energy storage europe

Activity Report 2025

energy storage europe

Who we are

Energy Storage Europe is the leading member-supported organisation representing more than 70 entities across the entire energy storage value chain. Founded in 2011, it includes utilities, technology providers, optimisers, research institutes, and system operators. The Association promotes energy storage deployment to enable a secure, competitive, climate-neutral energy system.

> **"In 2025, Europe added new energy storage power capacity at a scale 15 times greater than just five years ago.**
>
> With this unprecedented growth, a more visible identity was essential to the Association. We will continue to represent the entire value chain and all storage technologies, advocating for policies that enable the needed flexibility and strongest deployment across Europe."
>
> **David Post**
> ***President of Energy Storage Europe***

> “ This is more than just a new name; it’s a new chapter for our organisation and the entire sector,
>
> **Europe’s energy future depends on energy storage**
>
> Our new identity will amplify this message to ensure we are at the heart of policy debates.”
>
> **Patrick Clerens**
> ***Secretary General of Energy Storage Europe***

New identity

In 2025 **Energy Storage Europe** launched its new visual identity to better reflect sector’s growing influence and the rapidly evolving role of energy storage in Europe’s energy system.

Formerly known as the European Association for Storage of Energy (EASE), this transformation marks a significant milestone as the association approaches its 15th anniversary and reflects the central role that energy storage now plays in Europe’s energy future.

The rebrand solidifies the association’s position as the definitive voice for the energy storage industry. Energy Storage Europe will continue its mission to drive change by bringing together the full value chain and ensuring that storage can fulfil its role as an enabler of Europe’s energy transition.

The Unified Voice of Energy Storage

Aknowledgements

Special aknowledgements to the Energy Storage Europe members who helped make this publication possible.

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Europe's Energy Storage Hits 100GW

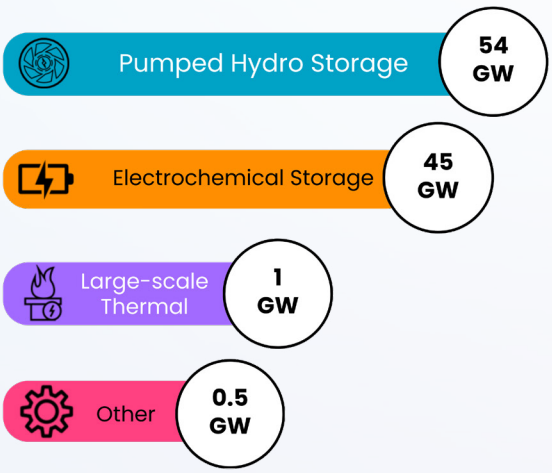
The European Market Monitor on Energy Storage (EMMES)

The European Market Monitor on Energy Storage (EMMES) is Energy Storage Europe's flagship market analysis report, developed in partnership with LCP Delta. Published on a regular basis, EMMES provides a comprehensive overview of energy storage deployment across Europe, combining detailed data tracking with forward-looking market forecasts. It serves as a key reference for policymakers, industry stakeholders and investors seeking to understand market trends, technology development and growth opportunities.

Key market developments and outlook

The latest EMMES edition shows that the EU, UK, Norway and Switzerland have reached 100 GW of installed energy storage capacity, a milestone equivalent to meeting the combined peak electricity demand of Germany and the Netherlands. This highlights the increasingly central role of storage in enabling higher shares of renewable energy on the grid. Total installed capacity is forecast to grow by a further 115% by 2030, significantly strengthening system flexibility and resilience.

