

LB≡BW

Sustainability
In Focus

LBBW Research | Sustainability

Battery storage: another building block for a secure power supply

In brief:

- Energy systems with a high share of variable generation need flexibility to ease pressure on the grid, shift loads and reduce price swings.
- Financing battery storage can be challenging, as the market is changing quickly.
- Regular and secure cash flows, reliable counterparties, optimised operation and technical factors make battery storage financeable.

Sabrina Kremer
Senior Sustainability Analyst
+49 711 / 127-74551
Sabrina.Kremer@lbbw.de

Jochen Flaig
Executive Director
Infrastructure Finance
+49 61 316 433 530
Jochen.Flaig@lbbw.de

Alan Quigley
Executive Director
Infrastructure Finance
+44 7716 226916
Alan.Quigley@lbbw.com

LBBWResearch@LBBW.de
www.LBBW.de/Research

Introduction

The energy transition is a fundamental structural transformation, equivalent to an industrial revolution. It is probably the greatest challenge facing the economy and society this century. Renewable energy capacity is expanding worldwide. Yet alongside these positive developments, it is becoming clear that numerous small, regional generating facilities pose challenges for the electricity grid. They are not always located where electricity is needed. Particularly in summer, there is a substantial oversupply of electricity around midday, while demand sometimes significantly exceeds supply in the evening and at night.

Battery storage can help bridge this gap. Its application plays a significant role, as battery storage can support the new electricity system in very different ways. For lenders, however, the primary concern is striking the right balance between earnings potential, risk and financing security. Reliable revenues are a key prerequisite.

Storage is a partner to variable generation

CREATED ON: 2026-11-23 11:20
PLEASE NOTE THE DISCLAIMER AND IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE FACTS IN THE APPENDIX.

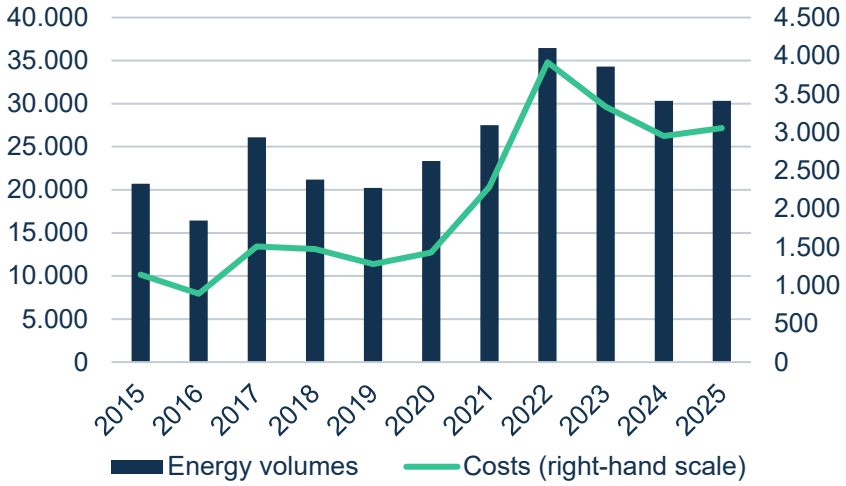
LB≡BW

A look at the energy market

According to Destatis, renewable energy sources accounted for 136.4 of the 230.6 TWh of electricity fed into Germany's grid in the first half of 2026, 6.5 % more than in the first half of 2025. This represents 59.1 % of total electricity generation in the first half of 2026. At the same time, the volume of redispatch measures (see information box) has increased over the past ten years. Curtailment mostly affects PV and wind power installations (more than 50 %). Demand for electricity exists, but not necessarily where it is generated – a classic example is strong wind generation in the north and high demand in the south of Germany. The grid through which the electricity could theoretically flow cannot accommodate the full volume at all times. This requires what is known as grid congestion management – interventions intended to prevent overloading – and that costs money. These costs include deploying conventional power plants, compensation for curtailed renewables, reserve power plants and countertrading. In the latter case, grid operators ease grid congestion through electricity trades on the market. Costs and volumes have gradually risen in recent years to around EUR 3 billion and 30 TWh annually (see fig. 1).

