

## **A-Core Container**

# **China s mainstream energy storage container**



## Overview

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How big is China's energy storage capacity?

The cumulative installed capacity of new energy storage in China is expected to exceed 100 gigawatts (GW) by 2025, according to the Energy Storage Industry Research White Paper 2025 released by the Institute of Engineering Thermophysics on 10 April. The capacity is likely to surpass 200GW by 2030, more than double the 2024 level of 73.76GW.

Which energy storage systems dominate China?

In China, generation-side and grid-side energy storage dominate, making up 97% of newly deployed energy storage capacity in 2023. Image: Getty Images/iStockphoto In China, generation-side and grid-side energy storage dominate, making up 97% of newly deployed energy storage capacity in 2023.

What is the future of energy storage in China?

The new energy storage market in China has great development potential in the future. The cumulative installed capacity of new energy storage in China is expected to exceed 100 gigawatts (GW) by 2025, according to the Energy Storage Industry Research White Paper 2025 released by the Institute of Engineering Thermophysics on 10 April.

What is China's Energy Storage plan?

The plan's target represents a significant scaling up, even for the world's leading adopter and producer of energy storage technologies. According to official National Energy Administration data from its recent 'China new energy storage development report 2025,' the country's installed base at the end of 2024 totalled 73.8GW/168GWh.

Where does China's storage capacity come from?

The majority of China's storage capacity comes from large-scale storage

projects, such as hydropower with reservoirs on the Yangtze River and gigawatt-level battery energy storage systems in Inner Mongolia. Aerial view of the Three Gorges Dam in Hubei province, China. Credit: Sipa US / Alamy Stock Photo.

How does China promote battery storage?

To promote battery storage, China has implemented a number of policies, most notably the gradual rollout since 2017 of the “mandatory allocation of energy storage” policy (强制配储), which is also known as the “new energy plus storage” model (新能源+储能).

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