

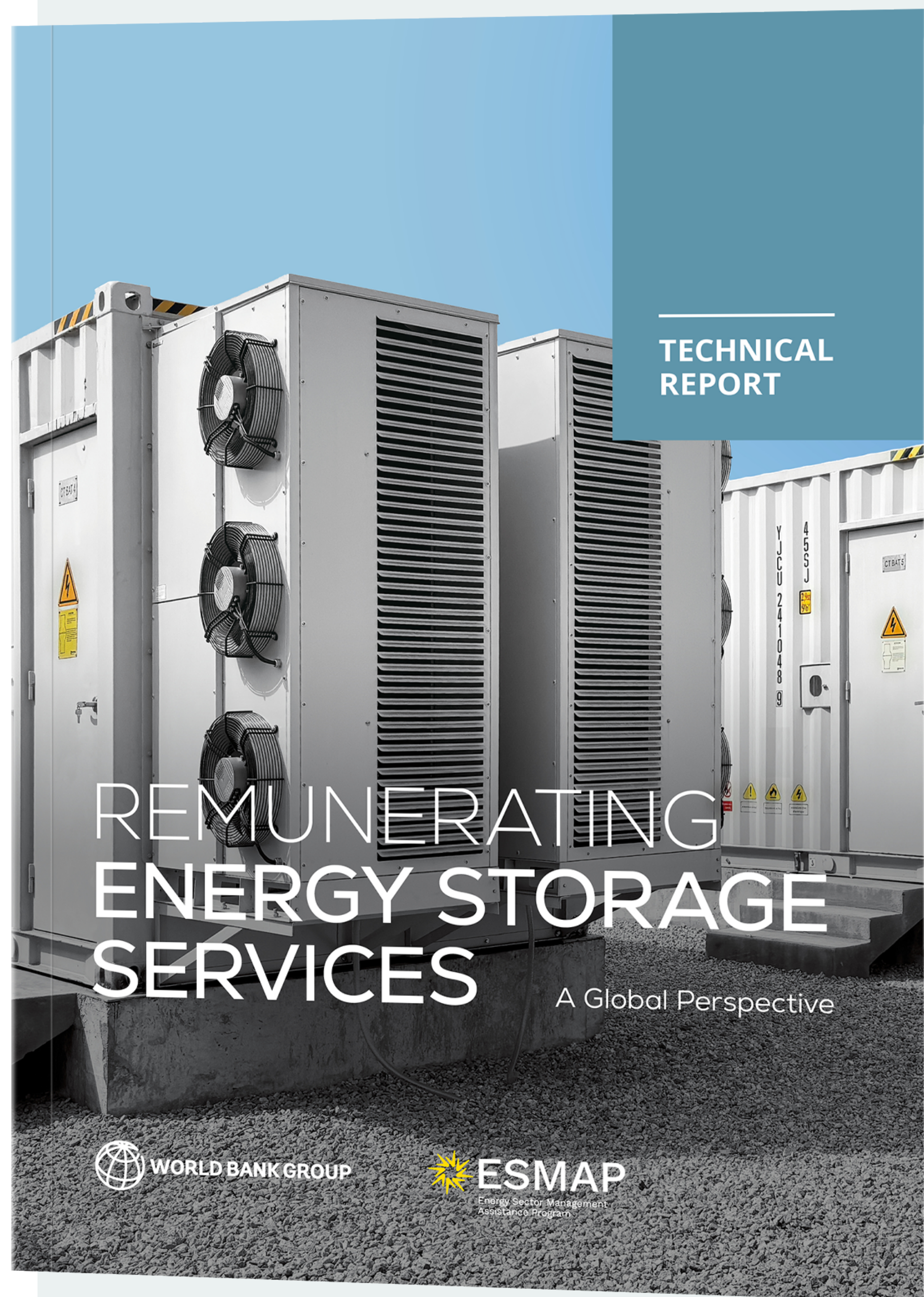
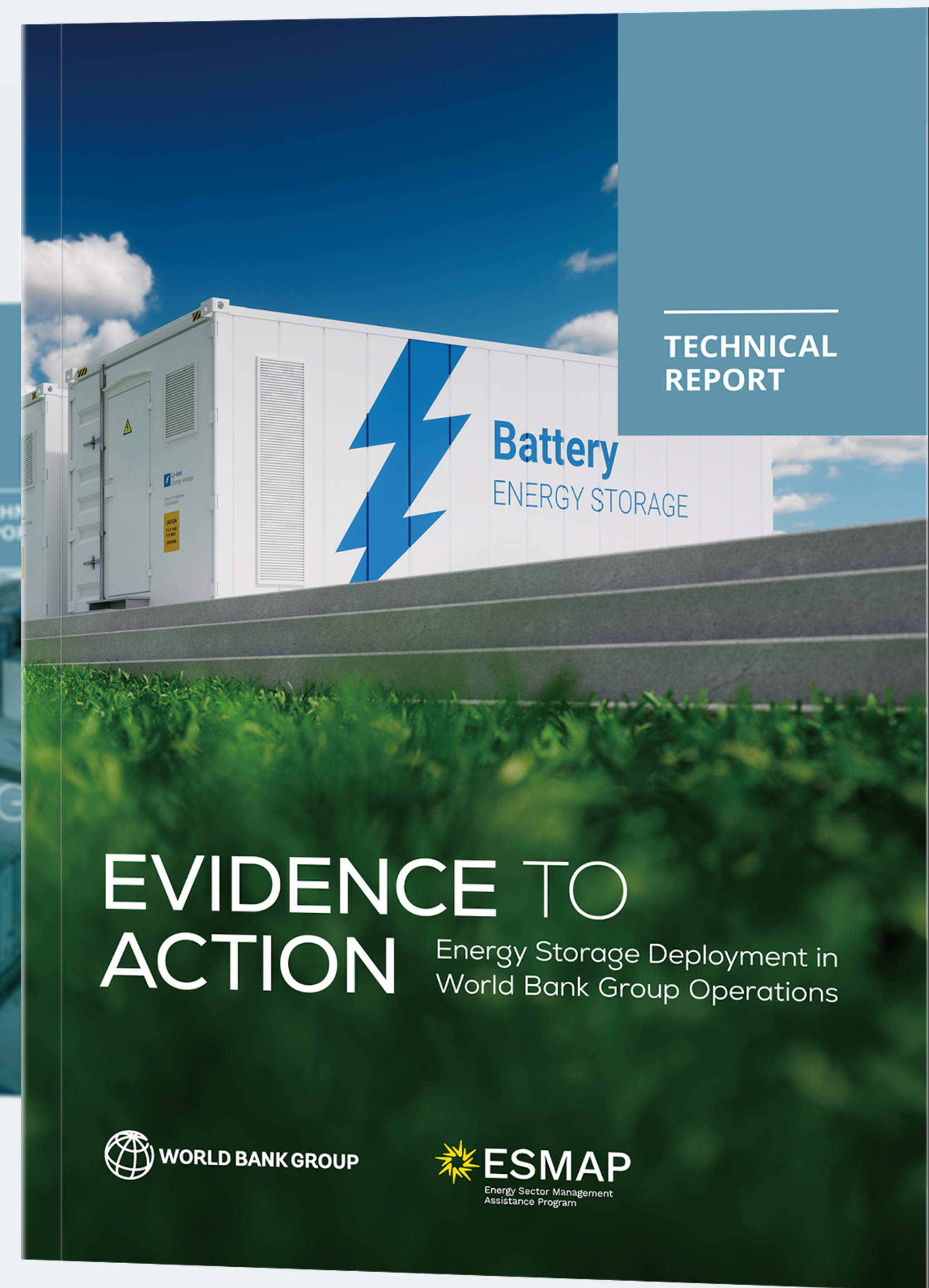
# ENERGY STORAGE AT SCALE