Redispatch
Electricity generators adjust their planned electricity production on the instructions of grid operators: they generate less electricity upstream of the congestion and more downstream. This reduces electricity flows through the affected grid section and prevents overloading. Reserve power plants are also deployed where necessary.

Fig. 1: Grid congestion management: volumes and costs
In GWh and EUR million



Source: SMARD (Bundesnetzagentur), LBBW Research

EUR 3 billion annually for grid congestion management

Almost 40 % of costs relate to the use of conventional facilities, i.e. market-based power plants that increase output for congestion management on the instructions of grid operators. Keeping reserve power plants available and deploying them accounts for more than 44 %. Compensation for renewables accounts for just 14 %. Further grid expansion could allow more of the electricity to be used, thereby reducing costs. Grid expansion must therefore be one of the major areas for action in the years ahead.

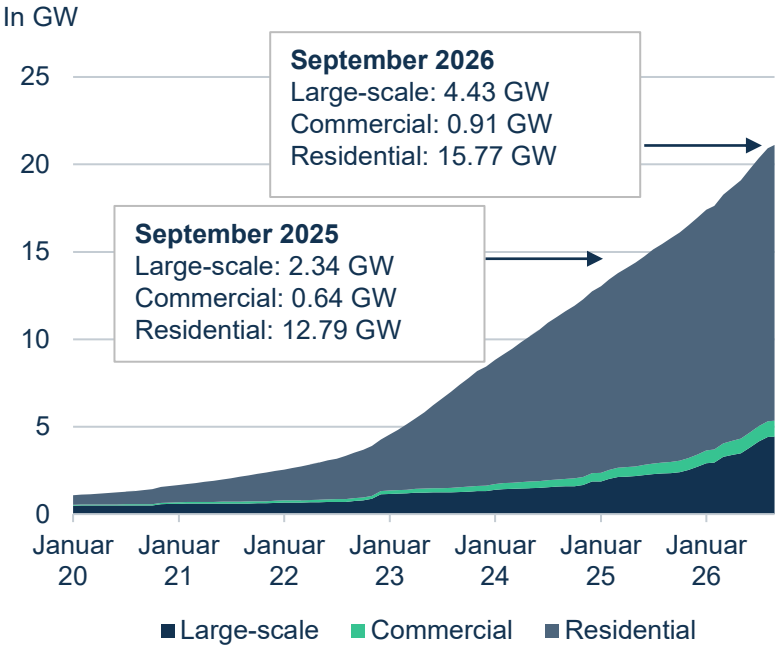
The energy transition presents challenges for the existing energy system. However, grid expansion alone would be an expensive solution. The current grid development plan (Netzentwicklungsplan) estimates that grid operators will need to invest EUR 360 billion by 2045 (development pathway A). It is therefore important to use all technologies currently available. Flexibility is an essential component of a system with a high share of solar and wind energy. This is evident not least in the number of hours with negative electricity prices, which rose from 457 in 2024 to 573 in 2025, while the lowest price fell from minus EUR 135 per MWh to minus EUR 250 per MWh. On 1 May 2026, the electricity price even reached minus EUR 499 per MWh – a record level only just above the technical limit of minus EUR 500 at the time, and a clear signal from a market calling for more buyers at certain times. Battery storage can play a strategic role in

573 hours with negative prices

such cases: it can absorb electricity from renewable installations that currently have to be curtailed. This amounts to around 3 % of output. It can also reduce the use of market-based and reserve power plants. To achieve this, the expansion of large-scale battery storage needs to pick up pace significantly. The current grid development plan (Netzentwicklungsplan) assumes installed large-scale battery storage capacity of 41.1 GW by 2037. Capacity then remains at this level until 2045 in the main scenario (A). Residential and commercial storage systems (with power ratings of up to 1 MW) are expected to reach as much as 46.7 GW in 2037 and 59.7 GW in 2045, respectively. The large-scale battery storage market would therefore have to grow roughly ninefold over the next eleven years. Capacity did almost double between September 2025 and September 2026 (fig. 2), but the target remains ambitious. Battery storage does not simply stabilise the status quo; it also paves the way for further renewable energy expansion.

