DOUBLE CHARGES

THE BARRIER

Double charges is a major hurdle for the deployment of energy storage technologies

When does double charging occur?

Double charging fees occur when **energy storage is considered by legislation both as a consumer & producer of energy**. This results in the service being charged both when energy is stored and again when it is re-injected to the grid to be consumed by the end-user. Double charging is therefore one major hurdle to the deployment of energy storage, that we must tackle.

What are the consequences of double charge on energy storage deployment?

Since double charging does not apply to fossil generators, it puts energy storage at a competitive disadvantage compared to fossil fuels for providing flexibility and security of supply.

In other words, **this charge model poses a significant financial burden on energy storage projects and perpetuates our reliance on non-renewable energy sources**.

In Ireland, public authorities identified double charging as a major barrier to achieve final investment decisions in energy storage. Accordingly, they decided to cease generation-related charging to commercial energy storage providers which had reached 25% of the total charges requested by the network operator!

What can be done?

A clear and precise **framework that ensures the protection of energy storage projects against double charges should be supported EU-wide**.

The current EU legislation (under Article 15(5)(b) EMD) has very light provisions to protect energy storage from double charges. But these do not apply to all storage technologies in all markets and can also be misinterpreted. This leads to consumption charges and to injection charges being applied simultaneously to stored electricity.