EU Regulatory Landscape for Thermal Energy Storage

21 November 2024 | 10:00 - 11:30 CET | Teams Webinar

ECHO
EFFICIENT COMPACT MODULAR THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

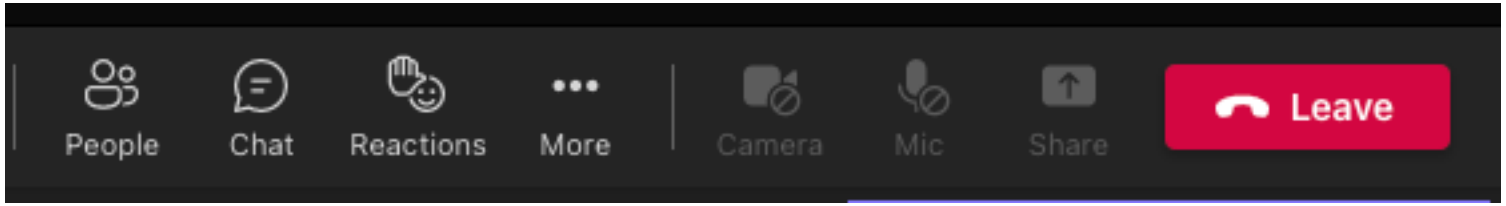
BEST-Storage

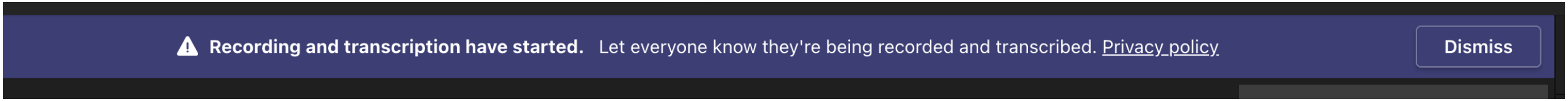
HYSTORE
Hybrid Services from Advanced Thermal Energy Storage Systems

ThumbsUp

Funded by the European Union

Teams Webinar Platform interactions





Agenda

10:00 - 10:15
Introduction by Giulia Malafarina *by EHPA*

10:15 - 11:00
Presentations of the experts

- ***Thomas Schleker from European Commission DG RTD*** *- "Thermal Energy Storage R&I – the European viewpoint"*
- ***Guillermo Andrés Nieto from Veolia*** *– "TES technologies integration: Regulatory constraints in the EU"*
- ***Karla Zambrano from*** **ITACA & UNIZAR** *– "Why is TES important to prevent energy poverty?"*

11:15 - 11:30
Q&A Session & Closing of the event

ECHO

EFFICIENT COMPACT MODULAR
THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

Overall budget : 8.169.948 €
EU contribution: 6.169.498 €
Coordinated by : CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE
Start date : 01/01/2023
End date : 31/12/2026
Website: echo-euproject.eu

About the project

ECHO project will develop and demonstrate a new plug&play, complete, sustainable, flexible, modular, digitally controlled, and competitive system exploiting thermal energy storage (TES). ECHO results will be an innovative, compact and smart TES solution, based on the use and optimization of thermochemical materials (TCMs), combined with phase change materials (PCMs), for space heating, cooling and hot tap water production and, optionally, with ice storage for large cooling needs.

BEST-Storage

Overall budget : 5.472.550 €
EU contribution: 4797.535 €
Coordinated by : SOLINTEL M&P SL
Start date : 01/01/2023
End date : 31/12/2026
Website: https://www.best-storage.eu

About the project

BEST-Storage aims to achieve the goal of peak load reduction and shifting, energy saving and energy cost minimization. Long and short-term high-energy density storage solutions will be developed and demonstrated in 4 demo cases around Europe. A thermo-chemical and loss-free storage technology such as seasonal storage, two phase change materials slurry concepts and vacuum insulated water storage will be developed with the aim of shifting peak load demands.

HYSTORE
Hybrid Services from Advanced Thermal Energy Storage Systems

Overall budget : 8 769 951,13€
EU contribution: 7 313 464,26€
Coordinated by : ARMENGOL & ROS CONSULTORS I ASSOCIATS SLP
Start date : 01/01/2023
End date : 31/12/2026
Website: https://www.hystore-project.eu

About the project

The EU-funded HYSTORE project will advance TES technology by combining different innovative components. The project aims to achieve up to 150 % energy density and 50 % lower capital expenditures compared to the state-of-the-art TES systems. HYSTORE also plans to develop a smart aggregator and open-source multi-service platform to optimise the provision of hybrid energy and power services. The project will cover four different use cases in various climates and environments, for district heating/cooling connected and non-connected buildings.

ThumbsUp

Overall budget : 7 631 369,00 €
EU contribution: 6 369 819,25 €
Coordinated by : VEOLIA SERVICIOS LECAM SOCIEDAD ANONIMA UNIPERSONAL
Start date : 01/01/2023
End date : 31/12/2026
Website: https://www.thumbsupstorage.eu

About the project

The EU funded THUMBS UP project will develop and demonstrate daily and weekly TES for EU buildings. By innovating at different levels, from modelling to materials and enhancing heat exchanger solutions, the project will design high-performance TES solutions in line with EU sustainable economy goals. Specifically, it will create bio-based phase change materials from raw materials currently wasted in the EU food industry and thermochemical materials relying on non-hazardous materials. The project will set up three demo sites in Spain and Sweden – in different EU climates and energy market contexts.