Installed Energy Storage Capacity by Technology

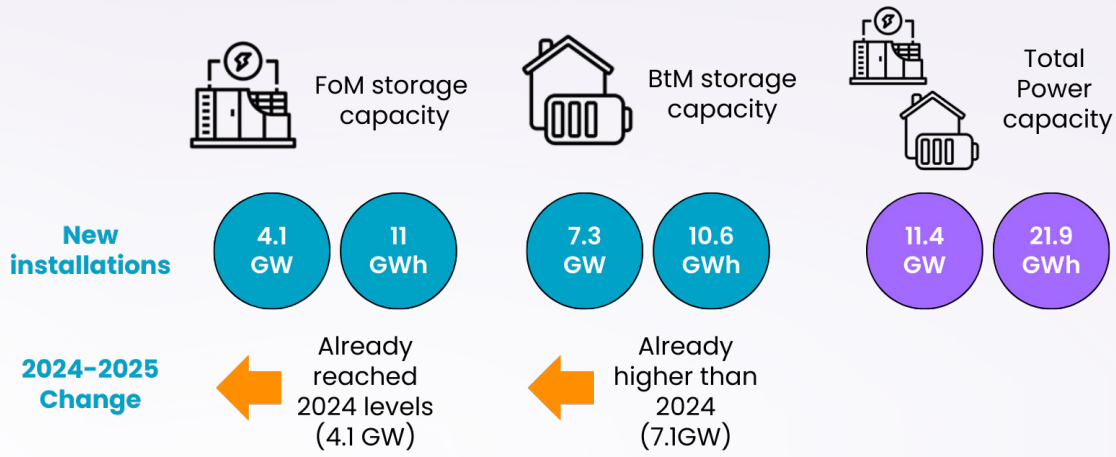


Since 2020, deployment has accelerated across technologies. Pumped-hydro storage continues to represent the largest share of installed capacity (50.6 GW), while battery storage is scaling rapidly, with more than 4 GW of new utility-scale capacity added in 2025 alone.

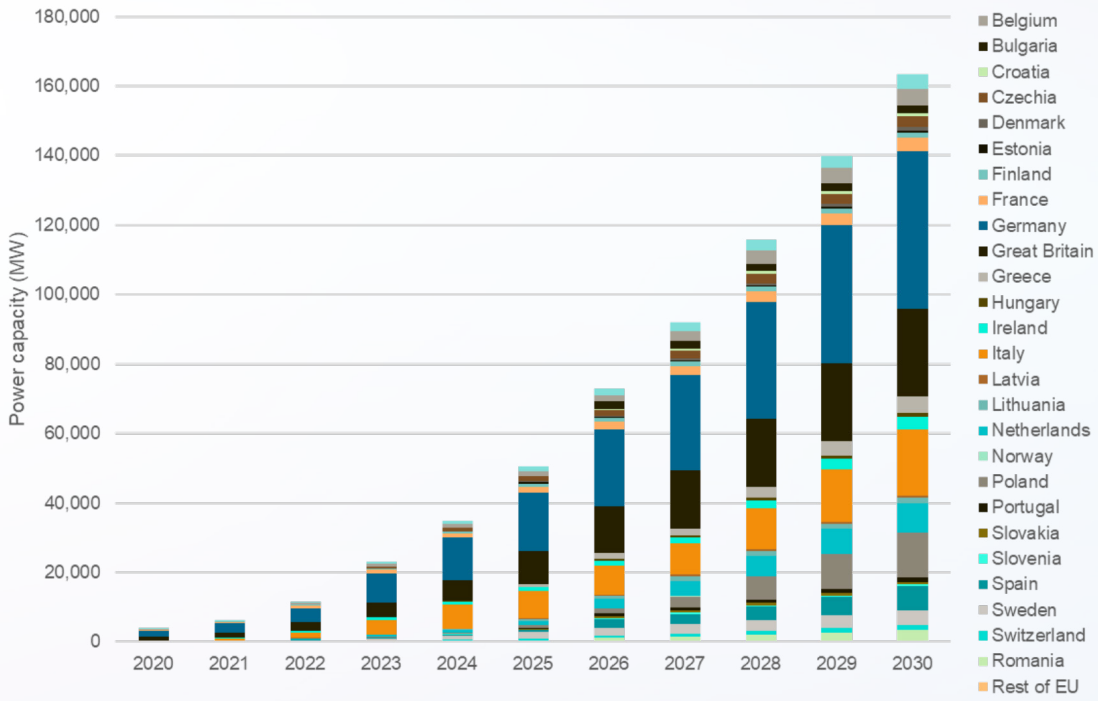
The market is also expanding beyond large-scale projects. Commercial and industrial storage is becoming more widespread as companies seek to manage energy costs and optimise on-site renewables, while residential battery sales, after peaking in 2022–2023, have stabilised and are expected to recover from 2027, supported by falling costs, PV market growth and new financing models.

Looking ahead, EMMES forecasts that Europe's energy storage market will exceed 215 GW by 2030, including more than 160 GW of battery storage, with annual deployment rising to 20–25 GW per year by the end of the decade.

Battery Storage Deployment: Key Figures



128 GW of New Battery Storage to Be Added Across Europe by 2030



Collaboration Between Energy Storage Europe and LCP Delta

EMMES is the result of a long-standing collaboration between Energy Storage Europe and LCP Delta, combining the association's policy and industry expertise with LCP Delta's market intelligence and data analysis capabilities. Through continuous tracking of storage deployment and in-depth market research, the partnership delivers robust, independent insights into Europe's evolving energy storage landscape.

