

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.

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.

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.

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.

Should battery energy storage be regulated in the EU?

The EU's legislative and regulatory framework should guarantee a fair and technology-neutral competition between battery technologies. Several mature technologies are available today for Battery Energy Storage, but all technologies have considerable development potential.

How big will energy storage be in the EU in 2026?

Looking forward, the International Energy Agency (IEA) expects global installed storage capacity to expand by 56% in the next 5 years to reach over 270 GW by 2026. Different studies have analysed the likely future paths for the deployment of energy storage in the EU.

UL 9540 provides a basis for safety of energy storage systems that includes reference to critical technology safety standards and codes, such as UL 1973, the Standard for Batteries for Use in Stationary, Vehicle Auxiliary ...

The EASE Secretariat prepared an analysis the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (RED III and RED III.5), which entered into force on 20 November 2023. EASE has prepared an analysis of the published Strategic Technologies for ...

In concrete terms, the Commission is recommending EU countries to consider the specific characteristics of energy storage when designing network charges and tariff schemes and to facilitate permit granting.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 14 -- SolarPower Europe issued the following news release on April 13, 2022: On 12 April, Breakthrough Energy, the European Association for Storage of Energy - ...