

Activity Report 2024





Acknowledgements

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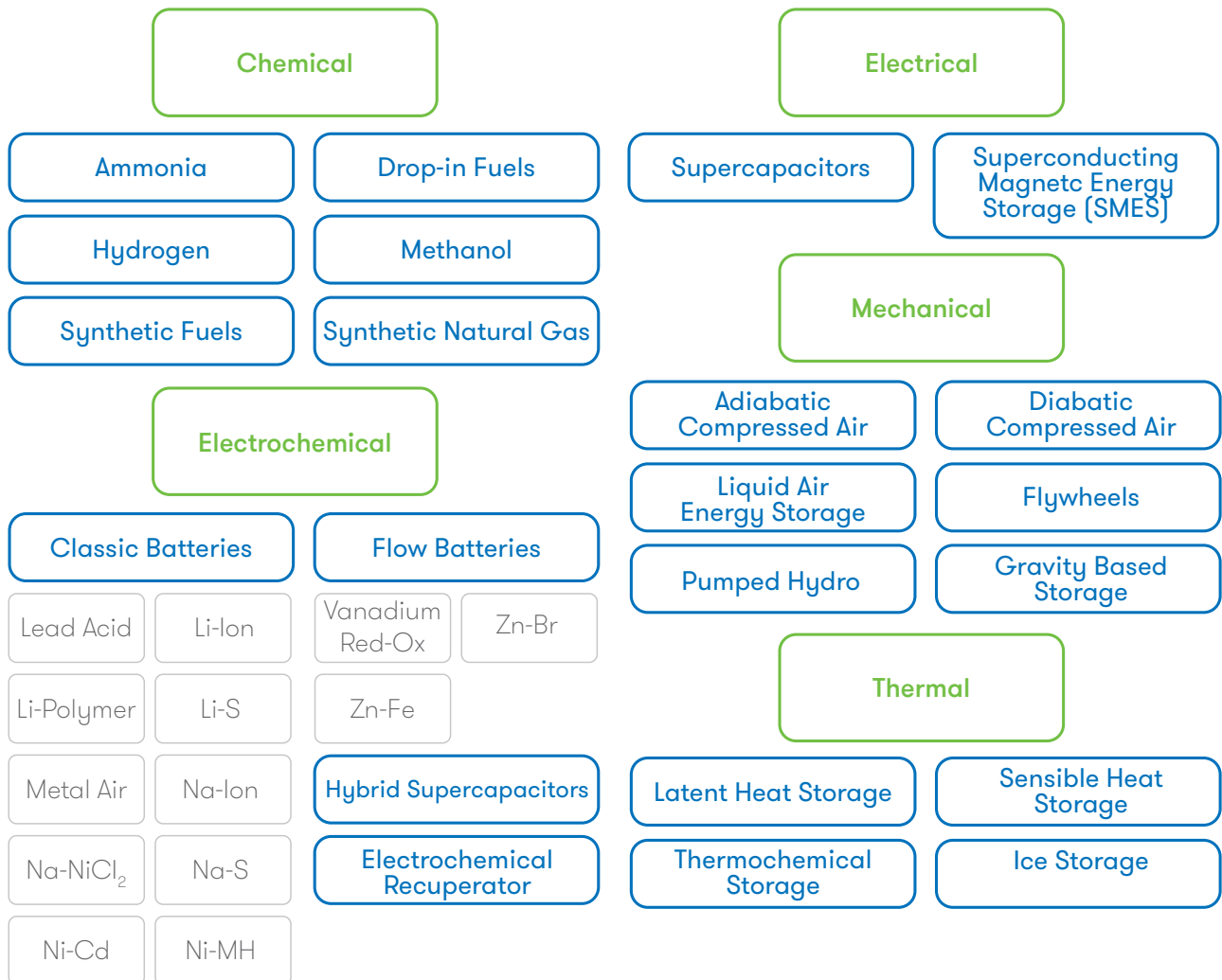


Energy Storage Technologies

Energy storage devices are “charged” when they absorb energy, either directly from renewable generation devices or indirectly from the electricity grid. They “discharge” when they deliver the stored energy back into the grid. Charge and discharge normally require power conversion devices, to transform electrical energy (AC or DC) into a different form of chemical, electrochemical, electrical, mechanical, and thermal.

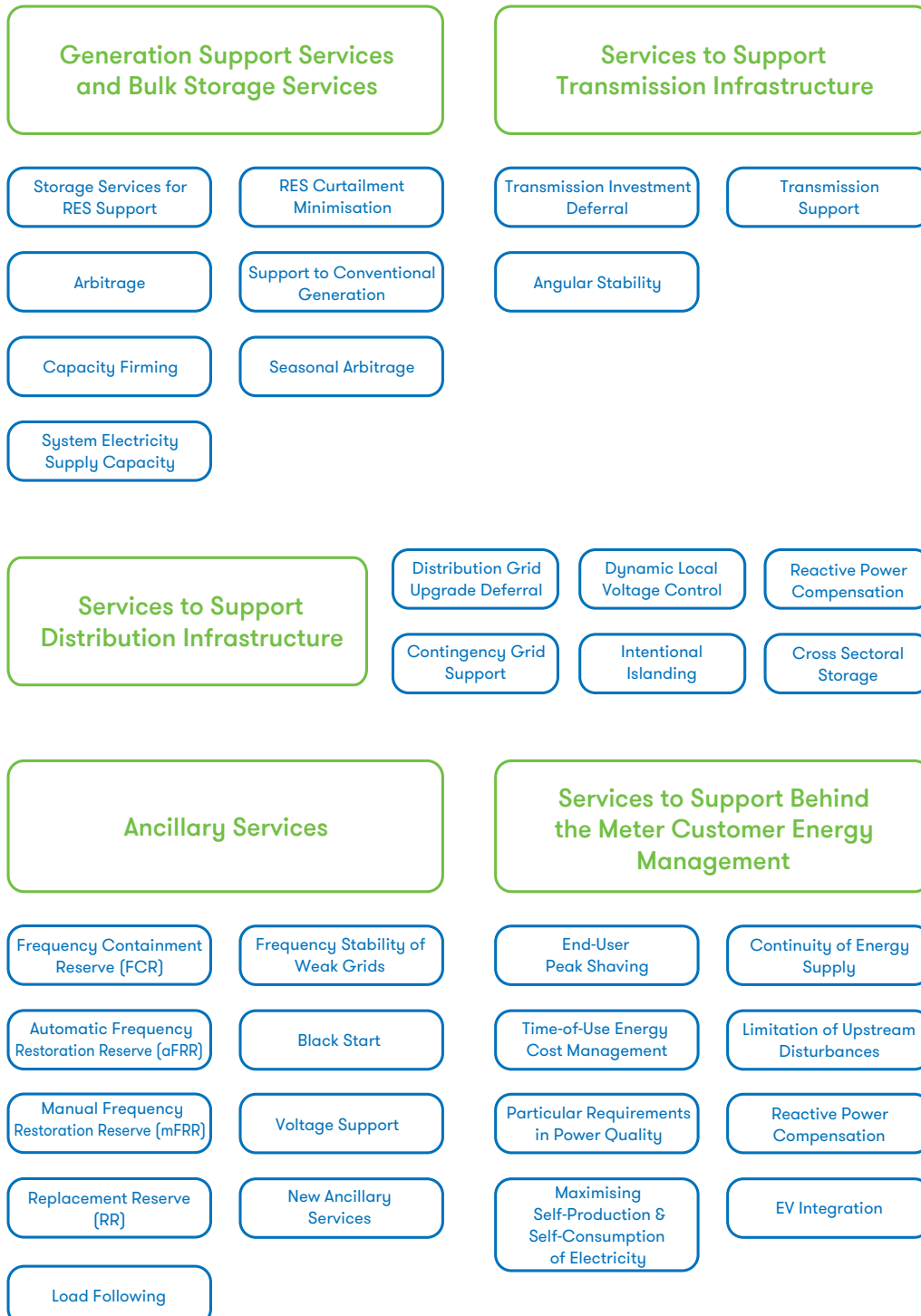
Energy storage can store surplus energy from intermittent renewable sources, such as solar PV and wind power, until it is required – allowing therefore for the integration of additional renewable energy into the system.

