

# Good news(?) on recent amendments to the regulatory framework energy storage facilities

Energy storage technology webinar

29 June 2021

# Overview of the amendments

## Energy Industry Act – Regulatory Framework

Old: facilities for the storage of electricity (no statutory definition in Energy Industry Act)

New: definition of „energy storage facilities“ (§ 3 Nr. 15d EnWG)

Regulatory implications: Electricity DSOs / TSOs must not operate such facilities

the rule: DSO/TSO may open tender to build and operate storage facilities for system use, if needed (§ 11a EnWG); exceeding capacity may participate on the market

exemption: BNetzA approval for operation of storage facility by DSO/TSO (§ 11b EnWG)

## Renewable Energy Sources Act – EEG levy

Old: Relief from the „double“ payment of EEG levy with restrictions in case of „bi-valent“ storage facilities

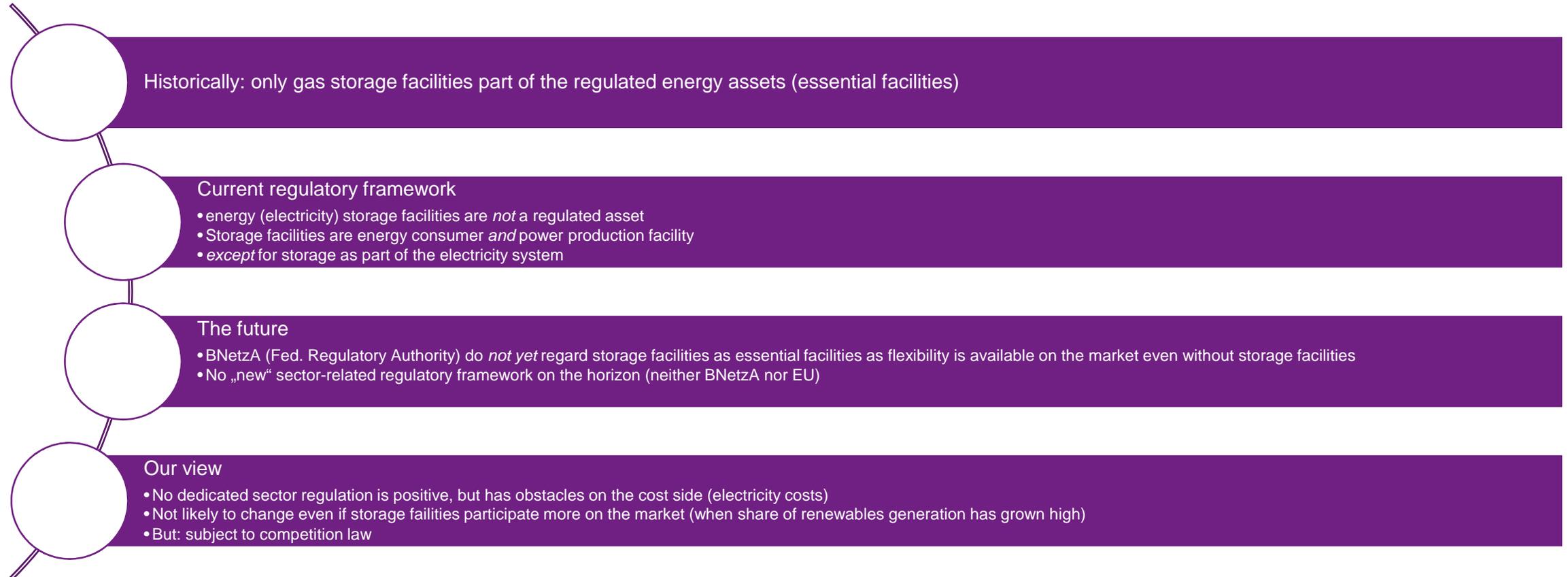
New: restrictions removed (§ 61I Sec. 1a EEG)

## Renewable Energy Sources Act – H<sub>2</sub> production

Renewable electricity consumed to produce H<sub>2</sub>

Full exemption from EEG levy, § 69b EEG

# The systematic view and outlook on storage facilities in the regulatory framework



# Cost factors to be considered in business cases

**EEG levy reduction** in own-consumption models (own-production and consumption of electricity)

**EEG levy / CHP Act levy and Offshore levy exemption** when feeding-in stored electricity and for storage losses (§ 61l EEG, § 27b KWKG, § 17f EnWG)

**avoided grid fee** payments by the DSO (§ 18 StromNEV)

reduction or exemption from **grid fees** (§ 118 EnWG and § 19 StromNEV)

storage facilities sourced by only renewables are **regarded as renewable energy producer** (§ 19 EEG)

batteries used in combination with new renewable energy sources may participate in innovation tenders and profit from a **fixed market premium** according to EEG (Innovationsausschreibungsverordnung)

**electricity tax reduction** for batteries (§ 5 Sec. 4 StromStG)