

Why should EU countries consider the 'consumer-producer' role of energy storage?

It addresses the most important issues contributing to the broader deployment of energy storage. EU countries should consider the double 'consumer-producer' role of storage by applying the EU electricity regulatory framework and by removing barriers, including avoiding double taxation and facilitating smooth permitting procedures.

What does the European Commission say about energy storage?

The Commission adopted in March 2023 a list of recommendations to ensure greater deployment of energy storage, accompanied by a staff working document, providing an outlook of the EU's current regulatory, market, and financing framework for storage and identifies barriers, opportunities and best practices for its development and deployment.

Why is energy storage important in the EU?

It can also facilitate the electrification of different economic sectors, notably buildings and transport. The main energy storage method in the EU is by far 'pumped hydro' storage, but battery storage projects are rising. A variety of new technologies to store energy are also rapidly developing and becoming increasingly market-competitive.

Does the European Court of Auditors support energy storage?

having regard to the briefing paper of the European Court of Auditors of 1 April 2019 entitled 'Review No 04/2019: EU support for energy storage', - having regard to its resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal, - having regard to its resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency,

Can energy storage help the EU decarbonise its energy supply?

A number of EU countries have also teamed up for ' Important Projects of Common European Interest ' on batteries research and innovation. Energy storage can help increase the EU's security of supply and support decarbonisation.

How much energy storage capacity does the EU need?

These studies point to more than 200 GW and 600 GW of energy storage capacity by 2030 and 2050 respectively (from roughly 60 GW in 2022, mainly in the form of pumped hydro storage). The EU needs a strong, sustainable, and resilient industrial value chain for energy-storage technologies.

The European Commission has approved, under EU State aid rules, EUR1 billion Greek measures to support two projects for the generation and storage of renewable energy in Greece. The ...

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