Welcome by Energy Storage Europe President Mr David Post

The energy storage sector has entered a phase of exceptional acceleration. In 2024, an estimated 36 GW of new installations were added worldwide, contributing to a global total of roughly 136 GW. While figures differ depending on whether pumped hydro is included, all credible projections point in the same direction: by 2030, energy storage capacity is expected to grow more than fourfold. By then, storage will have become a core element of every European energy system.

David Post
President, Energy Storage Europe

A major shift is also taking place in the structure of the market. For the first time, utility-scale front-of-the-meter installations are set to surpass residential systems in total installed capacity. This reflects the strategic relevance of large-scale projects, each capable of delivering tens of megawatts and playing a crucial role in stabilising grids with high shares of renewable energy.

Supporting this expansion is the rapid rollout of battery manufacturing capacity across Europe. Although electric vehicles still account for the vast majority of battery demand, an increasing portion of production lines is now being configured specifically for stationary storage. This trend highlights Europe's growing ability to attract investment, strengthen technological sovereignty, and generate industrial value within the region.

Equally important is the evolution of tendering and remuneration mechanisms. Across Europe, new market designs are emerging that reward the multiple services storage can provide: firm capacity, flexibility, ancillary services, and balancing of variable renewable generation. A diverse set of instruments—such as capacity auctions, hybrid renewable-storage arrangements, tolling structures, and demand-response tenders—illustrates a more refined, mature policy landscape. These mechanisms provide clearer revenue streams and are proving effective in mobilising capital at scale.

Investment patterns confirm this momentum. Alongside traditional utilities, a growing number of private investors, infrastructure funds, and long-term asset managers are committing to storage assets. Their increasing involvement signals confidence in the technical performance, economic viability, and long-term value of energy storage.

Technological innovation further reinforces the sector. Advanced energy-management software, real-time optimisation systems, and AI-enhanced dispatch tools are becoming essential to maximise revenues across energy arbitrage, ancillary services, capacity payments, and flexibility markets. Software capability is now a central differentiator in project competitiveness.

Finally, declining battery costs are enabling the rise of alternative storage technologies, including mechanical, thermal, and long-duration systems. Combined with growing grid saturation and sharper system-stability requirements, these developments highlight the expanding role of energy storage in delivering a secure, flexible, and decarbonised electricity system.

Looking towards 2026, the European Commission is expected to present a set of action plans and legislative initiatives that will shape storage deployment in the coming years. These include initiatives on electrification, industrial decarbonisation, renewable integration, energy security, and market design, as well as the simplification of taxation legislation and permitting frameworks. Together with measures to strengthen clean technology manufacturing, diversify supply chains, and enhance climate resilience, these developments create the opportunity to establish a favourable framework that recognises energy storage as a key flexibility solution and a provider of system services in a renewables-based power system.

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Recap of 2025

January

- Energy storage received the attention it deserves at the **World Economic Forum** in Davos, where European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen highlighted in her speech its crucial role, alongside the modernisation of electricity grids, in ensuring affordable and reliable energy.
- The European Commission presented the **Competitiveness Compass** showing its commitment to enhance competitiveness through innovation, decarbonisation, and reducing dependencies. Energy Storage Europe welcomed the announced initiatives, including the Clean Industrial Deal, the Affordable Energy Action Plan, the Electrification Action Plan, and the European Grids Package, while pointing out the critical role of energy storage in achieving these objectives.
- **Tesla** and **Energy Storage Ireland** joined Energy Storage Europe.

February

- The European Commission tabled the **Clean Industrial Deal**, its new strategy to align industrial competitiveness with the EU's objective of becoming climate-neutral by 2050. It establishes the mobilisation of €100 bn to strengthen the business case for EU-made clean manufacturing and to simplify access to EU funding. The initiative also introduces non-price criteria in both public and private procurement in certain sectors, as an incentive for manufacturers to ramp up cleantech.
- The European Commission presented the **Affordable Energy Action Plan** – a piece of legislation that sets up to address key barriers to energy storage deployment, including long permitting and the lack of remuneration for flexibility. The European Commission announced support for Member States in transposing flexible permitting rules for grid energy storage, and informed about an upcoming guidance for Member States and retailers promoting the remuneration of flexibility in retail contracts.
- February marked the first committee meetings of the year. In 2025, **EDP Renewables hosted the TVAC, STC, and COMC committees** at their offices in Madrid, Spain.

  Power Co and **Hydrostor** joined Energy Storage Europe.

