

EU Battery Regulation

A Practical Guide for Manufacturers,
Importers and Their Supply Chains

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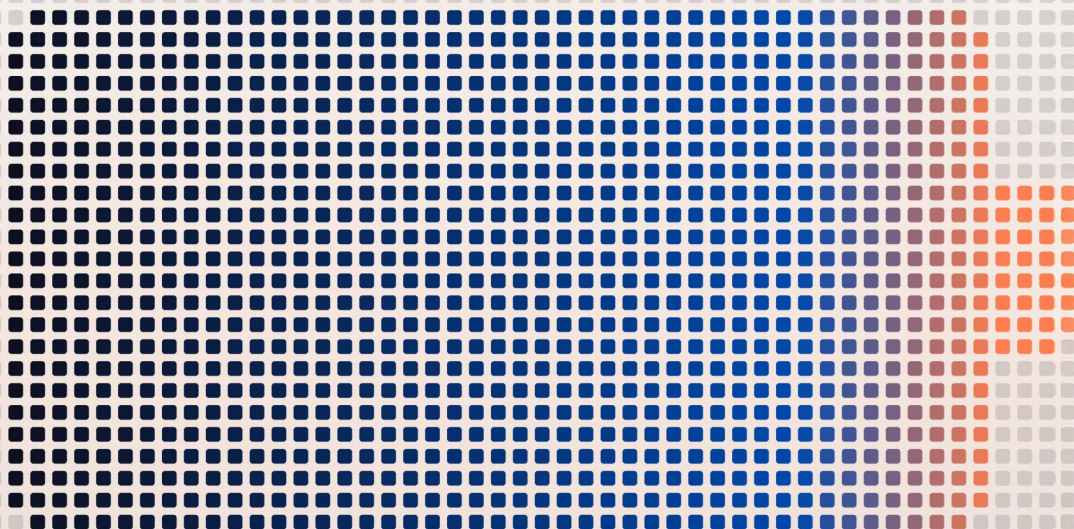


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SECTION 01

Executive Summary

The EU Battery Regulation ([Regulation \(EU\) 2023/1542](#)) is one of the most comprehensive pieces of product legislation the EU has introduced. It entered into force on 17 August 2023, replaces the previous Battery Directive ([Directive 2006/66/EC](#)), applies to every battery type placed on the EU market, and introduces obligations that keep tightening through to 2036.

The regulation rests on four pillars: sustainability and safety, due diligence for critical raw materials, information and labeling, and end-of-life management. What makes it fundamentally different from its predecessor is the shift from product-focused compliance to supply chain accountability. Companies must now demonstrate not only what is in their batteries, but where those materials came from and how they were extracted.

This whitepaper is written for compliance, sustainability and procurement professionals at battery manufacturers, importers, brand owners, OEMs and their suppliers. It covers the full scope of the obligations, the deadlines that matter, the practical steps needed to prepare, and how **Compliance Data eXchange (CDX)** supports every major requirement.

IN FORCE

17 Aug 2023

Directive 2006/66/EC was fully repealed on 18 August 2025.

PASSPORT

18 Feb 2027

Mandatory for EV, LMT and industrial batteries above 2 kWh.

DUE DILIGENCE

18 Aug 2027

Chapter VII enforcement, after a two-year extension.

TARGETS TO

2036

Recycled content targets tighten in 2031 and again in 2036.

CDX is DXC Technology's compliance data platform, used by manufacturers and suppliers across 89 countries. For the Battery Regulation it provides centralized data management for responsible sourcing, material composition, Digital Battery Passport readiness and reuse across other frameworks. **Section 10** describes those capabilities in detail.

SECTION 02

Why This Regulation Cannot Be Treated as a Future Problem

The Battery Regulation is not a 2027 compliance challenge. Several obligations are already in force and more arrive every year, so a company waiting for a single deadline is misreading the regulation entirely.

Commercial pressure is already present, well ahead of any enforcement date. Large manufacturers and OEMs in scope are building their programs and asking suppliers for data now. A company that cannot answer with documented sourcing, carbon footprints and material information is already at a disadvantage in procurement conversations.

The obligations also arrive in a sequence that rewards early preparation. Labeling and waste management duties are live today; carbon footprint declarations depend on delegated acts still in progress; the Digital Battery Passport lands in February 2027; and due diligence verification follows six months later. Each of these depends on supplier data that takes months to collect.