Different energy storage systems – centralised and decentralised – consider different technological possibilities, which EASE organises in 5 energy storage classes: chemical, electrochemical, electrical, mechanical and thermal.



Energy Storage Applications

Energy storage has many valuable applications across the energy system. The range of applications which energy storage devices can provide is constantly evolving, both because of the ongoing development of new energy storage technologies, but also the evolving flexibility needs of the energy system. It is expected that the list of storage applications will continue to grow over the next few years. Most storage facilities will need to provide several services in order to have a robust business case.





Foreword by Thomas Pellerin-Carlin



Thomas Pellerin-Carlin

Member of the
European Parliament

Thirty years ago, Europe's electricity system was simple and centralised, relying on coal, gas, nuclear power, and hydroelectricity. Power flowed in one direction from a few production units to decentralised consumers, with grid balancing achieved primarily through adjustments to supply.

Today, we are transitioning to a decarbonised, electrified system driven by renewable energy sources such as wind and solar. However, their production varies over time, making energy storage and demand-side flexibility essential to ensure a stable electricity supply.

Phasing out fossil fuels is imperative. While progress has been made in reducing reliance on coal, eliminating fossil gas presents greater challenges. This shift is critical for three reasons: climate change, energy security, and economic stability.

From an environmental perspective, fossil gas contributes significantly to GHG emissions and incurs substantial energy losses in processes such as liquefaction. Energy security is also at stake, as Europe remains heavily reliant on imports, exposing it to geopolitical risks. Lastly, market volatility underscores the need for economic stability, which energy storage can provide by offering reliable alternatives to fossil fuels, particularly in times of crisis.

Modernising Europe's electricity grid is fundamental to this transition.

Historically designed to transport electricity from centralised units, the grid must now also collect electricity generated by decentralised renewable energy sources. Accelerated upgrades, particularly at the distribution level, are essential for integrating renewable production and storage capacity. As an MEP, I am committed to these improvements through enhanced regulations and funding, supported by the European Investment Bank.

Financing the energy transition requires innovative strategies. Public-private partnerships are essential, combining grants, low-interest loans, and equity investments to make projects viable while equitably sharing risks and benefits. Front-loading ETS revenues or adopting green bond models, such as those implemented in Japan, could accelerate progress.



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Long-term policy consistency is vital to support investment and innovation. Europe must move beyond fragmented, short-term approaches, adopting stable frameworks akin to the U.S. Inflation Reduction Act. Such measures will encourage private sector engagement and ensure sustained progress in renewable energy infrastructure and technologies.

By committing to these strategies, Europe can establish a resilient, decarbonised energy system that ensures security, reduces costs, and solidifies its position as a global leader in sustainable electricity generation.

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Foreword by Julia Majewska



Julia Majewska
Case Handler Officer,
DG Competition,
European Commission

Several Member States have employed State aid to support the deployment of new storage capacities as part of their efforts to achieve decarbonisation, enhance security of supply, and accelerate the integration of renewables into electricity markets. However, this raises an important question: is State aid necessary, or should other measures be prioritised?

DG Competition examines notified measures to ensure that State aid is used in a non-discriminatory, proportionate, and necessary manner without significantly distorting competition in the EU market. This is critical given that these schemes involve substantial budgets funded by taxpayers—since 2022, over €23 billion has been approved for storage capacity support alone.

State aid rules are evolving to align with changing policy objectives and legal frameworks. e.g. some temporary solutions were introduced in reaction to the energy crisis. Recently adopted rules under the electricity market reform, particularly those on non-fossil flexibility measures, represent a significant step toward cost-efficient planning of the secure and reliable electricity system.

Non-fossil flexibility measures, open to various technologies such as demand response and flexible generation, aim to drive competition and reduce costs, thereby releasing public funds for other decarbonisation objectives.

However, Member States must first develop flexibility needs assessments to identify required services at different locations and timeframes. Addressing regulatory and market barriers and opening existing market-wide capacity mechanisms to storage and demand response are also prerequisites.

From a competition perspective, support measures must be open to all non-fossil technologies and awarded through competitive bidding processes, which are transparent, cost-effective and non-discriminatory. Financing mechanisms are equally



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critical; consumers creating the need for flexibility might be obliged to bear its costs.

Additionally, public support must not compensate for the absence of structural reforms or the failure to implement existing regulatory frameworks. Member states should prioritise regulatory measures before resorting to State aid.

