



European policymakers are now in the unique position to translate the EU's vision for sustainable, innovative and competitive batteries made in Europe into a meaningful legislative framework that will close the gaps in existing legislation and can level the playing field with international actors.

While batteries have already been regulated on a lifecycle basis since 2006 - from chemicals management and product safety, to transport and recycling -, carbon intensity and due diligence requirements are missing in the current batteries legislation. The modernization of the EU batteries rules now allows to close these important gaps and to create more coherence with other EU policy ambitions, too.

Especially the later is important to maintain the new investment and innovation dynamic established since the launch of the European Battery Alliance in 2017.

## OUR POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS Ensure long-term investment in competitive, sustainable batteries made in Europe

- Carbon footprint content as a pivotal environmental and quality performance indicator
- Mandatory requirements for human, social, and labor rights along the value chain
- A digital battery passport for comprehensive tracing of materials
- Effective, net-value recycling concept that can meet the innovative, fast-paced profile of batteries
- Safety and EPR measures to facilitate repair and refurbishment for second life batteries
- Smart changes to the existing classification system, with sub-categories for small industrial batteries and EV batteries
- Improved collection reality with increased user sensibilization, available for collection methodology and end-of-life declaration for industrial/automotive batteries

The European battery value chain attracted an investment volume of EUR 60 billion in 2019.

An accelerated European battery ecosystem is expected to create some 1 million new jobs by 2022.

Effective and meaningful legislation helps boost Europe's battery vision.