Funded by the European Union

21 November 2024 | 10:00 - 11:30 CET

EU Regulatory Landscape for Thermal Energy Storage

ECHO EFFICIENT COMPACT MODULAR THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

HYSTORE Hybrid Services from Advanced Thermal Energy Storage Systems

BEST-Storage

ThumbsUp

Thomas Schleker
Policy Officer, European Commission DG RTD

European Thermal Energy Storage R&I – updates from DG RTD

November 2024

Dr. Thomas SCHLEKER
DG Research & Innovation
Clean Energy Transitions
European Commission

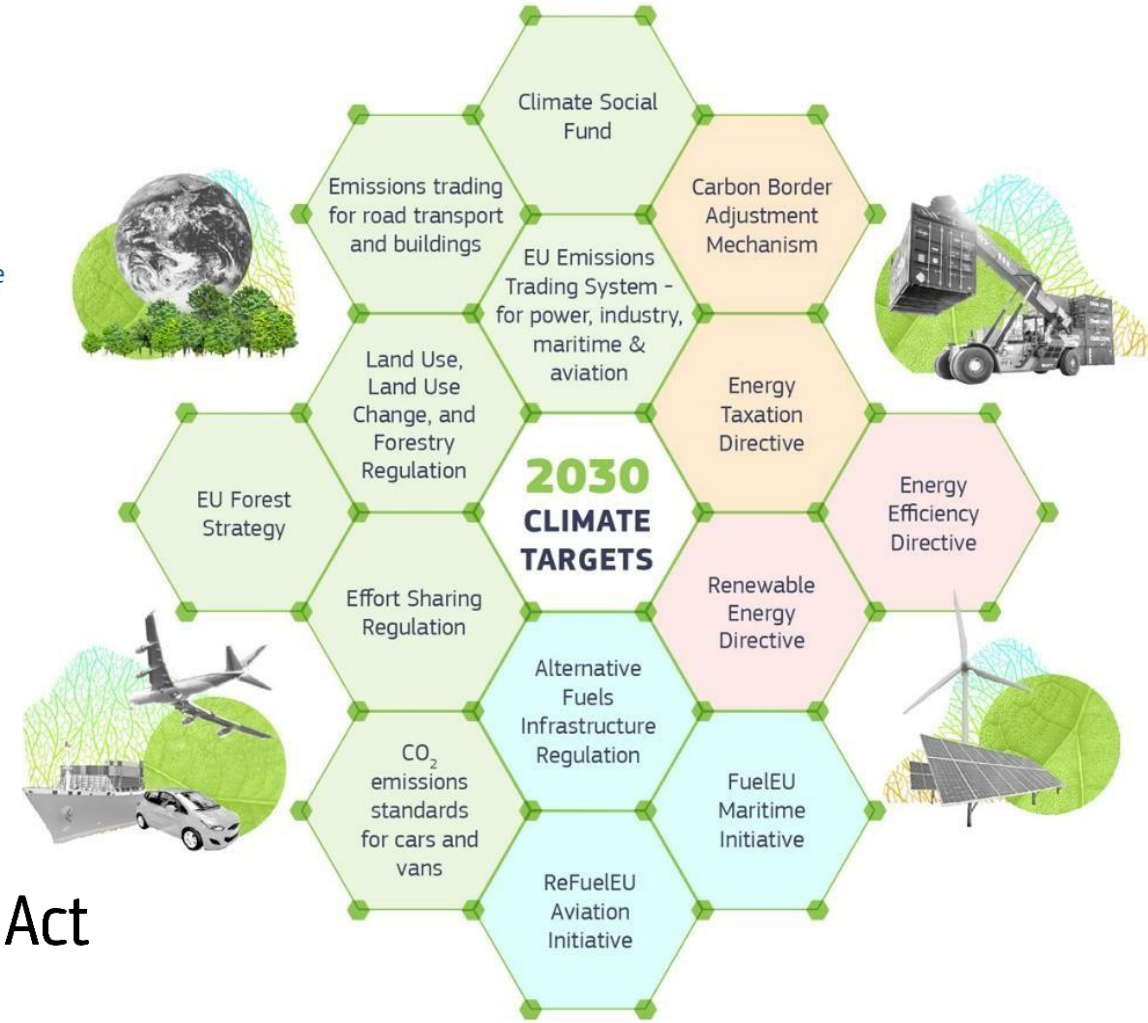
not legally binding

European Green Deal

The EU will:

- Become climate-neutral by 2050
- Protect human life, animals and plants, by cutting pollution
- Help companies become world leaders in clean products and technologies
- Help ensure a just and inclusive transition

- Fit for 55 Package
- REPowerEU
- Revision of the EU Electricity Market Design
- Net-Zero Industry Act/Critical Raw Materials Act
- Recommendations on Energy Storage



EU NET-ZERO INDUSTRY ACT: MAKING THE EU THE HOME OF CLEAN TECH INDUSTRIES

March 2023

Simplifying the regulatory framework for net-zero technologies

Scaling up manufacturing of net-zero technologies

Fostering competitive and resilient European net-zero industry

The Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA) creates a regulatory framework to boost the competitiveness of EU industry and technologies crucial for decarbonisation

- The NZIA encompasses final products, components, and machinery necessary for manufacturing net-zero technologies, including:
  - Battery/storage technologies
  - Heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies
  - Energy system-related energy efficiency technologies, including heat grid technologies
- Enhancing skills
  - Net-Zero Industry Academies

The COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 14 March 2023on Energy Storage – Underpinning a decarbonised and secure EU energy system (2023/C 103/01)

The EU needs a strong, sustainable, and resilient industrial value chain for energy-storage technologies. EU countries are essential in the process. They should

- **assess capacity needs** for the relevant energy storage technologies as well as potential financing gaps
- identify actions necessary to **remove barriers** to the deployment of demand response and behind-the-meter storage
- establish **cost-effective processes**, such as competitive bidding systems and suitably designed capacity mechanisms
- **accelerate the deployment** of storage facilities and other flexibility tools in islands, remote areas and the EU's outermost regions with insufficient or unstable grid capacity
- publish detailed **data** on the energy market to facilitate investment decisions on new energy storage facilities
- **support research and innovation** - in particular, long-term energy storage – and launch technology accelerator programmes and dedicated support schemes

EU initiatives can play a role in **facilitating the deployment** of flexible resources to complement intermittent renewable production; **addressing specific barriers for distributed flexibility sources, including energy storage**

EUROPE'S CHOICE

POLITICAL GUIDELINES
FOR THE NEXT EUROPEAN COMMISSION
2024–2029

Ursula von der Leyen

We need a new European Prosperity Plan to:

- *Make business easier and deepen our Single Market;*
- *Build a Clean Industrial Deal to decarbonise and bring down energy prices;*
- *Put research and innovation at the heart of our economy;*
- *Boost productivity with digital tech diffusion;*
- *Invest massively in our sustainable competitiveness;*
- *Tackle the skills and labour gap.*

The European Strategic Energy Technology Plan

European Commission

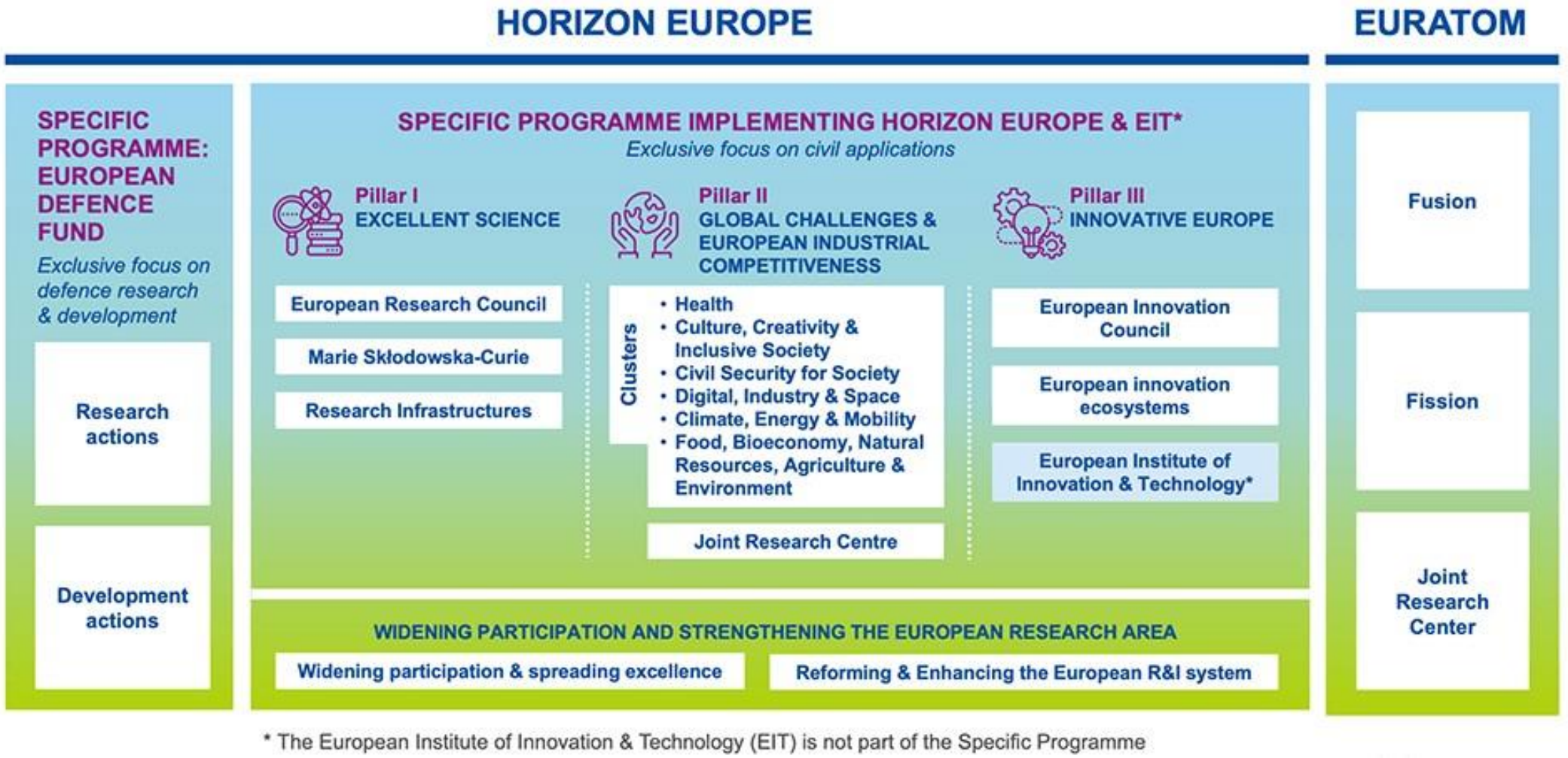
THE EU RESEARCH & INNOVATION PROGRAMME 2021 – 27

This presentation is based on the political agreement of 11 December 2020 on the Horizon Europe. Information on some parts is pending revision.

