# LCPDelta



# Europe's Energy Storage Ambition: Charging Towards 2030 Targets



### LCP Delta provides...

The best advice, support and tools to enable the energy sector to drive the energy transition



#### Subscription research services

Our portfolio of subscription research services offer in-depth insights across the energy transition landscape. We have been undertaking primary research with organisations active in the energy transition since 2004 – we have an unparalleled international network of contacts we can draw on. Each service focuses on a particular aspect of the energy transition.

#### Market and strategic advisory consulting

We provide support across the full energy value chain with bespoke research, insight, forecasts and advice tailored to them. Our consultancy offerings draw on expertise and data from across LCP Delta, from strategic market entry analysis through to detailed half-hourly revenue forecasting.



### We support our clients in four ways

#### Technology & data



Data integration and analysis is at the heart of the energy transition. However, sourcing and navigating complex, wide-ranging datasets is challenging. At LCP Delta, we combine and curate proprietary and public datasets to provide you with a single source of truth across the energy spectrum and make this data interactive using our cutting-edge technology.

#### Training & masterclasses

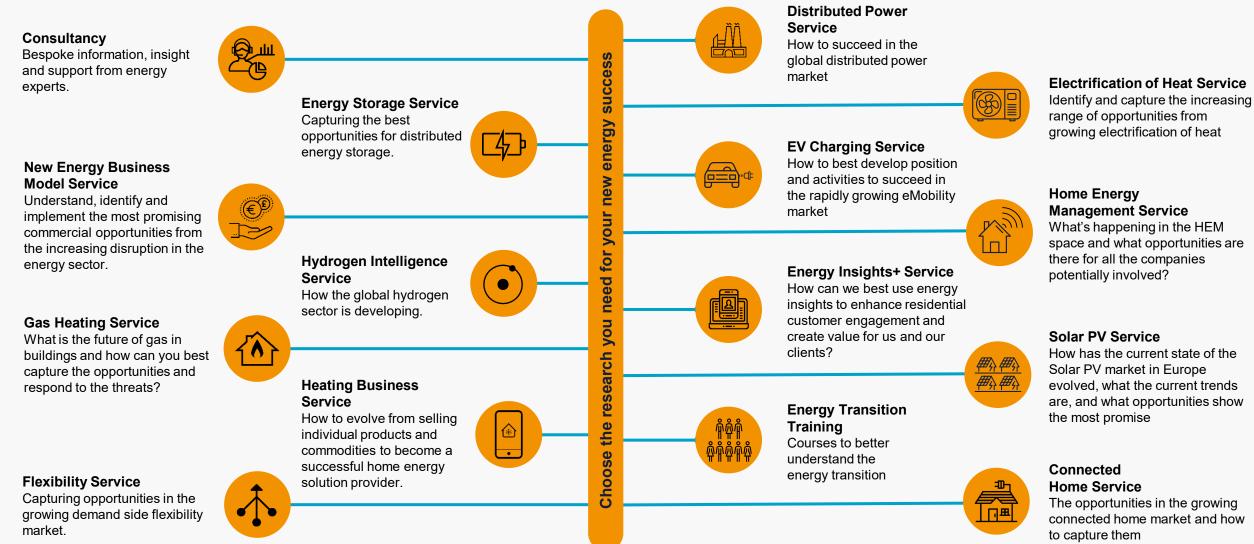
Our training helps professionals quickly develop their new energy knowledge, accelerating their impact for organisations who want to capture opportunities. We provide meaningful, concise and easy to understand short courses, workshops, seminars and masterclasses.





### How we work with our clients

Use a combination of our subscription research services, bespoke consultancy projects and training services to gather the information you need to ensure your business's success in the energy transition.

