

CCMI FACTSHEET:

BATTERY BOOSTER STRATEGY

(CCMI/252)



The Battery Booster Strategy has been adopted by the European Commission as part of the European Automotive Action Plan and is aligned with the broader Preparedness Union objectives: strengthening Europe's competitiveness, resilience and strategic autonomy. As global competition intensifies and production costs rise, the European Union must reinforce its battery value chain, reduce strategic dependencies and secure technological leadership.

The EESC stresses that strengthening the battery ecosystem requires coordinated action across the value chain – including investment, innovation, sustainable production and recycling, high safety and employment standards, and demand for EU-made batteries. R&I should support alternative technologies such as sodium-ion (opinion CCMI/250) and ensure the strategy goes beyond electric vehicles. The opinion calls for stakeholder collaboration and the recognition of the battery ecosystem as a strategic sector in its own right.

KEY FACTS: THE URGENCY TO ACT



In **2024**, **China** accounted for roughly **83%** of global battery production capacity, far exceeding its domestic demand.



By **2030**, the number of battery giga-factories worldwide is projected to rise from **~240** to **~400**.



In **2024**, the **EU** imported about **EUR 28 billion** in batteries, including **EUR 22 billion** from **China**.



By **2030**, globally, **~85–90%** of giga-factories are projected to use **lithium-ion**; **solid-state ~5%**; **sodium-ion ~5%**.



In **2025**, output exceeded **4,000 GWh** while demand stayed below **2,000 GWh**, driving price competition.



By **2030**, **China** is projected to reach **50%+** of global sodium-ion capacity; many projects are still in build or testing.



By **2030**, global lithium-ion demand is projected at **4,700 /year**, driven mainly by the electric-vehicle market.



Chile holds **~50%** of global lithium reserves and the **Democratic Republic of Congo ~50%** of global cobalt reserves



RECOMMENDATIONS FROM EESC OPINION

- **Strengthen the Battery Booster Strategy:** Define clear priorities, deploy robust tools, and support the full battery value chain beyond EV batteries.
- **Invest in the EU battery ecosystem:** Boost EU and national funding, including in the next long-term budget, backed by a credible long-term financing plan.
- **Develop the full ecosystem:** Support giga-factories, SMEs, suppliers, and recyclers, while promoting innovation and quality jobs aligned with the European Pillar of Social Rights.
- **Fund research and innovation:** Prioritize pilot and first-of-a-kind production lines, critical chemicals, EU-made machinery, and new chemistries such as sodium batteries.
- **Ensure “Made in Europe” quality:** Enforce high product standards, social and environmental compliance, and fair rules for all products sold in the EU.
- **Encourage technology transfer:** Leverage state aid and public procurement to boost local content, knowledge sharing, and develop European industrial expertise.
- **Expand recycling and circularity:** Increase dismantling and recycling capacity, harmonise collection systems, and implement economically viable recycling policies.
- **Harmonise EU safety standards:** Standardize battery material safety and procurement rules to reduce fragmentation and support efficient manufacturing.
- **Protect workers and health:** Strengthen occupational safety, provide training, clarify hazardous material rules, conduct inspections, and reinforce social dialogue.

ALIGNMENT WITH EU COMMISSION POLITICAL GUIDELINES (2024-2029)

- Both the opinion and the Guidelines emphasise strengthening EU battery **competitiveness, strategic autonomy, and long-term industrial planning.**
- The opinion calls for “Made in Europe” production with **high quality, social, and environmental standards**, aligning with the Guidelines’ goal of **sustainable industrial capacity.**
- The opinion highlights **targeted investment, R&I support**, and support for multiple battery technologies, reflecting the Guidelines’ focus on **innovation.**
- The opinion stresses reducing **strategic supply dependencies**, supporting the Guidelines’ objective of EU technological sovereignty and **supply chain resilience.**
- The opinion underlines quality employment, worker **safety, skills** development, and social dialogue, in line with the Guidelines’ goal of **fair and high-quality jobs.**
- Both documents highlight the need to expand **recycling capacity** and implement **circular economy** measures, supporting the Guidelines’ commitment to **sustainability.**
- The opinion calls for broad **dialogue** and **stakeholder collaboration**, in line with the Guidelines’ emphasis on **inclusive policymaking** and **citizen trust.**