19 March 2021

Research and Innovation

Horizon Europe:
investing in R&I to shape our future



* The European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT) is not part of the Specific Programme

Our Vision

The EU's key funding programme for research and innovation:

- Tackles climate change
- Helps to achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goals
- Boosts the EU's competitiveness and growth
- Facilitates collaboration and strengthens the impact of research and innovation in developing, supporting and implementing EU policies while tackling global challenges
- Supports the creation and better diffusion of excellent knowledge and technologies
- Creates jobs, fully engages the EU's talent pool, boosts economic growth, promotes industrial competitiveness and optimises investment impact within a strengthened European Research Area.

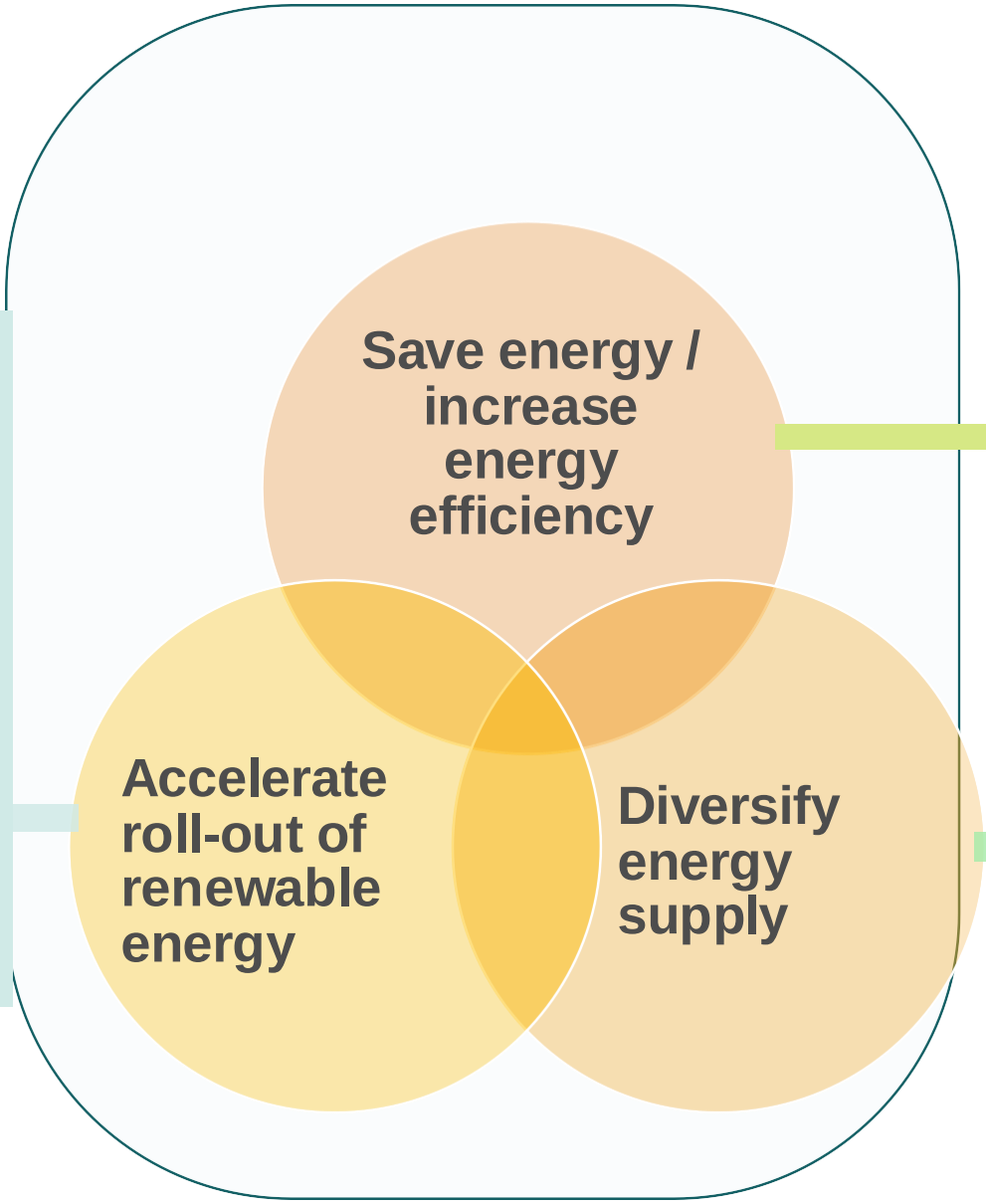
Credits: https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/

European Commission

Contribution of Horizon Europe to REPowerEU

Destination 2, 3, 4

- Cheaper and more performant renewable energy technologies (solar energy, wind energy, ocean energy, geothermal energy, hydro power, renewable fuels, heat pumps, solar heating)
- More flexible and resilient energy grids
- Better and smarter energy storage solutions



- More energy-efficient building stock
- Increased energy efficiency in industry
- More efficient mobility solutions
- Cleaner and more efficient transport modes

- Broad portfolio of renewable energy technologies
- Maturing hydrogen-based solutions

Overview of ongoing Thermal Energy Storage Projects (selected)

