



Lessons learnt from the Batteries IPCEI

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IPCEI Batteries in a nutshell

- 7 Member States: Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland and Sweden
- Integrated project comprising 4 workstreams, covering the battery value chain
- 17 undertakings (some active in more than one Member State) will receive State aid
- Cumulated maximum State aid: EUR 3.2 billion
- Total investments: approx. EUR 8.2 billion
- Second application of the 2014 IPCEI Communication for research and innovation projects, after the Microelectronics IPCEI (Dec. 2018)

IPCEI Batteries: structure

Raw and advanced materials	Cells and modules	Battery systems	Repurposing, recycling and refining
BASF 	ACC 	BMW 	BASF 
Eneris 	BMW 	Endurance 	Endurance 
Keliber 	Endurance 	Enel X 	Elemental 
Nanocyl 	Eneris 	Eneris 	Eneris 
Solvay 	FAAM 	Kaitek 	FAAM 
Terrafame 	SEEL 	SEEL 	Fortum 
Umicore 	VARTA 		SEEL 
			Umicore 



Timeline

- Preliminary discussions 2017-2018 and early 2019
 - *European Battery Alliance political meetings (VP Šefčovič)*
 - *Meetings with interested authorities and stakeholders (GROW+COMP)*
 - *Political statement by France and Germany in Dec. 2018*
 - *Open calls in several Member States*
 - *Information meeting for all Member States in March 2019*
- Battery Alliance meeting April 2019: political decision to go ahead with two successive IPCEIs for batteries (“Summer” and “Autumn” one)
- Pre-notification of “Summer IPCEI” late June 2019 (‘Chapeau’ and individual projects’ documents)
- Requests for information, meetings, etc.
- Formal notification 8-10 October
- Adoption 9 December 2019



Lessons learnt - 1

Speedy assessment and adoption made possible *inter alia* by:

- Political steer in the Commission in coordination with the Member States and the industry (European Battery Alliance)
- Clear overall strategy for batteries (Commission Action Plan), with IPCEI as one tool among many others
- One Member State (France) taking the – heavy but necessary – coordinating role for pre-notification and notification
- Submission of whole package – including individual project files! – in one go at the start of the pre-notification
- ‘Frontloading’ of difficult issues by DG COMP based on Microelectronics IPCEI experience

Lessons learnt - 2

Key dimensions for eligibility of IPCEI

- **Integration** (*“a group of single projects inserted in a common structure, roadmap or programme aiming at the same objective and based on a coherent systemic approach. The individual components of the integrated project may relate to separate levels of the supply chain but must be complementary and necessary for the achievement of the important European objective”*)
- **Process for entry of new participants**
- **Important contribution to EU objectives**
- **Dissemination and spillover effects**
- **Major innovative nature**

Lessons learnt - 3

Key dimensions for compatibility of individual aid

- Use of template documents for Project Portfolio and Funding Gap questionnaire, resulting from experience in Microelectronics IPCEI
- Eligible costs (related e.g. to innovativeness – close work with DGs RTD and JRC; assessment of First Industrial Deployment)
- Funding gap (more precise guidance available for R&D&I/FID projects)
- Proportionality of aid further ensured by general claw-back mechanism for larger aid beneficiaries



Summing up

- ✓ Clear political steer / general strategy crucial
- ✓ Openness for all Member States to be able to participate
- ✓ Involvement of the Commission in designing the IPCEI(s)
- ✓ Selection of participating companies via open calls
- ✓ Intense cooperation between Member States and vital role for coordinating Member State
- ✓ Significant work by Member States and companies on integration (e.g. match-making events)
- ✓ Template documents are useful... but need for accurate screening by Member States of all individual projects (to prevent difficult issues during assessment)
- ✓ **The approach in every IPCEI is case-specific – different technologies/categories may require adaptations!**