Large-scale battery capacity to increase ninefold by 2037

Fig. 2: Development of battery storage in Germany



Source: battery-charts.de; Figgener et al., The development of battery storage systems in Germany: A market review (status 2023), LBBW Research

Large-scale: ≥1.000 kWh or ≥1.000 kW

Commercial: <1.000 kWh and <1.000 kW

Residential: <30 kWh and <20 kW

Applications and financeability

Battery storage revenue models

Battery storage systems are characterised by their extremely fast response times. They are available almost immediately when grid frequency deviates – typically within 100 to 500 milliseconds, sometimes even faster. This makes them particularly suitable for providing **balancing capacity** (see information box). In Germany, the four transmission system operators tender their balancing capacity requirements for the following day on a joint platform. A distinction is made between frequency containment reserve (FCR), automatic frequency restoration reserve (aFRR) and manual frequency restoration reserve (mFRR), with the first two markets being the most relevant. Revenue opportunities differ between these markets and can fluctuate considerably with the seasons. Moreover, increasing numbers of battery storage systems are competing with one another, particularly in balancing markets.

Balancing capacity means keeping capacity available to stabilise the system.

Another application is **arbitrage**, i.e. buying inexpensive electricity and reselling it at higher prices. Given the current sharp fluctuations in elec-

tricity prices and lower battery storage prices, projects can pay for themselves relatively quickly. The actual payback period depends on location, trading strategy, investment costs and price developments. However, as the number of storage systems in the energy system grows, the spread between low and high prices narrows, reducing potential profits.

The first **capacity market** auction for generation capacity, which may also include battery storage, is scheduled for spring 2027. Under this model, a facility is paid not for supplying electricity, but for keeping capacity available. It may also participate in the electricity market, provided it remains able to deliver in an emergency. From a financing perspective, this is a very interesting model: if a project is awarded a contract, the contractually guaranteed capacity payments can be included in cash flow planning as secured revenues, thereby reducing the financing risk profile.

First auction for short-duration storage in 2027

Through **co-location** with PV and wind farms, battery storage can, for example, step in directly as a buyer when the market can no longer absorb electricity or a grid bottleneck prevents further feed-in. In this configuration, it also helps make renewables financeable. Their profitability suffers from increasingly frequent and increasingly negative prices, as well as the structural decline in the prices they achieve as their expansion continues.

Financeability – between returns and risk

The growing need for battery storage is bringing investors and lenders into play. To secure financing, risk and return must meet banks' requirements. Although battery costs have fallen significantly in recent years – according to a Bloomberg survey, battery pack prices per kWh fell by around 93 % between 2010 and 2025 – storage revenues often depend on how systems are used and on highly volatile electricity prices. The question, therefore, is how to ensure stable long-term revenues so that a project can service its debt throughout its lifetime. Banks generally size financing based on expected cash flows and require a sufficient buffer between available funds and debt service, known as the debt service coverage ratio. Broadly speaking, three business models can be distinguished.

Battery pack prices have fallen sharply

Under a fully market-dependent approach, known as the **merchant model**, the operator generates revenues through activities such as electricity trading or providing balancing capacity. Revenues depend directly on prevailing market conditions. Electricity price fluctuations can generate attractive returns through arbitrage. This model banks on the opportunities offered by the market. However, it lacks a safety net for periods when price spreads remain narrow for an extended time and balancing capacity revenues decline – for example, when prices remain consistently high or storage expansion stays strong. Growing competition among battery storage systems may also squeeze margins in the coming years.