Insights from Global Regulatory Practice  
and World Bank Group Operations

TIME  8:00 am - 9:30 pm EST

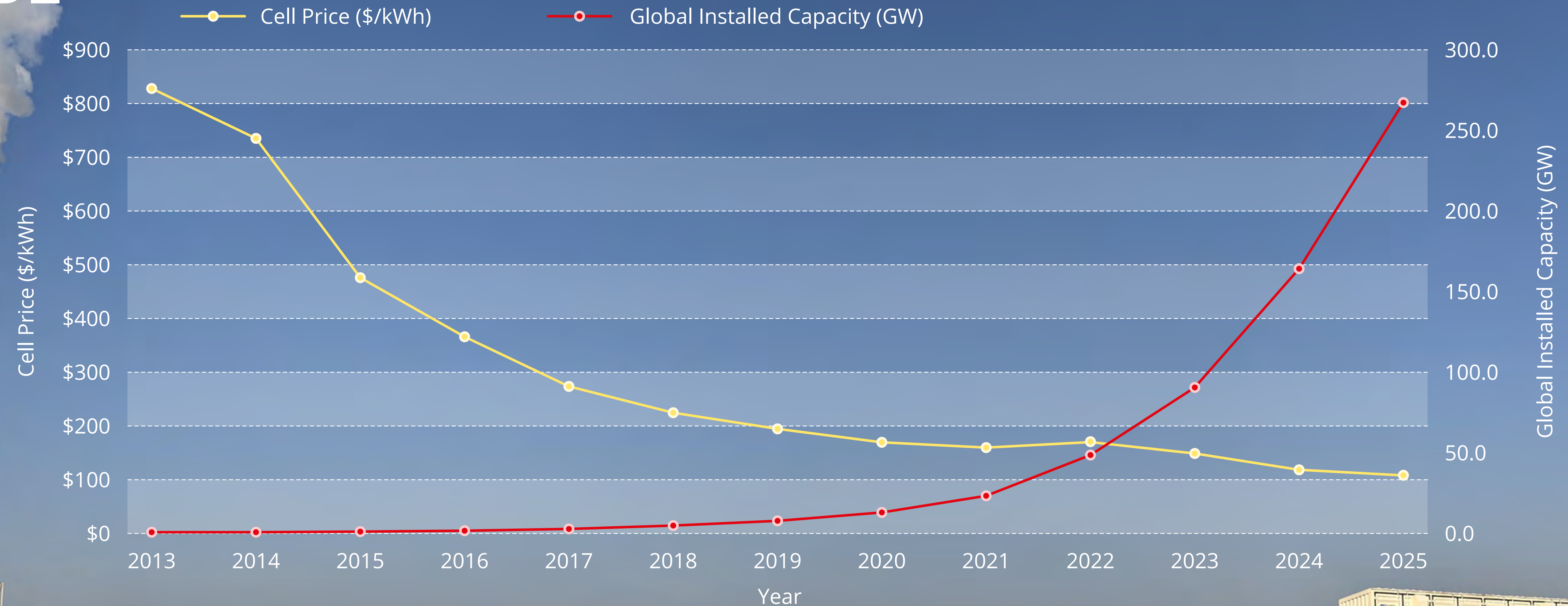
DATE  October 22, 2026

PRESENTERS  Xiaoping Wang and Huong Mai Nguyen



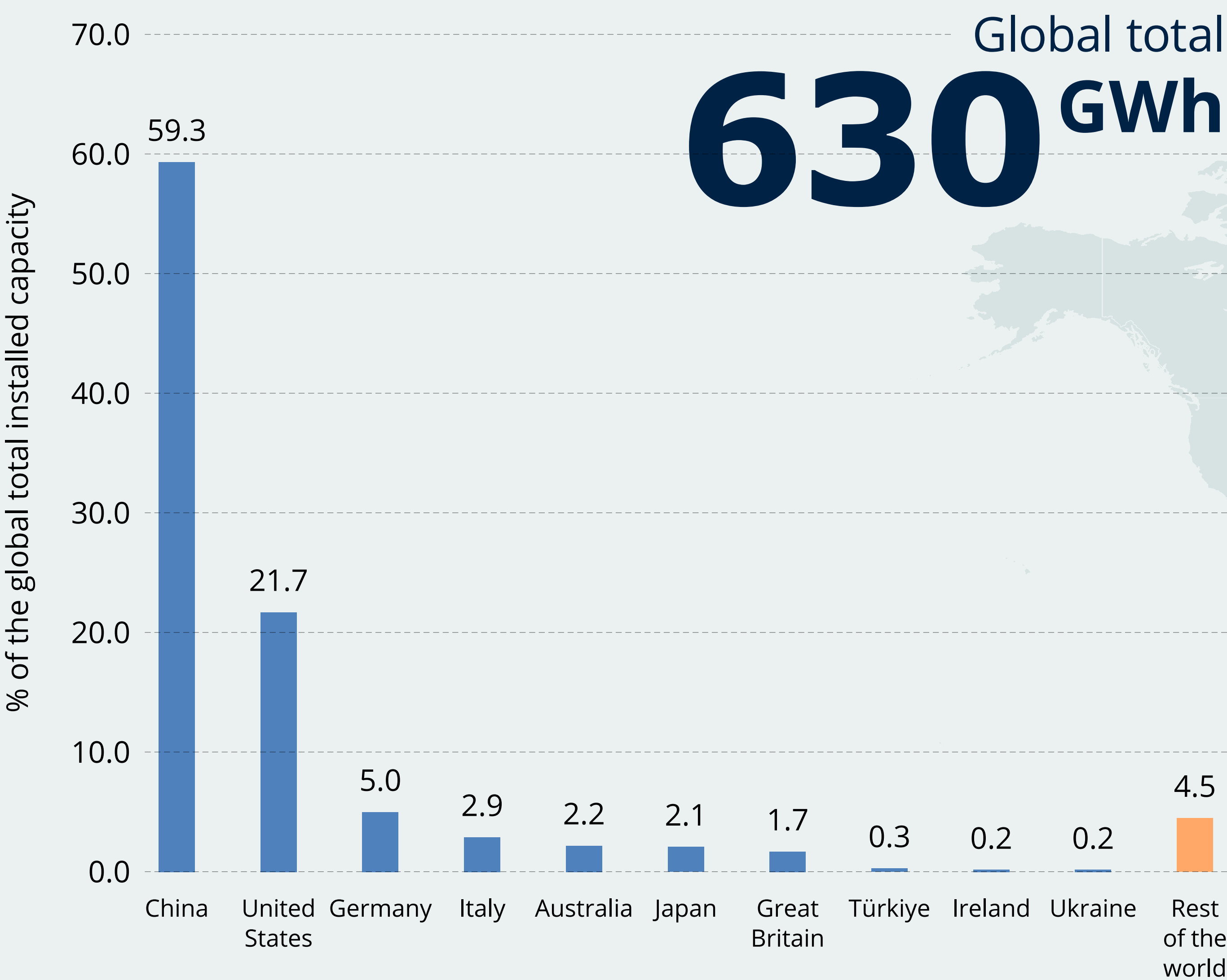
# A 90% DROP IN BATTERY COSTS AND AN EXPONENTIAL GROWTH IN INSTALLATIONS IN A DECADE

