

FBE WEBINAR

Path to Bankability: Unlocking Investment in Long-Duration Energy Storage



MODERATOR

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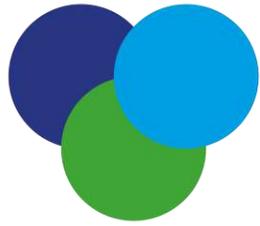


Anna Siefken
Director for Policy &
Markets - North America
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15:00 - 16:00 CET | Webinar
19 March 2026





FLOW
BATTERIES
EUROPE



Flow Batteries Europe

- Member-led trade association based in Brussels; (31 companies and institutions with > 1000 employees directly in the flow battery sector)
- Represents flow battery stakeholders at European level
- We aim to shape the regulatory framework for flow batteries at the EU level and contribute to the EU decision-making process

International Flow Battery Forum (IFBF) 2026

Budapest, Hungary: 16 – 18 June 2026

**PRE-REGISTER FOR
IFBF 2026 AND
GUARANTEE THE
EARLY BIRD PRICE!**

Agenda:

Introduction: *Jesse Terry*, FBE Policy Officer

Anna Siefken, Director for Policy & Markets - North America, LDES Council:
Accelerating LDES Bankability

Jesse Terry, Policy Officer, FBE
LDES Governance Best Practices. Lessons from EU Member States

Carolina Cruz, Representative of the LDES Task Force, Energy Storage Europe
Policy Options to Anticipate Europe's Long-Duration Energy Storage Deployment

Discussion and Q & A:

Anthony Price, Secretary General, FBE (Moderator)

Julia Souder, CEO, LDES Council

Adam Howard, CFO, Invinity Energy Systems

Carolina Cruz, Representative of the LDES Task Force, Energy Storage Europe

Jesse Terry, Policy Officer, FBE

Accelerating LDES Bankability



Anna Siefken
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Questions about this presentation?

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LDES Council – Decarbonising the Global Energy Sector



Any long duration technology storing energy in various forms – chemical, thermal, mechanical, or electrochemical – and able to dispatch energy or heat for **8+ hours** to days, weeks, or seasons.

www.ldescouncil.com

The LDES Council forges **powerful partnerships** with stakeholders, amplifying awareness of the **critical need for LDES** to ensure flexibility, resilience, reliability, security, and affordability across all industrial sectors.



**Vision
for
2040**

8 TW Deployed

Total potential LDES capacity including power (3 TW) and heat (5 TW)

\$4 Trillion Invested

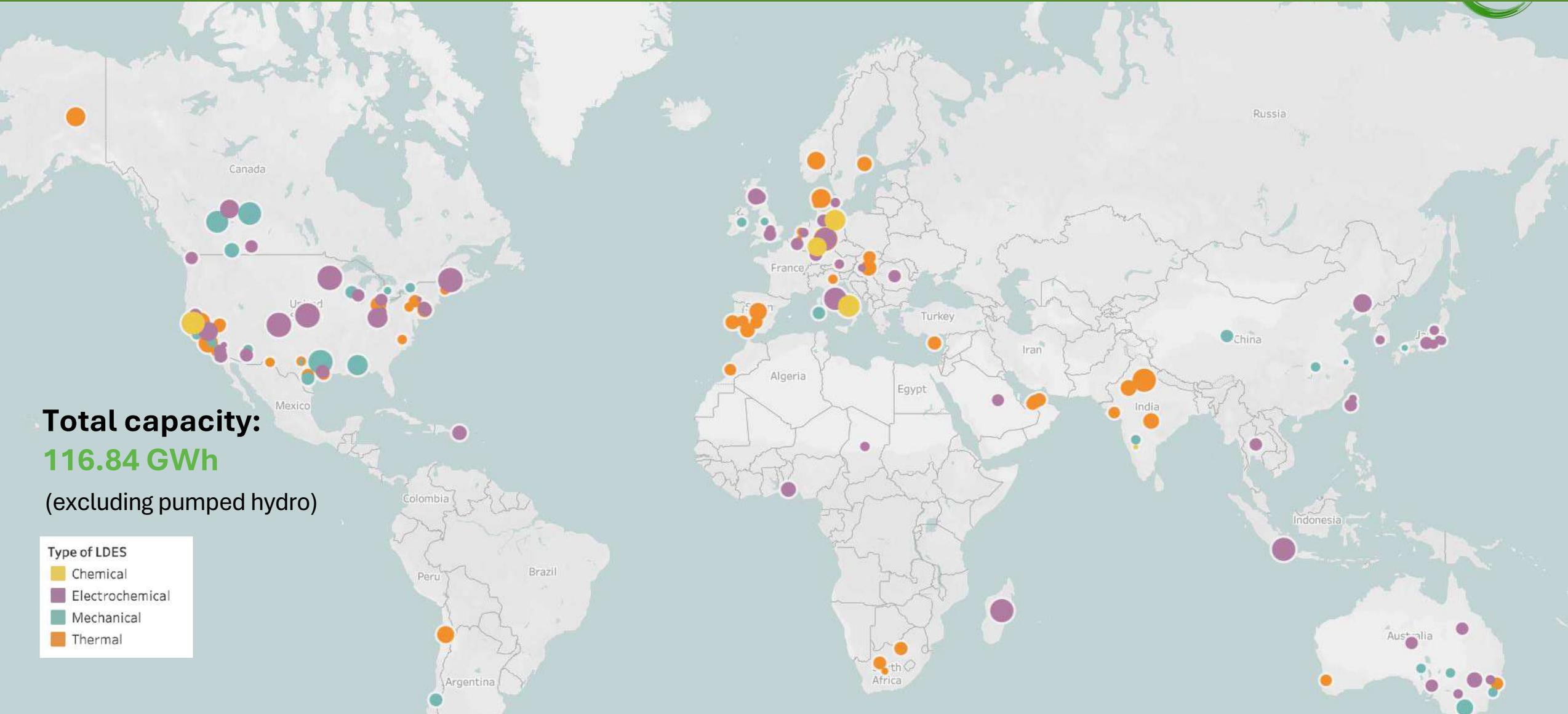
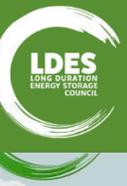
Total capex required to deploy LDES by 2040, in USD

\$540B Annual Savings

Realized across the entire energy system, in USD



Long duration energy storage is scaling worldwide



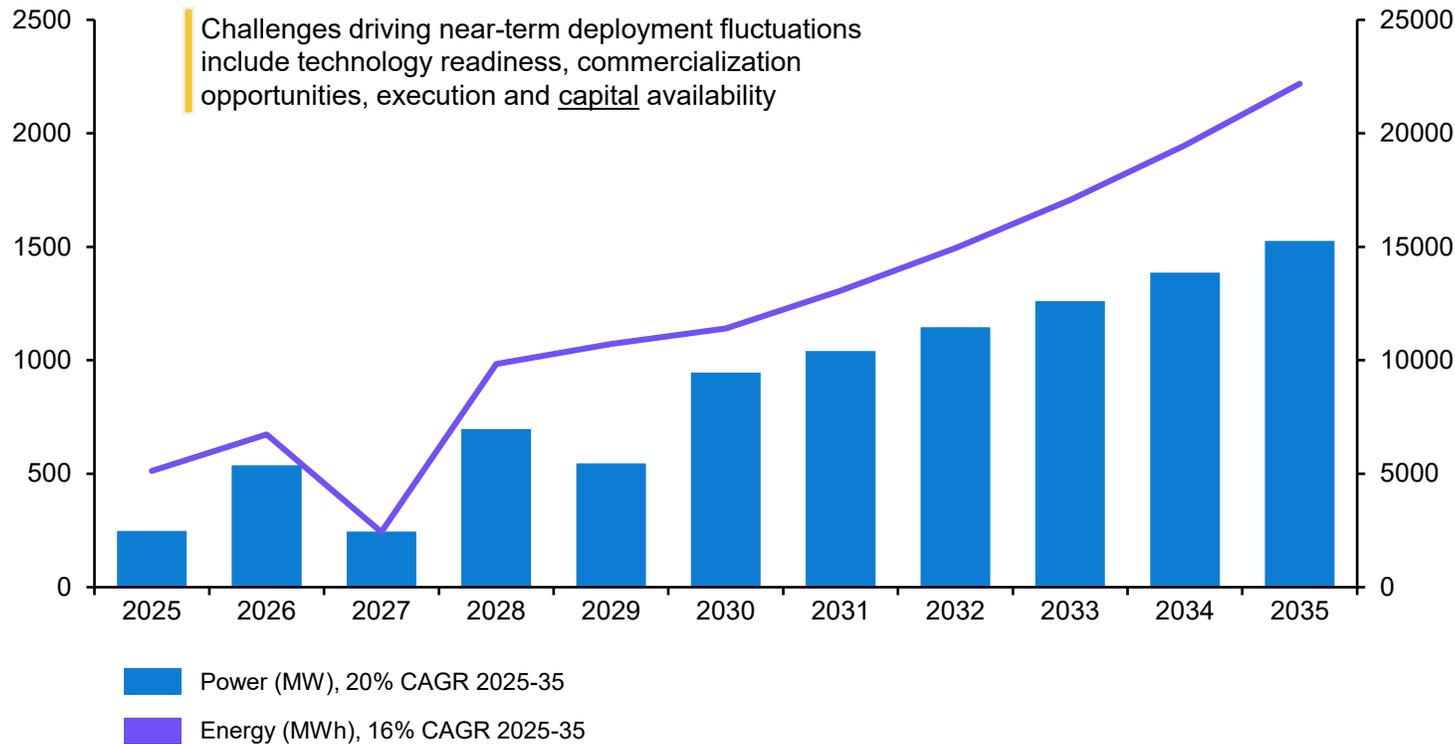
LDES Deployments: Projected to Grow at 20% CAGR



Global LDES deployment is expected to grow at 20% Compound Annual Growth Rate over the coming decade, exceeding 1.5 GW / year in 2035

Annual Global Utility-Scale¹ LDES Additions, 2025-35

Power (MW), Energy (MWh), % CAGR



Observations

- Annual LDES capacity additions are expected to increase 6-fold over the next decade, per BNEF
- Potential deployment of 1,500-2,500 GW of LDES globally by 2040, resulting in a total capex investment amount of \$1.5 - 3Tn
- 225 to 460 GW of total LDES capacity is required for the US to achieve net zero by 2050, per the DOE Liftoff Report

LDES Council Bankability Report 2025. Sources: BNEF (base case forecast), DOE, desk research and analysis. Notes:1. Utility-scale defined as >1MW.

