Akkuteollisuus Euroopassa

Sähköenergian varastointiratkaisut –tilaisuus Jyrki Alkio 16.1.2024





Ajanlaskun alku



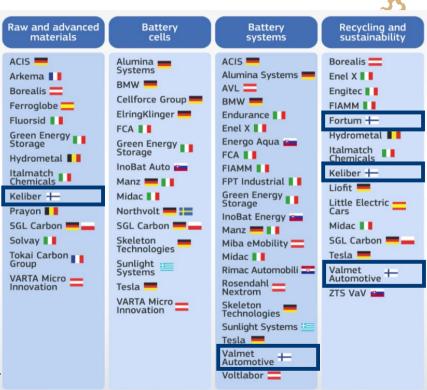
In October 2017, Vice President Maros Šefčovič launched the European Battery Alliance together with EU countries and industry.

The alliance's main aim is to build up battery technology and production capacity in the EU, which is crucial for low-emission mobility, energy storage, and Europe's economic strategy. When launching the alliance, Europe had almost no battery cell manufacturing at scale. We only accounted for around 3% of the world market and faced a future with a mostly foreign-supplier-dependent EU. We expect that production in the EU will match demand by 2025. The alliance has attracted the industrial participation of some 440 actors and around €100 billion in investment commitments according to InnoEnergy.

In line with the <u>European Green Deal</u> , the <u>Circular Economy Action Plan</u> , and the <u>Industrial</u> <u>Strategy</u>, we are working on a competitive, circular, sustainable and safe value chain for all batteries placed on the EU market. The European Battery Alliance integrates with the Commission's interests.

Eurooppalainen akkuprojekti käynnistyy





First pan-European research and innovation project, Dec. 9, 2019
Second pan-European research and innovation project, Jan 26, 2021



I National battery strategy 2025

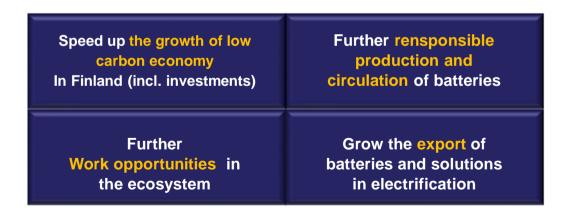
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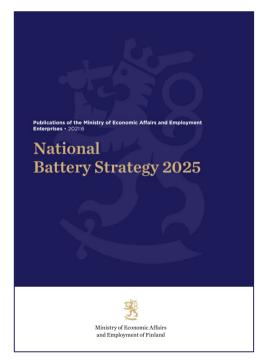
Huhtikuu 2023

National battery strategy 2025



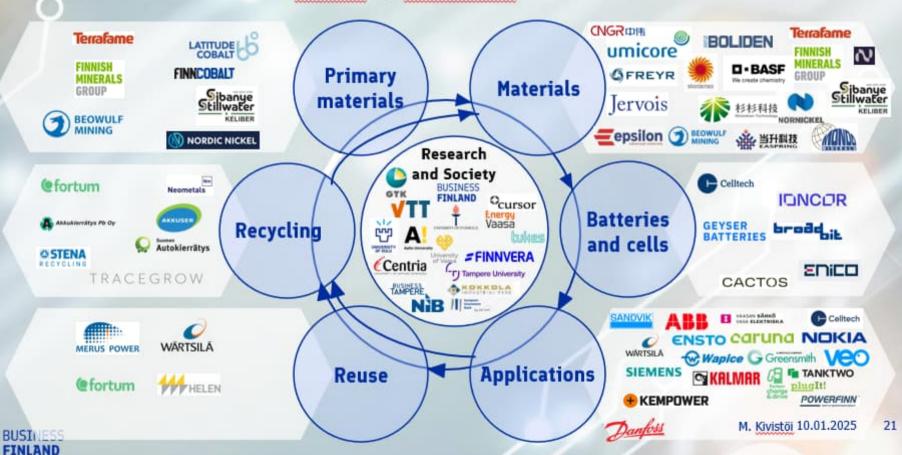
- The strategy was published in January 2021.
- Strong linkage to climate goals and battery projects in EU.
- Strategic goals:





SUSTAINABLE CIRCULAR BATTERY BUSINESS FINLAND

SAMPLE OF COMPANIES



Akkustrategia 2025 - keskeiset oletukset



- Sähköautojen kysyntä kasvaa voimakkaasti
- 2. Akkujen kysyntä kasvaa voimakkaasti (EV)
- 3. Eurooppaan syntyy vahva oma akkuteollisuus
- 4. NMC-akut hallitsevat markkinoita vuoteen 2025 (EV)
- 5. Suomeen ainakin yksi kennotehdas

