

China aims to install more than 30 gigawatts (GW) of new energy storage capacity by 2025, its state planner said on Friday, as part of efforts to boost renewable power consumption while...

China is committed to steadily developing a renewable-energy-based power system to reinforce the integration of demand- and supply-side management. An augmented focus on energy storage development will substantially lower the curtailment rate of renewable energy and add tractability to peak shaving, contributing to coal use reduction in China.

China has set a target to cut its battery storage costs by 30% by 2025 as part of wider goals to boost the adoption of renewables in the long-term decarbonization plan, according to its 14th Five Year Plan, or FYP, for new energy storage technologies published late March 21.

The country aims to cut the cost of electrochemical energy storage systems by 30% by 2025, according to a five-year plan released by the National Development and Reform Commission and the...

Based on a brief analysis of the global and Chinese energy storage markets in terms of size and future development, the publication delves into the relevant business models and cases of new energy storage technologies (including electrochemical) for generators, grids and consumers.

"The Energy Development Strategic Action Plan (2014~2020)", "Made in China 2025", "Guiding Opinions on Smart Grid Development" and other documents have made plans for China's energy development, they emphasize that the development of energy storage and its application scenarios have become the key goal of system reform [16].

China aims to further develop its new energy storage capacity, which is expected to advance from the initial stage of commercialization to large-scale development by 2025, with an installed capacity of more than 30 million kilowatts, regulators said.

During the 14th Five-Year Plan (FYP) period, China released mid- and long-term policy targets for new energy storage development. By 2025, the large-scale commercialization of new energy storage technologies 1 with more than 30 GW of installed non-hydro energy storage capacity will be achieved; and by 2030, market-oriented development will be ...

In 2021, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration of China (NDRC& NEA) issued the "Guiding Opinions on Accelerating the Development of New Energy Storage" [3], which aims to achieve a new energy storage technology installation scale of over 30GW by

2025, about ten times that of 2020.

China | Policy | This document identifies energy storage as a key element of the decarbonisation of the sector and support energy security. It promotes the high-quality and large-scale development of new energy storage in order to accelerate the construction of a clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient energy system.

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