The Challenge & Scope



- LDES is a critical component of future energy systems.
- LDES is not being deployed at the scale required to meet global and national decarbonisation, energy security and affordability goals.
- The LDES Council estimates that ~2 GW will be required by 2030 and up to 8 TW by 2040, implying a 50x scale-up from today's pace.
- A significant barrier is a lack of **Bankability**.

To understand the core issues around bankability, the LDES Council, in collaboration with Teneo, conducted two workshops in 2025, (London and NYC during Climate Weeks), with investors and technology providers to identify best practices for addressing bankability challenges. The white paper was released in Dec 2025.



Leading LDES Technology Companies & Investors Participated



What is Bankability?



Bankability refers to the degree to which an LDES project presents sufficient:

- Revenue certainty
- Risk allocation clarity
- Performance confidence

In order to attract project financing on commercially-reasonable terms.

Bankability means investors, financiers, and lenders have enough confidence in how a project will make money, manage risk, and perform over time that they are willing to finance it at scale.

Bankability is the bridge between technical readiness and capital deployment.

LDES faces a combination of hurdles often associated with emerging technologies.



Market Design

- Today, energy and capacity markets are optimized for short-duration resources, failing to capture LDES's full value



Technology Risk

- Varies by technology and use case
- Need for guaranteed performance over multi-year cycles (e.g., degradation, round-trip efficiency)



Missing Mandates

- Only CA and NY have state-level carve-outs for LDES – and now VA!
- Limited alignment between regulatory frameworks and the LDES value stack



Manufacturing/Construction Risk

- Limited EPC contractors with experience in LDES deployment at scale



Missing / Uncertain Subsidies

- Inconsistent grants and unpredictable availability of subsidies like ITC



Operating Risk

- Need clear allocation of maintenance and O&M responsibilities / costs

The report summarises the findings from these sessions. The discussions highlighted several key needs to make LDES **Bankable**:

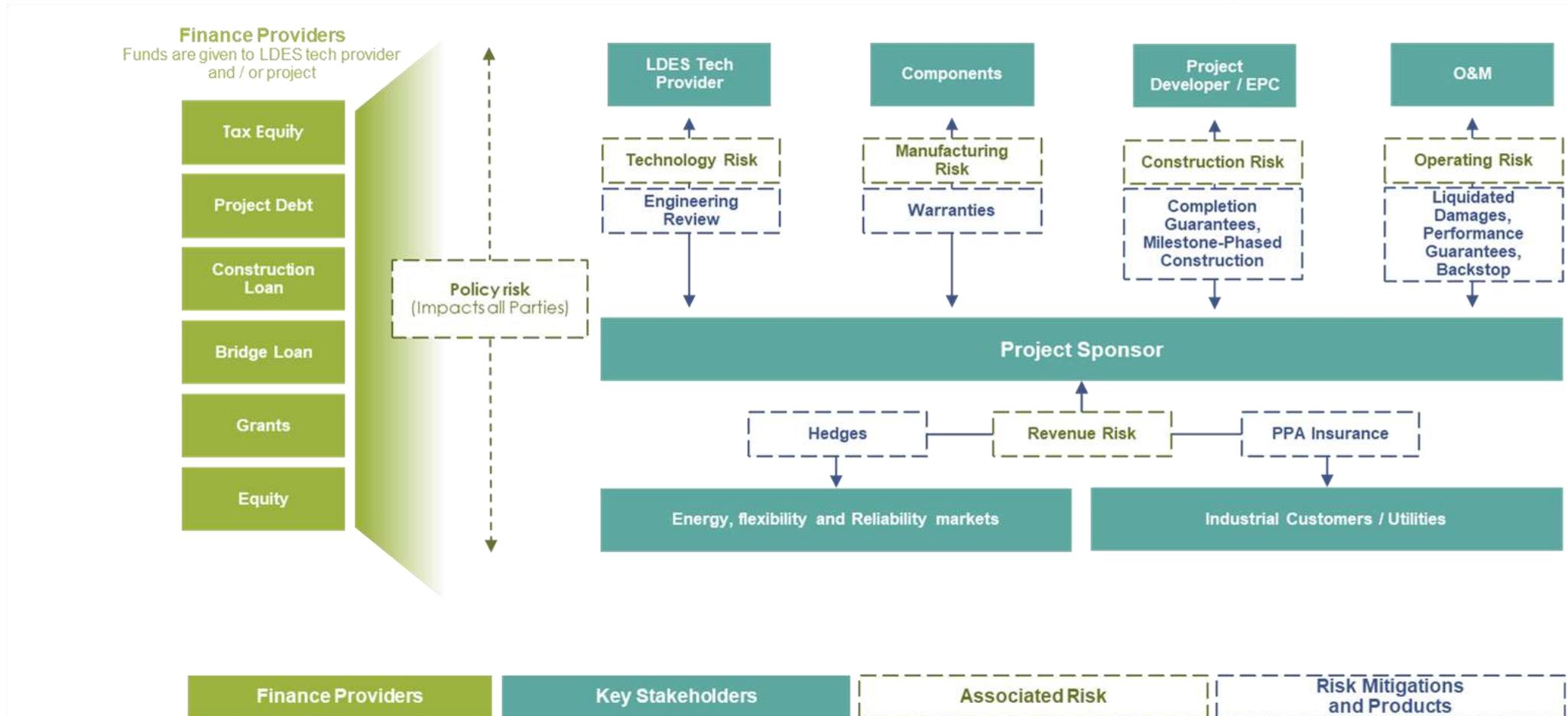
1. **Business Model**: The central role of business model choice for enabling investment. Investors don't finance technology; they finance predictable, long-term revenue, so LDES must be built on a bankable business model.
2. **Capital Alignment**: It is important to match project maturity and revenue certainty with the right capital, from early concessional funds to long-term debt.
3. **Standards**: Shared technical and commercial standards reduce uncertainty and information asymmetry and help build the investor confidence required to scale.
4. **Market Signals**: Markets and policy must explicitly value the resilience, flexibility and adequacy LDES provides.

5. **Procurement**: Long-term procurement or market mechanisms with guaranteed revenues are needed to de-risk investment.
6. **Cost of Capital**: Scaling LDES requires shifting from expensive venture equity to more affordable long-term debt and project finance.
7. **Public Investment and Funding**: Public finance institutions (regional, national, and multilateral) can play a critical catalytic role through the provision of grants, guarantees and financing for LDES.
8. **Early-Stage Financing**: Combining multiple financial and risk management tools, including insurance, supports earlier-stage financing. reduce political and credit risk while enabling rapid development.

9. **Emerging Markets**: Emerging markets often host highly ambitious conglomerates and regional champions willing to partially support LDES projects. Combining sovereign guarantees with multilateral finance and local co-investment can reduce political and credit risk while enabling rapid development.

Understanding and Managing LDES Risk

Clear and efficient allocation of risk across all the stakeholders in an LDES project is critical.



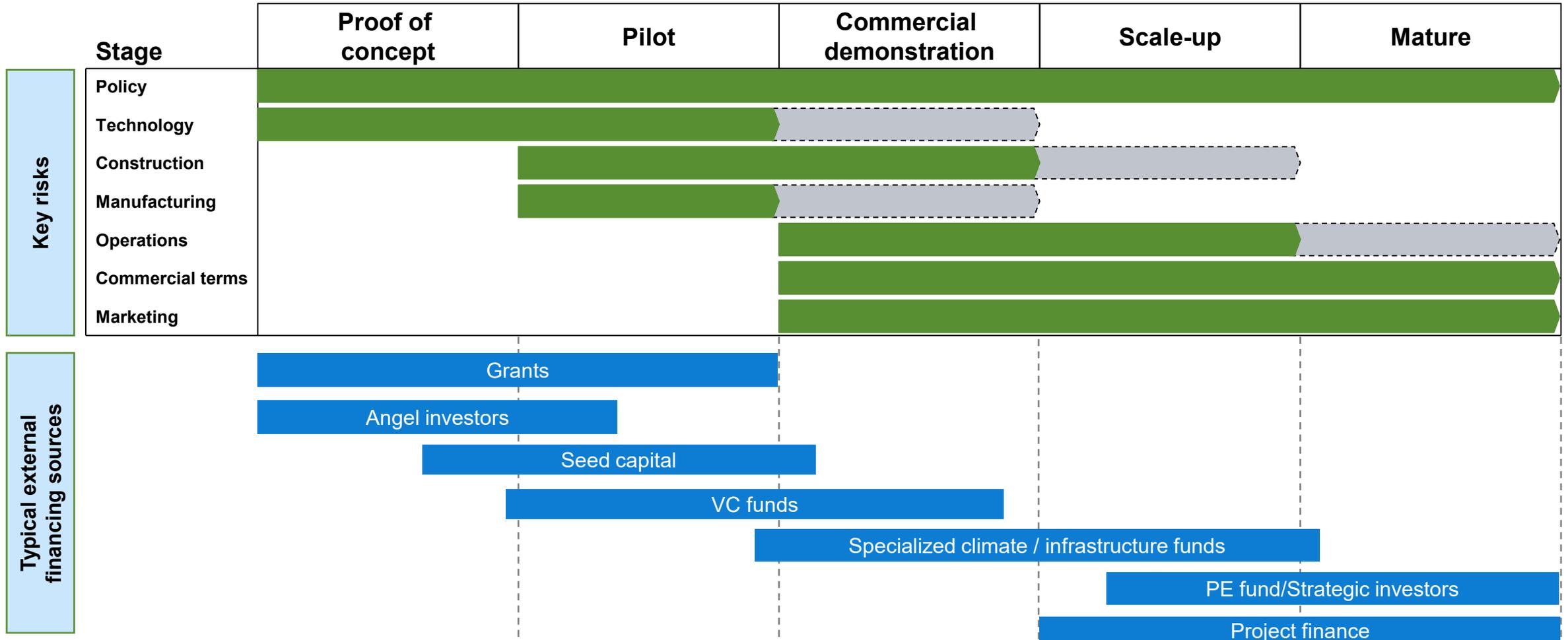
LDES Council Bankability Report 2025. Sources: WSGR, desk research and analysis.