GAME CHANGER

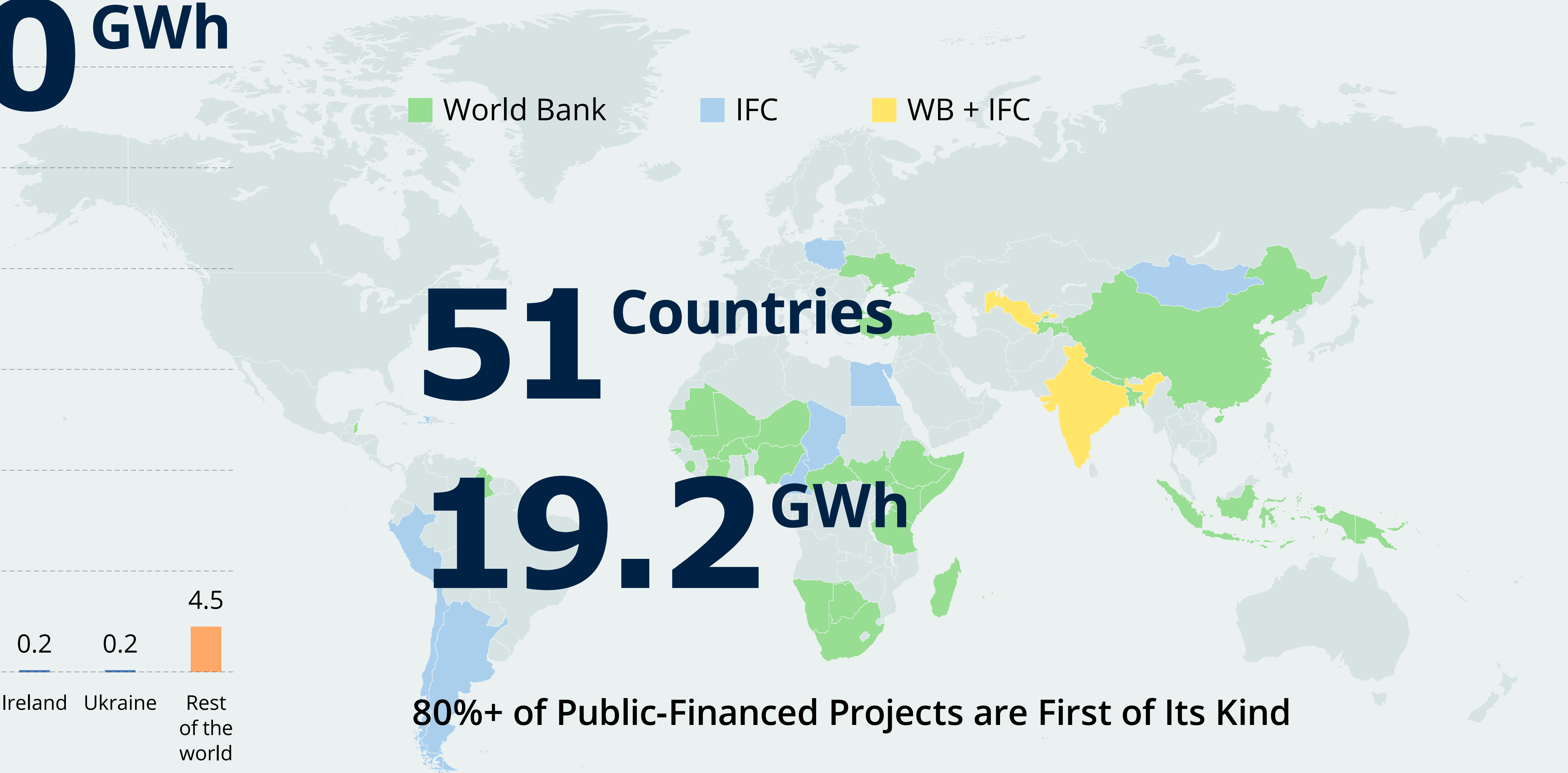


# ENERGY STORAGE COUNTRY LEADERS AND THE REST OF WORLD

% of Global Total Installed Capacity by Country



World Bank Group  
Investments in Energy Storage



# ENERGY STORAGE POLICY AND REGULATORY MEASURES IN SELECT COUNTRIES SURVEYED

## LESSONS LEARNED

|             |                                                      | ITALY    | AUSTRALIA          | GREAT BRITAIN      | IRELAND           | JAPAN         | UKRAINE     | GERMANY           | TÜRKİYE     |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Market      | Day-Ahead market exists                              | Yes      | No                 | Yes                | Yes               | Yes           | Yes         | Yes               | Yes         |
|             | Intra-Day market exists                              | Yes      | Yes                | Yes                | Yes               | Yes           | Yes         | Yes               | Yes /       |
|             | Real-Time/Balancing market exists                    | Yes      | Yes                | Yes                | Yes               | Yes           | Yes         | Yes               | Yes         |
|             | Ancillary services market                            | Yes      | Yes                | Yes                | Yes               | Yes           | Yes         | Yes               | Yes         |
|             | Storage eligible for ancillary market                | Yes      | Yes                | Yes                | Yes               | Yes           | Yes         | Yes               | Yes         |
| Procurement | Capacity/Adequacy mechanism                          | Yes      | No                 | Yes                | Yes               | Yes           | Yes         | Yes               | Yes         |
|             | Local/DSO flexibility procurement                    | Limited  | Trials             | Individual Markets | Yes               | No            | Limited     | No                | No          |
| Policy      | Storage legal status                                 | Dual-use | Dual-use           | Generation         | Dual-use          | Generation    | Sui generis | Sui generis       | Sui generis |
|             | Double-charging (network/use-of-system)              | No       | No                 | No                 | Partially removed | No            | No          | Partially removed | Exists      |
|             | Aggregation/VPP access                               | Allowed  | Allowed            | Allowed            | Allowed           | Allowed       | Allowed     | Allowed           | Allowed     |
|             | Long-Duration Energy Storage (>8h) policy instrument | Tender   | Tenders and grants | Cap & Floor Scheme | Tender            | Tender / LTDA | None        | Tender            | None        |

# REMUNERATION MECHANISMS

## KEY SUCCESS FACTOR #1

Adequate remuneration is key to the sustainability of energy storage investments



### In COMPETITIVE MARKETS

- Enable storage to earn energy, capacity and ancillary-service revenues.
- Allow compatible revenue stacking, with coordinated dispatch and metering to avoid double compensation.
- Use long-term underwriting where needed to reduce revenue risk.

#### Australia

The Capacity Investment Scheme underwrites revenues for 10–15 years.

### In VERTICALLY INTEGRATED SYSTEMS

- Benchmark compensation to avoided system costs, such as deferred network investment or reduced curtailment.
- Use regulated cost recovery or competitive, long-term service contracts.
- Specify capacity, duration, availability and performance obligations.