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Welcome by EASE President Mr David Post



David Post
EASE President

2024 marked another record-breaking year for the European energy storage industry. After the enactment of the Electricity Market Design Directive and Net-Zero Industry Act in 2023, various new regulatory initiatives were launched in 2024 with energy storage as a key enabler! The Clean Industrial Deal, the Industrial Decarbonisation Accelerator Act, as well the new and more ambitious decarbonisation targets, are just a few examples of initiatives that have further spurred the deployment of energy storage capacity.

And the results are clear – a record amount of new capacity was installed in 2024, more than twice as much as just two years earlier. This new capacity was deployed in more countries, with larger projects, by new players and with new technologies.

Besides the continued growth in capacity, there were other highlights in 2024 that illustrate the importance of energy storage as a key enabler of the energy transition. From an offtake perspective, albeit still in an early stage, the first hybrid PPAs were signed to leverage the benefits of co-located PV+BESS projects, helping on the one side customers achieve an improved consumption profile, while addressing – at the same time – the issue of cannibalization and negative pricing, a phenomenon affecting more and more countries across Europe. Moreover, we

saw an increase in the number of auctions, in some of which energy storage took the lion share of the awarded capacity. Also, tender mechanisms are becoming more sophisticated. For example, Italy announced the MACSE tender, while the UK auctioned LDES capacity thru a CM Cap & Floor mechanism. Lastly, the prices of lithium batteries saw the biggest annual fall since 2017, due to cell manufacturing overcapacity, low component prices and economies of scale. While this phenomenon has challenged some smaller and European battery manufacturers, it has also favoured the economics of energy storage projects.

In this exciting year, EASE continued to play a very important role. EASE not only saw its membership base grow with another 10 new members, but also organized numerous webinars and events



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to facilitate the dialogue between the different stakeholders. The 7th edition of the Energy Storage Global Conference broke another attendance record with +400 participants, which deserves a special applause for Patrick and his fantastic team! As the European platform of reference, we continue to push for the deployment of energy storage both at the EU level, by joining forces thru the Energy Storage Coalition (ESC) and with new stakeholders like the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER), International Energy Agency (IEA), and Joint Research Centre (JRC), but also at the EU member state level where we have intensified our engagement with national storage associations.

And it looks like 2025 will be another great energy storage year. As energy storage continues to become more cost competitive and new capacity is

being financed on the back of more creative off-take structures, a growing and more diversified investor base will ensure a successful deployment of new capacity across Europe. Also, we expect to see new “players on the block” as new storage technologies get a step closer to commercial viability.

In this context, EASE will continue to work with the key stakeholders across the value and try to best serve its members in staying ahead of the “latest-and-greatest” trends and insights around the critical topics that will drive the energy storage industry. Let’s collectively make 2025 another record-breaking year full of highlights.

Best wishes for 2025!

“

And it looks like 2025 will be another great energy storage year. As energy storage continues to become more cost competitive and new capacity is being financed.



2024 in Circles

January

Huawei and Eku Energy join EASE.



May

Ratio Energy and Volvo Group join EASE.



February

Energy Dome joins EASE.



June

EASE replies to ENTSO-E consultation on the updated input data and assumptions for the **Cost-Benefit Analysis for Limited Energy Reservoirs**.



March

EASE publishes its **Manifesto 2024**, outlining four key goals and corresponding actions that prioritise energy storage, positioning it at the forefront of Europe's energy system.



EASE attends and speaks at the **Electricity Energy Storage (EES Europe)** conference and exhibition in Munich, Germany.



EASE compiles **analyses of measures for energy storage in the draft updated NECPS** to point out their strengths and weaknesses, based upon the Commission's Recommendations for Energy Storage.



EASE, in collaboration with 38 European cleantech innovators, investors, industry associations, researchers, and NGOs, has issued a **joint letter calling for the expansion of EIB guarantees to strengthen EU industrial competitiveness**.



April

Trina Solar and Vestel join EASE.



July

Topband joins EASE.



EASE prepares a **position paper on guiding principles to develop an AFN methodology** which aims to ensure that energy storage technologies are properly taken into account in the methodology.



EASE prepares a response to ACER's public consultation on templates for voluntary **Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in the EU energy market.**



EASE signs a **Joint Letter for Rapid Implementation of Granular Guarantees of Origin in Europe.**

Alpiq and Entrix join EASE.



EASE attends and presents at the **Energy Storage Summit** – Central Eastern Europe.

EASE organises the **7th Energy Storage Global Conference**. The three-day event focused on energy storage policy, markets and technologies.



September

October

November

December

EASE, alongside 46 businesses, civil society organisations, associations, and investors, **joins the Open Letter titled “The EU Needs an Ambitious Investment Plan”** calling for the prioritisation of investments in Europe's green and just transition to sustain the region's competitive sustainability.



EASE attends and presents at **Enlit Europe 2024** in Milan, Italy.



RWE join EASE.



EASE attends and presents at the **Hungarian Battery Week**, in Budapest, Hungary.

EASE, as part of the Energy Storage Coalition, attends and presents at the **“Re-power Ukraine with Energy Storage and Renewables”**, in Brussels, Belgium.



EASE prepares a response to the European Commission's **Public Consultation on the EU's Energy Security architecture**, and the **Public Consultation on EU Flexibility Needs Assessment Methodology.**





Policy Developments in 2024

In 2024, the European Union elections took place. Nonetheless, throughout the year significant progress was achieved from a policy perspective. This section covers some of the most important new European Union developments impacting energy storage.

Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA)

The Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA), signed on 3 May 2024, addresses the EU's reliance on imports of critical raw materials essential for several technologies, particularly in the energy storage sector. The Act aims to diversify import sources to reduce reliance on single partners. It also sets 2030 targets for domestic extraction, processing, and recycling of critical raw materials. It also aims to reduce administrative burden while continuing to apply European environmental and social standards to new projects.

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)

Entering into force on 8 May 2024, this Directive plays a pivotal role in addressing the substantial energy

demands of the building sector, which accounts for approximately 40% of the EU's annual energy consumption. The legislation sets binding targets to enhance energy efficiency and reduce both energy consumption and costs by 2030. Member States are required to develop national renovation plans and establish minimum energy performance standards to meet these goals. Furthermore, the Directive strongly advocates for integrating renewable energy sources with energy storage solutions to optimise sustainability and efficiency.

Electricity Market Design (EMD) Reform

On 21 May 2024, the Council adopted the reform package introducing new rules for electricity market reforms. This package includes, among others, a Regulation and a Directive that are





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expected to significantly improve the electricity market for storage.