SECTION 03

What the Regulation Covers: The Four Pillars

The regulation bundles four distinct regimes under one legal act. Each has its own scope, its own deadlines and its own evidence requirements, and a compliance program needs to address all four.

Pillar 1 **Sustainability** **and safety**

Performance, safety and substance requirements for all battery types placed on the EU market: restrictions on hazardous substances, minimum performance standards, and removability and replaceability of portable and LMT batteries. EV batteries carry additional durability duties — state of health, remaining useful life and capacity fade must be measured and declared.

From 18 February 2027, portable and LMT batteries incorporated into appliances must be removable and replaceable by end users, which may require product redesign. The Commission published [guidelines on removability and replaceability](#) in January 2025.

Pillar 2 Due diligence for critical raw materials	Chapter VII creates a formal due diligence obligation for cobalt, lithium, nickel and natural graphite. Economic operators above the applicable turnover threshold must adopt an OECD-aligned responsible sourcing policy, collect supply chain data down to smelter, refiner and mine level, document an Annex X risk assessment and submit it to a notified body. Enforcement applies from 18 August 2027. Section 07 sets out the framework in detail.
Pillar 3 Information, labeling and the Digital Battery Passport	Extensive labeling, marking and consumer information duties, phased from August 2024, culminating in the Digital Battery Passport for EV, LMT and industrial batteries above 2 kWh from February 2027. The passport is not a standalone project. It draws on data companies already collect for the other three pillars — which is why the sequencing in Section 11 matters.
Pillar 4 End-of-life management and recycled content	Collection targets, recycling efficiency targets and material recovery targets for waste batteries, plus mandatory minimum recycled content in new batteries from 2031. These duties fall mainly on producers, importers and extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes across EU Member States.

SECTION 04

Scope: Who Must Comply and Which Batteries

Three Layers of Compliance Exposure

Exposure to the regulation comes in three layers, and only the first is purely a question of law.

01

Legal scope

Applies to all five battery categories placed on the EU market or put into service in the EU, and to manufacturers, importers, distributors, authorized representatives and other economic operators — including where batteries are built into products or larger equipment.

02

Threshold-based obligations

Which duties apply depends on battery type, market role, product portfolio and, for some requirements, company size. Chapter VII due diligence currently applies above €40 million annual net worldwide turnover, with phased deadlines running through 2036.

03

Commercial spillover

Suppliers below the legal threshold still receive data requests from customers that are in scope. As with conflict minerals reporting, customer expectations expand beyond the direct legal scope and become standard supply chain data requests.

THRESHOLD WATCH

The European Commission has proposed raising the Chapter VII threshold from €40 million to €150 million under the [Omnibus IV simplification package](#). As of July 2026, that proposal has not been adopted, so compliance programs should be built against the current €40 million threshold until an amendment is formally enacted.

Battery Categories Under the Regulation

Obligations differ significantly by battery type. The regulation defines five categories and most requirements name the categories they apply to, so a company placing several battery types on the EU market should map each category separately against the obligation schedule.

TYPE	DEFINITION	TYPICAL EXAMPLES
Portable	Sealed batteries weighing up to 5 kg, not designed for industrial, EV or LMT use.	AA/AAA cells, phone and laptop batteries
LMT	Batteries for the propulsion of light wheeled vehicles.	E-bike, e-scooter and e-moped batteries
SLI	Batteries for starting, lighting and ignition in vehicles.	Car and marine starter batteries
Industrial	Batteries for industrial use, including stationary storage, that are not portable, SLI or EV batteries.	Forklift batteries, grid storage systems
EV	Batteries for the propulsion of L-, M- and N-category electric vehicles.	Passenger EV traction packs, commercial vehicle batteries

Table 1. The five battery categories. Full legal definitions are set out in [Article 3 of Regulation \(EU\) 2023/1542](#).

SECTION 05

Key Obligations and Deadlines

The regulation is phased across more than a decade. Some deadlines are conditional on delegated or implementing acts and take effect either on the date stated in the regulation or 12 to 18 months after the act enters into force, whichever is later — so a few practical dates will move as those acts progress.