March

- European Commission's Joint Research Centre launched the **European Energy Storage Inventory**. The dashboard and the interactive map allow to explore the energy storage projects in Europe, and filter by country, project status, technology and subtechnology. This is an important development for storage because measuring storage deployment will provide a basis for future discussions and decisions.

Energy Storage Europe, in collaboration with LCP Delta, has published the ninth edition of the **European Market Monitor on Energy Storage (EMMES 9.0).** The report highlights that in 2024, Europe reached 89 GW of energy storage capacity, with front-of-the-meter storage showing particularly strong growth—an increase of 60% in MW and 280% in MWh.

April

Energy Storage Europe published the **Guidelines on Safety Best Practices for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)**. The document compiles recognised industry best practices for demonstrating the safety compliance of outdoor, utility-scale lithium-ion BESS. The report was developed not only with the involvement of the association's members but also of certification bodies and national storage associations, and therefore provides a well informed, shared reference on the topic.

May

The association attended the **EES by The Smarter E Europe** in Munich, Germany.

Celebration of the second **TVAC, STC and COMC committees hosted by the Hungarian Battery Association** at the Central European University (CEU), in Budapest, Hungary.

Kraftblock joined Energy Storage Europe.

KRAFT BLOCK

June

The European Commission approved an Implementing Regulation listing the **net-zero technology final products** and their components. These include most of energy storage technologies. This is important for the storage sector because the identification as net-zero technology serves as a basis to apply non-price criteria (e.g. resilience) in public procurement and other forms of public intervention to reduce dependency on third countries in the energy transition.

The European Commission adopted the new **Clean Industrial Deal State Aid Framework (CISAF)**, which makes it easier for Member States to subsidise energy storage or renewables projects whether front-of-the-metre deployment, industrial decarbonisation, manufacturing and de-risking investment.

BSTOR joined Energy Storage Europe.

BSTOR
BATTERIES AS A SERVICE

Recap of 2025

July

- The European Commission issued **guidance on renewables, grid infrastructure, and network tariffs**. It urges Member States to designate areas for fast deployment of flexible assets with streamlined permitting and possible exemptions from certain environmental assessments. It also stresses that double-charging should be avoided or reflect storage's contribution to the grid.
- Energy Storage Europe participated in different discussions on energy and clean technology, attending the **Net-Zero Technologies for Europe's Competitiveness and Security event** in Belgium (3 July), an online expert session on **Clean Tech and Employment** (9 July), and the **Energy Regulation Module at TU Berlin**, Germany (17 July).

August

- Energy Storage Europe **Reply to the European Commission's Public Consultation on the European Grids Package**

September

- **TVAC, STC and COMC committee meetings hosted by ENGIE** in Brussels, including a guided visit to ENGIE Laborelec site .
- **PGE** joined Energy Storage Europe.

October

- This year, the **Energy Storage Global Conference** opened with a **keynote address by European Commissioner for Energy and Housing Dan Jørgensen**, highlighting the critical role of storage in the energy system and in decarbonisation strategies. Building on this momentum, our association announced its rebranding to reflect the rapid evolution of the energy storage role in the energy system and give the sector greater visibility.
- Three publications were released: **"Briefing on Performance and Durability Minimum Requirements"**, "**Briefing on Carbon Footprint Calculation Rules for Industrial Batteries**", and "**Clean Industrial Deal State Aid Framework Briefing**".

Paula Rey Garcia, Head of Unit for Renewables and Energy System Integration Policy, European Commission, on state aid **"State aid plays a central role in supporting the EU's clean energy transition**, which has seen significant progress across its five pillars, though more work is needed, especially as renewable deployment accelerates.

With rising congestion and curtailment costs, and the increasing importance of non-fossil flexibility, energy storage remains essential. Yet storage projects continue to face high CAPEX, long permitting and uncertain revenue streams. In this context, state aid becomes a crucial tool.

The updated framework, including effective use of CISAF, offers clearer options for Member States to support storage and improve bankability. Attention was drawn to the need for consistent implementation across the electricity market design reform, the Renewable Energy Directive and national measures.

Upcoming actions under the Affordable Energy Action Plan, with the Electrification Action Plan and tripartite efforts, as well as the Grids Package measures to reduce permitting times and to accelerate deployment of renewables, storage and grids, can help unlock investment and ensure storage contributes to the EU's 2030 and 2040 targets."

The association transitioned from EASE to its new identity, becoming **Energy Storage Europe**.

November

The association has prepared a briefing that examines the **Demand Response Network Code (DR NC) Recommendation** published by the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) in March 2025.