Alternatively, battery storage operators can enter into long-term contracts with energy suppliers or energy traders – known as **Tolling Agreements**. Under these agreements, the storage operator makes capacity available to the counterparty in exchange for a contractually agreed, usually fixed payment. The counterparty thus assumes a substantial portion of the market price risk. Its creditworthiness plays a significant role in financing, since revenues are only secure if it can meet its payment obligations. In return, the operator gives up the opportunity to benefit from favourable market developments. In practice, these contracts often have shorter terms than the intended loan tenor. Once the contract expires, market risk remains and must be reflected in the financing structure.

Merchant model, tolling agreement or hybrid model?

Hybrid models predominate in practice, with operators securing part of their capacity contractually and trading the remainder on the market.

What makes battery storage bankable?

Banks and investors generally structure battery storage as project finance. Under this approach, the project's future cash flow alone provides the basis for interest payments and principal repayments. Banks therefore need to understand the risks, particularly revenue streams, precisely and examine them thoroughly. The revenue mix plays a crucial role: what proportion of revenues is contractually secured, what proportion depends on the market, which markets generate the revenues, and how reliable are the counterparties? This mix largely determines the amount and terms of project financing.

The revenue mix is crucial

For a bank, the decisive factor is not the return, but whether the facility can cover its operating and financing costs over its lifetime. Assessing this requires examining **different scenarios** that simulate, for example, declining electricity price volatility, lower balancing capacity revenues or higher operating costs. This becomes more relevant the more the battery storage system depends on the market. A differentiated assessment is customary: lower coverage ratios are sufficient for contractually secured revenues, while significantly higher ratios are advisable for market-dependent revenues. The higher the share of market-dependent revenues, the less debt financing is available and the greater the equity requirements. Contractually guaranteed, fixed revenues are easier to forecast, which affects both financing terms and financing amounts.

While the profitability of tariff-based wind and solar farms mainly depends on technical availability, weather conditions and potential curtailment, the trading strategy is crucial for battery storage. The more efficiently a battery storage system is deployed, the higher its actual revenues. Revenues therefore depend substantially on the **quality of the trading service provider** – an aspect banks assess separately during due diligence. In addition to financial factors, the grid connection and technical performance must also be secured over the long term. We examine these prerequisites in more detail below.

There is still little experience to draw on

Financing battery storage differs in several respects from financing conventional renewable generating facilities. Unlike wind and solar farms, for which decades of operating and revenue data are available, there is **relatively little experience** with large-scale battery storage. More complex trading arrangements, the limited track record and uncertainty about market developments mean that banks generally make more conservative assumptions, set shorter financing tenors or require higher equity contributions.

The financing structure also uses various **safeguards** against weaker market developments. These include cash sweep provisions, under which surplus funds are channelled into early repayment, distribution restrictions if certain financial ratios fall below specified thresholds, and debt service reserve accounts. In some cases, banks also opt for shorter-term financing followed by refinancing, which in turn entails refinancing risk. The decisive factor is therefore not whether a battery storage system can generate high returns under favourable market conditions. Rather, a project must be structured to ensure sufficient debt servicing capacity even under less favourable market conditions.