The reform seeks to prevent crises by boosting non-fossil flexibility, accelerating renewable energy installations, and implementing direct price support for industries and consumers. Key measures include clearer consumer information with secure long-term or dynamic pricing, risk management to prevent supplier failures, and renewable energy sharing. It also addresses long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs), support schemes, capacity markets, and obligations for integrating renewables, ensuring a more sustainable and resilient energy system.

Member States must conduct an Assessment of Flexibility Needs, looking at daily, weekly, and seasonal flexibil-

ity needs and then setting indicative targets for energy storage. This will improve policymakers' understanding of the role of energy storage across different timeframes, and potentially lead to new support schemes being introduced at the national level.

Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA)

The Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA) was adopted on 28 June 2024. It is part of the Green Deal and it is the EU answer to the United States Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), a game-changing law that led to new massive investments in clean technologies. The NZIA aims to simplify permitting processes, support strategic projects, encourage public procurement of cleantech, promote innovation, and develop a skilled workforce. The Act states that 40% of

these clean technologies, including batteries and energy storage, shall be domestically manufactured by 2030.



EASE Activities in Policy

Policy activities are central to EASE work. The EASE Secretariat has engaged with a wide range of topics, collaborating with stakeholders of the Energy sector, ranging from industry representatives to European and national policymakers.

Fostering the Battery Sector

During the year 2024, the EASE secretariat worked extensively on the topic of batteries. In particular, Battery Regulation secondary legislation was the main focus of EASE policy team. Extremely relevant was the discussion on the carbon footprint calculation methodology for batteries. It was paramount for EASE to ensure that any obligation on this topic takes into account the peculiarities of batteries and battery energy storage systems.

countries to meet climate goals. EASE cooperated with the European Commission and national actors alike. Talking about the tools to reach these climate goals, EASE worked extensively on state aid for energy storage, engaging with European and national policymakers as well. Importantly, any EASE policy activity focusing on European Union Member States is informed by the European Market Monitor of Energy Storage (EMMES). Published in collaboration with LCP-Delta, this piece of intelligence tracks over 3,000 projects across more than 29 countries.

Ensuring European Union Legislation Implementation

Elaborating good legislation at the European level is important but ensuring that these legalisations are fully implemented in the national law is equally important. In this context, EASE worked with national partners and associations to track and improve the transposition of European legislation into Member States law.

Promoting a European Net-Zero Industry

As the European Union focused on strengthening its position in the context of the global cleantech race, EASE supported policymakers in delivering the regulatory environment needed to scale up Europe's innovative cleantech industry. EASE was able to ensure that all energy storage technologies are considered, therefore benefitting from streamlined permitting procedures, specific public procurement of cleantech, support for a skilled workforce, and specific innovation through regulatory sandboxes.





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In the context of R&I&D, EASE also worked on the topic of the Innovation Fund, a key European Union tool aimed at financing, among others, storage innovation. EASE members benefited from a specific workshop and intelligence to support the application process.

Strengthening Energy Storage with Sustainable Raw Materials

A key aspect of EASE mission to develop a resilient, climate-neutral, and secure energy system involves addressing the raw materials used in energy production and storage technologies. To this end, EASE published an analysis of the EU's Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA). Additionally, EASE participated in the 18th edition of the SET Plan conference, organised by the European Commission, to promote innovative energy storage technologies utilising materials produced or sourced within Europe.

Creating Safety Guidelines

In response to industry needs, the EASE Secretariat revitalised the Safety for Energy Storage Systems Task Force to drive progress in Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) safety. Working alongside EASE members, they gathered key country-specific safety standards, guidelines, and regulations affecting the sector. These efforts culminated in the creation of the EASE Battery Energy Storage System Safety Best Practices Guideline, providing essential guidance for the industry.

Investigating Grid Fees' Impact on Energy Storage

In 2024, the relationship between grid fees and energy storage is still evolving and being debated by stakeholders of the EU political sphere. In this developing climate, EASE secretariat worked primarily on investigating how grid fees affect energy storage and energy storage applications, de-

pending on the different imposed tariff regimes. The EASE secretariat will continue to investigate this matter in 2025.

Strengthening LDES Position

In 2024, EASE secretariat focused extensively on strengthening the position of diverse Storage solutions, particularly Long Duration Energy Storage (LDES), from supporting the creation of support schemes to increasing the visibility vis-a-vis the European Union Policymakers. Besides EASE work did not only focus on Energy storage solutions, at the grid level, but also in the context of industry decarbonisation. As discussed, in another chapter of this Activity report, a clean and competitive industry is a priority for the European Union.



R&D Funding for Energy Storage in Europe: A Turning Point

The European energy storage sector stands at a pivotal crossroads. For years, the lack of substantial funding has been a persistent obstacle, stifling innovation and slowing progress. That reality, however, has changed. Today, significant financial resources are available, and the responsibility now rests with the energy storage community to seize these opportunities—or risk them being redirected to other industries or regions across the globe.

Europe's commitment to advancing energy storage is undeniable. Under Horizon Europe and the European Innovation Council (EIC), billions of euros have been allocated to support innovation, sustainability, and technological leadership. Thanks in part to efforts by the European Association for Storage of Energy (EASE), funding programmes have been developed to cater to a broad range of energy storage technologies. These initiatives ensure that whether one is working on cutting-edge battery systems, long-duration storage, or material research, there are avenues to access financial and strategic support.

The recently announced EIC Work Programme 2025 dedicates over €1.4 billion to breakthrough innovations, while the Innovation Fund, supported by the EU Emissions Trading System, prioritises low-carbon technologies, including energy storage. The landscape is rich with opportunities for startups, SMEs, and established companies to move from research to market-ready solutions.

A Unified Push for All Technologies

Thanks to organisations like EASE, which has worked tirelessly to promote funding opportunities for all storage technologies, the recurring argument of insufficient resources no longer holds water. Today, there are targeted calls for projects addressing every facet of energy storage—from long-duration solutions and circular battery design to grid-scale innovations.

For example, the Horizon Europe Cluster 5 funding stream supports developments in sustainable battery systems, including testing for ageing, reliability, and safety. It also provides opportunities for energy storage innovators to collaborate across sectors, particularly with the automotive and renewable energy industries. Such programmes, combined with the EIC Accelerator and Pathfinder calls, exemplify Europe's holistic approach to fostering energy storage innovation.