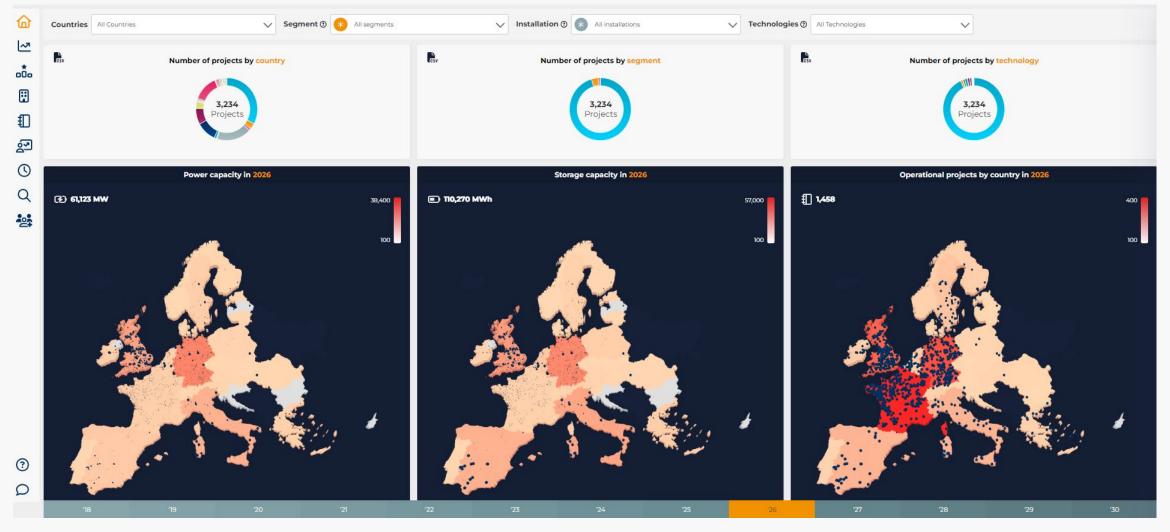


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# Track energy storage projects with STOREtrack

Europe's leading one-stop view of BESS projects



Request a demo: https://delta.lcp.com/technology-data/storetrack/





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### The European Association for Storage of Energy (EASE),

established in 2011, is the leading member-supported association representing organisations active across the entire energy storage value chain.

EASE **represents over 70 members** including utilities, technology suppliers, research institutes, distribution system operators, and transmission system operators.

EASE **supports the deployment of energy storage** to enable the cost-effective transition to a resilient, carbon-neutral, and secure energy system.