Energy Storage Europe, in collaboration with LCP Delta, has published the **9.5 edition of the European Market Monitor on Energy Storage (EMMES 9.5).** The report highlights that Europe has reached 100 GW in November 2025, 53.5 GW of which is represented by pumped hydro storage while the rest is accounted for by the other technologies.

December

The European Commission tabled the **Grids Package**, which represents a step forward for storage. It sets permit deadlines of six months for stand-alone storage above 100 kW (excluding hydrogen) and two years for pumped hydro, compared to current procedures lasting up to seven years. The package also designates energy storage as possible projects of overriding public interest, simplifying permitting and other related procedures.

Accessing the Innovation Fund

With 40B EUR planned on being disbursed between 2020-2030, the Innovation Fund is the EU's largest cleantech funding mechanism. Funded by the revenues of the EU ETS, the Innovation goes beyond Horizon Europe or EIC scope of supporting R&D and early-stage innovation – it enables industrial scale deployment of promising decarbonising projects. As shown in the list of winning projects, the Innovation Fund plays a critical role in bringing diverse storage technologies from demonstration to commercial maturity with example applications ranging from thermal storage (e.g. ScaleUp), stationary storage (e.g EDP's BIGBATT), RES & BESS coupled projects (VRFB & PV based SOVALIS) to cell manufacturing gigafactories (e.g. Verkor's AGATHE).

This year's call, IF25, is of particular relevance to energy storage technology providers across stationary, mobility, thermal applications since it has increased in total size (4 to 5.2 B EUR) but also piloted decarbonised heat auction. On 17th December 2025, Energy Storage Europe hosted a match-making session between industrial heat project promoters and storage technology providers to maximise the criterion 1.10 put forward by the Commission which enables projects to claim 100% hours of nominal capacity to decarbonise over the flexible production projects 70% cap. Besides th3 auction's conditions for applying should be improved, it opens the door to efficiently contribute to EU industrial decarbonisation.

© Photo from Alpiq

Winners of the Innovation Fund consistently highlight several key considerations when applying. While the application process is intensive and often supported by external consultants, the Innovation Fund represents a unique opportunity within the project development timeline of a company's portfolio. Beyond providing substantial grants for CAPEX-intensive projects whose returns are often too uncertain for the market, the application process itself helps impose a concrete development timeline and structure. In practice, it enables project promoters to formalise key commitments, ranging from pre-contractual term sheets with off-takers and suppliers to the development of initial, pre-bankable financial models.

Because the Innovation Fund applies less stringent bankability requirements than commercial lenders, it serves as an effective stepping stone toward broader investment readiness. This progression aligns well with parallel initiatives such as the STEP Seal, which aims to fast-track mature projects that may not have secured Innovation Fund support toward national funding schemes or private investment.

Beyond the individual project level, applying to the Innovation Fund also contributes to the development of a broader storage project pipeline. This pipeline provides policymakers with deeper insight into the real-world barriers to project implementation and creates structured opportunities for dialogue between industry and public authorities. Such exchanges can take place both bilaterally and through representative platforms, including Energy Storage Europe's participation in the Innovation Fund Expert Group.

Finally, while the success rates are low, 40% of winning applications are repeat applicants. Click here to apply!

Energy Storage Global Conference 2025

The eighth edition of the Energy Storage Global Conference (ESGC) organised by Energy Storage Europe Association took place on 14 – 16 October 2025 as a hybrid event at Hotel Le Plaza in Brussels. Across three days of discussions, speakers highlighted the rapid growth of the energy storage sector and its central role in enabling the energy transition. In the opening session, Dan Jørgensen, European Commissioner for Energy and Housing, emphasised that energy storage is essential to tackling Europe's major challenges, including energy security, climate change, and industrial competitiveness.

Industrial decarbonisation and system flexibility featured prominently throughout the programme, with discussions highlighting the significant potential for electrifying industrial processes and the opportunities created by increasing periods of surplus electricity and negative prices for flexible, storage-enabled industries. Regulatory and market frameworks were another key theme, focusing on remaining barriers to deployment and the balance between state aid and market-based revenues. In its eighth edition, the conference welcomed over 300 participants, 16 exhibitors, and 62 speakers and moderators, reinforcing its position as a leading European platform for dialogue on the future of energy storage.