- **Revenue Risk**: Reliable revenue streams sufficient to cover costs are the single most important determinant of bankability of LDES projects and companies.
- **Merchant Risk**: The level of risk and appropriate mix of hedges associated with merchant power market exposure naturally depends on the volatility and unpredictability of the relevant revenue streams.
- **Technology, Construction, and Operating Risk** using warranties (with re-insurance), relatively narrowly defined EPC obligations, and performance-based insurance instruments.
- **Business Model Design Risk**: LDES technology companies can plan ahead for the specific life cycle stages that start-up commonly experience with better business model frameworks.

Financing Lifecycle for LDES Projects



Capital needs and risk profiles evolve across the LDES financing lifecycle.

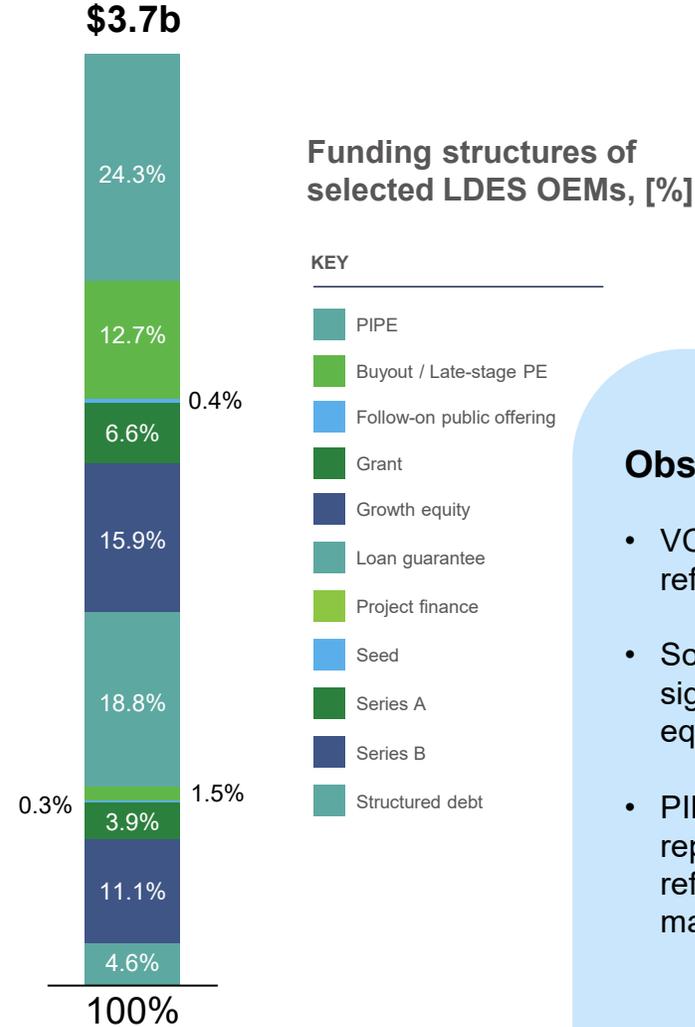
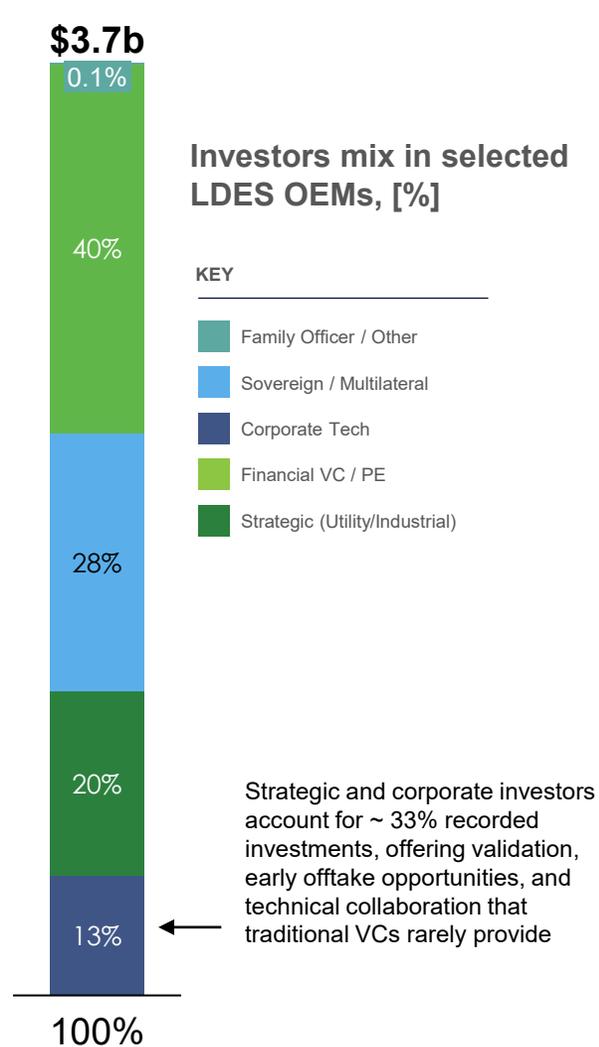


LDES Council Bankability Report 2025. Sources: Desk research, Pitchbook, Clean Teach Group i3

Investor Types and Funding Structures for LDES Companies



LDES innovators actively seek long-term, multi-stage backing from strategics, corporates, and public market sources, not just pure venture capital.



Observations:

- VC share remains relatively low, reflecting LDES' capital intensity
- Sovereign/multilateral participation is significant, particularly through quasi-equity and guarantee instruments
- PIPEs and private equity together represent over one-third of funding, reflecting investor demand for mature, post-demonstration assets

Select Investments in the Largest OEMs



There have been numerous funding successes for LDES OEMs at the enterprise level.

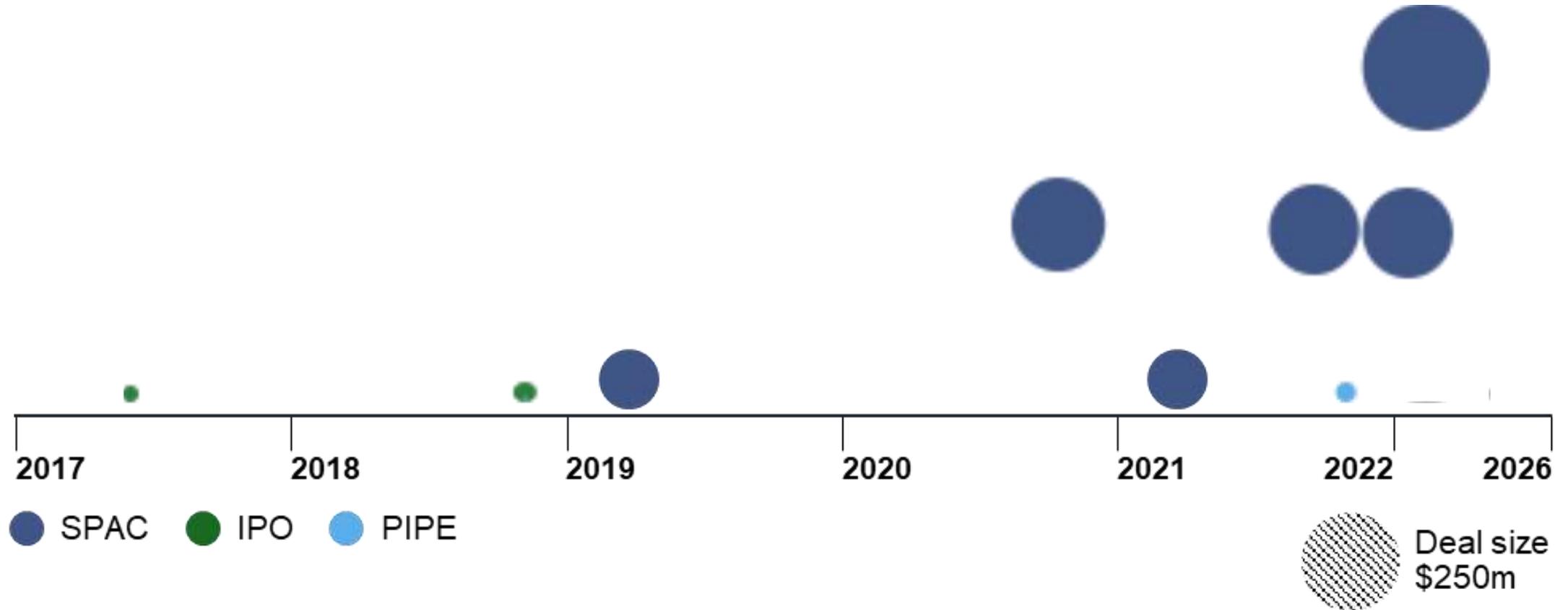
Company	Description	Latest Round	Total Raised*	Funding Types	Key Investors
 ANTORA	Developer of thermal batteries for industrial operations	2024	~\$200M	VC / PE	Decarbonization Partners, Emerson Collective, GS Futures, Breakthrough Energy Ventures
 ENERGY VAULT Enabling a Renewable World	Developer of gravity-based LDES and BESS	2025	~\$788M	VC, SPAC / PIPE, Project Financing	SB Investment Advisers, SailingStone Capital, BlackRock
 Form energy	Developer of iron-air battery up to 100 hours duration	2024	~\$1.4B	Grants, VC / PE	Capricorn, Eni, Breakthrough, Macquarie, CPP Investments
 Highview Power	Developer of liquid air energy storage	2024	~\$580M	Grants, VC, Corporates	UK Infrastructure Bank, Centrica, Goldman
 融科储能 RONGKE POWER	Developer of vanadium flow batteries	2023	~\$145M	VC / PE	Legend Capital
 HYDROSTOR	Developer of compressed air energy storage	2025	~\$330M	VC / PE, Debt, Project Financing	Something Good Ventures, CPP, Goldman
 MALTA	Developer of electro-thermal energy storage solutions	2024	~\$100M	VC, Grants	Alfa Laval, Chevron Technology Ventures, Piva Capital