### Webinar presenters



Jon Ferris Head of Storage & Flexibility LCP Delta



Silvestros Vlachopoulos Energy Storage Research Service Manager LCP Delta

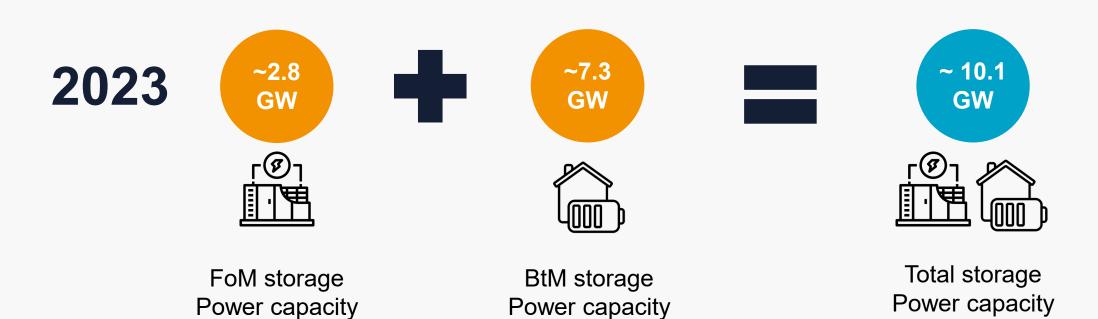


# Agenda

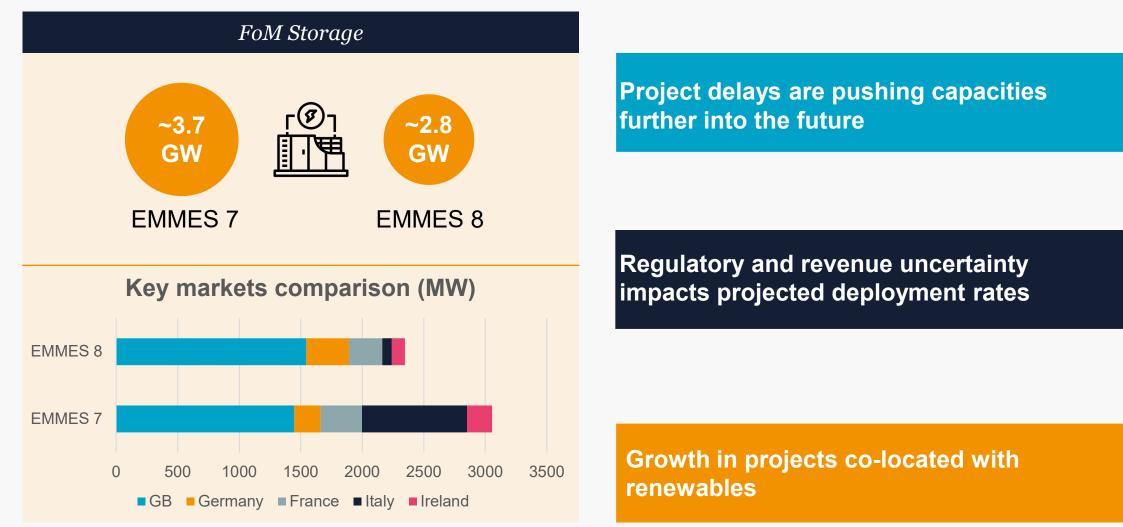
- Introduction
- Market Monitor
- EU Policy Analysis

### *How much capacity was added in 2023?*



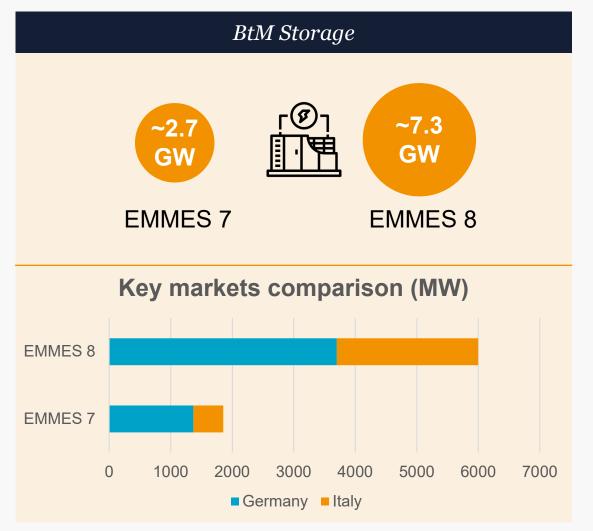


# What is the difference between what was actually deployed and our EMMES 7 forecasts?



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# What is the difference between what was actually deployed and our EMMES 7 forecasts?



Stock availability for PV and batteries massively increased in 2023

Subsidies are going away in some key markets creating a rush for projects

Some markets are seeing unique drivers for C&I storage, leading to increased growth rates

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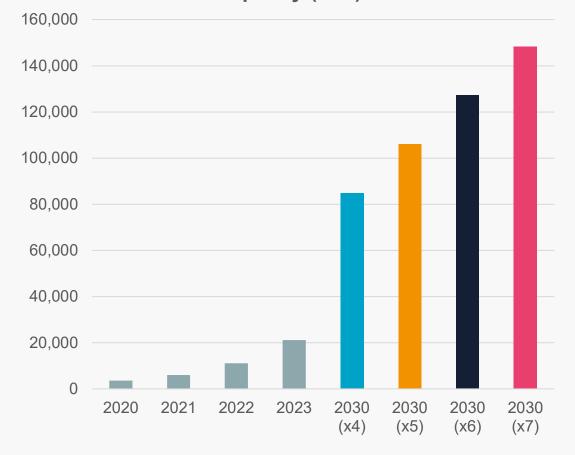