- **HORIZON-CL5-2023-D3-01-14 -** Demonstration of innovative, large-scale, seasonal heat and/or cooling storage technologies for decarbonisation and security of supply (IA)
  INTERSTORES, USES4HEAT
- **HORIZON-CL5-2023-D3-01-13 -** Development of novel long-term electricity storage technologies (RIA)
  SCO2OP-TES, SEHRENE
- **HORIZON-CL5-2022-D3-01-14 -** Thermal energy storage solutions (IA)
  ECHO, THUMPS-UP, HYSTORE, BEST-STORAGE
- **HORIZON-CL5-2022-D3-01-04 -** Demonstrate the use of high temperature geothermal reservoirs to provide energy storage for the energy system (IA)
  PUSH-IT
- **HORIZON-CL5-2021-D3-03-02 -** Next generation of renewable energy technologies (RIA)
  CEEGS
- **LC-GD-2-1-2020 -** Innovative land-based and offshore renewable energy technologies and their integration into the energy system (RIA)
  RESTORE
- **LC-SC3-RES-12-2018 -** Demonstrate highly performant renewable technologies for combined heat and power (CHP) generation and their integration in the EU's energy system (IA)
  GEO-SMART

HORIZON-CL5-2021-D3-03-02 - Next generation of renewable energy technologies (RIA)

Project results are expected to contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- **Available breakthrough and game changing renewable energy technologies** enabling a faster transition to a net-zero greenhouse gas emissions EU economy by 2050.
- **Knowledge** and scientific proofs of the technological feasibility of the concept including the **environmental, social and economic benefits** to contribute to R&I strategy and policy forecast.
- Establishing a solid long term dependable European **innovation base.**

HORIZON-CL5-2022-D3-01-14 - Thermal energy storage solutions (IA)

- Project results are expected to contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:
  - Develop and demonstrate **novel modular, compact, high performances, thermal energy storage solutions** (TES) for heating, hot tap water and cooling for electricity load shifting. The integration of the solution within the energy networks of the building and its system management should allow different functions, such as **peak load reduction, energy saving, energy cost minimization.**
  - Develop and demonstrate a novel thermal energy storage system **much more compact than state-of-the-art technologies**, enabling the storage of heat and cold for **domestic applications for periods typically of 4 weeks long.**

Thank you for your attention!

Contact: thomas.schleker@ec.europa.eu

European Commission

Funded by the European Union

21 November 2024 | 10:00 - 11:30 CET

EU Regulatory Landscape for Thermal Energy Storage

Guillermo Andrés Nieto
Research Engineer and Project Coordinator at Veolia Spain

TES technologies integration: Regulatory constraints in the EU

EU Regulatory Landscape for TES - TES Cluster

Guillermo Andrés Nieto, Veolia

Thursday November 21st 2024, Online

THUMBS UP
project GA101096921
funded by the European Union

ThumbsUp

VEOLIA

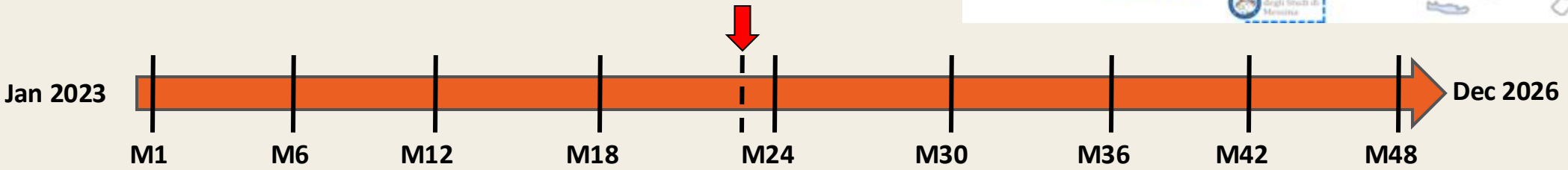
Thermal energy storage solUtions to optimally Manage BuildingS and Unlock their grid balancing and flexibility Potential

PHASE I:
Key enabling technologies development

PHASE II:
Validation & Demonstration campaigns

PHASE III:
Replication campaign

Balancing the grid one building at a time



Agenda

- ThumbsUp & Veolia
- Introduction: Constraints on the application of TES
- Situation at the EU level
- Specific example: Spain
- Conclusions

About us:

- **Our Mission:**
  « Resourcing the world »
  - *Improving access to resources*
  - *Preserving resources*
  - *Replenishing resources*
- **Solutions for water, waste and energy management.**

1

WATER

111 million people supplied with drinking water

97 million people connected to wastewater systems

4,130 drinking water production plants managed

3,506 wastewater treatment plants managed

2

WASTE

46 million people provided with collection services on behalf of municipalities

61 million metric tons of treated waste

533,759 business clients

823 waste processing facilities operated

3

ENERGY

44 million MWh produced

46,922 thermal installations managed

680 heating and cooling networks managed

2,716 industrial sites managed

Introduction: Constraints on the application of TES

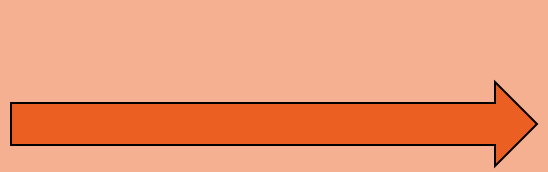
- Common **challenges** when moving innovative technologies **from lab to market**:

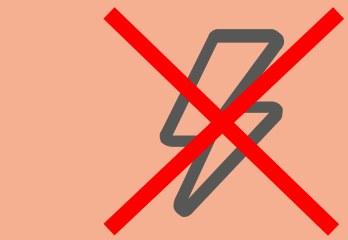
What is it?

