



SolarTech Power Solutions

India's Energy Storage Container Budget



Overview

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1India Energy and Climate Center, University of California, Berkeley 2Power Foundation of India, a Think Tank and Society under the aegis of Ministry of Power, GoI *Corresponding author: nikit@berkeley.edu ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS We are grateful to the Sequoia Climate Foundation for supporting this work.

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By 2030, a total of 61 GW/218 GWh of energy storage is projected to be cost-effective to support 500 GW of clean power capacity. This requirement is expected to grow to 97 GW/362 GWh by 2032 An Electric Vehicle charging station at the popular tourist town of Calangute, Goa. Photo for representation.

ergy, reducing carbon emissions, and achieving net zero by 2070. A cornerstone of this transition is the deployment of Energy Storage Systems (ESS) like Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and Pumped Hydro Storage (PHS), which are indispensable for integrating renewable e ergy sources.

Standalone Energy Storage Systems (ESS) are rapidly emerging as a key market, with 6.1 gigawatts of tenders issued in the first quarter of 2025 alone, accounting for 64% of the total utility-scale energy storage tendering activity. Tenders supported by Viability Gap Funding (VGF) demonstrate.

Energy storage is critical towards ensuring grid reliability, security, and cost optimisation given India's growing share of renewable energy in its power purchase mix. The Central Electricity Authority projects an energy storage requirement of 60.6 GW/341.2 GWh by 2030, which can be met via.

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