### Poll

# How much do you think the installed base of electrochemical will grow by 2030?

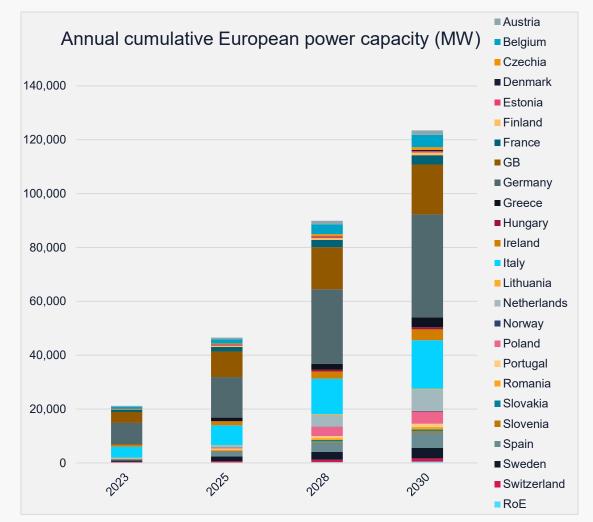


### Annual cumulative European power capacity (MW)



# The installed base will grow x6 times in terms of power capacity

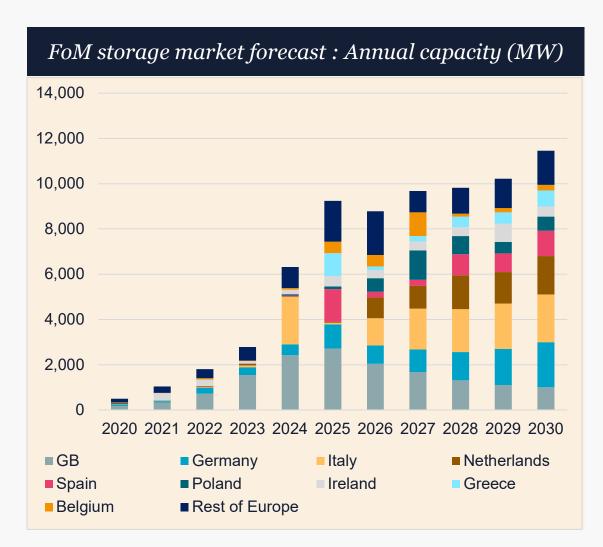
# Power capacity in 2030 38,200 100

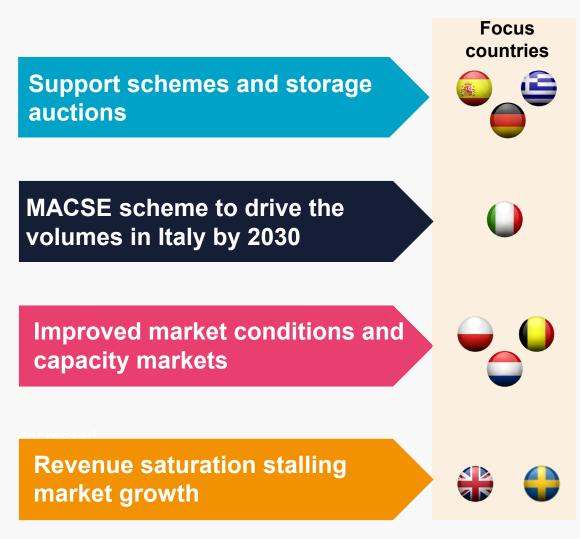


### Extract from LCP Delta's STOREtrack database

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# FoM European market forecast







### Residential European market forecast



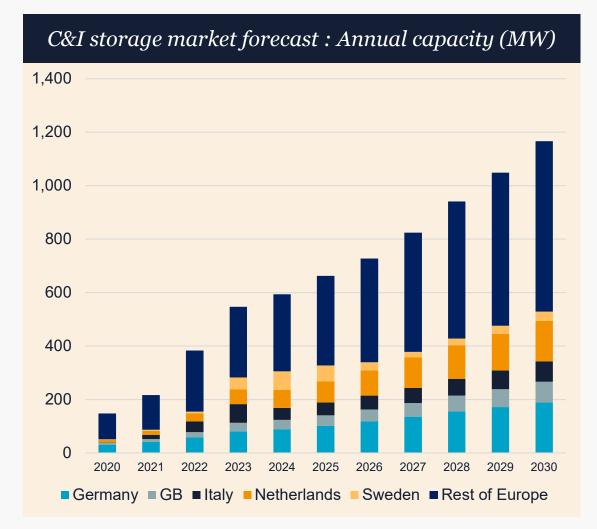
Removal of subsidies in key markets

PV market developments affecting longterm deployment

Dynamic tariffs will provide more incentives in the future, but electrification may undercut some potential