Dan Jørgensen, European Commissioner for Energy and Housing

energy storage europe conference

The ninth edition of the conference will change its name to **Energy Storage Europe Conference 2026**, still remaining the key meeting point for industry, researchers, and policymakers, with discussions centred on Europe's energy storage priorities. Organised by Energy Storage Europe, the 3-day event will take place in **Brussels on 6-8 October 2026.**

The conference is deliberately content-focused, with a strong emphasis on the quality, depth, and relevance of discussions. The programme is designed to prioritise substantive exchanges, evidence-based analysis, and informed debate among participants.

2026 EU Policy Landscape and Energy Storage Priorities

The European Commission (EC), the executive body of the European Union, has presented its 2026 work programme, outlining the action plans and legislative initiatives expected in the coming months. This section presents the key upcoming files that will shape energy storage deployment in the years ahead, and highlights why Energy Storage Europe should contribute to their development.

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Industrial Competitiveness and Decarbonisation

To support Europe's decarbonisation objectives, the EC is expected to present an Electrification Action Plan, including a heating and cooling strategy, to accelerate cost-effective and system-friendly electrification in transport and industry. The upcoming Industrial Accelerator Act is set to boost demand for EU-made clean products and streamline permitting for industrial decarbonisation. These efforts will be complemented by the Energy Efficiency Framework, which would optimise energy use and support greater deployment of behind-the-meter storage across industrial, residential and commercial segments. In addition, a revision of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) would further incentivise energy-intensive industries to adopt low-carbon technologies and processes, including energy storage. Together, these initiatives can create a more enabling framework for industrial storage deployment, supporting fossil fuel displacement and competitiveness gains.

Energy System and Market Design

The EC is expected to introduce a Renewable Energy Framework to strengthen renewable integration, including through streamlined permitting. To address security of supply and flexibility needs, the EC will also propose an Energy Security Framework and revise the National Targets and Flexibilities in the EU Climate Policy Framework. In parallel, the Simplification of Taxation Legislation package could help clarify inconsistent tax treatment of energy storage across jurisdictions. Energy Storage Europe will advocate for fair taxation, streamlined co-location with renewables, and recognition of storage as a key flexibility solution within these initiatives.

Clean Technology Manufacturing

To strengthen clean technology manufacturing, the EC plans to introduce a European Innovation Act to support new technologies and advanced production processes. The simplification of Energy Products Legislation should further improve the business environment for clean tech manufacturing. Meanwhile, the Critical Raw Materials Centre is expected to diversify supply chains and reduce disruption risks. The Public Procurement Act is foreseen to boost demand by creating lead markets for clean technologies. Energy Storage Europe will engage to ensure manufacturing support extends beyond automotive applications to include stationary storage, and that the sector benefits from innovation support and demand-side measures.

Climate Governance and Resilience

In the last quarter of 2026, the EC will update Energy Union Governance, including measures linked to the phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies. The EC will also present a framework on European Climate Resilience to strengthen the resilience of critical infrastructure. Energy Storage Europe will support ambitious fossil fuel phase-out measures and promote recognition of storage as a provider of system services traditionally delivered by fossil assets. The association will also underline storage's role in maintaining reliability and security in renewables-based power systems facing increasing climate variability.

15 Years of Leadership in European Energy Storage

For over 15 years, the Energy Storage Europe (previously EASE) has driven Europe's energy transition, shaping policy, fostering collaboration, and supporting innovation across the continent.

When the European Commission launched its Energy Storage Task Force in 2009, I was actively engaging with industry and research stakeholders to explore storage's role in Europe's electricity system. In April 2010, leading stakeholders met in Paris and agreed to work jointly toward a dedicated European association. With my support, this vision materialised with Energy Storage Europe's founding the following year, accompanied by the publication of the first White Paper, "Energy Storage for the Sustainable & Flexible Electricity System," which outlined a strategic framework for Europe's evolving electricity challenges and how all Energy Storage Technologies and Applications can support this transition. Today, as we mark our 15th anniversary, Europe celebrates a historic milestone: 100 GW of installed energy storage —enough to cover the peak electricity demand of Germany and the Netherlands combined for several hours— reflecting years of determined effort.

Policy impact has been central to our work. Over the past 15 years, the association has played a decisive role in securing recognition of energy storage in key EU legislative frameworks, including such basic blocks like legally defining what Energy Storage in the Electricity System means, the Clean Energy Package, European Electricity Market Design, and the Fit for 55 initiatives. We advocated for storage participation in balancing markets, ancillary services, and system flexibility mechanisms. Our efforts to define storage as a distinct asset class, promote fair market rules, and support funding for pilot and large-scale projects have been critical in moving energy storage from demonstration projects to mainstream, bankable solutions.

