2023 DOMESTIC ENERGY STORAGE TENDERING PLAN

Will energy storage grow in 2023? Global energy storage???s record additions in 2023 will be followed by a 27% compound annual growth rate to 2030,with annual additions reaching 110GW/372GWh,or 2.6 times expected 2023 gigawatt installations. Targets and subsidies are translating into project development and power market reforms that favor energy storage.

How many electrochemical storage stations are there in 2022? In 2022,194 electrochemical storage stationswere put into operation,with a total stored energy of 7.9GWh. These accounted for 60.2% of the total energy stored by stations in operation,a year-on-year increase of 176% (Figure 4).

Will China add more energy storage capacity in 2023? InfoLink expects China to add 39 GWhof energy storage capacity in 2023. The U.S. added 8.2 GWh of installed energy storage capacity in the first half of 2023,far behind anticipations. Constructions under the IRA face delays worse than expected.

How much money will be allocated to storage projects in 2023? Residential batteries are now the largest source of storage demand in the region and will remain so until 2025. Separately,over ???1 billion ($1.1 billion)of subsidies have been allocated to storage projects in 2023,supporting a fresh pipeline of projects in Greece,Romania,Spain,Croatia,Finland and Lithuania.

What is the implementation plan for the development of new energy storage? In January 2022, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration jointly issued the Implementation Plan for the Development of New Energy Storage during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period, emphasizing the fundamental role of new energy storage technologies in a new power system.

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How much energy will China add in 2023? In 2023,China will add 39 GWhof installed energy storage capacity. The U.S. may add 25.5 GWh,with utility-scale projects connecting to the grid in the second half,given enormous domestic demand and strong policy supports,despite installation progress taking up to a year or more time.

Barriers to the development of BESSs and other energy storage systems also include high upfront capital costs, uncertain revenue streams and delays to grid connections. In response to these concerns, the government ???

As of February 28th, 2023, India's Renewable Energy installed capacity is ~168.96 GW, with 82.62 GW under implementation and 40.89 GW under tendering process. In order to achieve the targets specified for 2030, ???

Figure 2: Cumulative installed capacity of new energy storage projects commissioned in China (as of the end of June 2023) In the first half of 2023, China's new energy storage continued to develop at a high speed, with ???

plus-energy-storage capacity tenders ??? involving both pumped storage and battery energy storage ??? are another positive step to improve renewable energy integration. Further round-the-clock ???

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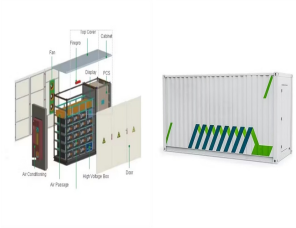

2.7 To what extent is your jurisdiction's energy demand met through domestic renewable power generation? In 2023, 22% of gross energy consumption in Germany was fuelled by renewable sources. About 70% of ???