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Beyond financial support, the EIC also offers Business Acceleration Services, which provide awardees with access to mentors, investors, and corporate partners. These services are instrumental in navigating the journey from conceptual breakthroughs to commercialisation.

Time to Take Action

The energy storage sector is faced with a clear imperative: act now or risk losing ground on the global stage. Around the world, nations are ramping up investments in energy storage technologies, vying for leadership in this critical domain. The United States, China, and other major players are accelerating their innovation agendas, creating intense competition for market share, talent, and technological dominance.

Europe cannot afford complacency. To remain at the forefront, the energy storage community must harness the available funding to develop and commercialise breakthrough solutions. EASE has ensured that European programmes support a

wide range of technologies, but it is up to the sector to rise to the challenge. Failing to act decisively risks ceding leadership to global competitors who are just as determined to lead the energy transition.

This is a moment not just to compete but to collaborate within Europe to strengthen our collective position in the global market. The time has come to demonstrate that European energy storage can set the standard for innovation, sustainability, and impact worldwide.

Innovation at the Core

What sets this moment apart is not merely the volume of funding but its focus on high-risk, high-impact innovation. European funding programmes are placing a premium on transformative solutions with the potential to redefine the energy storage landscape. Horizon Europe and the Innovation Fund, for instance, prioritise long-term projects that address scalability, cost-effectiveness, and environmental impact.

The emphasis on game-changing innovation reflects Europe's commitment to becoming a global leader in energy storage technologies. This is a call for visionaries willing to take risks and push the boundaries of what is possible.

A Moment of Opportunity

The energy storage sector has reached a turning point. Thanks to increased funding and the dedicated efforts of EASE, the tools for success are now within reach. The resources exist, the support structures are in place, and the timing could not be better as the world pivots towards clean energy solutions.

The choice is stark: take advantage of these opportunities and secure Europe's leadership in energy storage or allow the moment to slip away. This is more than a chance to innovate—it is a chance to lead. It is now up to the energy storage community to step forward and demonstrate that it is not merely a participant in the energy transition but its cornerstone.





Energy Storage Global Conference 2024

The seventh edition of the Energy Storage Global Conference (ESGC) organised by EASE took place on 15 – 17 October 2024 as a hybrid event at Hotel Le Plaza in Brussels.

Building on six successful conferences since 2014, the three-day event brought together over 400 energy storage professionals, researchers, more than 20 exhibitors, and over 50 speakers, both onsite and online. Participants gained insights into how the energy storage sector is growing and must evolve to serve as the bridge to achieving the energy targets set for 2030 and 2050.

Over three days, representatives from various countries gathered to discuss advancements in energy storage technologies, regulatory frameworks, policy updates, and market trends. They emphasised that energy storage is essential for managing the increasing share of renewable energy on the grid while ensuring a stable, reliable energy supply. Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, a Member of the European Parliament, highlighted energy storage's crucial role in securing energy supply and enabling the transition to a decarbonised electricity system.

However, despite Europe's progress, issues such as financing, permitting delays, and market design remain. Julia Majewska, Case Handler Officer at the European Commission, stressed the need to design public support measures that enhance, rather than disrupt, competition and regulatory reforms.

The second day focused on the evol-

ving landscape of energy storage. Key topics included the integration of ESG principles in energy storage, strategies for optimising revenue in storage markets, and insights into the future of longer-duration technologies. Additionally, participants explored innovative business models such as Heat-as-a-Service and drew valuable lessons on enhancing grid resilience from the experiences in Ukraine.

During the third day, several panel discussions took place, focusing on safety standards, supply chain and raw materials, and energy storage hybridisation. Piotr Szymański, Director of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre stated: "Prosumerism empowers consumers and households to become more active in the energy sector" underscoring the potential of prosumers—individuals who both produce and consume energy—to transform Europe's energy landscape. He highlighted that integrating storage solutions at the household and community level could lead to significant efficiency gains and further decarbonise the grid.

ESGC 2024 gained support from 20 sponsors – CATL, CUBENERGY, Enel X, Jinko Solar, EDF, ENERGYDOME, ENGIE, Hithium, Huawei, Samsung SDI, SIEMENS energy, SPP Development Ukraine, SUNGROW, TrinaStorage, INTILION, LDES, RelyEZ, Saft, Kyoto, Wartsila Energy and 7 partners

- AEPIBAL, BEPA, Energy Storage Coalition, Flow Batteries Europe, PIACENZAEXPO, pv magazine group. The conference was also enriched by 22 exhibitors – CATL, CUBENERGY, DNV, Enel X, EDF, ENERGYDOME, ENGIE, HITHIUM, Honeywell, HUAWEI, INTILION, Jinko Solar, KYOTO, LCPDelta, LDES, RelyEZ, Saft, SIEMENS energy, SPP Development Ukraine, SUNGROW, Sunly, Trina Storage.



This edition of the Energy Storage Global Conference provided valuable insights on energy storage and showcased itself as a leading event for the industry giving access to current knowledge and important contacts in the field.

2025



ENERGY STORAGE

Global Conference

Brussels, 14-16 October 2025

PARTICIPANTS

400+

Energy storage professionals and representatives from the European Institutions.

SPEAKERS

50+

Suppliers, Utilities, DSOs, TSOs, Project Developers and Consultancies active in the energy storage sector.

SPONSORS AND EXHIBITORS

30+

Increase the visibility of your company before, during and after the conference!

Cannot wait for the next ESGC edition? Save the date! The eighth edition of the Energy Storage Global Conference will take place on 14 - 16 October 2025 at the Hotel Le Plaza, Brussels.

DAY 1 - POLICY

Hear about legislative barriers to energy storage systems, guidelines for its safety and the future of industry decarbonisation. What long-duration energy storage support schemes and capacity markets are available in Europe.

DAY 2 - MARKET

Explore further into project financing and development opportunities, find out the promising European markets and discover more about energy storage system optimisation.

DAY 3 - BENELUX

Learn more about evolving energy storage landscape and key topics in this fast-growing sector in the Benelux region, with a focus on market trends, manufacturing competitiveness, and the integration of energy storage solutions.

Sponsors and exhibitors

Join us as a sponsor/exhibitor at the Energy Storage Global Conference 2025, gain visibility, showcase your products and spread your message among the most relevant energy storage stakeholders! Contact us to see which package best suits your objectives. For more information, visit www.esgc.org



#ESGC2025

For more information visit
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What to Expect in 2025?