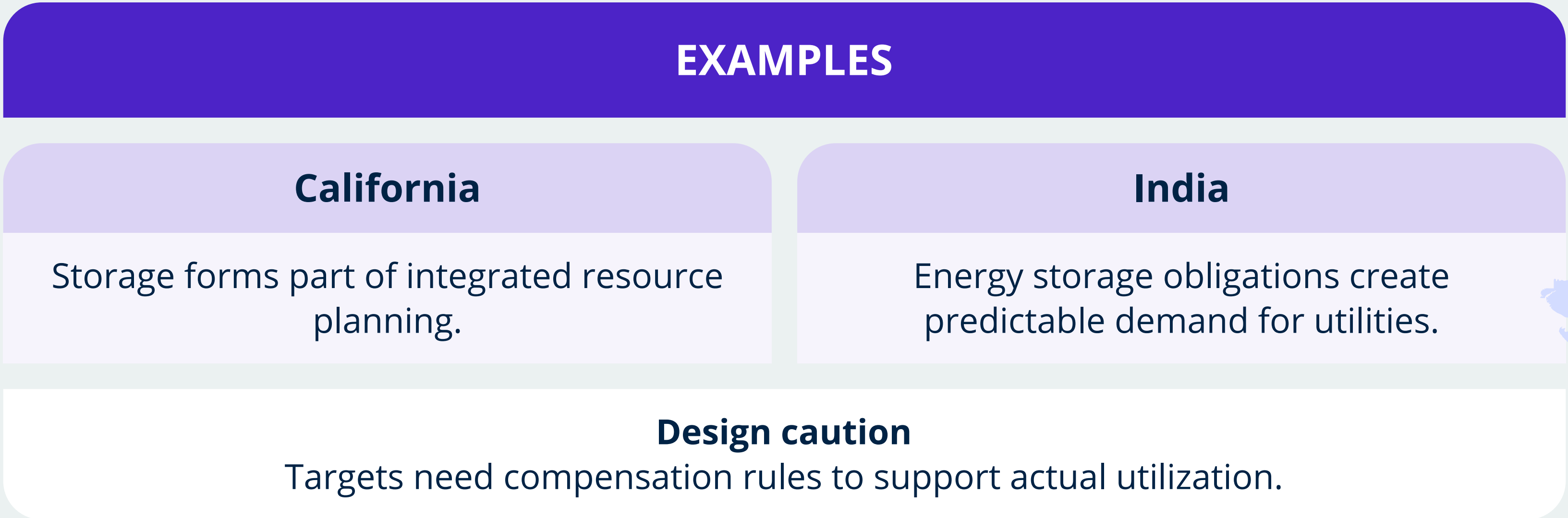
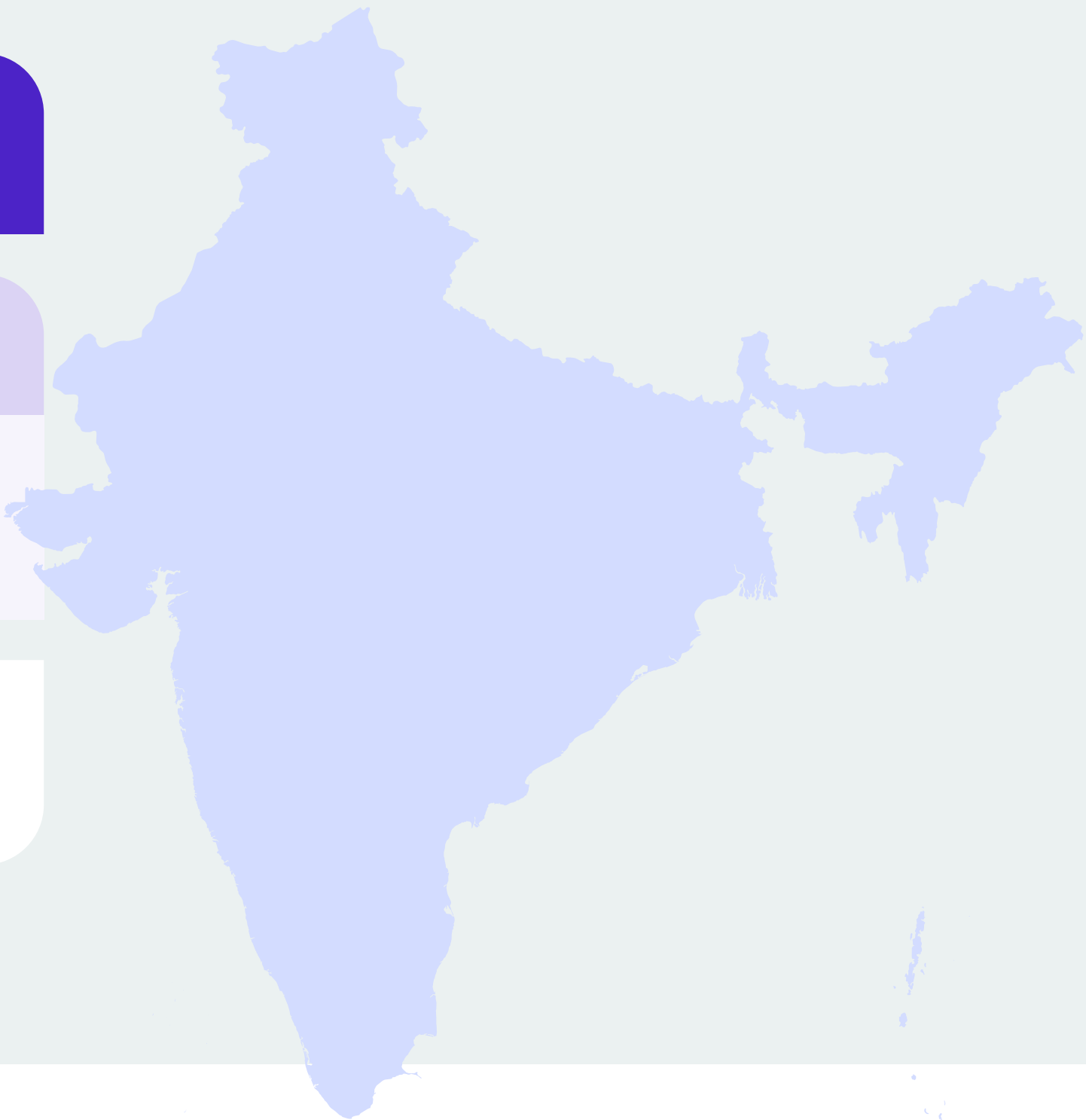
#### Brazil

Regulated auction purchase costs pass through to distribution tariffs.

# INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING

## KEY SUCCESS FACTOR #2

A quantified storage need gives investors a credible demand signal



# CLEAR LEGAL DEFINITION OF STORAGE

## KEY SUCCESS FACTOR #3

Storage needs rules that recognize both charging and discharging

| BARRIER                          |   | REGULATORY RESPONSE                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Legacy asset categories          | ➡ | Define storage's dual role and clarify licensing and ownership rules.                                             |
| Double charging of cycled energy | ➡ | Treat charging for resale as wholesale use and remove duplicative network charges and final-consumption levies.   |
| Restricted participation         | ➡ | Align market eligibility and tariffs so storage can provide compatible services without discriminatory treatment. |



### EXAMPLES

**EU** rules address duplicative network charges.

**UK** reforms remove final-consumption levies on storage imports.

# INTERCONNECTION, PERMITTING, SAFETY AND TARGETED FISCAL INCENTIVES

## KEY SUCCESS FACTOR #4

Clear approval rules and targeted support reduce early-project risks

### CONNECTION, PERMITTING AND SAFETY



- Standardize connection requirements, queue milestones and transparent curtailment rules.
- Set storage-specific siting, fire safety and emergency response requirements.
- Include cybersecurity, environmental safeguards and decommissioning plans.