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# C&I European market forecast



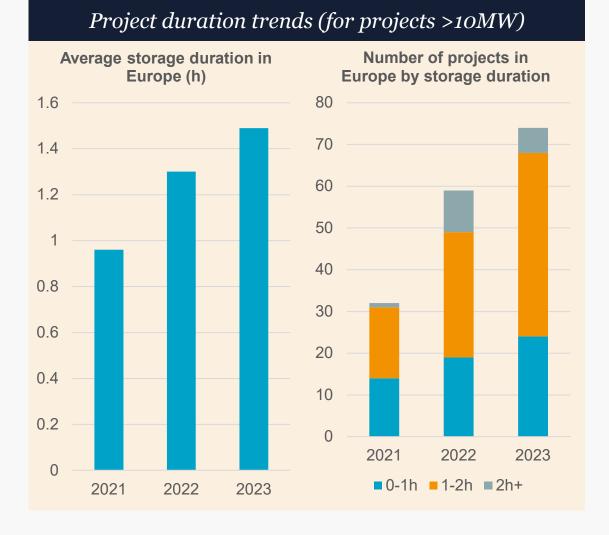
Electrification driving unique<br/>use-cases for storageFocus<br/>countriesAccessibility to flexibility<br/>revenuesImage: Countries

PV deployment affects growth rates, especially in smaller systems

Improved outlook for the majority of the market drivers by 2030



### Other trends: Duration



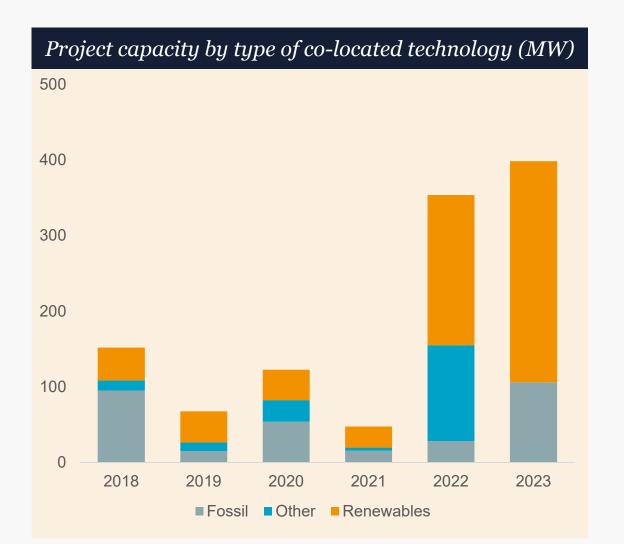
Duration is typically influenced by the targeted revenue stack or regulatory requirements

2h duration projects have become more common over the last 2 years

Some 4h duration projects are expected in the short-term future across Europe

### Other trends: Co-location





A lot of the existing co-located capacity is with conventional generation

Of the total installed capacity of projects co-located with renewables, 40% was installed in 2023

Growing application towards 2030, with more co-location schemes added to existing ones

### Other trends



Supply availability and battery prices

Battery prices decreased in 2023 and will decrease further in 2024

Price volatility will depend on supply and demand dynamics and will be strongly affected by EV deployment

Increased lithium mining and alternative technologies by 2030

Storage (or flexibility) targets

NECP plan updates brought new renewables and, in some cases, storage targets

EMD will bring more requirements for targets



# Agenda

- Introduction
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## Legislation overview