LDES Council Bankability Report 2025. Sources: Company websites, Pitchbook, desk research and analysis. Note:*Pitchbook as of September 2025.

Recent LDES IPO & SPAC Transactions 2017-2025 [\$M]



Public listings & SPAC mergers have unlocked over \$2.5B in cumulative capital for energy storage OEMs since 2017.



LDES Council Bankability Report 2025. Sources: Desk research, Pitchbook, Clean Teach Group i3

Investors

1. Understand the nuances between novel and mature LDES technologies and components.
2. Become part of a consortium or trade organization.
3. Collaborate with complementary capital providers.
4. Work with the sponsor to structure a portfolio of risk management instruments to address potential gaps in coverage.
5. Ensure the investment financial plan allocates sufficient funds to support demonstration projects and accounts for operating delays.

Policymakers

1. Develop targeted public financing instruments for LDES.
2. Introduce public funding programmes that can play catalytic roles, by reducing risks and the levels of finance needed.
3. Reform markets to reward flexibility and reliability, ensuring LDES is remunerated for the multiple benefits it provides to the system.
4. Drive demand by incentivising or supporting large energy users to adopt LDES.
5. Increase its focus on LDES and its financing needs.

The Broader LDES Sector

1. Establish technical and commercial standards.
2. Develop communication and education tools for investors and policymakers.
3. Facilitate connections to reduce search costs for LDES technology providers, developers, investors (including credit, equity, grants, etc.), insurance providers and other relevant service providers.

LDES Technology Providers

1. Get the first-of-a-kind (FOAK) project built and rigorously tested.
2. Invest in and develop robust performance data.
3. Plan to invest significant time competing for and administering grants and concessional financing from public sources.
4. Diversify finance sources, for example blending public grants, strategic investors and concessional debt.
5. Consider the investor's perspective.
6. Define milestones for the evolution of the operating model.
7. Align early with partners.

Bankability Assessment Checklist for Funders of LDES



The white paper includes a structured framework that reflects how investors, lenders and independent advisors evaluate the bankability of LDES projects. The framework builds on the findings from the workshops and synthesises methodologies used by financial institutions, multilaterals and technical advisors.

The framework can be grouped into five key pillars, each containing specific evaluation criteria and checklists that investors and lenders typically apply:

1. Technology and Technical Maturity
2. Commercial Maturity and Vendor Strength
3. Market and Revenue Model
4. Project Structure and Risk Allocation
5. Financial and Economic Viability

Supplementary Evaluation Tools are also outlined.

Category	Weight	Score Range
Technology Maturity	25%	1-5
Commercial Track Record	20%	1-5
Market & Revenue	25%	1-5
Project Structure	15%	1-5
Financial Viability	15%	1-5
Weighted Average ≥ 3.5 → Generally “Bankable”		

If a project going through this checklist process receives a score of 3.5 or greater, it can be considered “bankable.”

1. Advance Market Signals for Long Duration Energy Storage

- Engage ISOs, RTOs and regulators to improve duration recognition and accreditation
- Advocate for procurement frameworks that properly value sustained discharge capability
- Support duration-specific and reliability-aligned procurement where appropriate

2. Strengthen the Investment Case for LDES

- Translate member projects into concise, regulator- and investor-ready case studies
- Highlight cost reduction pathways and deployment data
- Ensure LDES is represented in key policy, infrastructure, and finance discussions

3. Support Durable Procurement Reform

- Provide model policy and RFP concepts to improve duration treatment
- Convene focused member working groups on accreditation and market design

4. Collaborate to Reduce Investment Risk

- Work with other industry bodies to explore the development of standardised commercial and technical approaches
- Assess opportunities to support common frameworks that reduce transaction costs and investor uncertainty

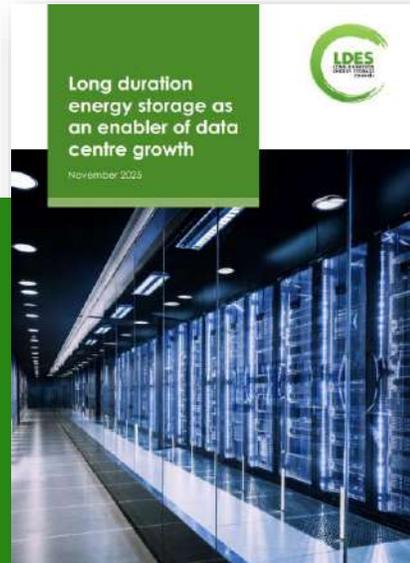
Latest Publications from LDES Council

Find Accelerating Bankability for LDES and other reports at www.ldescouncil.com/resources/#reports



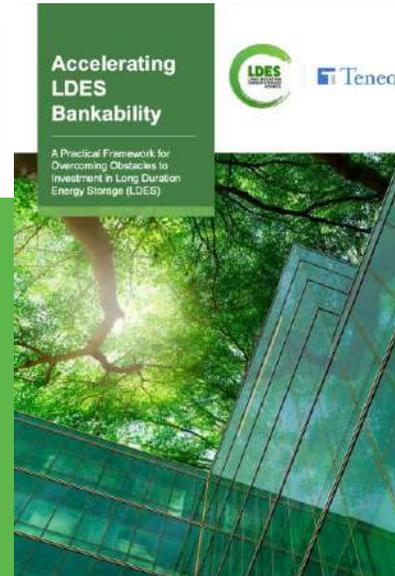
**Deploying LDES:
Implementation
Best Practices**

January 2025



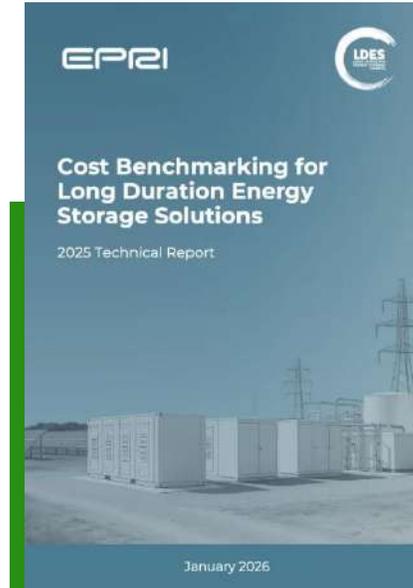
**LDES as an
enabler of data
centre growth**

November 2025



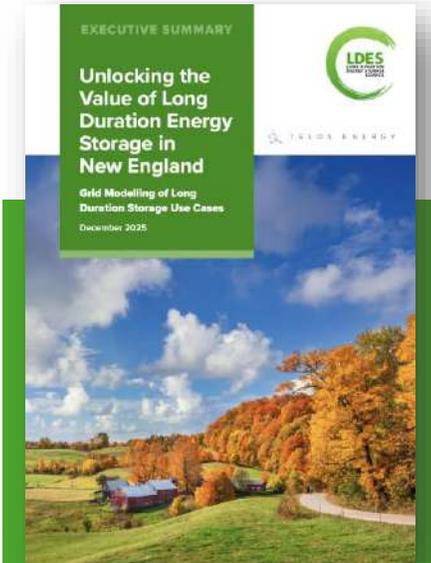
**How to improve
bankability of
LDES to scale up
deployment**

December 2025



**Cost
benchmarking for
LDES Solutions**

January 2026



**Insights for
policymakers:
New England
ISO Case Study**

Early 2026



Thank you!

