## Sustainable Lithium-Ion Batteries

# for eamobility

## raw material extraction

Work towards a mining sector that respects social and ecological factors and our climate.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Mining should take place under good governance (transparency, accountability, prevention of corruption, rule of law, participation)
- Protect human rights, rights of vulnerable groups, promote gender equality, and ensure occupational safety
- Reduce CO2 emissions, avoid pollution of soil, air and water and implement plans for ecological restoration and mine closure







## recycling

Set-up take-back systems for recycling financed through extended producer responsibility.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Support establishment of formal recycling infrastructure according
- to international standards
- Collect and send to formal recycling facilities
- If no local recycling infrastructure available, enable safe transport (e.g. in drums with sand) to appropriate facilities (around 30 companies in E-Asia, Europe, N-America)
- Establish financing options for the collection and recycling of Li-ion batteries, as recycling costs often exceed material value (e.g. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR))







## further use / second life

Extend the lifetime of batteries.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enable second life for vehicle batteries when 80% or less battery capacity is left
- Repurpose batteries for stationary energy storage or other applications where performance demands are lower, extending the life of batteries
- Identify (business) opportunities for making lithium-ion batteries usable again
- Develop and apply standards that ensure minimum quality, performance and safety requirements are met















## battery use in e-mobility

Charge Li-Ion Batteries of EVs with renewable electricity for all transport modes to bring down emissions.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Select vehicle technology based on external conditions (topography, climate) and operating hours
- Size the vehicle battery right based on the usage profile
- Aim for maximum utilisation of vehicles by using, batteries with priority for public transport, shared or autonomous vehicles
- Follow careful charging/discharging regime of batteries to reduce ageing of battery cells
- Adopt efficient driving behaviour (less stop-and-go, smooth acceleration processes) to reduce energy consumption and battery degradation.
- Increase battery utilisation (during parking) by feeding battery power to the electricity grid via vehicle to grid (V2G) integration







## raw material processing

Ensure fair and transparent processes throughout the entire supply chain.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Reduce CO2 emissions trough sustainable production methods and technologies e.g. the use of renewable energies in production
- Increase supply chain transparency
- Ensure fair working conditions
- Increase local value chain through processing locally







# battery design & production

Design for durability and circularity.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Design batteries for the circular economy, with durability, efficient raw material use, modularity, re-use and recyclability in mind.
- Maximise uptake of secondary raw material content from recycling
- Development of new battery types and compositions to use resources more efficiently and economically (e.g. without critical resources or less cobalt use)
- Reduce CO2 emissions, energy and water consumption in the production of batteries





## Authors

GIZ Sector Project Sustainable Mobility

GIZ Extractives and Development Sector Programme

GIZ Sector Project on Concepts for Sustainable Waste Management and Circular Economy

Status March 2022