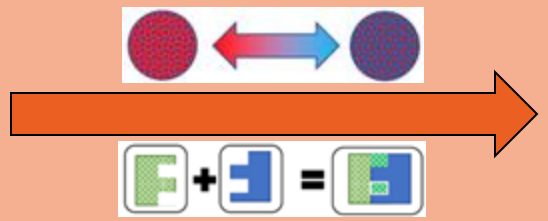
Is its concept similar to something existing?

Are there any regulations covering completely/partially its scope?

- What is **Thermal Energy Storage**?







Introduction: Constraints on the application of TES

- Storages energy, but **not electric energy**.
- Not energy generation facilities, but **can be connected to the primary energy grids (electric/thermal)**.
- Should be easily integrable in buildings, **must be safe to be installed near to the tenants**.
- **What kind of regulations/legislations should be taken into consideration?**

- Thermal facilities
- Electric facilities
- Buildings - Residential Buildings
- Energy performance
- DHW handling
- Hazardous substances restrictions / Restriction of chemicals
- Health & Safety
- …

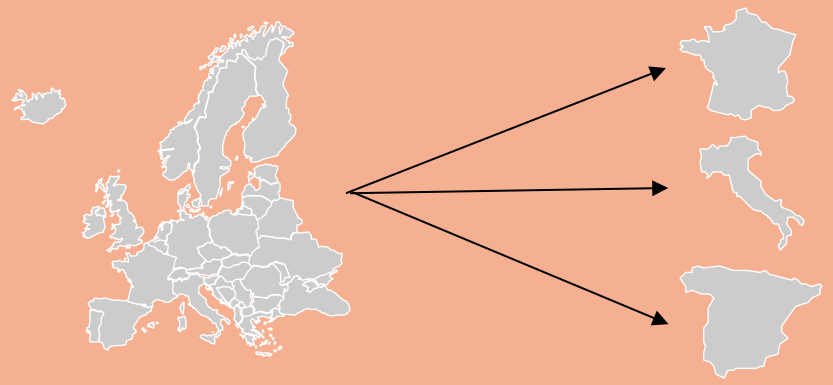
Introduction: Constraints on the application of TES

Key aspect:

EU regulations/directives vs national legislations.

EU member states implement EU legislation through specific national ones.

For each country, different regulations should be considered.



Situation at the EU level

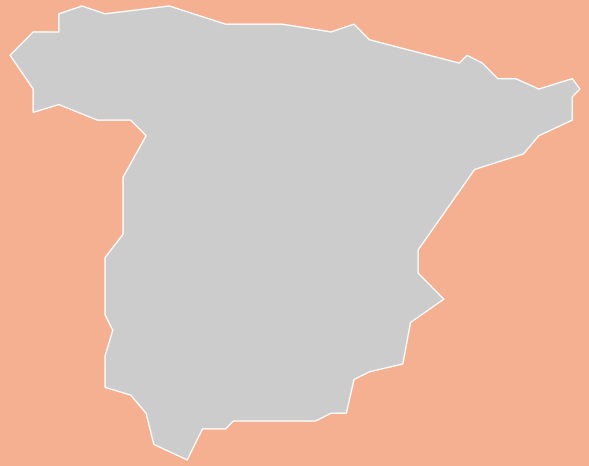
- **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD):**
  - Minimum requirements for **energy performance** (buildings and technical systems).
  - **Design, installation and commissioning** guidelines.
  - **Proper sizing** mandate adapted to heat demand of the building.
  - **Heating, cooling and DHW** systems in residential buildings.
  - **Wellness & hygiene** requirements.
- **Ecodesign Directive** (2009/125/EC).
- **Low Voltage Directive (LVD)** 2014/35/EU.
- **Machinery Directive** 2006/42/EC.
- **Pressure Equipment Directive (PED)** 2014/68/EU.

Situation at the EU level

- **Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (EMC)** 2014/30/EU.
- **Drinking Water Directive (DWD)** 98/83/EC.
- **Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive** 2011/65/EU.
- **General Product Safety Directive (GPSD)** 2001/95/EC.
- **Energy Labelling Regulation (EU)** 2017/1369.
- **Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)** 2012/27/EU.
- **Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Regulation (EC)** 1907/2006.

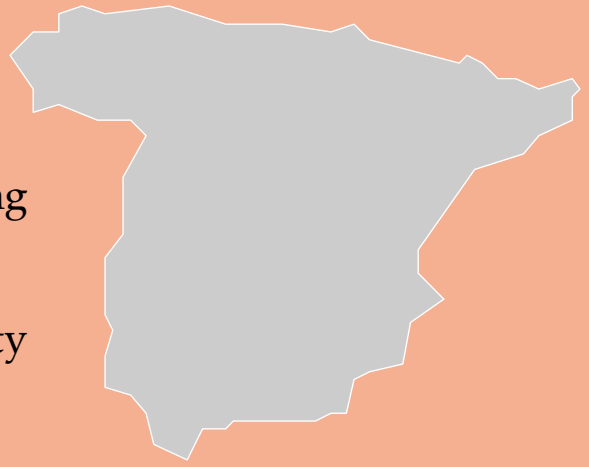
Specific example: Spain

- *"Reglamento de Instalaciones Térmicas en los Edificios"* **(RITE):**
  - Different requirements **depending on the thermal power** installed.
  - **Maintenance** requirements.
  - **Usage and inspection** requirements.
  - Related **energy efficiency** requirements.
  - **Renewable energy** requirements.
  - **Waste** requirements.
  - **Wellness and hygiene** requirements.
  - **Security** requirements.
  - **Environmental impact** requirements.



