

New EU energy storage regulations

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.

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.

What does the new batteries regulation mean for Europe?

The new Batteries Regulation will ensure that, in the future, batteries have a low carbon footprint, use minimal harmful substances, need less raw materials from non-EU countries, and are collected, reused and recycled to a high degree in Europe.

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.

How will the new EU energy rules impact the battery industry?

In the current energy context, the new rules establish an essential framework to foster further development of a competitive sustainable battery industry, which will support Europe's clean energy transition and independence from fuel imports. Batteries are also a key technology that plays a central role in advancing EU's climate neutrality by 2050.

Is the EU Battery regulation enforceable?

The EU Battery Regulation will supersede the Battery Directive 2006/66/EC by 18 August 2025, signifying a crucial advancement in regulatory enforcement. Unlike directives, which necessitate incorporation into national laws, regulations are directly enforceable across all member states. Which Battery Types are Covered in the Battery Regulation?

A new law to ensure that batteries are collected, reused and recycled in Europe is entering into force today. The new Batteries Regulation will ensure that, in the future, batteries have a low carbon footprint, use minimal harmful substances, need less raw materials from non-EU countries, and are collected, reused and recycled to a high degree ...

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For electric vehicle batteries and energy storage, the EU will need up to 18 times more lithium and 5 times more cobalt by 2030, and nearly 60 times more lithium and 15 times more cobalt by 2050, compared with the current supply to the whole EU economy.

The EU regulation of energy storage is generally spread across a number of regulatory acts (many of which require implementing at the level of the EU member states). In 2023, the EU adopted the new EU Batteries Regulation, which is the first piece of European legislation taking a full life-cycle approach in which sourcing, manufacturing, use, and recycling ...

Safety Testing for Stationary Battery Energy Storage Systems (SBESS): The regulations introduce safety testing requirements specifically for stationary battery energy storage systems (SBESS). **Due Diligence Obligations:** Producers and producer responsibility organisations (PROs) are mandated to adopt and communicate due diligence policies for ...

Interviewed after a panel discussion on the EU Battery Passport, a key part of the new legislation adopted by EU Member States after a vote last summer, Shang said that the Batteries Regulation is going to have a major impact on the European supply chain.. The regulation represents the first major update to EU directives on areas including battery ...

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, performance, safety, labelling, marking, and information disclosure for batteries placed on the market or put into service within the EU.

Once the new law enters into force, sustainability requirements on carbon footprint, recycled content and performance and durability will be introduced gradually from 2024 onwards. A ...

As reported by as conversations and legislative adoption progressed, the new rules include requirements for carbon footprint labelling, health and safety labels, ethical sourcing and minimum levels of resource recovery and use of recycled content as well as limits on potentially harmful, scarce or otherwise problematic materials.

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In order to incentivise Member States and energy companies to fill in their gas storage sites, a 100 % discount on capacity-based transmission tariffs at entry and exit points of storage facilities would be introduced. The Commission has requested that the Parliament and the Council approve this legislation under an expedited procedure so that it can take effect from ...

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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 ...

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