

NEW EU ENERGY STORAGE REGULATIONS



What are EU energy storage initiatives? EU energy storage initiatives are a key part of advancing energy security and the transition toward a carbon-neutral economy, improving energy efficiency, and integrating renewable energy sources into electricity systems, and can play an integral role in balancing power grids and saving surplus energy.



When does the EU gas storage regulation expire? On 5 March 2025, the European Commission proposed a two-year extension of the EU Gas Storage Regulation, originally set to expire at the end of 2025. The proposal, which now requires approval by the European Parliament and the Council, seeks to maintain the existing 90% gas storage filling target for Member States until the end of 2027.



How much energy storage will Europe have in 2022? Many European energy-storage markets are growing strongly, with 2.8 GW (3.3 GWh) of utility-scale energy storage newly deployed in 2022, giving an estimated total of more than 9 GWh. 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.



How does the EU regulate energy storage? The EU regulation of energy storage is generally spread across a number of regulatory acts, many of which require implementation at the level of the EU member states.



Why does the EU need a gas storage facility? The EU's significant gas storage capacities and EU storage facilities are the main supply source of gas in winter, ensuring 30% of EU winter supply. Enabling companies to purchase and store cheaper gas in summer, when demand is lower in the EU, helps to make energy more affordable for EU citizens.

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What is the European Commission doing about energy storage? The European Commission in 2020 published a study on energy storage, which summarized some previous studies and reports, explored current and potential energy storage markets in Europe, and set out policy and regulatory recommendations for energy storage.



The European Parliament and the Council adopted on July 12th, 2023 the new Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 concerning batteries and waste batteries, amending Directive 2008/98/EC and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and repealing Directive ???



As energy storage deployment increases, we expect to see: specific contracting forms and approaches being developed for construction, O&M and financing of energy storage; energy storage specific rules, regulations and requirements ???



The regulation covers a wide range of batteries, including portable batteries, electric vehicle batteries, industrial batteries, and stationary battery energy storage systems. It sets out requirements for sustainability, ???

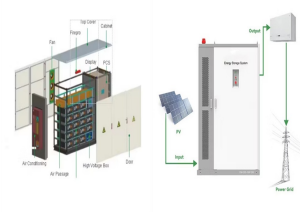


To address these barriers and other related aspects, the European Union recast the Electricity Directive in 2019 (hereinafter 2019 E-Directive), which is the cornerstone of the new ???



The first set of regulation requirements under the EU Battery Regulation 2023/1542 will come into effect on 18 August 2024. These include performance and durability requirements for industrial batteries, electric vehicle (EV) ???

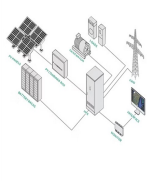
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Regulation governing the production, sale and use of batteries in the European Union (EU) came into force last month, with energy storage industry associations welcoming their introduction. The EU Batteries ???



The French energy code refers to energy storage only three times: firstly, article L142-9-I creates a "National register of electricity production and storage facilities" 2; secondly, article L315-1 provides that an individual plant for self ???



New EU Rules Revamp Battery Safety, Recycling, and More (EU Regulation 2023/1542) It is relevant for manufacturers of cells, modules, battery packs, energy storage systems, EV battery systems, and end products ???



This regulation defines the groups of batteries that should be subjected to its requirements: electric vehicles batteries, light means of transport batteries (LMT), industrial batteries (rail, waterborne and aviation transport or off-road ???



Installers should ensure that they observe the new labeling and take-back requirements when selecting and installing battery energy storage systems. The new battery regulation is one of the first product-related ???



EU energy storage initiatives are key for aiding energy security and the transition toward a carbon-neutral economy, improving energy efficiency, and integrating more renewable energy sources into electricity systems, as are ???

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Energy storage development is inextricably linked to policy environment support as crucial technological support for developing a new power system. The European Union has extensive experience in the establishment ???



In the current geopolitical context and volatile situation in the global gas markets, this 2 year extension will contribute to ensuring continued security of energy supply across the EU and stability of the European gas market. It will ???