Specific example: Spain

- *"Reglamento Electrotécnico para Baja Tensión"* **(REBT):**
  - Different requirements for low/high voltage.
  - No differentiation between tertiary/residential buildings.
  - Regulation of those facilities generating, distributing or consuming electricity.
- Also interesting to study electricity prices regulation to enhance the flexibility with the grid:
  - In Spain and Portugal, electricity prices are regulated by the OMIE, fixing the price per kilowatt hour on a daily basis.



Conclusions

- The situation in **every EU member state faces similar challenges**.
- Member states have **dedicated legislations that directly govern** TES-related installations, with **varying requirements**.
- Clear **necessity of having a good understanding of the regulations and legislations** that should be considered when installing innovative technologies.
- An **special focus** should be done with the **installation of TES devices, no specific regulation is currently worded** for their implementation.

Thank you!

Guillermo Andrés Nieto, Veolia
guillermo.andres-nieto@veolia.com
+34 629 168 392

Learn more at
thumbsupstorage.eu

@ThumbsUpTES

THUMBS UP
project GA101096921
funded by the European Union

Funded by
the European Union

21 November 2024 | 10:00 - 11:30 CET

EU Regulatory Landscape for Thermal Energy Storage

ECHO
EFFICIENT COMPACT MODULAR THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

HYSTORE
Hybrid Services from Advanced Thermal Energy Storage Systems

BEST-Storage

ThumbsUp

Karla Zambrano
Researcher at ITACA (UPV)
and AGUDEMA (UNIZAR)

ECHO

EFFICIENT COMPACT MODULAR THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

November 21, 2024

Why is TES important to prevent energy poverty?

EHPA Webinar: EU Regulatory Landscape for Thermal Energy Storage (TES)

Dr. Karla Zambrano
Member WP2 Legal Assessment of ECHO project
Universitat Politècnica de València

Funded by the European Union

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

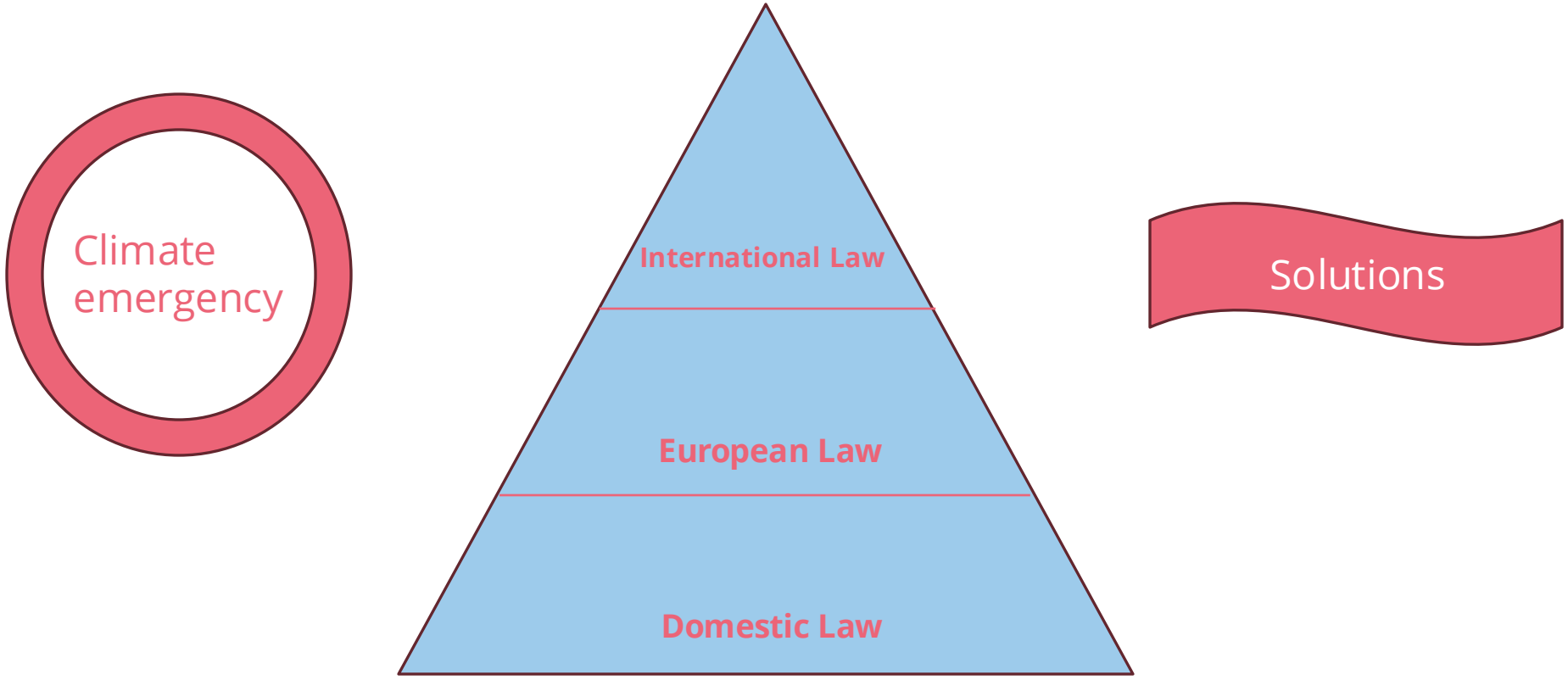
Main Content

I. PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS
II. INTERACTIONS BETWEEN ENERGY POVERTY AND ENERGY TRANSITION
III. THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE (TES) AS A NEED FOR THE ENERGY TRANSITION
IV. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Funded by the European Union

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

Previous considerations



Funded by the European Union

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

Interactions between energy poverty and energy transition

Energy policy in the EU

→ Article 194 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) states that energy is a **shared competence** between EU Member States and the EU.