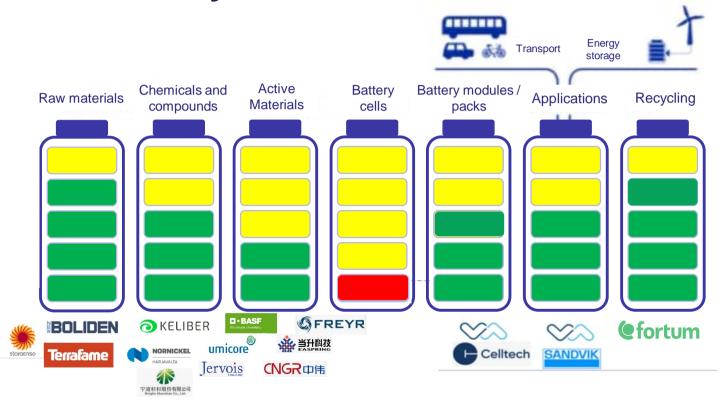
Examples of Strategic Actions



Areas of Strategic Actions	Examples of practical actions
Enhancing national cooperation	To create a national body to encourage and foster and coordinate efficient cooperation.
Scaling up the skills of the Battery and Electrification cluster	To establish an international doctoral school focusing on topics relevant to the national cluster.
Expanding EU and international cooperation	To coordinate and ensure that Finnish experts and companies participate actively in EU-level activities .
Establishing an operating environment that attracts investments to Finland	To make the permitting processes more fluent and pretictable (single point of contact, digitalization etc.)
Making Finland a forerunner in sustainable and responsible battery production	To analyse and demonstrate the carbon footprint and carbon handprint of the Finnish Battery and Electrification cluster.
Developing the brand of the Finnish Battery and Electrification sector	To organise conferences and other events, for instance, a side event at Slush, the no. 1 start-up event in Europe.
Developing funding	Increasing the size of funding for high-risk investments.

Finnish battery value chain





Battery minerals and materials from Finland











D-BASF

Oct 2022

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Batteries & Electrification



SUSTAINABLE BATTERY MATERIALS

Battery raw materials
Advanced battery materials
Battery cells
Recycling

ELECTRIFICATION AND APPLICATIONS

Charging systems
E-Mobility
Heavy duty moving machines



Competitiveness
Sustainability
Responsible
business





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Updated and new focus areas



On going

- Permitting
- Investoments
- Competences
- Availability of competent workforce
- Atractiviness of the industry
- Networking (FI/EU/global)
- Responsible & circular
- Circularity
- EU battery regulation

New fields of activities

- New battery chemistries, technologies and production technologies
- Electrification of heavy duty vehicles (onroad)
- Batteries as part of the energy system
- Digitalisation & data economy
- Export of production technologies and competences
- Critical Raw Material Act (EU)
- ents TARTI 2E.STARTI Program of the next government



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Eurooppalainen akkuteollisuus vuonna 2024 – toiveet ja todellisuus Akkualan yhteistyöryhmä – tilannepäivitys 22.11.2024



KTT Jarkko Vesa, toimitusjohtaja Not Innovated Here – Laboratory of Creative Destruction

Ensin on puhuttava autoteollisuudesta

"Det går inte riktigt att prata om batteriindustrin utan att också prata om bilindustrin."

"Batterier är ingen 'commodity' längre, de är en central del av bilens drivlina. Att tappa förmågan att tillverka batterier innebär att vi riskerar att tappa förmågan att göra bilar – och det är där europeisk konkurrenskraft riskerar att försvinna."

Bo Normark, EIT InnoEnergy & European Battery Alliance



Under de senaste åren har marknaden för batterier, både för fordon och stationär energilagring, växt fram som en nyckelkomponent i energiomställningen. Stationära batterier har blivit särskilt intressanta då de nu snabbt integreras i elnätet för att stabilisera och lagra förnybar energi, samtidigt som batterier för elfordon fortsätter att utvecklas. Trots den stora potentialen kantas bilbatteriindustrin av utmaningar i Europa, där kostnader, global konkurrens och beroende av utländska värdekedjor utgör stora hinder.

Sähköautomarkkinat vetävät happea

Global electric car sales hit 14.4 million in 2023.

3 markets (China, the USA, and Europe) dominate electric car sales. These figures account for both BEV and PHEV sales.