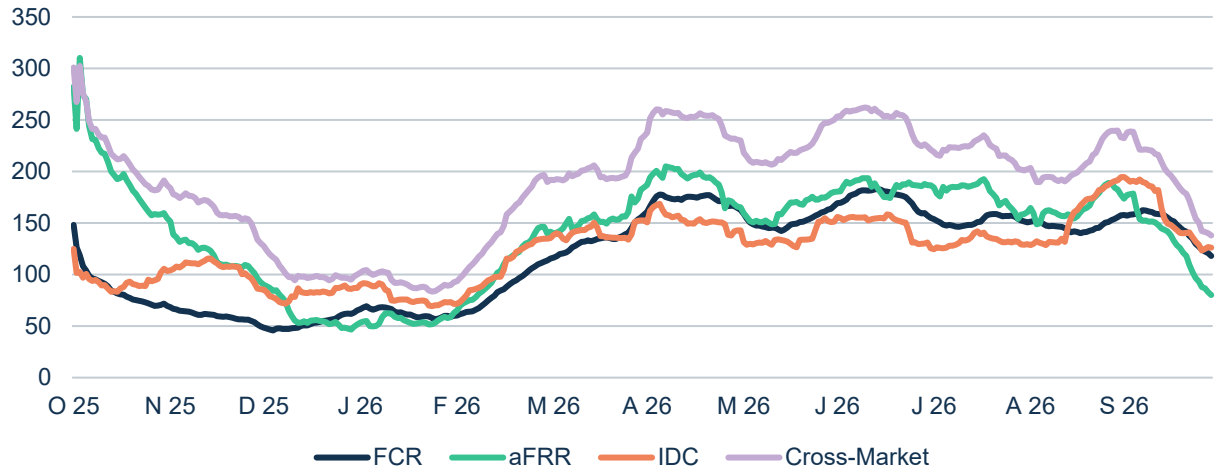
Revenue risks and hedging strategies

As competition increases and battery storage continues to expand, revenues may gradually decline. Balancing capacity markets in particular face **the risk of saturation**, as these markets are relatively small compared with planned storage additions: the more storage systems offer

capacity, the more competition puts achievable payments under pressure.

Against this backdrop, models combining secured and market-dependent revenues are becoming more attractive. While long-term **tolling agreements** make revenues predictable, **floor arrangements** provide minimum protection while allowing participation in additional market earnings. In exchange for the minimum payment, the counterparty often receives a share of revenues above the floor. Which contract structure is most economically attractive depends on market developments as well as the agreed payment.

Fig. 3: Modelled revenues from different trading strategies for the same battery storage system with a storage duration of 2 hours and 2 cycles per day
Annualised 30-day average, in thousand EUR per MW per year



Source: battery-charts.de, LBBW Research

Specialised trading companies, known as **optimizers**, play an important role here. They steer the operation of battery storage systems and decide which markets the available capacity participates in. They use automated trading strategies and forecasting models. They are remunerated through fixed fees or a share of revenues. For lenders, the optimiser's experience, track record and creditworthiness, as well as provisions for a potential change of trading service provider, are important due diligence considerations. Fig. 3 compares modelled revenue potential – not actual revenues – from different trading strategies for the same battery storage system.

Aggregate revenues over the past 365 days for a 2-hour/2-cycle battery system per MW per year in thousand EUR:
FCR: EUR 119.08
aFRR: EUR 143.77
Cross-Market: EUR 190.92

These include revenues from:

- **FCR – frequency containment reserve:** The storage system responds to fluctuations in the electricity grid. It absorbs or releases electricity, thereby helping to stabilise the grid.
- **aFRR – automatic frequency restoration reserve:** At the grid operator's request, the storage system balances discrepancies between electricity generation and consumption. This response takes over from the rapid initial FCR response.
- **IDC – continuous intraday trading:** The storage system buys or sells electricity at short notice, exploiting price differences.

The **cross-market approach** combines these opportunities. Every four hours, the model first chooses between FCR and the aFRR capacity market. It allocates the remaining available resources to aFRR energy trading and intraday trading according to fixed rules. The model therefore determines the allocation of storage resources, not the share of revenues from each market. It does not optimise the allocation entirely

freely. Over the period examined, the cross-market approach consistently generates higher revenues than the individual trading strategies.

Alongside optimisers, there are counterparties known as **offtakers** or tollers. They purchase capacity or specific services from storage systems and pay for them under a contract. Depending on its structure, this can facilitate trading arrangements and help secure revenues. Contracts may provide for fixed payments or payments dependent on market revenues. In practice, offtakers and optimisers sometimes perform both roles. Contract duration, payment structure and counterparty creditworthiness are key financeability criteria for lenders.

