



## **Energy Storage Europe's reply to the European Commission's Public Consultation on the Battery Booster Facility**

March 2026

## INTRODUCTION

On 16 December 2025, the European Commission announced a Battery Booster Strategy, within the Automotive Action Plan. The Strategy includes a Facility of EUR 1.5 billion in the form of loans for projects in the production of battery cells in Europe.

The proposal for the Battery Booster Facility has been released on 2 March for a public consultation, which will close on 15 March 2026.

### **Energy Storage Europe Position**

While the Battery Booster Strategy was not specific in setting which type of application for the battery cell production would be eligible under the Facility, the final proposal is specifically aimed at EV battery cell manufacturing. Energy Storage Europe believes that public support to battery manufacturing in the Facility should be application-neutral, and accessible to all types of battery production, including for energy storage.

*Note: Questions on certain topics were skipped as not relevant for the energy storage sector, outside of Energy Storage Europe scope, or as Energy Storage Europe does not have a position on these issues.*

## **Consultation questions:**

### **A. General Feedback (max. 2500 characters)**

Energy Storage Europe welcomes the initiative to establish a Battery Booster Facility and supports the Commission's recognition, in the recitals, of the urgent need to strengthen the European battery industry during the ramp-up phase of production. The Facility correctly highlights the strategic importance of batteries and the need to align this initiative with the objectives of the Net-Zero Industry Act. Batteries for stationary energy storage are a crucial component of the Union's energy security: they enable the integration of renewable energy, provide essential flexibility to the electricity system, and strengthen the resilience of the European energy system.

However, Energy Storage Europe notes with concern that the scope of the Facility appears to be limited to the production of battery cells for electric vehicles, without adequately covering other key applications such as stationary energy storage. As acknowledged in the recitals, the Commission aims to strengthen the security of supply of both the automotive and the energy storage industries. Limiting the scope of the Facility to EV battery production would therefore restrict support for other important segments of the European battery value chain, including energy storage.

Energy Storage Europe is convinced that public support instruments for the production of batteries and battery cells should be structured to cover multiple applications. Existing Union legislation, such as Regulation (EU) 2023/1542, clearly distinguishes between different battery categories, including electric vehicle batteries and industrial batteries. Designing financial support schemes that only target one application risks narrowing the impact of Union support for battery production.

Stationary Battery Energy Storage Systems represent one of the fastest-growing segments of global battery demand. Supporting production capacity for these batteries within the Union is therefore essential to strengthening Europe's energy security and enabling the clean energy transition. Energy Storage Europe therefore recommends that the Facility be designed in an application-neutral manner, ensuring that battery production for different applications can access the proposed financial instruments.

### **B. Recitals (max. 1500 characters)**

The recitals correctly identify the needs of the battery industry when ramping up production. The linkages to the objectives of the Net-Zero Industry Act correctly point to the objective of providing financial measures to support projects in the Union and boost the security of supply of the automotive and energy storage industries. Batteries for stationary energy storage are a crucial component of the Union's energy security, integrating renewables and providing crucial flexibility for the energy system.

**C. Article 2: Definitions (max. 1500 characters)**

Definitions (b) and (c) are directly connecting the ramp-up phase and approval process to the production of battery cells for electric vehicles only. Energy Storage Europe strongly believes that such a limiting definition is too restrictive. As defined in the recitals, the Commission is committed to boost the security of supply of both the automotive and energy storage industries. These definitions would instead not allow support for the production of batteries for energy storage applications under the Facility.

**D. Article 3: Objective (max. 1500 characters)**

Energy Storage Europe calls for an application-neutral objective to the Facility. Relevant Union law, such as Regulation (EU) 2023/1542, defines as separate kinds of batteries EV and Industrial batteries, among others. Accordingly, any EU support scheme aimed at battery production in the Union would be limited in scope by only selecting one application to support. Stationary Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) represent one of the fastest-growing sectors of battery production globally. Thus, if the European Union wants to retain and build production capacity within its borders to improve its energy security, the Facility, and all financial instruments aimed at battery production, should be application-neutral.

**E. Article 5: Implementation and form of support (max. 1500 characters)**

As the ramp-up phase referenced in Article 5(4)(a) is defined as "the transitional period of a production site for electric vehicle battery cells, or parts thereof", this eligibility criterion for costs would exclude support for ramping-up manufacturing of battery cells for other applications.

**F. Article 6: Eligibility (max. 1500 characters)**

Again, paragraph 2(d), references directly production of electric vehicle battery cells. Access to financial support for battery manufacturing should be application-neutral instead.

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#### About Energy Storage Europe

Energy Storage Europe (previously EASE) is the voice of the energy storage community, actively promoting the use of energy storage in Europe and worldwide. It supports the deployment of energy storage as an indispensable instrument within the framework of the European energy and climate policy to deliver services to, and improve the flexibility of, the European energy system. Energy Storage Europe seeks to build a European platform for sharing and disseminating energy storage-related information and supports the transition towards a sustainable, flexible and stable energy system in Europe.

For more information, please visit [www.energystorageeurope.eu](http://www.energystorageeurope.eu)

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#### Disclaimer

This response was elaborated by Energy Storage Europe and reflects a consolidated view of its members from an energy storage point of view. Individual Energy Storage Europe members may adopt different positions on certain topics from their corporate standpoint.

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