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LDES Governance Best Practices: Lessons from EU Member States

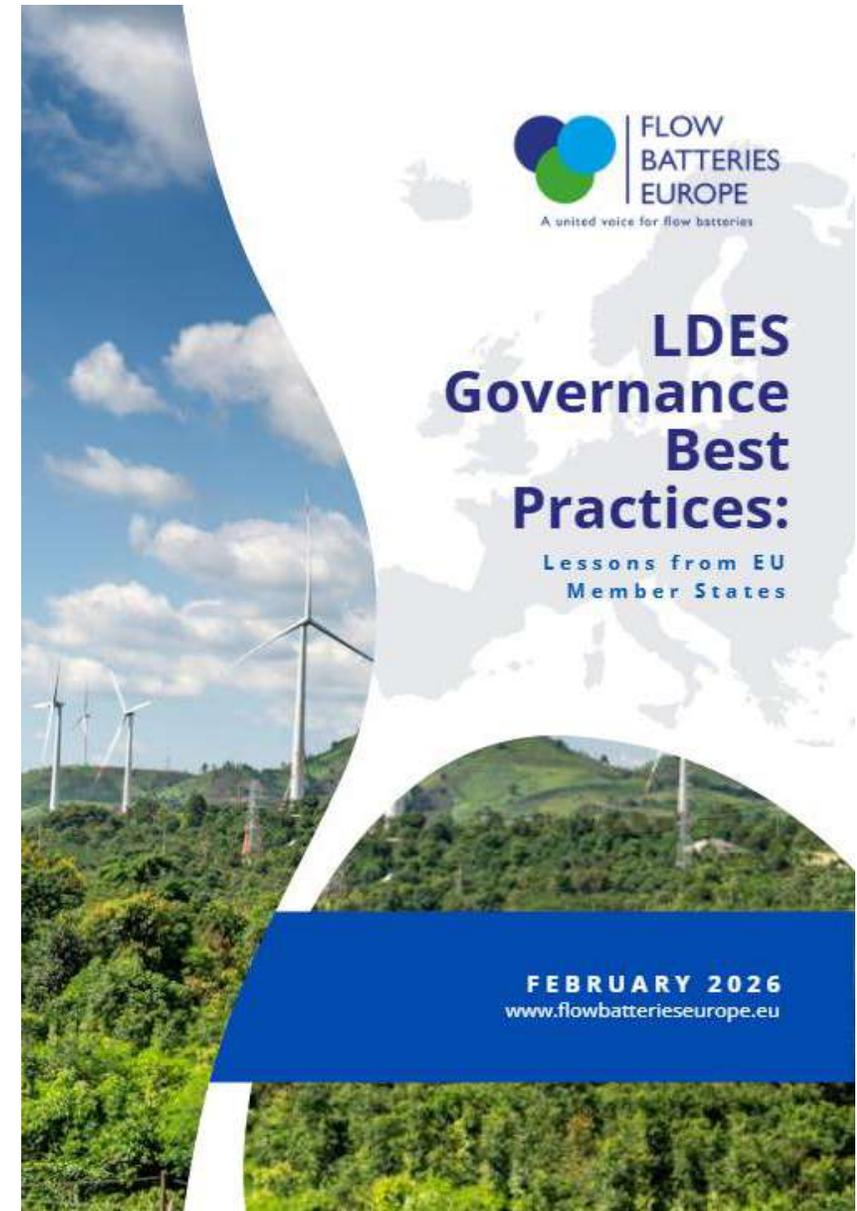


Jesse Terry
Policy Officer
Flow Batteries Europe

LDES Governance Best Practices: Lessons from Member States

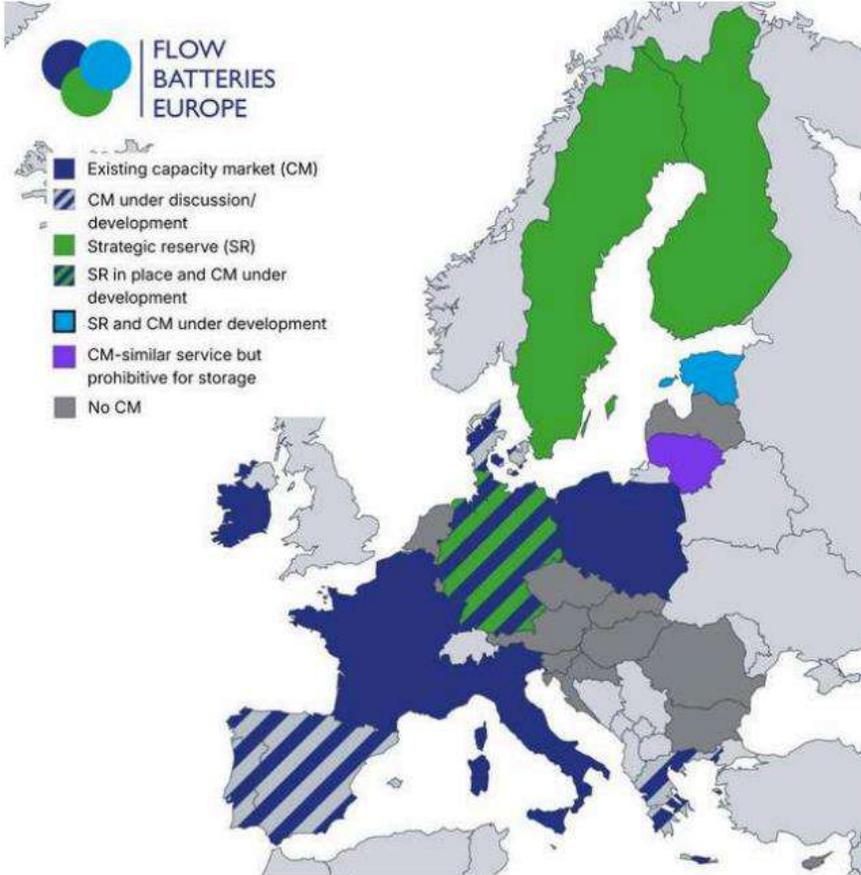
Why the EU Needs LDES and flow batteries:

- Decarbonisation requires LDES
 - 25.4% of EU energy consumption = renewable (2024)
 - optimal system operation requires ~6–8h storage duration
- Flow batteries: 4+ hour scalable duration, 20+ year life, non-flammable, EU materials
- Current barriers: high CAPEX, regulatory gaps, revenue uncertainty



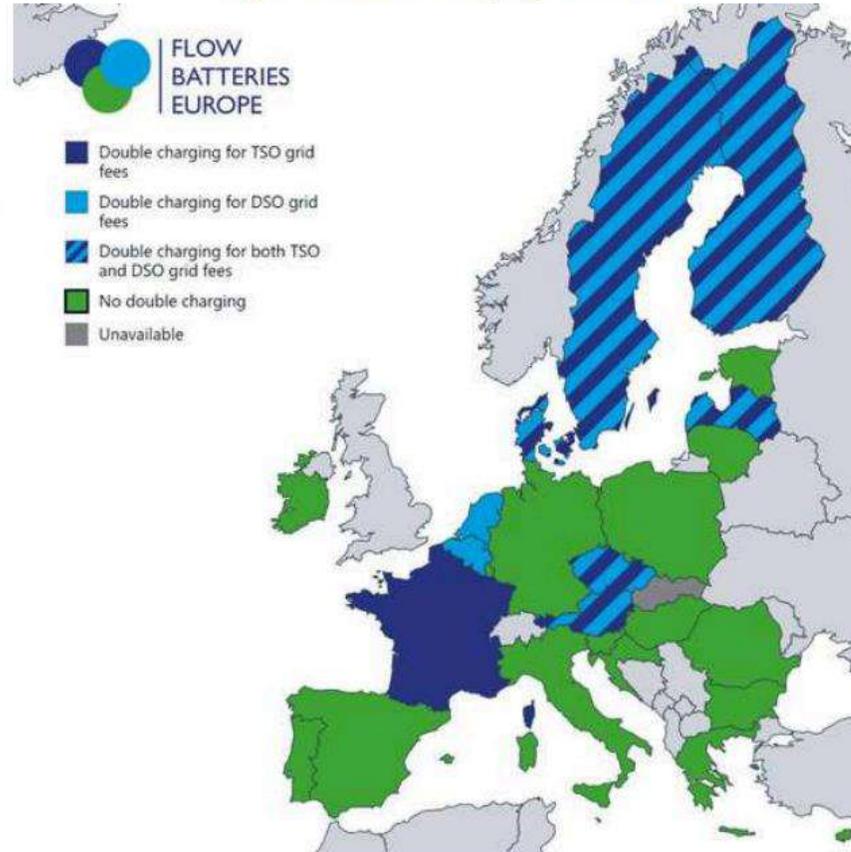
EU Overview

Figure 1: Map of capacity mechanisms in the EU



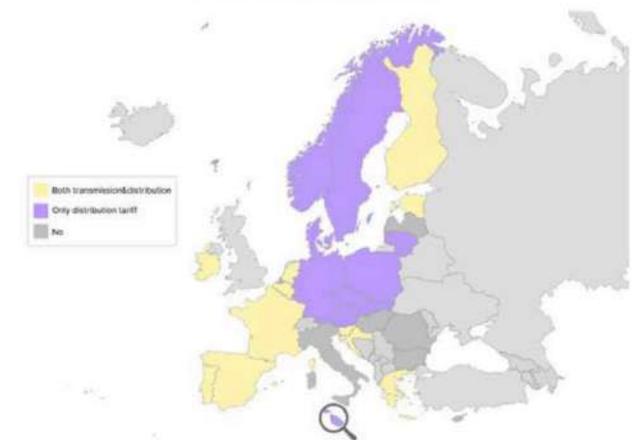
Source: author

Figure 2: double charging in the EU



Source: author

Figure 3: ToU tariffs in the EU



Source: ACER (2025). Getting the signals right: Electricity network tariff methodologies in Europe.

Policy recommendations

Set national LDES targets

Clear national targets provide long-term visibility for investors, help steer network planning and system operation, and ensure that policies, market designs and support schemes move in the right direction to integrate ever higher shares of renewables into the grid.

These could be included in National and Energy Climate Plan (NECP) or European Resource Adequacy Assessments (ERAA) plans and enforced as per the Industrial Accelerator Act.

