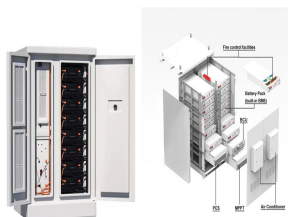
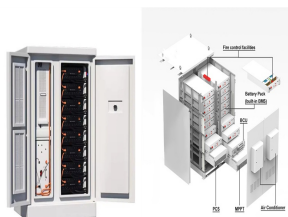


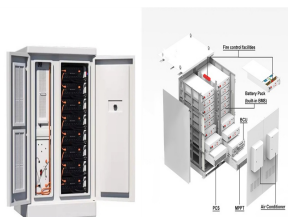
# INDIA HECAPACITY ENERGY STORAGE



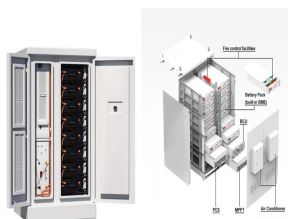
What is India's battery energy storage capacity? As of March 2024, India has installed 219.1 MWh of battery energy storage system (BESS) capacity.



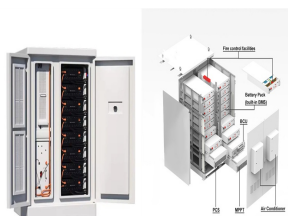
What is India's energy storage capacity? Since India's initial foray into energy storage with pilot projects in 2013, cumulative installed capacity has reached 219.1 MWh as of March 2024, with 120 MWh added in the first quarter of the year. Solar photovoltaic systems integrated with BESS account for 90.6% of the total installed capacity.



What is India's energy storage landscape? According to Mercom India's new report, India's Energy Storage Landscape, India's battery storage capacity has reached 219.1 MWh. This includes 120 MWh/40 MW added in the first quarter of 2024. PV systems combined with battery energy storage systems account for 90.6% of the total installed BESS capacity.

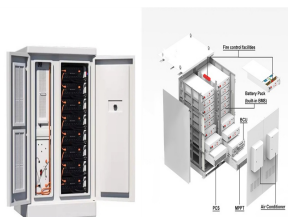


When did India start adding energy storage capacity? India began adding energy storage capacity in 2013 with small pilot projects. By March 2024, the country's cumulative installed energy storage capacity reached 219.1 MWh (~111.7 MW), with 120 MWh (40 MW) added in the first quarter of 2024 alone.

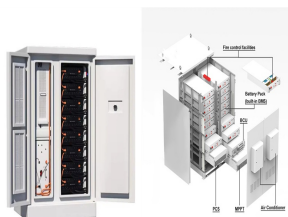


How will India's energy storage capacity change in 2031-32? India's energy storage capacity is expected to shoot up 12-fold to around 60 GW by 2031-32, which would play a key role in stabilising the power grid as the country transitions to renewable energy, according to an SBI Research report.

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When did India's BESS capacity reach 219.1 MWh? According to Mercom India Research's newly released report, India's total Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity reached 219.1 MWh as of March 2024.



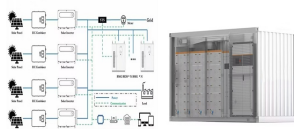
India has installed a cumulative battery energy storage system (BESS) capacity of 219.1 MWh/111.7 MW as of March 2024. Of the installed capacity, 120 MWh/40 MW was added in the first quarter of 2024, according to



New Delhi: India's battery energy storage capacity grew more than four-fold to 219 MWh as of March 2024, Mercom Capital said. As of March 2023, the overall battery energy storage capacity in India was at 47.6 megawatt hour



India's power generation planning studies estimate that the country will need an energy storage capacity of 73.93 gigawatt (GW) by 2031-32, with storage of 411.4 gigawatt hours (GWh), to integrate planned renewable



India has set a target to achieve 50% cumulative installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030 and has pledged to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 45% by 2030, based on 2005 levels.



New Delhi: India is poised for a substantial increase in its energy storage capacity, necessitating around 12 GW in FY24, with expectations to rise to 70 GW by FY30, CareEdge Ratings reported. This expansion aligns with

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The amount of energy storage India requires to attain those goals could be far higher than previous forecasts and predictions had hinted at. Previously, the country's Central Electricity Authority (CEA) had modelled a ???



If India continues to make strides in the energy storage sector, the implementation of 4,000 MWh capacity of BESS will result in 4,000 MWh of available energy during peak hours. This will, subsequently, result in an ???



Currently, renewables form 10% of India's total power generation and that share will increase to 31% by 2030 with 450GW coming online. While integration of large-scale variable renewables is one of the biggest challenges ???



New Delhi | 08 May 2024 ??? In a significant step forward for India's energy transition, the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has granted regulatory approval of India's first commercial standalone Battery Energy ???



The next five years will witness a transformative shift in India's energy landscape, positioning the country as a global leader in energy storage innovation, says Saurabh Kumar, vice president



The study team also looked at scenarios that show which conditions lead to higher or lower energy storage deployment in India. When energy storage is barred from providing one of the value streams, storage ???

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Renewable energy in India has seen a great deal of growth in recent years. India's current installed capacity of renewables is over 160 GW, which is 40% of the total installed power ???