Europe's energy storage landscape will be shaped by significant regulatory and policy developments. With a new European Commission prioritising competitiveness, the focus will be on fostering innovation, efficiency, and resilience. Several key legislative measures are set to take effect or be introduced in 2025, driving rapid growth in energy storage deployment.



Old Legislation, New RED III, Electricity Market Reform, and Batteries Regulation

By May 2025, all European Union (EU) Member States must transpose the revised Renewable Energy Directive (RED III) into national law. This directive sets binding annual targets for renewable energy in heating and cooling, alongside indicative targets for the industrial sector.

Meanwhile, the revised Electricity Market Design will enhance system flexibility and promote energy storage integration. ENTSO-E and the EU DSO entity are expected to present a methodology on how to assess flexibility needs at the national level by April; national authorities will have to use it to then publish the Member States' flexibility requirements by mid-2026.

Many New EU Initiatives

In early 2025, the EC is expected to introduce the Clean Industrial Deal, aimed at accelerating investments in innovation and sustainable technologies, particularly in energy-intensive industries.

Besides, the EC will introduce an Action Plan on Affordable Energy, and later in the year (possibly in 2026) an Electrification Action Plan along with a European Grids Package.

Importantly, the EC will also review the already established Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, revise public procurement, introduce a new framework for state aid, and amend the Climate Law.

All these initiatives will impact (directly or indirectly) the energy storage sector: they could significantly boost



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the adoption of energy storage solutions, reinforcing their role in the clean energy transition.

Poland's and Denmark's EU Council Presidency: A Strategic Opportunity

Beyond regulatory changes, political leadership will also shape the energy storage sector. Poland's Presidency of the Council of the EU in the first half of 2025 will focus on security, energy, and competitiveness. In the second half of the year, Denmark's presidency is expected to focus on further deploying green solutions. This presents a strategic opportunity for EASE to engage in policy discussions and advocate for energy storage as a key pillar of a secure and sustainable energy system.

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Several key legislative measures are set to take effect or be introduced in 2025, driving rapid growth in energy storage deployment.





Closing by EASE Secretary General



Patrick Clerens
EASE Secretary General

As we close this year, we reflect with pride on the progress achieved and the foundation laid for the future of energy storage in Europe. This year marked a period of significant growth, driven by key policy advancements and the collective efforts of our members, policymakers, and stakeholders.

A Platform for Collaboration: The Energy Storage Global Conference

We look with great pride back on the success of the Energy Storage Global Conference, a flagship event that brought together over 400 industry leaders, policymakers, regulators, and researchers. The conference was filled with engaging discussions and debates on the challenges and groundbreaking innovations shaping the future of energy storage. It served not just as a platform for collaboration but as a clear reminder of the sector's growing importance in Europe's clean energy future.

Advocacy and Policy Milestones

Beyond the conference, EASE advocacy efforts have been instrumental in supporting major policy milestones such as the implementation of the Renewable Energy Directive (RED III) and the Electricity Market Design reforms. These frameworks have strengthened the recognition of energy storage as a key enabler of Europe's clean, flexible, and resilient energy system.

In addition to policy achievements, 2024 has been a year of increased collaboration across the energy sector. EASE focused on strengthening partnerships across the sector, making sure the industry's priorities were heard and acted upon at the EU level. The Energy Storage Coalition, now in its second year, has been instrumental in combining efforts to advance the adoption of energy storage solutions. By pushing for innovation, investment, and practical solutions, we've laid the groundwork for the continued growth and deployment of energy storage technologies.

What's next in 2025?

Looking ahead to 2025, new opportunities are emerging. With a new European Commission in place, we are ready to engage, build on this momentum, and drive the energy storage agenda even further. The critical role of energy storage in achieving the EU's climate and energy goals cannot be overstated—it is no longer just a solution for the future but a technology delivering tangible results today. Moreover, energy storage is essential not only for strengthening the electricity system but also for driving industrial decarbonisation and boosting competitiveness.



Mr Patrick Clerens, EASE Secretary General, at the Energy Storage Global Conference 2024

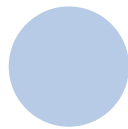
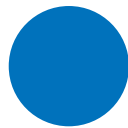
As the sector continues to evolve at a rapid pace, we are reminded of the importance of collaboration, resilience, and adaptability. EASE will remain a strong voice advocating for policies that match the sector's dynamism, ensuring that energy storage unlocks its full potential in enabling a secure, flexible, and sustainable energy system.

A Word of Gratitude

In closing, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to our members, partners, and policymakers for their unwavering commitment and trust. Your support fuels our mission and drives our successes. Together, we will keep moving forward, drive innovation, and position energy storage as a central pillar of the energy transition.

“

Here's to a transformative and impactful 2025— one where energy storage remains at the heart of Europe's energy transition.





EASE Structure and Organisation

2024 - 2026

General Assembly

Executive Board

President
David Post (Enel X)

Vice-Presidents
Olivier Didry (EDF)
Michael Lippert (Saft)
Julian Jansen (Fluence)

Treasurer
Carla Barrera (SLB)

Secretary
General
Patrick Clerens



As a non-profit association, EASE is governed by an Executive Board elected by the members of the General Assembly and has several bodies dedicated to the various aspects of energy storage and the associated challenges and opportunities.

The **EASE presidency** is currently held by Mr David Post, Head of Energy Storage Solutions at Enel X. This is the second mandate as EASE President and we are looking forward to the years to come. He is supported in his function by three Vice-Presidents: Mr Michael Lippert (Saft), Mr Olivier Didry (EDF) and Mr Julian Jansen (Fluence). Additionally, Ms Carla Barrera (SLB) will cover the position of Treasurer.

The work of EASE presidency is supported by three Committees:

The **Technology and Value Assessment Committee (TVAC)**, chaired by Mr Karim Sidi-Ali-Chérif (CEA), aims to deliver the necessary data for supporting all EASE positions and interactions with external stakeholders.

The **Strategy Committee (STC)**, chaired by Mr Juan Carlos Rucian Castellanos (Iberdrola), advises and supports the Executive Board on policy-strategic issues affecting the storage industry, defines and promotes a fair market design for all the services provided by energy storage. It also contributes to the issue management process, including the repre-

sentation on identified topics, as well as, to the advocacy processes in the specific field of responsibility.

The **Communications Committee (COMC)**, chaired by Mr Luca Camunoli (EDF), defines and implements the EASE communication strategy in terms of target audience, content, and media.