DATE	OBLIGATION	APPLIES TO
18 Aug 2023	Regulation enters into force	All batteries and economic operators in scope
18 Feb 2024	General rules apply	All batteries

DATE	OBLIGATION	APPLIES TO
18 Aug 2024	Labeling, CE marking and consumer information	All batteries
18 Feb 2025	Carbon footprint declaration	EV batteries, subject to the delegated act timeline
18 Aug 2025	Waste battery management and EPR registration	All batteries
18 Feb 2026	Carbon footprint declaration expands	Industrial batteries above 2 kWh
18 Feb 2027	Digital Battery Passport becomes mandatory	EV, LMT and industrial batteries above 2 kWh
18 Feb 2027	Removability and replaceability	Portable and LMT batteries in appliances
18 Aug 2027	Supply chain due diligence enforcement	Economic operators above the applicable threshold
18 Feb 2028	Carbon footprint declaration expands	LMT batteries
18 Aug 2028	First due diligence report published	Economic operators in scope, then every three years
18 Aug 2028	Recycled content declaration	EV, industrial and SLI batteries
18 Aug 2031	Minimum recycled content: first targets	EV, industrial and SLI batteries
18 Aug 2036	Minimum recycled content: second targets	EV, industrial and SLI batteries

Table 2. Primary compliance milestones under Regulation (EU) 2023/1542.

Carbon Footprint Requirements

Carbon footprint declarations phase in by battery type: EV batteries from 18 February 2025, industrial batteries above 2 kWh from 18 February 2026 and LMT batteries from 18 February 2028. Each date is conditional — the obligation cannot take practical effect until the delegated act establishing the calculation methodology for that battery type is in force. The Commission’s Joint Research Centre has published calculation rules for EV and industrial batteries; the LMT rules are still in development.

The declaration must cover the full battery lifecycle, from raw material extraction through processing, manufacturing and end of life. That calculation needs detailed supplier data: energy sources in manufacturing, material extraction methods and transport distances. Collecting it is the long lead-time task, not the declaration itself.

SECTION 06

The Digital Battery Passport

From 18 February 2027 every EV, LMT and industrial battery above 2 kWh placed on the EU market must carry a QR code — printed or engraved visibly & indelibly on the casing — linking to a digital record. Access to that record is governed by tiered rights, so different users see different fields.

LAYER ONE

Battery and QR code

A physical, permanent mark linking the product to its digital record.

LAYER TWO

Passport record

The structured digital record held for each individual battery.

LAYER THREE

Tiered access

Regulators, customers and recyclers each see a different subset.

LAYER FOUR

Compliance data

Same record answers regulatory reporting and customer requests.

The Six Data Domains

The data required in the passport groups into six domains.

01

Material composition

Substances & materials present in the battery, incl. critical raw materials.

02

Carbon footprint

Verified lifecycle carbon footprint data per kWh of storage capacity.

03

Recycled content

Share of recycled cobalt, lithium, nickel and lead in the battery.

04

Responsible sourcing

Supply chain data for the four critical raw materials: smelter and refinery identifiers, countries of origin and mine-level data where available.

05

Performance and durability

State of health, expected lifetime and capacity data.

06

Safety and composition

Hazardous substance information and supporting compliance documentation.

DESIGN FOR CHANGE

The full data model will be defined through delegated acts and not every field is mandatory from day one. February 2027 requires core identifiers, battery chemistry and key technical parameters; more fields follow as implementing acts enter into force. Choose a platform whose data model can be extended without a full re-implementation each time.

SECTION 07

Responsible Sourcing and Due Diligence: The Chapter VII Framework

The due diligence obligation applies from 18 August 2027. That date was originally 18 August 2025 and was extended by two years through [Regulation \(EU\) 2025/1561](#). The extra time is an implementation window, not an invitation to defer: a verified, OECD-aligned program with notified body sign-off cannot be built in less than 12 to 18 months from a standing start.

Economic operators above the applicable threshold must adopt and implement a responsible sourcing policy covering cobalt, lithium, nickel and natural graphite. Four things have to be true of that policy in practice.

STEP 01

Document policy

A public, management-approved policy aligned with the OECD Guidance.

STEP 02

Embed in procurement

Requirements communicated to suppliers and written into sourcing.

STEP 03

Map and assess risk

Identify, assess and mitigate social and environmental risk upstream.

STEP 04

Prepare evidence

Records for notified body verification and corrective action.

The policy cannot exist only on paper. Third-party verification by an accredited notified body is mandatory, and verification covers the policy, the supply chain mapping, the EMRT data collection process, the risk assessment methodology and the documented mitigation steps.