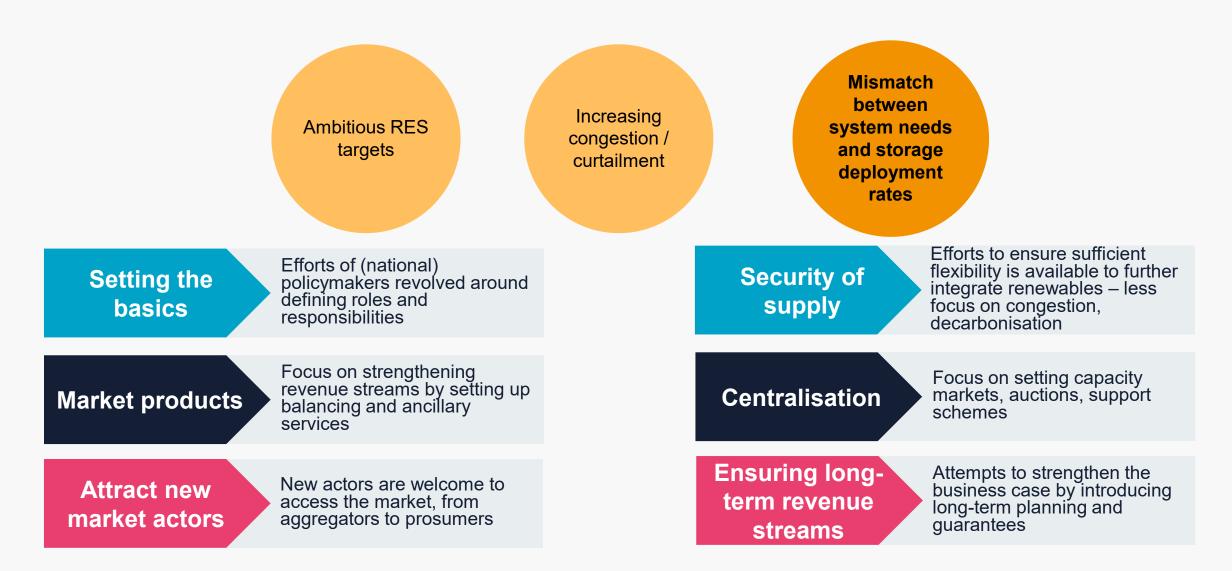
What legislation will be transposed into national law in the next years?



National Energy and Climate Plan

### Policy trends







### Policy trends - caveats

Market products Ancillary services codified in CEP are still going to be introduced across Europe – e.g. Poland, 2024; new products are foreseen in the EMD revision

Tariffs, fees, taxation Thanks to ETD, EMD revision, and existing CEP provisions, energy storage will be progressively subject to fewer costs

New business models The CEP – strengthened by the EMD – introduce local markets congestion management, peer-to-peer trading, are market that will be progressively untapped in the latter part of the decade High variability country to country

Significant progress only in the latter part of the decade



# So which "policy mix" to expect? What options are at European countries' disposal?

Removal of **Barriers**, Strengthening of **Legal framework** 

Introduction/reform of a Capacity Mechanism

Introduction of National ES Objectives/Strategies

Introduction of Support Schemes

### ES-specific **Auctions**

22



### Discussed in EMD? ↓

Removal of **Barriers**, Strengthening of **Legal framework**  European Commission Recommendations The European Commission issued a series of recommendations in March 2023 aimed at national government, regulators, and regulated entities to target energy storage barriers

ACER Recommendations The Agency of European Regulator published in December 2023 a paper documenting existing barriers for energy storage and issuing recommendations

