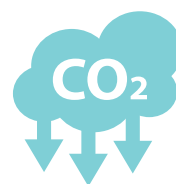
**Decarbonise the transport sector** by promoting **electric vehicles and all forms of hybrids**.

03

**Harmonise grid charges** and taxation for storage across the EU, **removing double grid fees** and ensuring a level playing field for storage services.

04

Actively **support motive power electrification** through public procurement and dedicated emissions reduction measures.



## 2. CREATE THE BEST CONDITIONS FOR BATTERY TECHNOLOGIES TO GROW, GENERATING JOBS AND SKILLS IN EUROPE

### WHAT WE ASK OF POLICY MAKERS

01

**The Battery Action Plan**, which succeeded in breaking through silos, needs to include **all battery technologies** – lead, lithium, nickel and sodium.

02

Europe must further **expand its funding schemes for all battery technologies**, ensuring the **competitiveness** of the EU battery industry.

03

The EU should work further on **standardisation**, reflecting the latest trends and applications.

04

**All risk management options** for strategic battery materials should be considered before REACH authorisation, such as binding **occupational exposure limits (OEL)** for instance.



## 3. ADOPT LEGISLATION THAT SUPPORTS SUSTAINABLE EUROPEAN BATTERY VALUE CHAINS

### WHAT WE ASK OF POLICY MAKERS

01

**Remove barriers and overlaps** between existing regulations - particularly the **Battery Directive, End-of-Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive, Waste Shipment Regulations and REACH**. Policy decisions on the regulatory framework for batteries must also take into consideration **jobs, growth and innovation**.

02

The **Battery Directive** must be revised and focused on the **environmental sustainability of batteries**, not on the hazardous properties of substances.

03

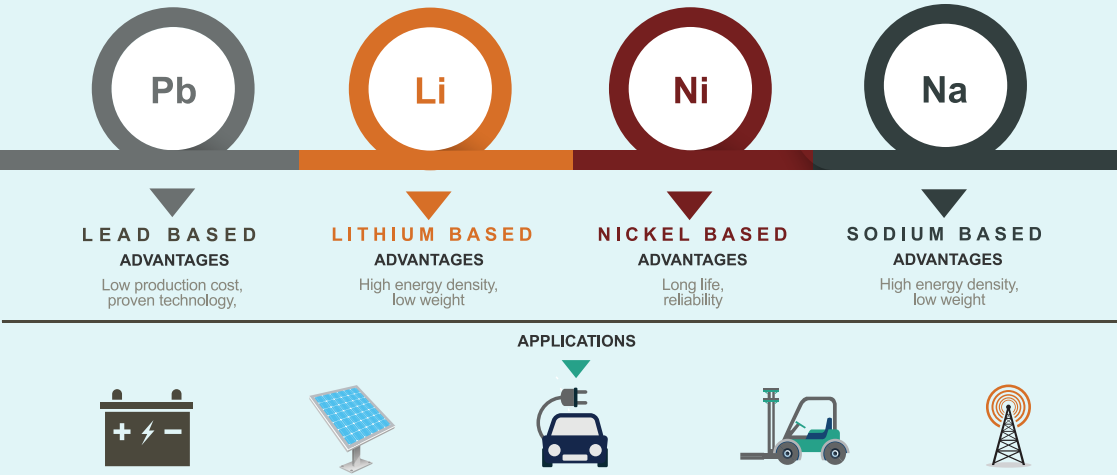
The scope of the **Eco-design Regulation** on batteries must be limited to **e-mobility** applications.

04

Current **waste shipment rules** to re-import batteries must be **simplified**.



# BATTERY TECHNOLOGIES AND APPLICATIONS



## A SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRY

**99%** of all automotive and industrial batteries are taken back at their end-of-life for further processing

**90%** average recycling efficiency for lead-based batteries treated in Europe. Recovered materials are used to manufacture new batteries.

**75%** of lead in European lead-based batteries is now produced from secondary sources

Highly efficient recycling of nickel- and sodium-based batteries with recycling processes for lithium-ion batteries developing strongly in line with growing markets for e-mobility and storage.



## WHAT IS EUROBAT?

EUROBAT is the Association of European Automotive and Industrial Battery Manufacturers. Its 50-plus members comprise more than 90% of the automotive and industrial battery industry in Europe.



MORE THAN

**30**

battery  
manufacturing  
plants



**16**

research  
centers



OVER

**€ 6.5<sub>BN</sub>**

annual  
turnover



MORE THAN

**50**

Manufacturers  
and Associate  
members from  
across the  
value chain



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