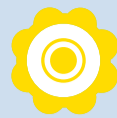




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The **stoRE project** aims to facilitate the realisation of the ambitious renewable energy targets for 2020 and beyond by unblocking the potential for energy storage infrastructure.



**Energy storage** helps accommodate higher percentages of intermittent renewable energy by balancing the supply and demand and improving the power quality.

Facilitating energy storage to allow high penetration of intermittent **Renewable Energy**



## Objectives

The main objective of **stoRE** is to create the framework conditions that will allow energy storage infrastructure to be developed.

Specific objectives are:

- Fully examine the environmental performance of energy storage installations, removing unnecessary barriers from the environmental regulations, while ensuring that the environment is fully protected.
- Engage policy makers and other key actors at European and national level to implement the **stoRE** action plans for regulatory reform, paving the way for increased energy storage capacity and renewable energy penetration.
- Assess and review together with key stakeholders the regulatory and market framework conditions, both at EU level and in the target countries.
- Improve the understanding among stakeholders and the general public of the role energy storage can play in a sustainable energy future.

# Target countries

## Current situation on renewable energy storage

### Ireland

The Irish target for electricity production from renewable energy sources has been set to 40% by 2020, most of which will be met by wind. Because of the isolated nature of the island, storage merits particular attention as a means of managing the variability of wind while minimising CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel plants.

### Spain

Wind is currently the third largest energy source in the country, and it is expected to generate more than 40% of the electricity by 2020. By 2014 2% of the electricity produced by wind will have to be dumped, because of limitations in the storage and transmission capacities or other balancing solutions.

### Denmark

Denmark has the world's largest share of electricity delivered from fluctuating wind energy. To raise the wind energy share from the current 20% to 50% in 2030, it is necessary to consider electricity storage technologies.

### Germany

Although it is the country with the largest number of pumped hydro energy storage (PHES) plants, it already has problems because of high local penetration of wind energy to the grid.

### Austria

The Austrian market has a high level of public ownership and renewable energy is supported through feed-in tariffs. However, there are barriers for the further expansion of the pumped hydro energy storage (PHES) capacity.

### Greece

Despite the high wind potential that exists in the Aegean Sea, wind penetration levels in autonomous islands' grids are currently limited. The development of new pumped storage units is considered in order to support large-scale integration of renewable energy sources (RES) in the interconnected grid, and fulfil the national goals for 40% share of RES in electricity production by 2020.

## Project partners



## Contact

For regular updates on our activities, events and project reports, follow us on:

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