

What is a new EU Regulation on batteries & waste batteries?

On 10 December 2020, the European Commission launched a Proposal for a regulation on batteries and waste batteries (repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020) to modernise EU legislation on this matter in order to tackle the social, economic and environmental issues throughout their lifecycle.

What are the new regulations on batteries?

The new Regulation on batteries establish sustainability and safety requirements that batteries should comply with before being placed on the market. These rules are applicable to all batteries entering the EU market, independently of their origin.

What is the new batteries regulation 2023/1542?

In line with the circular economy objectives of the European Green Deal, the new Batteries Regulation (EU) 2023/1542, adopted in July 2023, covers the entire lifecycle of batteries, from sourcing and manufacturing to use and recycling. The new regulation ensures that EU batteries are safe, sustainable and competitive.

How will the new battery regulation affect the environment?

The EU could account for 17% of that demand. The European Parliament and the Council adopted the new Batteries Regulation on 12 July 2023. This will minimise the environmental impact of this exponential growth in light of new socioeconomic conditions, technological developments, markets, and battery usages.

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.

What are the requirements for repurposing EV batteries in 2030?

By 2030, the recovery levels should reach 95 % for cobalt, copper, lead and nickel, and 70 % for lithium; requirements relating to the operations of repurposing and remanufacturing for a second life of industrial and EV batteries; labelling and information requirements.

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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.

Companies must identify, prevent and address social and environmental risks linked to the sourcing, processing and trading of raw materials such as lithium, cobalt, nickel and natural graphite contained in their batteries. The regulation includes performance, durability and safety criteria which cover restrictions on hazardous substances like ...

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&#169; The State of Queensland (Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel) 2014-2024 (Ver. 2.7.20 Rev. 7491)

Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2023 concerning batteries and waste batteries, amending Directive 2008/98/EC and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and repealing Directive 2006/66/EC (OJ L 191, 28.7.2023, pp. 1-117).

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Concerning batteries and waste batteries, amending Directive 2008/98/EC and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and repealing Directive 2006/66/EC. EU New Battery Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 published by EU commission on 2023.07.28 and entered into force from 2023.08.17. The regulation has three objectives: strengthening the functioning of EU internal ...

This regulation may be cited as the Environmental Protection (Waste ERA Framework) Amendment Regulation 2018. 2 Commencement (1) Part 3 commences on 4 February 2019. (2) Part 4 commences on 1 July 2019. 3 Regulation amended This regulation amends the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008. Part 2 Amendments commencing on notification

In order to tackle human right abuses and ensure batteries are more ethically sourced, the new rules introduce a due diligence obligation on battery manufacturers. They will have to comply with requirements addressing social and environmental risks around the sourcing, processing and trading of raw materials and secondary

raw materials. All ...

The new rules on extended producer responsibility under this Regulation are intended to ensure a high level of environmental and health protection in the Union by maximising separate collection of waste batteries and ensuring that all collected batteries are recycled through processes that reach high rates of recycling efficiency and recovery of materials in ...

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