### EXAMPLES

**UK** queue reforms and US NFPA 855 safety requirements

### TARGETED FISCAL INCENTIVES



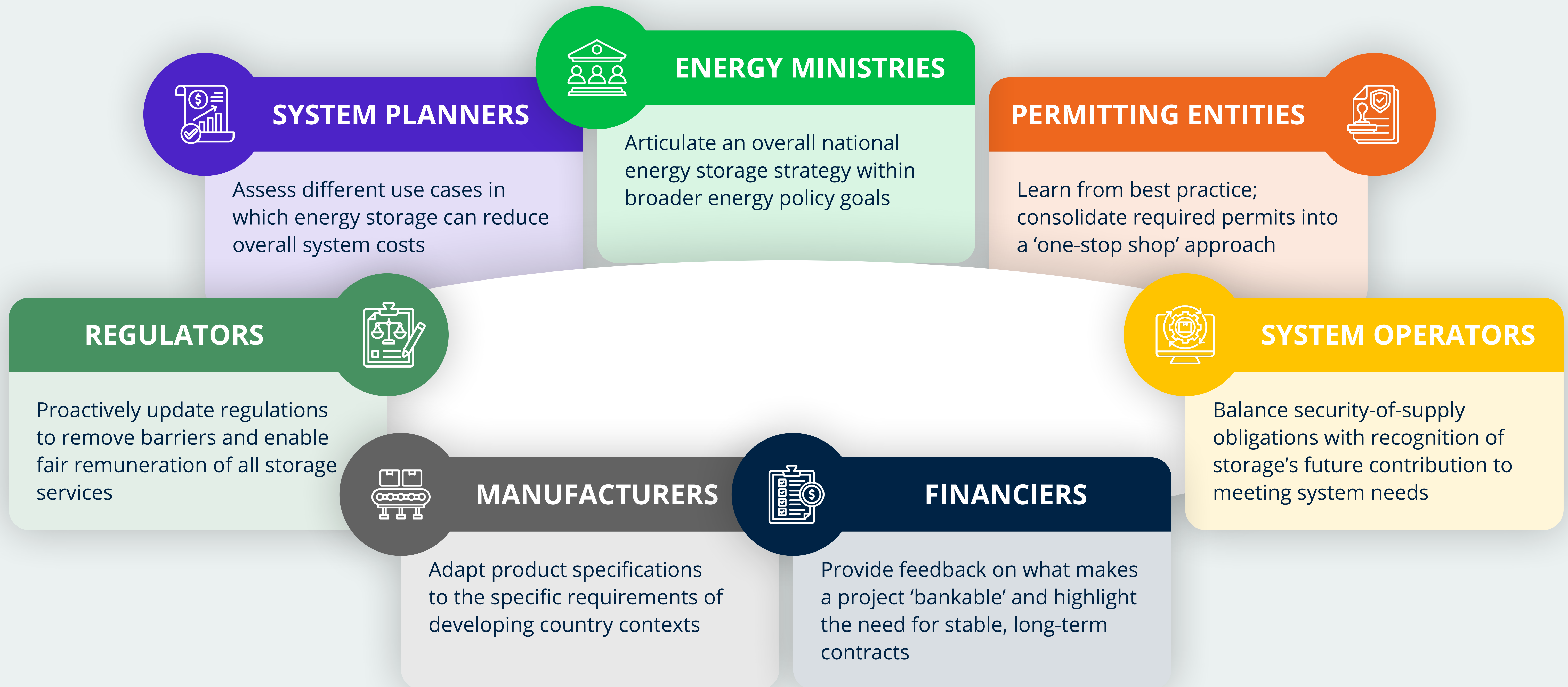
- Use duty or VAT relief, tax credits, accelerated depreciation and targeted grants to reduce upfront costs.
- Pair early-project support with concessional finance where needed.
- Apply performance conditions, competitive allocation and sunset clauses.