There are international examples of energy storage target setting being an effective strategy (China, California). In both China and California, the energy storage targets were exceeded before the deadline.

- China: non-hydro storage of 30GW by 2025. Achieved 50+GW by 2025.
- California: target of 2GW of LDES deployed by 2037 (1GW of 12 hour+ and 1GW of multi-day).

But more is needed...



Ireland
Set target for initial procurement of 500MW of LDES (4+ hours) by 2028, and requirement to define route-to-market for 2030-2040 LDES needs.



REPORT ON REGIONS: ASIA PACIFIC

FBE Report

18 November 2024



California as a best-practice example for energy storage deployment: Lessons for

the EU

Article

4 September 2025

Policy recommendations

1. Targeted LDES contracts

Deploy auctions, cap-and-floor regimes, and Contracts for Difference that deliver viable business cases for 4–8+ hour storage, stabilising revenues while preserving market dynamics.

New: Guidance on Contracts for Difference from European Commission

Revenue Certainty via LDES contracts:

Promote duration-specific tenders (10–15+ year terms) with dedicated 4–8+ hour tranches. Advocate EU-wide cap-and-floor/CfD schemes tailored to LDES, building on successful national precedents to ensure bankable projects.

Full Market Integration:

Guarantee LDES access to all markets with duration-appropriate products. Standardise flow battery safety norms to cut deployment risks. A coordinated European push on these pillars will deliver a resilient, affordable energy system, accelerate renewables deployment, and generate thousands of high-skill jobs through a predictable policy environment.



United Kingdom
The LDES Cap-and-Floor Mechanism provides long-term revenue certainty through a regulated revenue floor while returning excess revenues to consumers via a cap.



Spain
Recognises storage as public-utility infrastructure and aligns access/connection rules with generation, addressing dual-function classification and enabling dual-role market participation through one process.

Policy recommendations

2. Smarter Grids Connections and Tariffs

Access:

An EU-wide harmonisation of storage as a unique asset class would materially reduce connection risk and cost by removing one-off or duplicative grid charges, fast-tracking permitting processes for storage as essential energy infrastructure, and explicitly enabling storage operators to participate fully in wholesale, balancing, and ancillary service markets.

Tariff Modernisation:

Mandate removal of TSO/DSO double-charging and taxes, while introducing time/location-differentiated tariffs that value multi-hour shifting.



Spain

Time-variable grid fees create consistent temporal signals for charging and facilitate system-oriented operation.



Slovenia

Introduced time-of-use, power-based network charges for withdrawals with 15-minute metering, rewarding storage that optimises peaks and supports local PV self-consumption.



Denmark

Geographically differentiated network charges steer investment toward areas with high demand and low local generation.

Policy recommendations

3. Co-location and Manufacturing Boosts

Co-location efficiency

Mandate single-connection fees for hybrid renewable energy and storage projects, combined with targeted “Made in Europe” bonuses for non-degrading LDES technologies, to maximise grid utilisation, reduce connection bottlenecks, and accelerate the deployment of resilient, European-manufactured clean energy solutions

Technology-Specific Support:

Explicitly prioritise flow batteries in EU battery strategies, with RD&D funding, state-aid bonuses, and pilot lines for European LDES value chains.



Lithuania

Introduced an innovative hybrid power plant concept that enables multiple technologies to share a single connection capacity.



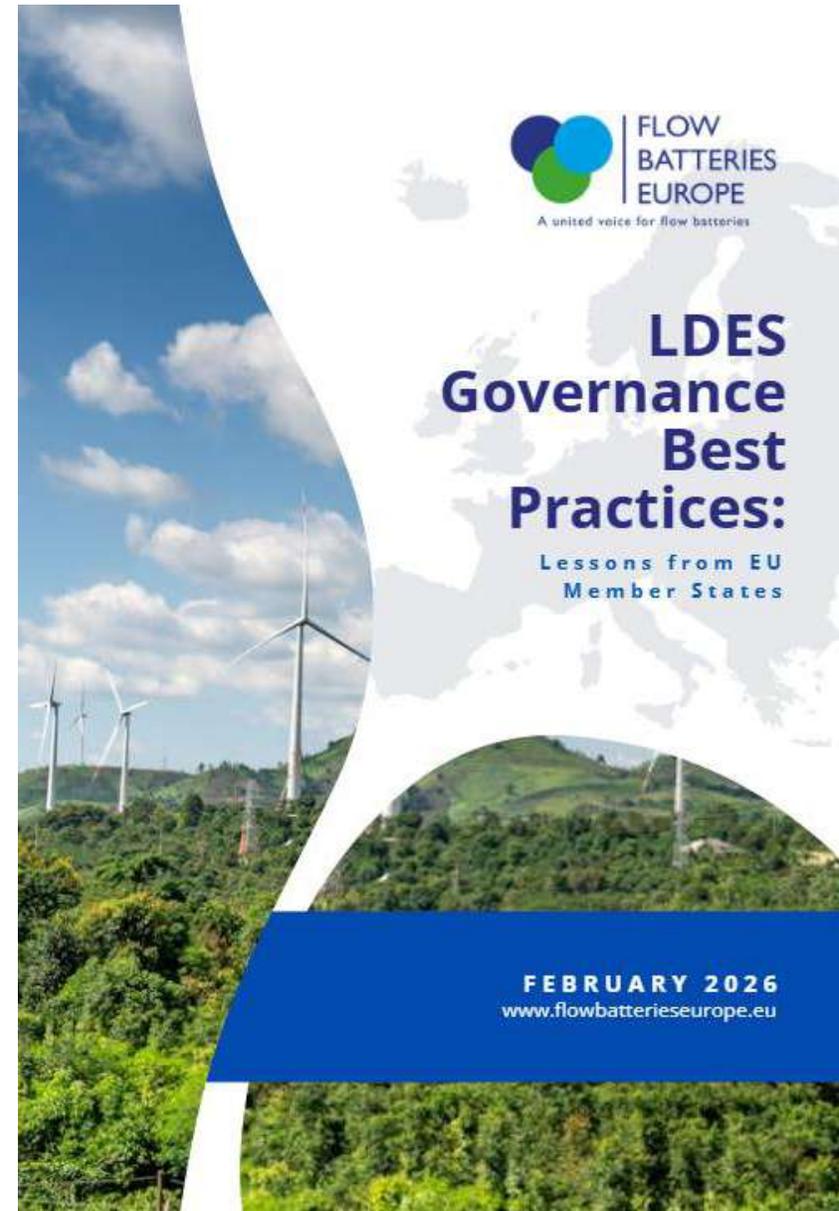
Hungary

Requires agreements for shared use of producer lines and grid connection points, and includes steps for third party connection and same point.

Conclusion

Thanks for listening, you can read
the full report on our website.

www.flowbatterieseurope.eu



Policy Options to Anticipate Europe's Long-Duration Energy Storage Deployment



Carolina Cruz
Representative of the LDES Task Force
Energy Storage Europe

Policy Options to Anticipate Europe's Long-Duration Energy Storage Deployment

1. LDES is structurally required

- High-renewable systems need multi-hour to multi-day flexibility

2. The gap is economic, not technological

Projects fail on revenue certainty and risk, not feasibility

3. Market design is not yet aligned

Value of duration not captured

Revenues fragmented across markets

4. Time-to-market is remains constraint

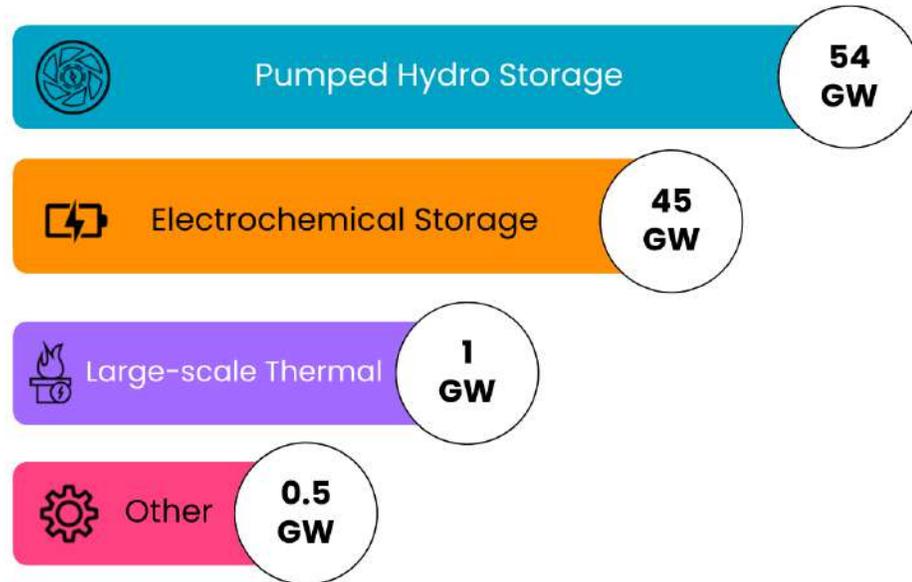
Grid, permitting, and taxation directly impact investment decisions



How much LDES do we have in Europe?

100 GW Installed Currently Across Different Technologies

As of 1 Dec 2025 **Cumulative installed capacity by technology**



Trends:

- LDES becoming competitive
 - CAES won a Capacity Market contract in Europe for the first time in 2024, in Ireland.
- New support schemes
 - LDES starting to receive tailored support schemes (e.g. GB).