→ Each Member State has the right to decide the conditions for exploiting its own energy resources.

Funded by the European Union

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

Interactions between energy poverty and energy transition

→ The main aims of EU energy policy are to:

- ensure the functioning of the energy market;
- ensure **security of energy supply**;
- promote **energy efficiency** and **energy saving** and the development of new and renewable forms of energy;
- promote the interconnection of energy networks.

Funded by the European Union

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

Interactions between energy poverty and energy transition

→ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action

→ The regulation aims to ensure that the European Union's (EU) energy union strategy is implemented in a coordinated and coherent manner across its five dimensions:

→ **decarbonisation**,
→ **energy efficiency**,
→ **energy security,**
→ the **internal energy market**,
→ **research**, **innovation** and competitiveness.

Funded by the European Union

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

Art. 3.3.d. Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action)

"Integrated national Energy and Climate Plans (INECP) shall consist of (…) a description of the current situation of the five dimensions of the Energy Union and (…) shall assess the number of households in **energy poverty** taking into account the necessary domestic energy services needed to **guarantee basic standards of living** in the **relevant national context**, existing **social policy** and other **relevant policies**, as well as indicative Commission guidance on relevant indicators for energy poverty (…)"

Funded by the European Union

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

There is a strong connection between several fundamental rights and the risk of energy poverty

e.g. human dignity, right to life, right of integrity of the person, prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, respect for private and family life…

Funded by the European Union

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

Thermal Energy Storage (TES) as a need for the energy transition

Thermal energy storage (TES) is a technology that reserves thermal energy by heating or cooling a storage medium and then uses the stored energy later. So, the need to achieve climate neutrality objectives in key sectors such as energy and industry make ECHO an ideal project in the face of the climate crisis and to prevent energy poverty.

Funded by the European Union

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

Thermal Energy Storage (TES) as a need for the energy transition

Thermal energy storage (TES) is a technology that reserves thermal energy by heating or cooling a storage medium and then uses the stored energy later. So, the need to achieve climate neutrality objectives in key sectors such as energy and industry makes ECHO an ideal project ahead of the climate crisis and to prevent energy poverty.

Funded by the European Union

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

Final considerations

a. The ECHO project is legally viable according to the analysis of international, European and EU Member States regulations. It enjoys a factual justification and, above all, a favorable European regulatory scenario. Main problem → harmonization.

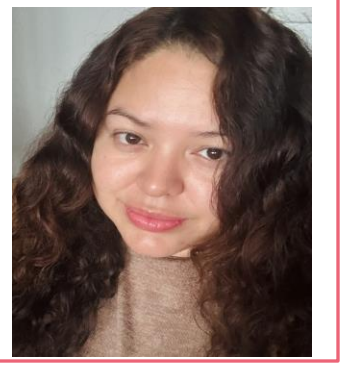
b. There is an existing interaction between energy poverty and the energy transition. All the INEC Plans shall consider the assessment of energy poverty;

c. ECHO project could help to meet, at least, three of the five dimensions of the Regulation of the Energy Union and Climate Action. Progressive evaluations of the development and evolution of the standards that underpin and support the implementation of the project are desirable in order to check if there is an infringement of fundamental rights.

Funded by the European Union

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

Contact



Karla Zambrano
Unviersitat Politècnica de València
kdzamgon@upvnet.upv.es

Funded by the European Union

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

ECHO

EFFICIENT COMPACT MODULAR
THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

Thanks for your attention

echo-euproject.eu

Funded by the European Union

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

Q&A Session

Giulia Malafarina
EU Projects Officer, EHPA

Thomas Schleker
Policy Officer, European Commission DG RTD

Guillermo Andrés Nieto
Research Engineer and Project Coordinator at Veolia Spain

Karla Zambrano
Researcher at ITACA (UPV) and AGUDEMA (UNIZAR)

Keep updated on TES Cluster projects upcoming activities and results!

ECHO
EFFICIENT COMPACT MODULAR THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

https://echo-euproject.eu

@ECHO EU project

@ECHO Project

BEST-Storage

https://www.best-storage.eu

@BEST-Storage

@EUBestStorage

HYSTORE
Hybrid Services from Advanced Thermal Energy Storage Systems

https://www.hystore-project.eu

@HYSTORE PROJECT EU

@HystoreProject

ThumbsUp

https://www.thumbsupstorage.eu

@ThumbsUp

@ThumbsUpTES

Stay Connected!

FOLLOW EHPA TO LEARN MORE

Scan for direct links

EU Regulatory Landscape for Thermal Energy Storage

21 November 2024 | 10:00 - 11:30 CET | Teams Webinar

ECHO
EFFICIENT COMPACT MODULAR THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

BEST-Storage

HYSTORE
Hybrid Services from Advanced Thermal Energy Storage Systems

ThumbsUp

Funded by the European Union