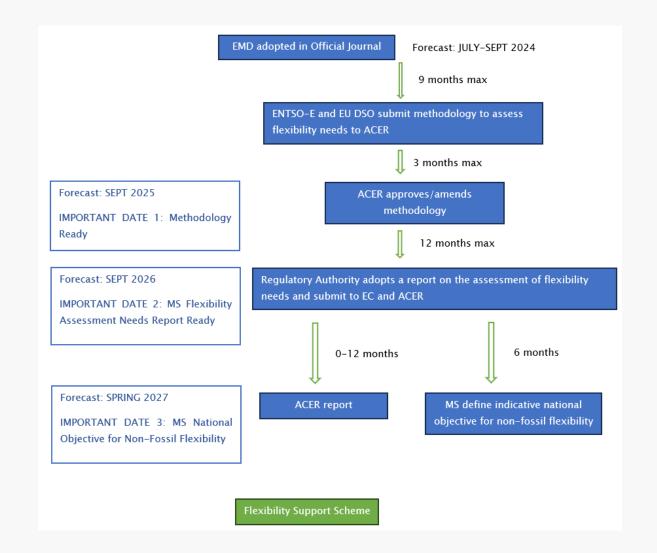
Electricity market design revision

The electricity market design aims to solve barriers e.g. in the context of grid fees



### Discussed in EMD? ↓

Introduction of National ES Objectives and Strategies





### Discussed in EMD? ±

Introduction of **Support Schemes** 

1. Non-flexibility support scheme

**2. Temporary Crisis Transition Framework** 

3. Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union/Climate, Energy and Environmental Aid Guidelines

4. Non-EU mechanism



### Discussed in EMD? ±

# Introduction of **Support Schemes**

### 1. Non-flexibility support scheme

- *Name:* Non-flexibility support scheme under the Electricity Market Design Revision.
- Introduction year: 2027 (forecast).
- *Objective*: Mobilise investments in cleantech deployment.

- ✓ Must be utilised to fulfil national goals.
- Restricted to new investments in non-fossil flexibility resources such as demand side response and energy storage.
- Flexibility support schemes are only for nonfossil resources and new investments.
- Deployed by: 2027 onwards



### Discussed in EMD? ±

Introduction of **Support Schemes** 

**2. Temporary Crisis Transition Framework** 

Expiring 31 December 2025

- Name: Temporary Crisis Transition Framework
- Introduction year: 2023
- Objective: Reduce the EU's dependence on imported fossil fuels by loosening EU State Aid rules under

Section 2.5 TCTF covers state aid for
accelerating the rollout of renewable energy
and energy storage (electricity and thermal
storage).

Example:		



### Discussed in EMD? ±

Introduction of **Support Schemes** 

3. Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union/Climate, Energy and Environmental Aid Guidelines

- Name: Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
- Objective: EU constitutional basis; framework for public authorities to support the European Green Deal objectives.



- The new CEEAG explicitly cover energy storage as defined in the Electricity Market Directive (2019/944)
- CEEAG envisions 13 different categories that justify the approval of State aid
- Deployed by: Hungary, Slovenia, and Slovakia have schemes focusing on energy storage facilities.



### Discussed in EMD? ±

Introduction of **Support Schemes** 

- Name: (e.g.) UK LDES cap and floor scheme
- Introduction year: TBC

Example:

4. Non-EU mechanism

- Support schemes developed outside the EU, e.g. the UK LDES one, appear to be in line with EU rules on competition, and to be similar to instruments under development within EU Member States (e.g. Estonia)
- ✓ Deployed by: e.g. UK



### Discussed in EMD? ↓

### **ES-specific Auctions**

A state aid measure compliant with CEEAG Measures of this kind have been approved in the past approved by European Policymakers

Ability to auction significant capacity and dramatically reshape the market

The MACSE Auction in Italy is expected to deploy more than three times the 2023 capacity by 2030

Example:			
Example:			

Quick turnaround between political decision to deploy this scheme and first auction

Compared to other State Aid schemes such as CfDs, this tool could be deployed in a shorter time.

### Conclusions

# Different countries: Different drivers.



- Policy trends suggest that in the next few years many markets will develop, especially after 2026.
  - While at the moment some national energy storage market are almost inexistent due to unsatisfactory legal framework, this will have to change due to EU legal obligations,
  - The more mature markets, e.g. ITA, DE, UK will also accelerate their deployment rates by relying on different support/adequacy instruments.
- Drivers and business case will differ even more from state to state, as policy approaches will become more and more different from country to country.

### Contact us

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#### About LCP Delta

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