Notified body scheduling lead times can extend to several months and the assessment itself takes longer still; both belong in program planning. A company that leaves notified body engagement until mid-2027 will not have time to address findings before the August enforcement date. Reporting then follows: the first due diligence report must be published by 18 August 2028 and refreshed every three years.

Annex X: The Risk Categories

Annex X defines the specific social and environmental risks a due diligence policy must address. These are not generic ESG themes but concrete risk types that have to be actively assessed across the supply chain, and where a risk is identified, documented steps to address it are required.

SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS RISKS	ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS
Child labor	Water use and contamination
Forced labor	Air emissions
Occupational health and safety violations	Soil degradation and contamination
Discrimination in employment	Biodiversity loss
Denial of freedom of association	Land degradation

SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS RISKS	ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS
Unfair wages	Waste management failures
Violations of indigenous peoples' rights	Climate impacts

Table 3. Annex X risk categories.

The Four Critical Raw Materials

Cobalt, lithium, nickel and natural graphite were selected for mandatory due diligence because they share the same combination of risk factors: all four are essential to current battery chemistries, concentrated in a small number of countries, and each of those countries includes regions with documented human rights and environmental risks.

MATERIAL	PRIMARY CONCERN	WHERE THE RISK SITS
Cobalt	Human rights and artisanal mining exposure	High dependency on DRC mine production, with documented risks of child labor, unsafe working conditions and cobalt dust exposure in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM).
Lithium	Water stress and community rights	Salt-flat extraction in Chile and Argentina can involve high water use in arid regions, raising water access, land rights and consultation questions for indigenous communities.
Nickel	Emissions and ecosystem impacts	Production concentrated in Indonesia has been associated with air emissions, smelting waste, coastal and marine impacts, and deforestation in ecologically sensitive areas.
Natural graphite	Processing impacts and concentration risk	Production and processing are heavily concentrated in China, with risks linked to graphite dust, processing chemicals, water contamination and supply security.

Table 4. The four critical raw materials covered by Chapter VII.

SECTION 08

Recycled Content and End-of-Life Management

Recycled Content Requirements

From 18 August 2031, batteries must contain minimum shares of recycled cobalt, lithium, nickel and lead, with a second, higher set of targets from 2036. The requirements apply to industrial batteries above 2 kWh, EV batteries and SLI batteries.

MATERIAL	2031 MINIMUM	2036 MINIMUM
Cobalt	16%	26%
Lead	85%	85%
Lithium	6%	12%
Nickel	6%	15%

Table 5. Minimum recycled content targets.

Companies should be tracking recycled content now, both to understand their current position and to plan how to close the gap. Demonstrating compliance will require verified documentation from suppliers, not self-declaration.

End-of-Life Management and Collection Targets

EPR obligations for battery producers are not new. Producer registration in national registers and the duty to fund collection and recycling schemes date back to [Directive 2006/66/EC](#). What changed when that directive was fully repealed on 18 August 2025 is the scope and stringency: EPR coverage now extends to LMT batteries, collection and material recovery targets rise, and variable national transposition is replaced by a directly applicable harmonized framework. Companies already registered under the old directive should check that their registration scope, producer responsibility organization (PRO) arrangements and reporting obligations match what the regulation now requires.

TARGET	FIRST MILESTONE	SECOND MILESTONE
Portable battery collection	63% by 31 Dec 2027	73% by 31 Dec 2030
LMT battery collection	51% by 31 Dec 2028	61% by 31 Dec 2031
Recovery of cobalt, copper, lead and nickel	90% by 31 Dec 2027	95% by 31 Dec 2031
Recovery of lithium	50% by 31 Dec 2027	80% by 31 Dec 2031

Table 6. Collection targets apply to waste battery collection by category; material recovery targets apply to recycling facilities.

SECTION 09

The Broader Regulatory Convergence

The Battery Regulation does not sit in isolation. It is part of a wider EU framework converging on the same underlying requirement: structured, verifiable data on what is in a supply chain and where it comes from.

ONE DATA LAYER, FIVE FRAMEWORKS

Structured, verifiable supply chain data on material composition, sourcing, risk, circularity and environmental performance.



Figure 1. One structured data set, collected once, serves all five frameworks.

CSRD

Requires reporting on material social and environmental impacts across the value chain. Battery sourcing data supports ESRS S2 and E5, and potentially E3 and E4, for upstream mineral sourcing and circular economy disclosures. Omnibus I may narrow the reporting scope, but the underlying data foundation stays reusable.