Accordingly, the optimal trading strategy is not necessarily the one generating the highest revenues. Rather, the aim is to **strike the right balance** between earnings potential, risk and financing security. The higher the targeted debt share, the more important long-term revenue security becomes.

Project structure and technical risks

In addition to securing revenues, the technical and contractual structure of a battery storage project is important for its financeability. After all, storage systems must operate reliably for many years to generate the forecast revenues and service their debt. For lending banks, it is therefore crucial to **identify technical risks as early as possible** and limit them through appropriate contractual structures.

A **secured grid connection** is a key prerequisite for operating a battery storage system. Without a firm connection commitment and clarity about the capacity available for drawing and feeding in electricity, it is difficult to assess a battery storage system's profitability reliably. A physical connection alone does not guarantee that the required power capacity will be available at all times. There may also be **construction cost contributions** (Baukostenzuschüsse). In July 2025, Germany's Federal Court of Justice confirmed that, under certain conditions, grid operators may charge one-off construction cost contributions for grid-connected battery storage systems. These increase investment costs and must therefore be incorporated into financing.

Construction cost contributions may apply since 2025

The choice of counterparties already plays an important role during construction. **EPC contracts** (engineering, procurement and construction) are frequently used, with a general contractor taking responsibility for planning, procurement and construction of the facility. Such a contractual structure can reduce interfaces between individual trades and define responsibilities more clearly. For battery storage, the supply of battery systems and construction of the facility are now often commissioned separately. In these cases, responsibilities at the interfaces must be clearly defined to minimise risks. Binding completion dates, performance commitments and contractually agreed compensation for delays or non-performance can, in particular, help limit construction-phase risks.

During operation, the focus is on the battery storage system's long-term performance. Its usable capacity declines over time – age and the number of charging cycles both play a role. This so-called **degradation** affects available storage capacity and thus revenues. Profitability and cash flow calculations therefore require realistic assumptions consistent with the chosen trading strategy. Intensive use increases revenues but also accelerates ageing. Manufacturer performance warranties can limit the risk, but must be carefully examined in terms of duration, guaranteed capacity and potential restrictions, such as the maximum number of cycles.

Allow for battery ageing

Some projects counter degradation by installing new modules during their operating life to offset capacity losses. This approach is known as **augmentation**. It involves additional investment that must be included

in financing plans, for example through reserves funded from ongoing cash flow. Otherwise, subsequent replacement investments risk reducing the funds available for interest payments and principal repayments.

Maintenance and operations management contracts are also relevant to financing. They should minimise downtime caused by technical faults and enable high facility availability. In addition to the scope of services and response times, the service provider's creditworthiness is again important to lenders. Ultimately, guarantees only offer protection if counterparties can fulfil their obligations. Since battery storage projects often involve only a few manufacturers and system integrators, banks also consider their experience and market position.

Ensure performance

Overall, the financeability of a battery storage system does not depend solely on its expected market revenues. Only when robust revenue forecasts, clearly defined responsibilities, reliable counterparties and assured long-term technical performance work together is the foundation laid for sustainable project financing.

Impact of regulatory developments on financing

In addition to technical and economic risks, the regulatory framework also affects the financeability of battery storage. Several legislative and reform initiatives are currently being implemented or politically debated that could affect grid connections, investment costs and future revenue opportunities. For lending banks, it is particularly relevant to determine the extent to which potential changes already need to be included in long-term profitability calculations or risk assessments. As loans run for many years, changes to grid fees or levies, for example, represent a risk that is difficult to hedge contractually and that banks therefore reflect in their scenarios. The following overview (fig. 4) illustrates that regulatory developments can affect both the initial investment costs and the long-term earnings capacity of a battery storage system. For financing, it is therefore crucial to distinguish existing rules from planned changes and consider early on how they may affect debt servicing capacity.