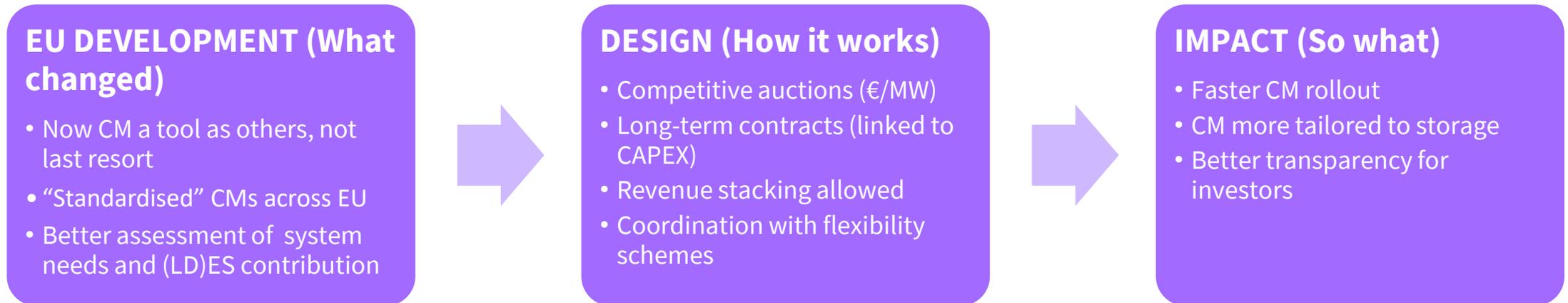
Future opportunities:

- Post-2030: long-term flexibility needs will intensify as electricity systems become more dependent on intermittent generation.
 - Further opportunities for LDES

(Long-Duration) Energy Storage Revenue Streams

1. Adequacy (long-term/ firm capacity)	2. Stability (seconds- minutes)	3. Flexibility (minutes- days)
Capacity Markets (CM)	FCR, aFRR, mFRR	Arbitrage
Strategic reserves	Fast services	
	Emerging: inertia / synthetic inertia Grid Forming Capability Voltage support Congestion management	

Capacity Markets



Still: no valuation of duration (MWh); de-rating remains critical; risk of short-duration’ ES bias, over-valuing gas

2. Stability

Stability Services

With the **revision of EU Network Codes** (DR NC, EBGL, RfG), Member States are shifting from harmonised balancing products to **broader system stability services**.

Shift:

From frequency control → full system stability

Emerging services:

- **Grid-forming capability (voltage & system strength)**
- **Fast Frequency Response (<1s) and Inertia**
- **Voltage & reactive power support**
- **Local congestion management**



	FCR	aFRR	mFRR	RR	Fast-acting*	Other
Austria	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	AO EIF
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	
Czechia	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	
Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
France	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	
Germany	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	
Great Britain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Greece	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	
Italy	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	GOPACS
Poland	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	
Spain	NA	✓	✓	✓	NA	
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	
Switzerland	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	

Capacity Market	FoM Support Scheme
None	Large-scale storage facility
✓	None
None	Storage subsidy
None	None
✓	None
Upcoming	Innovation Auctions
✓	LDDES support
None	Storage auctions
✓	MACSE scheme
✓	DSO+TSO schemes
None	None
✓	Storage subsidies
Upcoming	Standalone + hybrid auctions
None	None
None	None

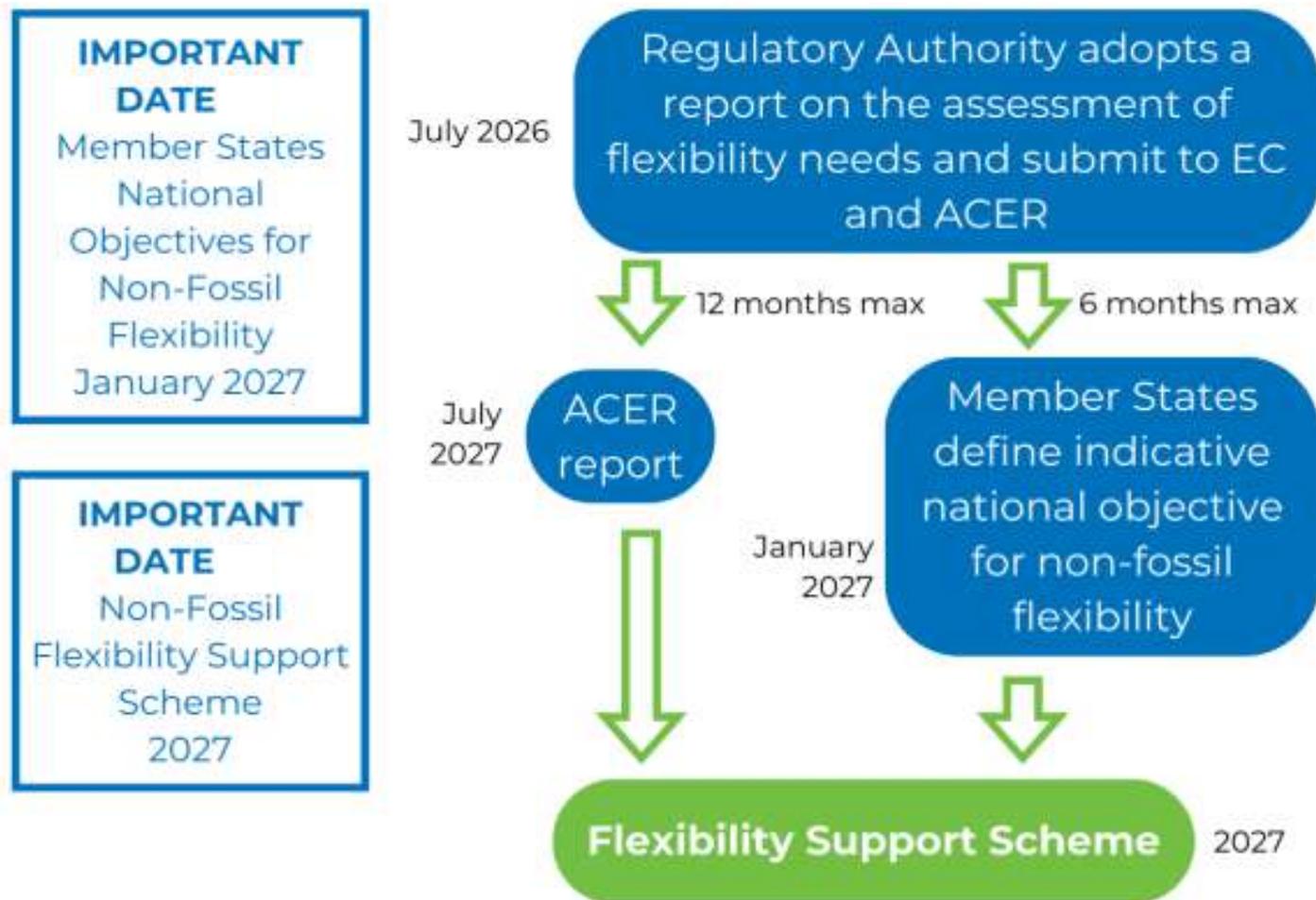
These services are currently **not harmonised at EU level**, but Network Code revisions will:

- enable access (aggregation, prequalification, data)
- require Member States to define procurement frameworks

Future
Existing/Historical



Flexibility Needs Assessment



3. Flexibility

There is more than Flexibility Needs Assessment for State aid...

Multiple instruments already available under CISAF

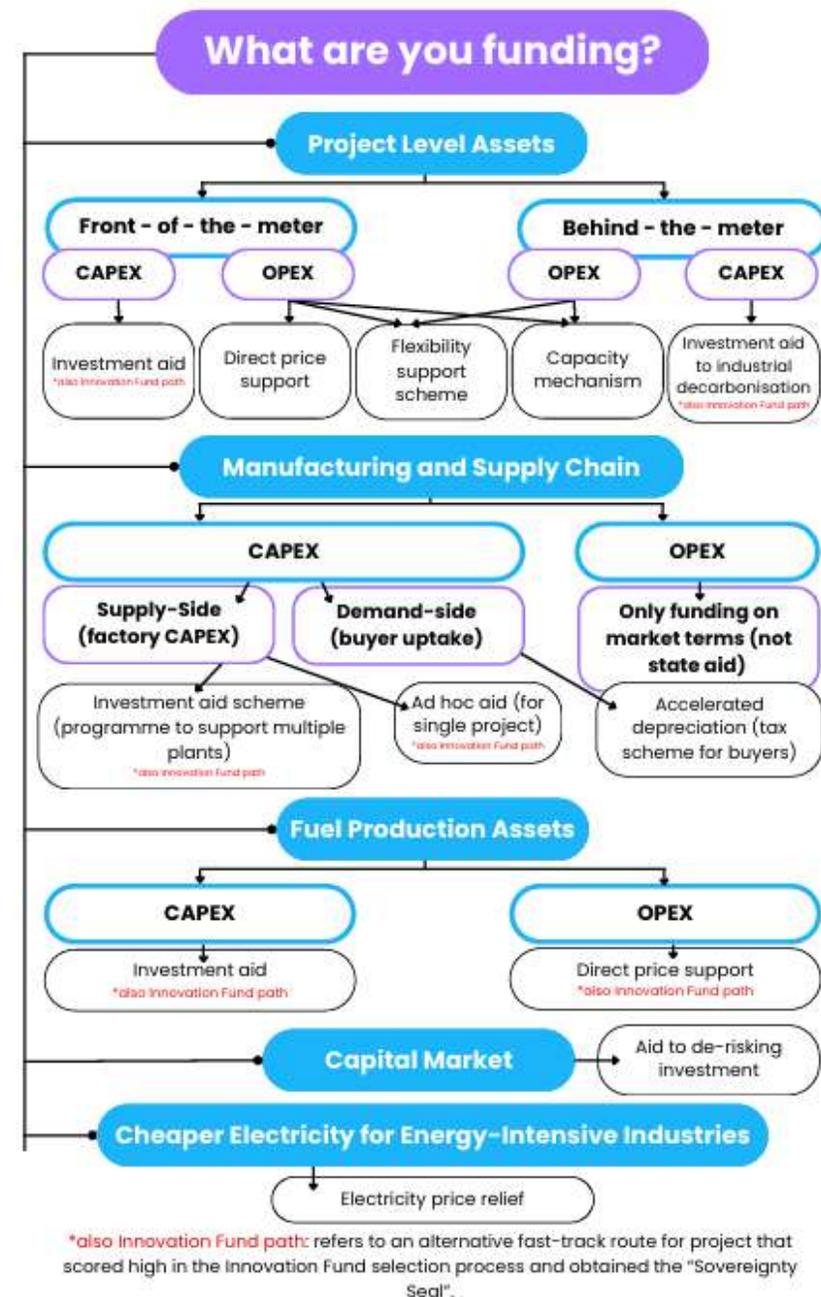
Flexibility support schemes → contracts for available flexible capacity