CSDDD

Moves value chain due diligence from voluntary practice to mandatory obligation for large companies. Its methodology aligns with the OECD Guidance — risk identification, prevention, mitigation and documentation — so a Chapter VII program builds much of the CSDDD evidence base at the same time.

EU Taxonomy

Defines which economic activities qualify as environmentally sustainable. Responsible sourcing and recycled content data strengthen the evidence for green bonds, sustainability-linked finance and EU funding, and are particularly relevant to the “do no significant harm” criteria.

CRMA

Targets diversification of EU access to strategic raw materials and lower dependency on single supplier countries. It is directly relevant to batteries and introduces supply chain audit obligations for large manufacturers of strategic technology products.

IMPLICATION

Treating each framework as a separate project duplicates effort. A shared compliance data foundation lets the Battery Regulation, CSRD, CSDDD, the EU Taxonomy and the CRMA reuse the same verified supply chain evidence instead of rebuilding a dataset for each regulation.

SECTION 10

How CDX Supports EU Battery Regulation Compliance

CDX turns battery compliance data into an auditable, reusable evidence layer. One platform covers supplier engagement, EMRT collection, material declarations, data validation, audit trails, notified body evidence, Digital Battery Passport readiness and reuse across wider compliance frameworks.

Six capabilities, mapped to the obligations

AREA	CHALLENGE	WHAT CDX DOES	RESULT
O1 Responsible sourcing and EMRT	Supplier data has to be requested, chased and version-controlled across repeated cycles.	Creates supplier data requests, collects EMRT declarations, tracks responses and automates follow-ups.	A structured, version-controlled repository and higher response rates cycle over cycle.
O2 Smelter, refiner and mine risk view	Reported facilities mean little without a current conformance status.	Maps reported smelters, refiners and mines against RMAP conformant facility lists and profiles conformance.	High-risk nodes, country-of-origin issues and mine-level data gaps visible for Annex X assessment.
O3 Material composition data	Battery chemistry and hazardous substance data sit in separate systems from sourcing data.	Manages material declarations across the supply chain and links them to wider product compliance duties.	One composition data set reused for labeling, carbon footprint inputs and the passport.

AREA	CHALLENGE	WHAT CDX DOES	RESULT
O4 Digital Battery Passport readiness	The passport data model will keep changing as delegated acts arrive.	Structures DBP inputs and connects to passport platforms through the DXC ecosystem, including MaCS, DBP partners and IMDS.	Passport inputs ready in February 2027 and extensible afterwards.
O5 Automated quality validation	Submissions arrive with missing fields, invalid smelter identifiers and outdated templates.	Flags defects automatically and tells suppliers exactly what needs correcting.	Better data quality, less manual review, and the checks themselves become audit evidence.
O6 Audit-ready records and reuse	Verification requires proof of implementation, and other frameworks need the same data.	Stores declarations, requests, deficiency notices, mapping results and quality checks with version control.	A traceable evidence trail, reusable for CSRD, CSDDD, EU Taxonomy, REACH, SCIP, RoHS, PFAS, conflict minerals and more.

Table 7. CDX capabilities mapped to Battery Regulation obligations.

SECTION 11

Building Your Compliance Program: A Practical Roadmap

The eight workstreams below move a company from obligation mapping to audit-ready evidence. They are grouped into three phases because the later steps depend on data the earlier ones produce.

Phase one — establish scope and data foundations

Step 1 Map your obligations	Identify battery types, EU market role, product portfolio, annual worldwide turnover and in-scope customers. Map each battery category separately, because obligations and deadlines vary by category.
Step 2 Build carbon footprint data infrastructure	Prepare supplier data on energy sources, manufacturing processes and transport. EV declarations depend on the calculation methodology act; industrial batteries above 2 kWh require declarations from 18 Feb 2026.
Step 3 Develop and publish your sourcing policy	Document a management-approved, OECD-aligned responsible sourcing policy covering cobalt, lithium, nickel and natural graphite, including Annex X risks, supplier requirements, monitoring and procurement agreements.

Phase two — collect and centralize the data

Step 4 Map the supply chain and collect EMRT data	Trace critical materials from direct suppliers to smelter, refiner and mine level. Launch EMRT collection early: first-cycle response rates are usually low and improve through follow-up.
Step 5 Implement central data management	Move beyond spreadsheets. EMRT is a template, not a program. Structured data management, quality validation, smelter mapping, risk analysis and audit trails need to work at scale — the workflow CDX is built for.