Regulation can change the revenue outlook

Fig. 4: Current developments

Regulation	Current status*	Significance for financing
Grid connection package (Netzanschlusspaket)	Government draft undergoing parliamentary scrutiny	Planned changes to the allocation of grid connection capacity may affect the likelihood of implementation and project timelines.
EEG amendment 2027 (EEG-Novelle 2027)	Government draft undergoing parliamentary scrutiny	Changes to renewable energy support and market integration may particularly affect the profitability of battery storage combined with wind and solar installations.
MiSpeL – market integration of storage systems and charging points	Bundesnetzagentur determination of October 2026	New opportunities for jointly storing renewable and non-renewable electricity may increase trading flexibility for combined projects.
AgNes – reform of the grid fee system	Bundesnetzagentur determination proceedings	Changes to grid fees may affect ongoing costs and thus long-term debt servicing capacity.
Construction cost contributions	Federal Court of Justice confirmed their general permissibility in July 2025	One-off payments for grid connections may increase initial investment and affect financing requirements.

*As of October 2026

Source: Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Bundesnetzagentur, Federal Court of Justice, LBBW Research

Comparing two markets

Within Europe, **Great Britain** is the market where large-scale battery storage has so far gained the firmest foothold. The German market, by contrast, offers substantial growth potential. However, its market and financing structures are still developing. Both countries face similar energy-sector challenges, but differ in their revenue models and opportunities to secure revenues over the long term. One key difference is Great Britain's already **established capacity market**. Battery storage systems receive payments for reliably making capacity available when electricity supplies are tight. They can generate additional revenues through electricity trading or providing ancillary services. Capacity contracts are awarded through auctions, usually held four years before the delivery period. Contract terms can extend to 15 years. For banks, this building block provides another secure revenue source that significantly reduces transaction risk. However, payments in the British capacity market fluctuate considerably. While the auction held in March 2025 for the 2028/2029 delivery period cleared at GBP 60 per kilowatt per year, the auction held in March 2026 for 2029/2030 cleared at just GBP 27.10. A decline of around 55 %. Even an established capacity market therefore offers no guarantee of persistently high revenues.

The UK has an established capacity market

Another instrument in Great Britain for securing long-term revenues is the **cap-and-floor system for long-duration electricity storage** (LDES). It applies to storage systems capable of delivering electricity at their rated power for at least eight hours. Unlike the capacity market, regulatory upper and lower limits constrain revenues and losses. If market revenues fall below the floor, the storage operator receives financial compensation. If they exceed the cap, the excess earnings are recovered for the benefit of electricity consumers. This is intended to facilitate the financing of capital-intensive long-duration storage. In June 2026, 16 projects with a total capacity of around 7.65 GW were selected for support for the first time. These include eleven lithium-ion battery storage projects. Germany does not yet have a comparable **regulatory revenue protection mechanism** for long-duration storage.

An additional instrument for long-term revenue protection

German large-scale battery storage systems rely more heavily on revenues from electricity trading and balancing capacity, as well as private-sector trading and hedging contracts. While Great Britain has many years of experience with a capacity market, Germany is still developing one. The **Strom-Versorgungssicherheits- und Kapazitätengesetz (StromVKG)**, adopted in July 2026, lays the groundwork for including battery storage in a German capacity market. The mechanism is intended to help secure electricity supplies in 2031 and provides for several auction rounds. Battery storage participation depends on the design of the auctions. The first auctions focus on facilities capable of providing firm capacity for longer periods. In May 2027, two gigawatts will then be tendered without the corresponding long-duration criterion. A comprehensive capacity market is planned to ensure security of supply from 2032, although its design has not yet been determined. Capacity market payments therefore do not yet constitute secured revenues, but could improve ability to raise finance in future.