### EXAMPLES

**India's** Viability Gap Funding and Brazil's tax relief for BESS

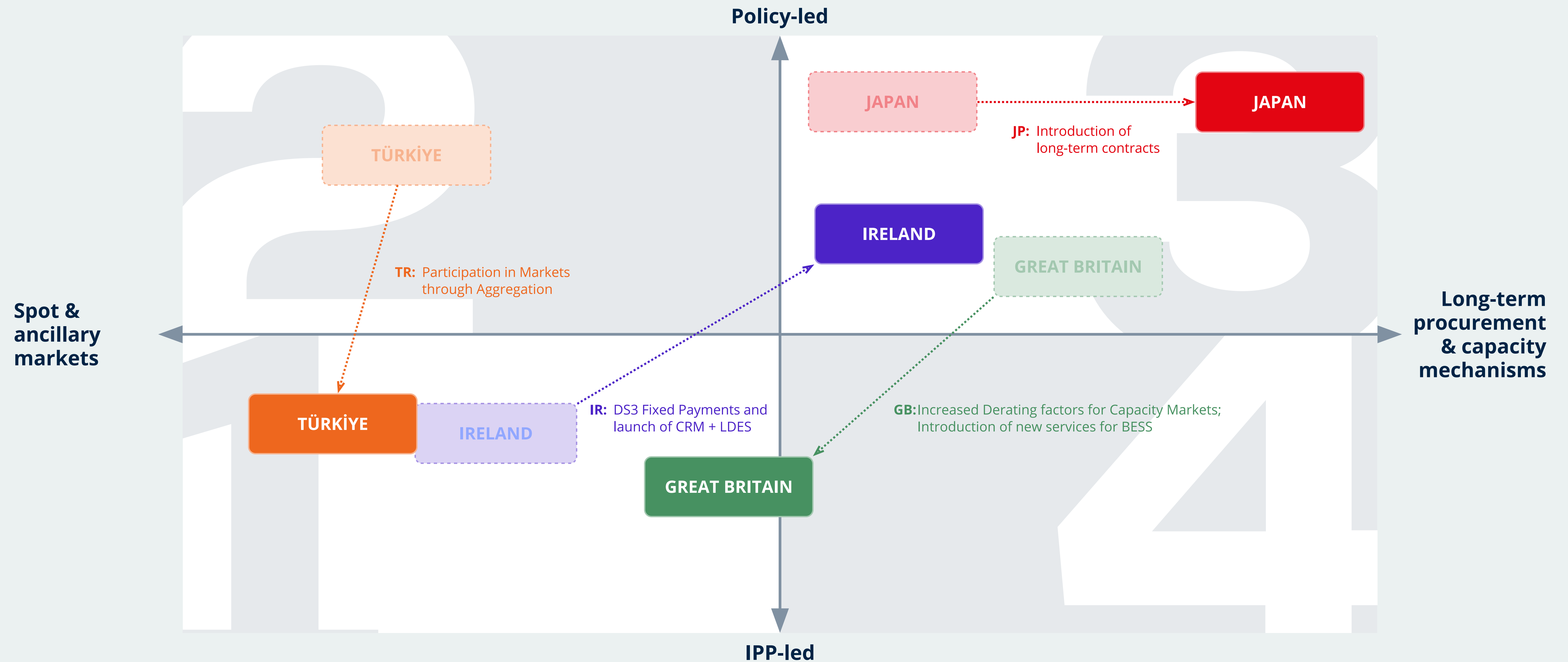
# ALL STAKEHOLDERS MUST BE AT THE TABLE

## KEY STAKEHOLDERS



# POLICY EVOLVES ALONG WITH SYSTEM NEEDS AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

## POLICY EVOLUTION



# MAIN USE CASES IN WORLD BANK GROUP'S ACTIVE ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM PORTFOLIO SINCE 2018

## MAIN USE CASES

### World Bank use cases



#### Grid services

Ancillary services,  
peak shaving and  
VRE integration



#### Island/Diesel-based power systems

Diesel displacement  
and improved power  
quality



#### Energy access

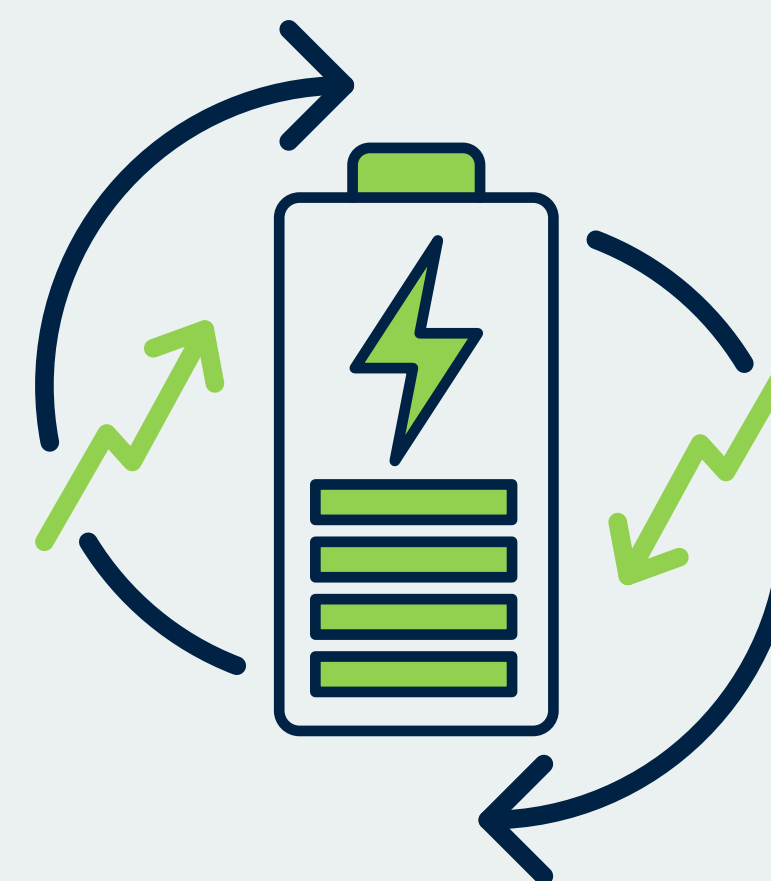
Storage to  
support  
electricity access