H1 2024 sales were less than 50% of the overall 2023 sales – although H2 sales performance is typically stronger.

It is important to note that growth is not uniform across all regions and drivetrains, generally H1 2024 has seen stronger sales in PHEVs than historically.

IDTechEx

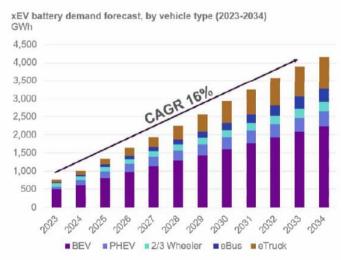


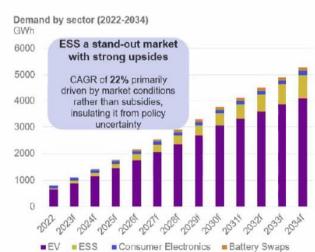


Vuosi 2024 jäänyt odotuksista



Growth for battery demand hasn't been as strong as the market hoped this year...



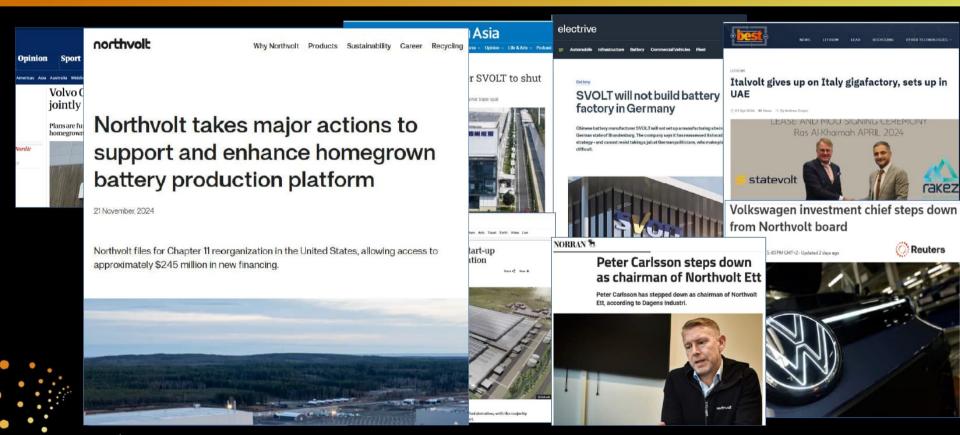


Source: Fastmarkets Long Term Forecasts

2024 | Fastmarkets | Battery Raw Materials Global Outlook Webinar - November 2024

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Euroopan akkutehdashankkeet pulassa



Northvolt heijastuu laajemminkin pohjoismaihin

"You had these Swedes ...selling what they called the greenest batteries on earth, using this fact they had cheap hydropower as a massive selling point," said one large European automotive shareholder, who is not invested in Northvolt. "But it never made sense to build it in Sweden. The don't have the people, the skills, and they got too much money, too fast, and wanted to do everything once. It was always going to be a disaster."

"Northvolt hired top battery-making talent from Japan and South Korea as it aimed to reduce European dependence on China by developing its own active material and finding new sources of raw materials. Instead, employees describe a company reliant on machines — and the workers who operate them — from China and South Korea at its only factory in the northern Swedish town of Skellefteå.



Financial Times, 17 Nov 2024



Mihin akkutehdas kannattaa rakentaa?



Aaron Wade • 1st Head of Battery Costs, CRU | Project Director, ... 16h • ©

However, places like Germany where there is more available talent and a history of manufacturing excellence in adjacent industries, it likely that a factory in Germany would have better yields and automation than some of the other regions, resulting in lower production costs.

You can mitigate labour costs with factory automation, and electricity costs with subsidised energy.

The big caveat is of course that each region will also have differences in skilled workforce, government support, shipping costs and many more. Gigafactories also tend to be localised to EV assembly plants.

Would love to hear your thoughts about where in Europe makes the most sense to build a gigafactory! Where could be the cheapest battery production location in Europe?

Cell production in Europe will initially suffer from lower yields, less integrated supply chains, and lower automation within factories.

However, across Europe, not all things are equal.

By varying the electricity and labour prices, I've analysed how much it could cost to produce LFP prismatic cells in a range of countries.

