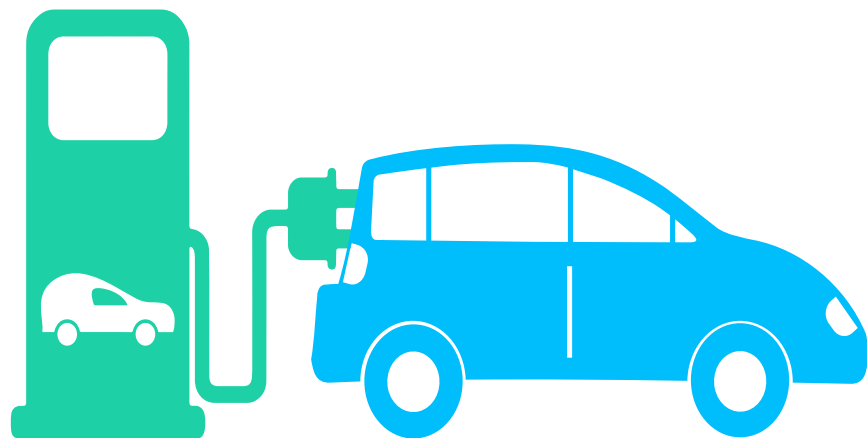
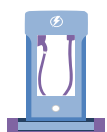


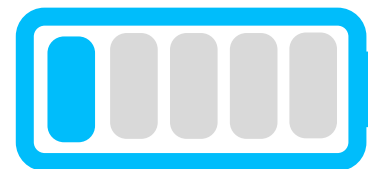
Recycling of Electric Vehicle Batteries in India



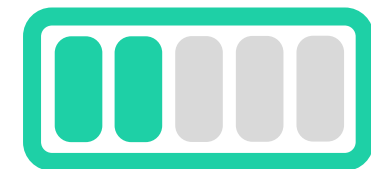
- The Indian e-waste regulation system has gone through an enormous change in last couple of years



- Large quantities of EV battery waste coupled with low market competition and barriers to entry present a unique opportunity to nurture a domestic recycling industry



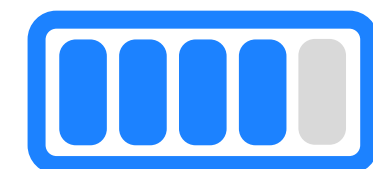
In 2019-20, India imported 450 million units of lithium batteries (used in a range of electrical equipment, products and EVs) valued at INR 6,600 crore (USD 929.26 million)



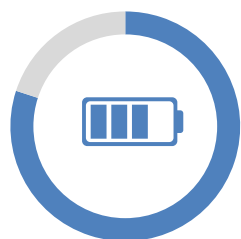
Battery Disposal and Recycling is still in its infancy stage and is expected to grow in the coming future. As of now, most batteries end up in landfill without proper handling



“Urban mining” can help to recycle lithium batteries into new batteries, while keeping them out of landfills. Lack of capital and legislation are currently acting as hurdles for lithium recycling industry



The E-Waste Management Rules of 2011, 2016 and the 2018 amendments make no mention of Li-ion batteries or recycling them. The Batteries Management and Handling Rules of 2001 only cover lead-acid batteries



80%

It's estimated that EV batteries will make up 80% of the market share of lithium-ion batteries by 2030



32%

The annual battery demand is forecasted to grow at 32% to hit 50GWh by the year 2027



15%

The government has set a target of converting 15% of the total vehicles in the country to electric by 2024

Key Players in India