### IFC investment



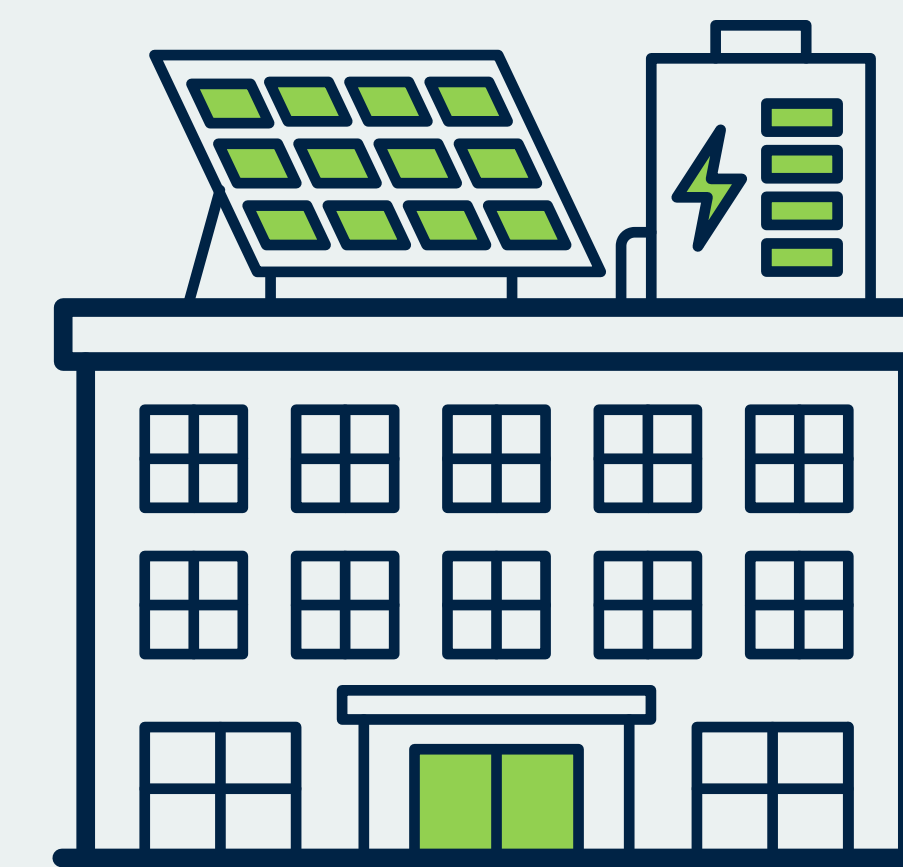
#### Capacity- backed infrastructure

Regulated  
markets or crisis  
contexts



#### Merchant arbitrage

Merchant or quasi-  
merchant models in  
liberalized markets



#### Commercial hybrids

Distributed  
behind-the-  
meter systems  
for commercial  
clients electricity  
access

# PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

## BUSINESS MODELS

The Solar and Renewable Energy Storage Project is a significant milestone in Uzbekistan's clean energy transition.

- A 250 MW solar power plant and a 63 MW/126 MWh BESS in the Bukhara region
- Implemented by Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC - Masdar

### Project Highlights

- » Private sector-led IPP
- » First utility-scale BESS in Central Asia, tackling RE intermittency
- » An innovative two-part PPA contract in line with the technical and risk profiles of the technologies: energy generated (\$/kWh) and storage capacity availability (\$/kWac)
- » World Bank Group's IBRD payment guarantee to lower perceived risk for investors



# PUBLIC SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

## BUSINESS MODELS

The Regional Emergency Solar Power Intervention (RESPITE) Project responded to acute supply shortage, reduced reliance on expensive fossil fuels, help rapidly expand grid-connected renewable energy capacity in West Africa (Chad, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Togo).

- Installation of 106–150 MWp of solar photovoltaic (PV) capacity paired with battery energy storage systems (BESS)

### Project Highlights

- » Public utilities in each country own the BESS. The project is financed by about \$332 million in IDA grants and credits, plus CTF grants.
- » A single EPC contractor supplies the BESS across all three countries and provides 1 to 3 years of O&M, with capacity-building clauses to train utility engineers before handover to the utilities.
- » Risk mitigation: Implementation risk is handled through embedded Owner's Engineers, HEINS and support from ESMAP and the Energy Storage Partnership.

## PLAN

- » Start with quantified use and **power system studies** before locking in technology, size, site, or business model.
- » Establish **enabling framework**, including grid codes, remuneration, cost recovery, and asset ownership.

## DESIGN

- » Match **business models** to markets using utility-owned models where markets are nascent and PPP/IPP structures where bankable.
- » Use **concessional resources** selectively for first-of-kind or fragile contexts, paired with guarantees and value-for-money tests.

## SUSTAIN

- » Plan **O&M** from the outset through long-tenor service agreements, KPIs, warranties, spares, and handover plans.
- » Maintain **post-commissioning** support to optimize dispatch, integrate EMS/SCADA, manage warranties, and sustain performance.

## IMPLEMENT

- » Strengthen **procurement** by bundling capacity, standardizing documents, and deploying experienced procurement support.
- » Embed **capacity building** early with Owner's Engineers, PIU/utility training, market consultation, and stakeholder workshops.

# WBG / ESMAP ENERGY STORAGE PROGRAM AND PARTNERSHIP

## WBG RESOURCES

The objective is to significantly scale up support to energy storage projects and mobilize concessional finance as needed.

### Horizon Scanning

*Curating frontier technology trends for investment decisions*

Pillar 1

- » “conveyor belt” of knowledge from researchers and industry R&D to practitioners
- » knowledge platform for agile scanning, curation, and dissemination
- » Inform procurement and technology choices for programs on a 3–4 year horizon

### Operational Support

*Shaping the design of and sharing lessons from investment operations*

Pillar 2

- » Curate lessons of implementation from large energy storage programs and technical assistance
- » Leverage the WBG and partner portfolio for peer-to-peer learning, data, and fast-cycle co-creation
- » Provide technical backstopping, study tours, and networking for TTLs, partners, and clients

### Capacity Building

*Scaling capacity through the **Energy Storage Academy***

Pillar 3

- » Serve the full client spectrum, from “Storage 101” to advanced policy and procurement
- » Expand the Storage Academy, Global Virtual Community, and resource library
- » Grow peer-to-peer learning through study tours and practitioner exchanges
- » Build on the Women in Storage mentoring program

External Facing: Energy Storage Partnership; Global Energy Storage Virtual Community.

## Xiaoping Wang

Lead Energy Specialist and Energy Storage Lead

Xwang3@worldbank.org

Tel: +12027795004

## Huong Mai Nguyen

Senior Energy Specialist and SRMI Lead

hnguyen15@worldbank.org

Tel: +12162128299



Join us at

<https://www.esmap.org/>



**Global Energy Storage Virtual  
Community**

<https://connect4impact.worldbank.org/organization/global-energy-storage-community>