The **General Assembly** and the **Executive Board** are responsible for all association-wide decisions, whereas the Committees and the underlying Coordination Group, Working Groups and Task Forces are involved in topic-specific decisions and tasks.

EASE Secretariat



Patrick Clerens
EASE Secretary General

Policy Team



Jacopo Tosoni
Head of Policy



Daniel Vig
Senior Policy Officer



Tony Kim Yeat
Junior Policy Officer



Carolina Cruz
Junior Policy Officer

Communication Team



Elina Cirule
Communications Officer



Ramon Tari Dura
Communications Officer

Project Management Team



Thomas Otuszewski
Advisor



Become a Member

EASE was established in 2011 and currently represents over 70 members including utilities, technology suppliers, research institutes, distribution system operators, and transmission system operators. Together, EASE members have significant expertise across all major storage technologies and applications.

Members' benefits



• Advocacy

EASE is actively shaping the legal and R&D funding framework for energy storage at EU level. Members gain direct influence in the EU decision-making process.

• R&D and EU-funded projects

Members benefit from EASE expertise and technical know-how, and they can participate in EU-funded research projects.

• Market intelligence

Members receive timely information and data about future market developments that can help them adapt to the changing business environment.

• Visibility and networking

Featuring in EASE publications and events, such as the Energy Storage Global Conference, gives members the opportunity to gain visibility and to strengthen their network among storage experts.

○ **Get connected**
Become a member

Membership Categories

Regular

Organisations involved in energy storage activities in Europe such as utilities, grid operators (TSOs and DSOs), equipment and technology manufacturers, and R&D organisations.

Consultancies

Consultancies involved in energy storage activities.

Start-ups

Start-ups developing energy storage technologies are allowed to join EASE at a discounted rate compared to regular members.

Associations

Associations involved in energy storage, directly or indirectly, at EU national or European level. Only secretariat personnel can be directly involved in EASE.

Associate

Any organisation that does not fulfil the requirements to become a Regular Member with activities relevant to energy storage.

Members Benefits

	Executive Board*	General Assembly	Committees	Working Group
Regular	✓	✓	✓	✓
Regular-R&D	✓	✓	✓	✓
Consultancy	✗	✓	✓	✓
Start-up	✗	✓ **	✓	✓
Association	✗	✓	✓	✓
Associate	✗	✓ **	✗	Upon Invitation

Upon joining, EASE members pay a one-off contribution to the working capital of EASE, which amounts for 10% of the annual membership fee. Associate members and consultancies must commit to joining EASE for a minimum of 3 years, with a one-time payment of all registration fees. More details on the EASE Statutes available on the EASE website..

* Elective position

** No voting rights

● ● ● ● **EASE Members**



Contacts

Aarhus University

Nordre Ringgade 1
8000 Aarhus
Denmark
+45 8715 0000
www.au.dk/

AEPICAL

Grián Via de les Corts
Catalanes, 774, 4º
08013 Barcelona
Spain
+34 93 182 88 00
www.aepibal.org/

Austrian Institute of Technology

Giefinggasse 4, 1210 Vienna,
Austria
+43 50 550 0
www.ait.ac.at

Alpiq

Bahnhofquai 12
4601 Olten
Switzerland
+41 21 341 21 11
www.apren.pt

APREN

Avenida da República,
59 – 2º andar,
1050-189
Lisboa, Portugal
+351 213 151 621
www.apren.pt

BASF

Carl-Bosch-Strasse 38
67063 Ludwigshafen am Rhein
+49 (0)621 60-0
www.basf.com

BayWa r.e.

Arabellastrasse 4, 81925 Munich,
Germany
+49 89 383932 0
www.baywa-re.de

Blue Solutions

Odet 29500 Ergué Gébéric,
France
+33 2 98 66 72 00
www.blue-solutions.com

Carbon Clean Technologies

Widdersdorfer Str. 21 7a, 50825
Köln, Germany
+49 (0)221 355 755-0
www.carbonclean.de

CATL

No. 2, Xingang Road
Zhangwan Town, Jiaocheng
District
Ningde, Fujian
P.R. China
+86 0593-8901666
www.catl.com/en/

Consortium for Battery Innovation

Bravington House, 2 Bravingtons
Walk, London, England
+44 207 833 8090
www.batteryinnovation.org

CEA Liten

17 Avenue des Martyrs
38000
Grenoble, France
+33 4 38 78 44 00
www.liten.cea.fr/cea-tech/liten

CENER

Ciudad de la Innovación, 7
31621 Sarriguren (Navarra), Spain
+34 948 25 28 00
www.cener.com

Corre Energy

Helperpark 278-3
9723 ZA
Groningen
The Netherlands
+31 50 799 5060
www.corre.energy

DNV

Veritasveien 1
1363 Høvik
Norway
+47 67 57 99 00
www.dnv.com

EDF

22-30 Avenue de Wagram,
75008 Paris,
France
+33 1 40 42 22 22
www.edf.fr

EDP Renewables

Serrano Galvache 56
Centro Empresarial Parque
Norte: Edificio Olmo, 7, 28033
Madrid, Spain
+34 90 283 0700
www.edpr.com

EKU Energy

The Corner Building, 91-93
Farringdon Road, London,
England
<https://www.ekuenergy.com/>

ElectroFleet

Rheinstrasse 82, 49090
Osnabrück
+49 172 424 1760
<https://electrofleet.com/>

Enel

Viale Regina Margherita
137,00198
Rome, Italy
+39 0683051
www.enel.com

Energiasa

Regati puiestee 1, 11911
Tallinn, Estonia
www.energiasa.ee

Energy Dome

Via Privata Simone Schiaffino,
11 - 20158
Milano, Italia
<https://energydome.com/>

Energy Storage Ireland

Unit 5B, Sycamore House,
Millennium Park, W91 D627
Oberstown, Naas, Co. Kildare,
Ireland
+353 87 294 5958
<https://www.energystorageireland.com/>

Energy Storage NL

Postbus 20122
7302 HC APELDOORN
Netherlands
+31 (0)79 353 11 00
www.energystoragenl.nl

Energy Vault

4360 Park Terrace Drive, Suite
100, Westlake Village, CA 91361
United States
091 910 05 10
<https://www.energyvault.com/>

Engie

1 place Samuel de Champlain,
92400
Courbevoie, France
+33 1 44 22 00 00
www.engie.com