Phase three — assess, evidence and extend

Step 6 Assess risk and document mitigation	Assess actual supply chain findings against Annex X: non-RMAP-conformant smelters, high-risk countries of origin and mine-level data gaps. Document mitigation for every high-risk node.
Step 7 Prepare for the Digital Battery Passport	Connect material composition, carbon footprint and responsible sourcing data to the passport requirements, and select an architecture that can absorb the data model changes that follow February 2027.
Step 8 Register for EPR and manage end-of-life	Close registration gaps in the relevant Member States, establish take-back and recycling arrangements, and track collection rates and material recovery against the progressive targets.

Timeline Guidance

For a company starting in early 2026 with no existing program, readiness for the 2027 deadlines is tight but achievable with focused execution.

PERIOD	FOCUS
Q1-Q2 2026	Obligation mapping, supply chain mapping initiation, policy development and the start of carbon footprint data collection.
Q2-Q3 2026	First EMRT collection cycle, smelter mapping, initial risk assessment and EPR registration. Commission due diligence guidelines are due by 26 July 2026.
Q3-Q4 2026	Supplier follow-up, data quality improvement, policy publication and Digital Battery Passport preparation.
Q1 2027	Second collection cycle, updated risk assessment, mitigation documentation and passport data finalization.
Q2 2027	Notified body verification preparation, evidence trail review and gap remediation.

Table 8. Indicative readiness plan for a program starting in early 2026. Companies starting later than mid-2026 should be realistic about August 2027 readiness.

SECTION 12

Enforcement Reality

Enforcement is not a single deadline. It is an escalation path, and commercial pressure, evidence reviews and market surveillance can all affect a company before any formal penalty is imposed.

01

Customer and OEM data requests

Large customers are already requesting responsible sourcing and material compliance documentation. Suppliers that cannot respond lose credibility in procurement conversations long before a formal deadline arrives.

02

Notified body evidence review

Due diligence findings must be reported publicly from 18 August 2028 and every three years thereafter, and notified bodies apply a rigorous evidence standard to policy, mapping, risk assessment and mitigation records.

03

Market surveillance action

Non-compliant batteries cannot be placed on the EU market. Market surveillance authorities can require corrective action and withdraw or recall non-compliant products.

04

Penalties and the readiness gap

Member States are establishing financial penalty regimes. August 2027 is the due diligence enforcement date, but obligations under the other three pillars are already live.

BOTTOM LINE

Compliance readiness has to precede enforcement. Building the data infrastructure now, across all four pillars, is the only realistic way to avoid being caught unprepared when the next deadline arrives.

SECTION 13

Appendix: List of Abbreviations

ABBR.	FULL TERM	ABBR.	FULL TERM
ASM	Artisanal and small-scale mining	IMDS	International Material Data System
CDX	Compliance Data eXchange	kWh	Kilowatt-hour
CE marking	Conformité Européenne marking	LMT	Light means of transport
CMRT	Conflict Minerals Reporting Template	MaCS	Material Collector System
CRMA	Critical Raw Materials Act (Regulation (EU) 2024/1252)	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
CSDDD	Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (Directive (EU) 2024/1760)	OEM	Original equipment manufacturer
CSRD	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive	PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
DBP	Digital Battery Passport	PRO	Producer responsibility organization
DNSh	Do no significant harm	Prop 65	California Proposition 65
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (Regulation (EC) 1907/2006)
EMRT	Extended Minerals Reporting Template	RMAP	Responsible Minerals Assurance Process
EPR	Extended producer responsibility	RoHS	Restriction of Hazardous Substances (Directive 2011/65/EU)

ABBR.	FULL TERM	ABBR.	FULL TERM
ESRS	European Sustainability Reporting Standards	SCIP	Substances of Concern In articles as such or in complex objects (Products)
EU	European Union	SLI	Starting, lighting and ignition
EU POPs	EU Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulation	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act (United States)
EV	Electric vehicle		



Need support with EU Battery Regulation compliance?

To discuss how to structure your program or operationalize battery compliance data in CDX, contact our team at cdx-info@dxs.com.

See CDX in action

The best way to understand the value of CDX is to experience it.

In a personalized demo, you'll see how to:

- Collect and manage material data across your supply chain
- Streamline compliance with evolving global regulations
- Improve data quality and reduce manual effort
- Collaborate more effectively with suppliers
- Build a scalable, future-ready compliance process

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