Capacity mechanisms → adequacy-based payments

Investment aid (CAPEX) → upfront support for storage projects

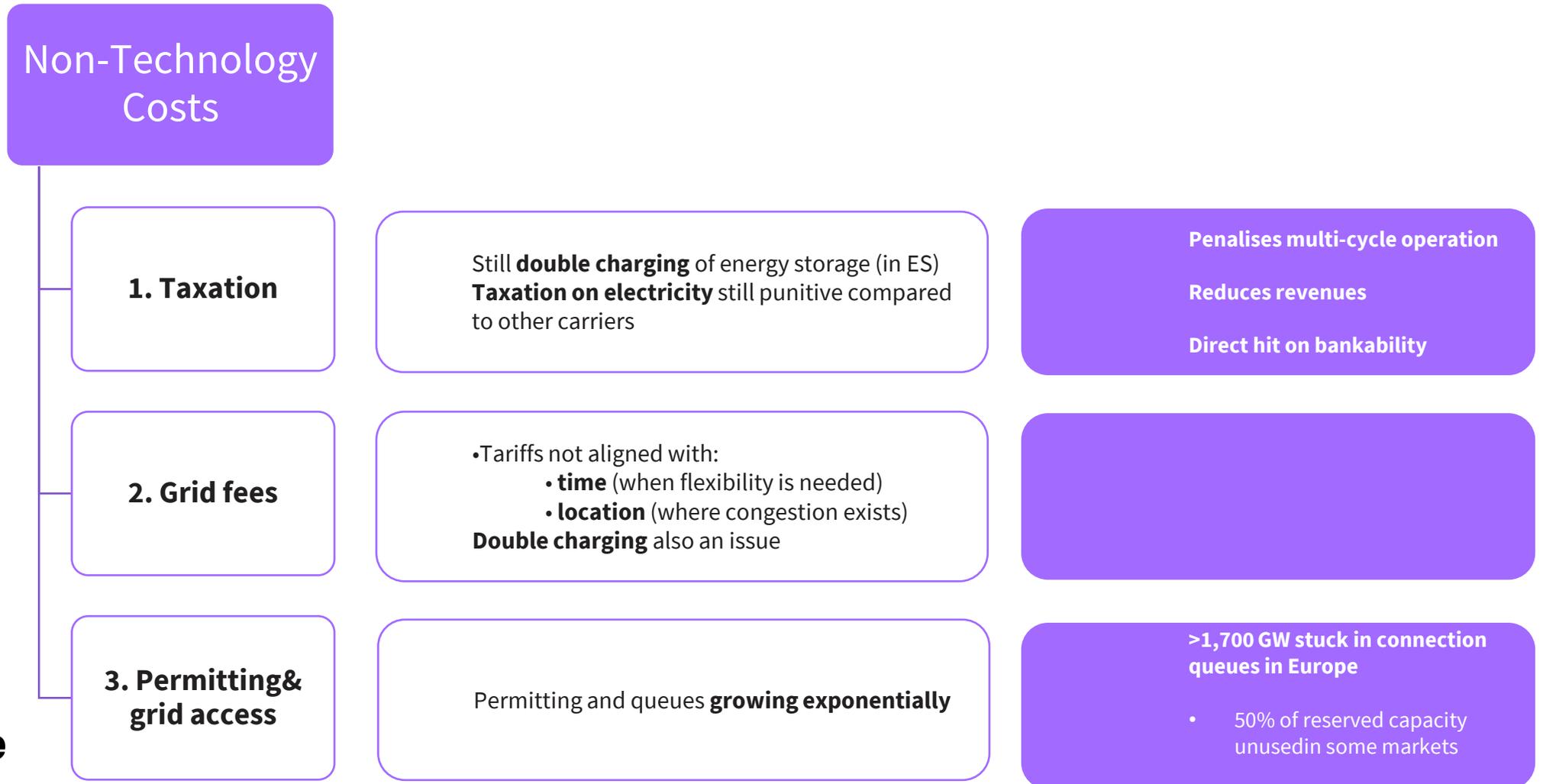
De-risking instruments → public participation in project financing

Innovation Fund → additional EU + national support



4. What still hinders deployment

Overview



Taxation

New Energy Taxation Directive

Promising and legally-binding,
but stuck since 2022;

Guidance to MS coming in 2026

- Non-legislative

EU Policy Development	What is Changing	Expected Impact for LDES
Lower electricity taxes	Reduced levies and VAT on electricity	Improves arbitrage margins
Shift away from taxing electricity	Less burden vs fossil fuels	Strengthens electrification → more demand for storage
End of double taxation for storage	Taxes should apply only to final consumption (net basis) , not charging + discharging	Direct improvement of LDES business case (critical)
Long-term tax visibility	More predictable fiscal framework	Reduces risk → improves bankability

Permitting

Revision on Renewable Energy Directive

- Legally-binding, will take time to be transposed
- Adopted by end-2026/2027

EU Policy Development	What is Changing	Expected Impact for LDES
Binding time limits for storage permitting	Stand-alone storage: ≤6 months (>100 kW) ; pumped hydro: ≤2 years ;	Significant reduction in time-to-market and development risk
Fast-track for small solar + co-located storage	≤100 kW: no admin permits; >100 kW: ≤3 months + EIA exemptions	Accelerates distributed & hybrid storage deployment
Simplified hybridisation of RES + storage	EIAs limited to incremental impacts only ; land-use changes cannot block projects	Enables rapid retrofit of storage into existing RES assets
Streamlined environmental assessments	Reduced and more proportionate EIA requirements	Cuts permitting complexity and delays

Grid connections

European Guidance on efficient and timely grid connections

- Non-legislative

EU Policy Development	What is Changing	Expected Impact for LDES
Move beyond first-come-first-served	Introduction of readiness-based prioritisation frameworks	Prioritises projects with system value (flexibility, storage)
Flexible Connection Agreements (FCAs)	Non-firm access to connect in congested areas	Enables earlier deployment of LDES in high-value locations
Hosting capacity transparency	TSO + DSO maps across all voltage levels (current + future capacity)	Reduces siting risk and development uncertainty

Recommendations:

1. ESTABLISH ROBUST LDES MODELLING AND NEEDS ASSESSMENTS
2. EXPAND AND REFORM ANCILLARY AND STABILITY MARKETS
3. PROMOTE AND REFORM CAPACITY MARKETS TO FULLY RECOGNISE DURATION
4. DEPLOY INSTRUMENTS FOR HIGH-CAPEX LDES



Instrument	Impact on LDES	Ease of Deployment	Explanation
LDES in ERAA/NRAA	High	Low	Improves visibility of multi-day adequacy needs and supports targeted national measures.
Flexibility Needs Assessment	High	Medium	Identifies system-wide flexibility gaps and justifies targeted LDES procurement.
TYNDP Integration / PCI Pathway	Very High	Low	Enables recognition of LDES as a non-wire alternative and access to CEF funding.
Distribution Network Development Plans	Medium	Medium	Creates local procurement pipelines for congestion relief and hosting capacity expansion.
Duration-Aware Capacity Mechanisms	Very High	High	Rewards multi-hour and multi-day availability, providing predictable adequacy revenue.
Ancillary and Stability Markets	Medium	Low	Monetises inertia, voltage support, black-start and multi-hour reserves.
Strategic Locational Tenders	High	High	Procures LDES where it delivers highest locational value and defers grid investment.
Financial Guarantees (EIB/EIF + national)	High	Medium	Reduces lender risk and unlocks higher debt ratios for early commercial LDES.
CapEx Grants under CISAF	High	High	Reduces upfront costs for capital-intensive projects and accelerates deployment.
Tax Credits & Concessional Loans	High	Medium	Lowers net CapEx and cost of capital through ITCs and long-tenor low-interest loans.
Cap-and-Floor Revenue Mechanisms	Very High	Medium	Provides a long-term revenue floor while preserving market exposure.
Energy Storage Taxation Reform	Medium-low	Medium	Removes double charging and aligns taxation rules with storage's system role.
Grid Fee Reform	Medium-low	Medium	Ensures cost-reflective tariffs and supports value-stacking and efficient dispatch.
One-Stop-Shop Permitting & Workforce Upskilling	High	Medium	Reduces permitting delays through coordinated processes and improved technical capacity.
PCI Fast-Track Permitting	High	Medium	Applies binding TEN-E deadlines and priority status to eligible LDES projects.
Priority Grid Access & Digital Queues	High	Medium	Cuts grid-connection delays via transparent, digitalised queue management.

Thanks for attending:
All the slides and the recording will be sent to you afterwards

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