Enspired

Meischlgasse 13,
1230
Vienna, Austria
<https://www.enspired-trading.com/>

Entrix

Leopoldstr. 20
80802
Munich, Germany
+ 49 176 14 19 19 28
www.evapco.eu

Fluence Energy LLC

4601 N. Fairfax Drive
Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22203
United States
+1-833-358-3623
www.fluenceenergy.com

Form Energy

30 Dane St.
Somerville, MA 02143, USA
1 (844) 367-6462
<https://formenergy.com/>

Freyr AS

Nytorget 1,
4012 Stavanger
Norway
www.freyrbattery.com

GE Renewables

4 Rond-Point du Pont de
Sèvres
92100 Boulogne-Billancourt
France
+33 240 411 591
www.ge.com/renewableenergy

Geyser Batteries Oy

Maria 01
Lapinlahdenkatu 16
00180 Helsinki
Finland
www.geyserbatteries.com

GIGA Storage

Amstelzijde 85A
1184 TZ
Amstelveen, The Netherlands
+31 027858040
<https://giga-storage.com/nl/>

HITIUM

Deutschland CmbH
Landsberger Str. 155
80687 Munich Germany
+ 49 152 2809 5468
<https://hithium.com/en/contact>

Huawei

Hansaallee 205
40549 Düsseldorf
Germany
+ 48 882 690 928
<https://hithium.com/en/contact>

Hungarian Battery Innovation

H-1111 Budapest, Bertalan
Lajos u. 2
+ 36309848720
<https://www.hu-ba.hu/eng/>

Iberdrola

Plaza Euskadi, 5
48009 Bilbao, Spain
+34 944 151 411
www.iberdrola.com

Jinko Solar

Langelinie Allé 35
DK-2100 København Ø
Denmark
<https://jinkosolar.eu/>

KOMAG

Pszczynska 37
44-101 Gliwice, Poland
+48 32 2374600
www.komag.eu

Kyoto Group

Fornebuveien 1,
1366
Lysaker, Norway
www.kyotogroup.no

Malta INC

One Broadway, 14th Floor
Cambridge, MA
02142
USA
+1 919-670-0950
www.maltainc.com

Morrow Batteries

Havnegaten 2
4836 Arendal
Norway
www.morrowbatteries.com

Naturgy

Plaça del Gas, 1
ES-08003 Barcelona,
Spain
+34 934025616
www.naturgy.com

NEK Bulgaria

Veslets 5, Sofia
Bulgaria
+359 2 926 3636
www.nek.bg

NGK Europe

Westerbachstrasse 32
61476 Kronberg in Taunus,
Germany
+49(0)61739930
www.ngk-insulators.com

PPC S.A.

30 Chalkokondyli Str.
10432, Athens
Greece
210 52930301
www.dei.gr/en

Ratio Energy

Mustafa Kemal Mah.
Landsberger Bul. 280G
1260 Ankara, Turkey
+90 538 363 42 20
www.piritium.weebly.com/contact.html

RTÉ

7C place du Dôme
92800 Puteaux,
France
+33 1 79 24 80 00
www.rte-france.com

RWE

RWE Platz 1,
45141 Essen,
Germany
+49 201 5179-0
<https://www.rwe.com/en/>

Saft

26 quai Charles Pasqua,
92300 Levallois-Perret
France
+33 1 58 63 16 00
www.saftbatteries.com

Samsung SDI

Reichenbachstraße 2
85737 Ismaning, Germany
+49 89 929277 9920
www.samsungsdi.com

Siemens Energy

Freyeslebenstraße 1,
91058 Erlangen
Germany
+49 9131 840
www.siemens-energy.com

SLB

42 Rue Saint Dominique, 75007
Paris
France
+33 1 40 62 10 00
www.slb.com

Socomec

Route de Westhouse 67230
BENFELD
+33388574141
<https://www.socomec.com/>

SPP Development Ukraine

s:01021, Kyiv, 7 Klovskyi Uzviz,
BC "Carnegie Tower", floor 6,
office 7
+380 (98) 709 1 6 82
<https://sppdevelopment.com.ua/>

Sumitomo SHI FW

Metsänneidonkuja 1002130
Espoo, Finland
+3581039311
www.shi-fw.com

Sungrow Deutschland

Balanstrasse 59, 81541 Munich,
Germany
+44 7535905908
<https://en.sungrowpower.com/>

Tesla

Burgemeester Stramanweg, 122
1101 EN Amsterdam
The Netherlands
www.tesla.com

Texel Energy Storage

Kungsgatan 48 A, 411 15
Gothenburg, Sweden
+46 31170000
www.txles.com

TNO

PB Box 80015
3508 TA Utrecht
The Netherlands
+31 888666516
www.tno.nl

Topband

Mustafa Ap. 10, st. Migdalului 78
Dumbravita commune, Timis
county, 307160
Romania
+49 1757562645
<https://topband.com/>

TotalEnergies

2 Pl. Coupole Jean Millier 92400
Courbevoie, France
+33 (0)1 47 44 45 46
www.totalenergies.com

Trina Solar

Birkenweg 4
8304 Wallisellen
Switzerland
+41 43 299 68 00
www.trinasolar.com

Unda Engineering Inc.

Şemikler Mah. Ordu Bulvarı
Ahmet Pişirtina Kültür Merkezi
No: 210 35560 Karşıyaka - Izmir
Turkey
+90 535 6228257
www.undaengineering.com

Uniper

Holzstraße 6
40221 Düsseldorf
Germany
+4921145793570
www.uniper.energy

Vestel

Stationsplein 45 A2.191
3013 AK Rotterdam
Netherlands
+31 6 10 4122366
www.vestelinternational.com

Voith Hydro

Akexanderstrasse 11, 89522
Heidenheim, Germany
+49 7321377000
www.voith.com

Volvo

Gropegardsgatan
46180 Gothenburg
Sweden
+46 739 029078
<https://www.volvogroup.com/en/>

Wärtsilä Finland

Järvikatu 2-4, 65100 Vaasa,
Finland
+358 10 709 0000
www.wartsila.com

Xtralis

Skimped Hill Lane, Bracknell,
RG12 1EB, United Kingdom
+44 (0)1442 242 330
www.xtralis.com



**European Association
for Storage of Energy**

Avenue Adolphe Lacombé 59/8
BE - 1030 Brussels
www.ease-storage.eu

Phone +32 (0) 2 743 29 82
Twitter @EASE_ES
info@ease-storage.eu