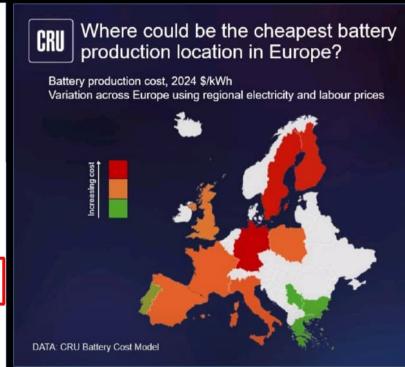
Regions with both low electricity and labour costs unsurprisingly rank as the cheapest cost producers – examples being Portugal and Serbia.

The UK is a good example where electricity price is high, but labour is relatively cheap, resulting in slightly below average production costs.

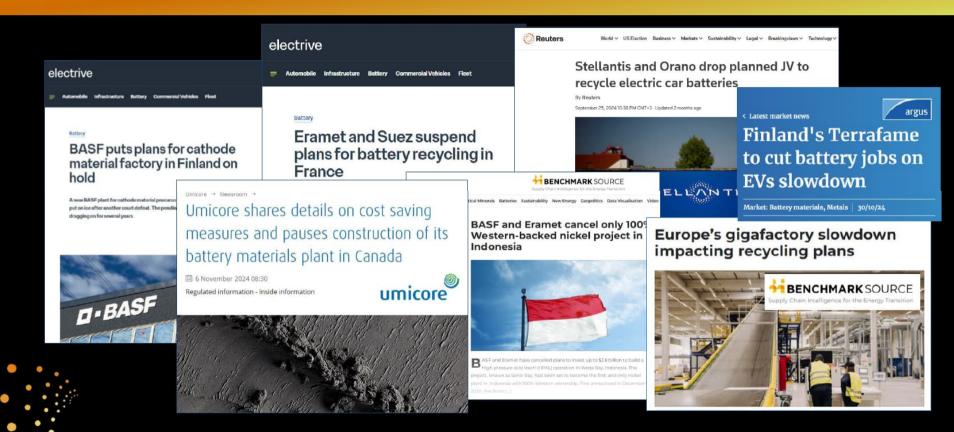
Regions where electricity is super-cheap, but labour is expensive, such as Sweden and Finland, result in high production costs.

Finally, Germany, where both labour and electricity is expensive, results in the highest production cost.

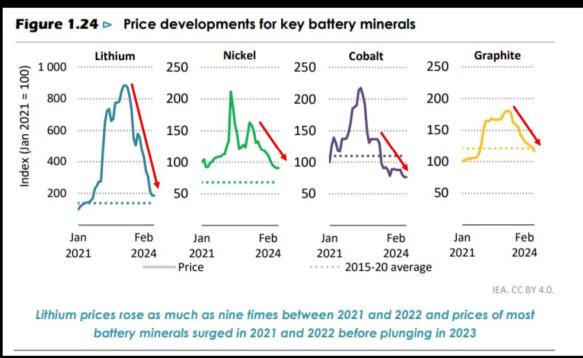
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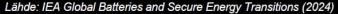


Akkumateriaali- ja kierrätyshankkeet pulassa

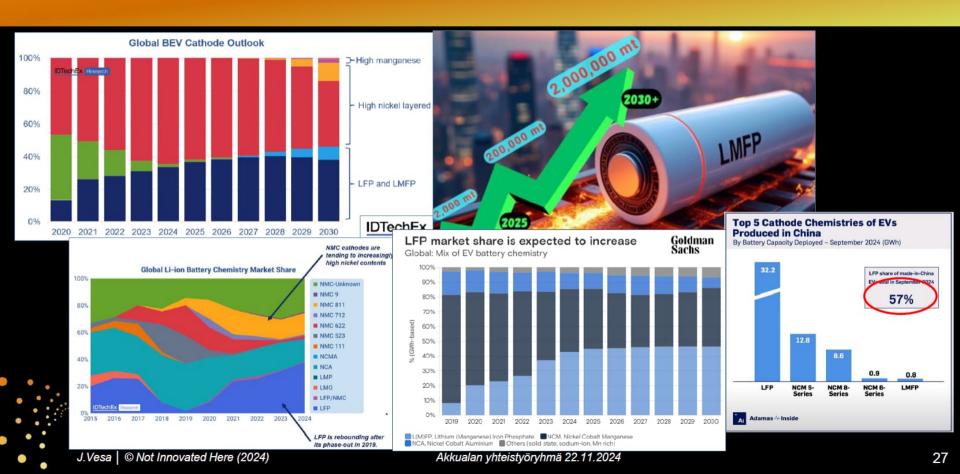


Akkumetallien hinnat putosivat rajusti v. 2023





LFP jyrää



Akkuenergiavarastot



China's supply chain dominance and cost advantage



Of the 200GWh of BESS expected to come online globally in 2024, over 85% of this will be lithium iron phosphate (LFP), 8% will be (nickel manganese cobalt) NCM and the remainder a mix of flow batteries, sodium ion and other alternative technologies. The LFP supply chain is almost entirely concentrated in China, from the processing of raw materials, production of anode and cathode and the cell manufacturing itself. China's market dominance sits between 95 and 100% and will continue to be for the coming years.