Germany plans a capacity market

Grid connections also present a challenge in Great Britain. The queue for new generation and storage projects temporarily exceeded 700 GW. To prioritise projects ready for implementation, the British regulator Ofgem fundamentally reformed the grid connection process. The criteria now focus on project readiness and contribution to strategic expansion targets. According to Ofgem, in September 2026 only around 90 GW of battery storage capacity was either operational (7.4 GW) or held priority

status under the reformed connection process (83.2 GW). This still significantly exceeds the forecast requirement of around 29 GW by 2035.

In Germany, too, grid connection requests significantly exceed the capacity available in the short term. The large number of planned projects will not necessarily translate into correspondingly high capacity additions. Germany and Great Britain differ primarily in the **maturity of their market and financing structures.**

Conclusion

Battery storage systems are indispensable building blocks of the energy transition. They balance fluctuations in electricity generation, stabilise the electricity system and increase flexibility in the electricity market. Falling technology costs and growing demand for flexibility open up attractive market opportunities. Financing, however, requires a secured grid connection, robust revenue forecasts, a balanced mix of secured and market-dependent revenues, and a financing structure that holds up even under adverse market conditions. A look across to Great Britain shows that long-term payment and revenue protection mechanisms can support financeability. The further expansion of battery storage will depend on technological advances as well as market opportunities and the financeability of business models.

Storage offers attractive market opportunities

Disclaimer

This publication is addressed exclusively at recipients in the EU, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.
This publication is not being distributed by LBBW to any person in the United States and LBBW does not intend to solicit any person in the United States.

LBBW is under the supervision of the European Central Bank (ECB), Sonnemannstraße 22, 60314 Frankfurt/Main (Germany) and the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin), Graurheindorfer Str. 108, 53117 Bonn (Germany) / Marie-Curie-Str. 24-28, 60439 Frankfurt/Main (Germany).

This publication is based on generally available sources which we are not able to verify but which we believe to be reliable. Nevertheless, we assume no liability for the accuracy and completeness of this publication. It conveys our non-binding opinion of the market and the products at the time of the editorial deadline, irrespective of any own holdings in these products. This publication does not replace individual advice. It serves only for informational purposes and should not be seen as an offer or request for a purchase or sale. For additional, more timely information on concrete investment options and for individual investment advice, please contact your investment advisor.

We retain the right to change the opinions expressed herein at any time and without prior notice. Moreover, we retain the right not to update this information or to stop such updates entirely without prior notice.

Past performance, simulations and forecasts shown or described in this publication do not constitute a reliable indicator of future performance.

The acceptance of provided research services by a securities services company can qualify as a benefit in supervisory law terms. In these cases LBBW assumes that the benefit is intended to improve the quality of the relevant service for the customer of the benefit recipient.

Proprietary Rights Notice: © 2014, Moody's Analytics, Inc., its licensors and affiliates ("Moody's"). All rights reserved. Moody's ratings and other information ("Moody's Information") are proprietary to Moody's and/or its licensors and are protected by copyright and other intellectual property laws. Moody's Information is licensed to Distributor by Moody's. Moody's information may not be copied or otherwise reproduced, repackaged, further transmitted, transferred, disseminated, redistributed or resold, or stored for subsequent use for any such purpose, in whole or in part, in any form or manner or by any means whatsoever, by any person without Moody's prior written consent. Moody's® is a registered trademark.

THIS DOCUMENT IS A TRANSLATION OF Blickpunkt Nachhaltigkeit: Batteriespeicher: Ein weiteres Modul der sicheren Versorgung, ORIGINAL PUBLICATION DATE: 23.11.2026. THE TRANSLATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR CONVENIENCE ONLY WITH THE GERMAN ORIGINAL ALWAYS PREVAILING IN ALL RESPECTS, ESPECIALLY IN CASE OF POTENTIAL DISCREPANCIES RESULTING FROM THE TRANSLATION.