The association has also become the go-to platform for knowledge exchange and networking through its flagship initiatives. The Energy Storage Global Conference (ESGC), launched under Energy Storage Europe's guidance, has grown into a premier event for stakeholders across the storage ecosystem interested in policy. Besides, our market intelligence, the European Market Monitor on Energy Storage (EMMES) has become a leading reference for tracking capacity growth, technology trends, and deployment across Europe. Moreover, we have participated in many EU-funded R&I projects, thereby showing the practical support Energy Storage can bring to the system, covering a wide array of technologies and applications.

Looking forward, Energy Storage Europe continues to serve as a trusted platform for collective action, insight, and advocacy, building on 15 years of achievements to address the challenges of system integration, scaling, and competitiveness. For existing and prospective members alike, our association remains the partner of choice for shaping Europe's energy storage future — ensuring that all storage technologies are recognised, supported, and maximised as a key enabler of a sustainable, flexible, and resilient energy system.

Patrick Clerens
Secretary General,
Energy Storage Europe

While we celebrate 15 years of achievements, much remains to be done. As I write this article, Energy Storage Europe is fighting for better grid connection processes, more market-based remuneration, no double taxation and further financial support for energy storage technologies. As highlighted in the section of this Activity Report dedicated to 2026, the European Union is introducing several new legislative measures that will impact the energy storage sector. We will ensure these policies support and advance energy storage: this is my promise.

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 Energy Storage Europe organises in 5 energy storage classes: chemical, electrochemical, electrical, mechanical and thermal.

Chemical

- Ammonia
- Drop-in Fuels
- Hydrogen
- Methanol
- Synthetic Fuels
- Synthetic Natural Gas

Electrochemical

- Classic Batteries
  - Lead Acid
  - Li-Ion
  - Li-Polymer
  - Li-S
  - Metal Air
  - Na-Ion
  - $Na\text{-}NiCl_2$
  - Na-S
  - Ni-Cd
  - Ni-MH
- Flow Batteries
  - Vanadium Red-Ox
  - Zn-Br
  - Zn-Fe
- Hybrid Supercapacitors
- Electrochemical Recuperator

Electrical

- Supercapacitors
- Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage (SMES)

Mechanical

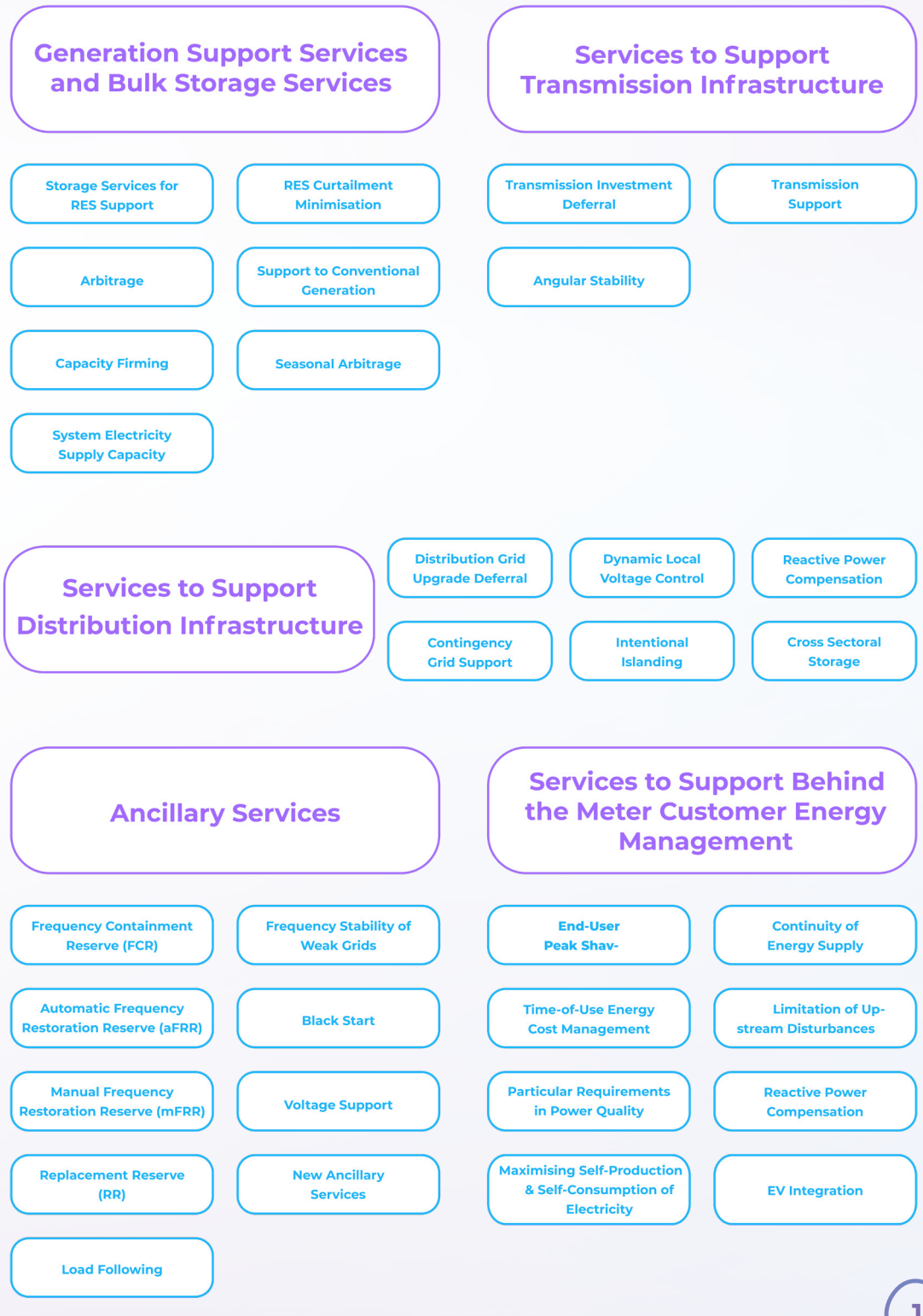
- Adiabatic Compressed Air
- Diabatic Compressed Air
- Liquid Air Energy Storage
- Flywheels
- Pumped Hydro
- Gravity Based Storage