The result is that over 85% of BESS installations worldwide, and over 75% of deployment ex-China are therefore reliant on China for the batteries that go into them, a figure that is set to rise over the next few years. The continued decline in raw material prices since the end of 2022, paired with economies of scale and a fierce price war, has caused cell prices to fall to record lows, with reports of LFP cells costing as low as US\$45/kWh.



EU vaatii Kiinaa avaamaan teknologiat

"Brussels is planning to force Chinese companies to transfer intellectual property to European businesses in return for EU subsidies as part of a trade regime for clean technologies."

"The requirements, while at much smaller scale, echo China's own regime, which pressures foreign companies into sharing their intellectual property in exchange for access to the Chinese market."

Financial Times, 19 Nov 2024







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The story continues



Next phase in the implementation

- Ministeries
 - The work of national cordination group ended at the end of year 2023
 - The ministry of environment is running the national implementation of EU Battery decree
 - In the ministry of economic affairs the implementation of battery strategy is connected to national mineral strategy and industrial policy strategy and to CRMA and NZIA
 - Streamling of permitting will have an effect on battery industries as well

Others

- Finnish Batttery Industries (Akkuteollisuus ry) was formed in 1/2023 (12 members)
- Business Finland is running a six year program Hydrogen & Batteries, started in 1/2023
- Work on investments going on in regions with strong support from Business Finland
- Call for state aid, including batteries, was opened in 13.1.2025
- Scientfic work on BATCircle and my other forums (13 meur funding for BATCircle 3.0 in nov. 2024)
- Co-operation on EU level (EBA, IPCEI, Batteries Europe)

Akkumateriaali***

jätevetensä suo

"Käsittämätön| Kuhmoisiin nousee Suomen ensimmäinen Haminan akkumateriaaliteht tävsin kotimainen akkupuisto: "Tuntuisi



Talous

Korvaavatk

Euroopass

Globaalit a akkuarvok näkökulma

Lempäälään nousi erikoinen perustuen teollisuushalli, jonka suljettujen ovien haastavat I takana tekoäly kauppaa sähköä

Lempäälän Paistinkulmaan on ilmestynyt jääkiekkokaukalon kokoinen halli, jonka suljettujen ovien takana noin 40000 akkukennoa varastoi sähköä. Uuden energiavaraston taustalla on kaksi yritystä.

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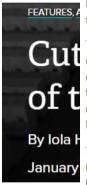
Fortum Battery Recycling Ov on tehnyt aluevarauspyvnnön Porin kaupungille akkukemikaalitehdasta varten. Kuva: Rinna Härkönen / Yle

SALMÉN / HS. © MAPCREATOR IO / HERE, LÄHDE: ALUEHALLINTOVIRASTO

Eurooppa ja akkuenergiavarastot



Europe lagging in BESS deployments and even further in its supply chain



Europe is currently trailing in BESS deployment and even further behind in building a robust battery supply chain, with a notable shortage of domestic cell and system manufacturing.

The top three system manufacturers in Europe in 2023, Tesla, Fluence and Sungrow, all manufacture outside of the region and all rely on cells from China. Unlike the US, which benefits from the IRA's generous support for cell manufacturing, Europe's initiatives for the sector are comparatively limited and fragmented across countries. This has slowed the establishment of domestic production, leaving Europe reliant on imports, particularly from China. Unlike the US, which has imposed tariffs to curb dependency, Europe remains open to Chinese players, who are gaining a strong foothold in the market.

This openness could be an advantage for Europe if leveraged strategically. Chinese players can help fill immediate supply gaps, while partnerships and joint ventures with Chinese firms may facilitate faster knowledge transfer and technological progress.

In the longer term, Europe has an opportunity to carve out a competitive position by focusing on sustainable practices, circular economy principles, and end-of-life management regulations, areas where it has regulatory strength. By emphasising quality, environmental standards and recyclability, Europe can develop a distinct value proposition within the BESS landscape, differentiating itself from markets focused primarily on scale and cost.