Thermal

- Latent Heat Storage
- Sensible Heat Storage
- Thermochemical Storage
- Ice Storage

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.



Structure and Organisation

Energy Storage Europe, as a non-profit organization, is governed by an Executive Board - elected by the members of the General Assembly - and supported by several specialized bodies that address the various aspects of energy storage and its associated challenges and opportunities.

Presidency:

The Energy Storage Europe's presidency is currently held by Mr David Post, Head of Energy Storage Solutions at Enel X. This is his second mandate as President at Energy Storage Europe. He is supported in his function by three Vice-Presidents: Mr Michael Lippert (Saft), Mr Fabien Bricualt (EDF) and Mr Julian Jansen (Fluence). Additionally, Ms Carla Barera (SLB) will cover the position of Treasurer.

Three Committees:

The Technology and Value Assessment Committee (TVAC), chaired by Ms Zahra Esfahani (Aarhaus University), aims to deliver the necessary data for supporting all association's positions and interactions with external stakeholders.

The Strategy Committee (STC), chaired by Mr Juan Carlos Rucian (Iberdrola), advises and supports the Executive Board on policy-strategic is sues 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 representation on identified topics, as well as, to the advocacy processes in the specific field of responsibility.

The Communications Committee (COMC), chaired by Mr Luca Camuncoli (EDF), defines and implements the association's communication strategy in terms of target audience, content, and media.

General Assembly & Executive Board:

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.

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Energy Storage Europe Secretariat

Patrick Clerens
Secretary General

Policy Team

Jacopo Tosoni
Deputy Secretary General

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Aurélien Ballagny
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Letizia Storchi
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Carolina Cruz
Junior Policy Officer

Alberto Gasparato
Junior Policy Officer

Communication Team

Elina Cirule
Senior Communications Officer

Ramon Tari Dura
Communications Officer

Project Management Team

Thomas Otuszewski
Advisor

Explore Membership Benefits and Make Your Voice Heard

Advocacy

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.

Policy Intelligence

Members gain timely insights into regulatory developments at the EU level, enabling them to stay ahead of policy changes and engage proactively in decision-making.

R&D and EU-funded projects

Members benefit from expert guidance and technical know-how, with the opportunity to 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 our publications and events, such as the Energy Storage Global Conference, gives members the opportunity to increase their visibility and strengthen their network among storage experts.

How to access those benefits?

By becoming a member with one of the options below:

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
Consultancy	Consultancies involved in energy storage activities
Start-up	Start-up companies that are not yet profitable or owned more than 50% by a profit making company
Association	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 fulfill the requirements to become a Regular Member with activities relevant to energy storage

For more info get in touch with **membership@energystorageeurope.eu**

Energy Storage Europe Members

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energy storage europe

The Unified Voice of Energy Storage