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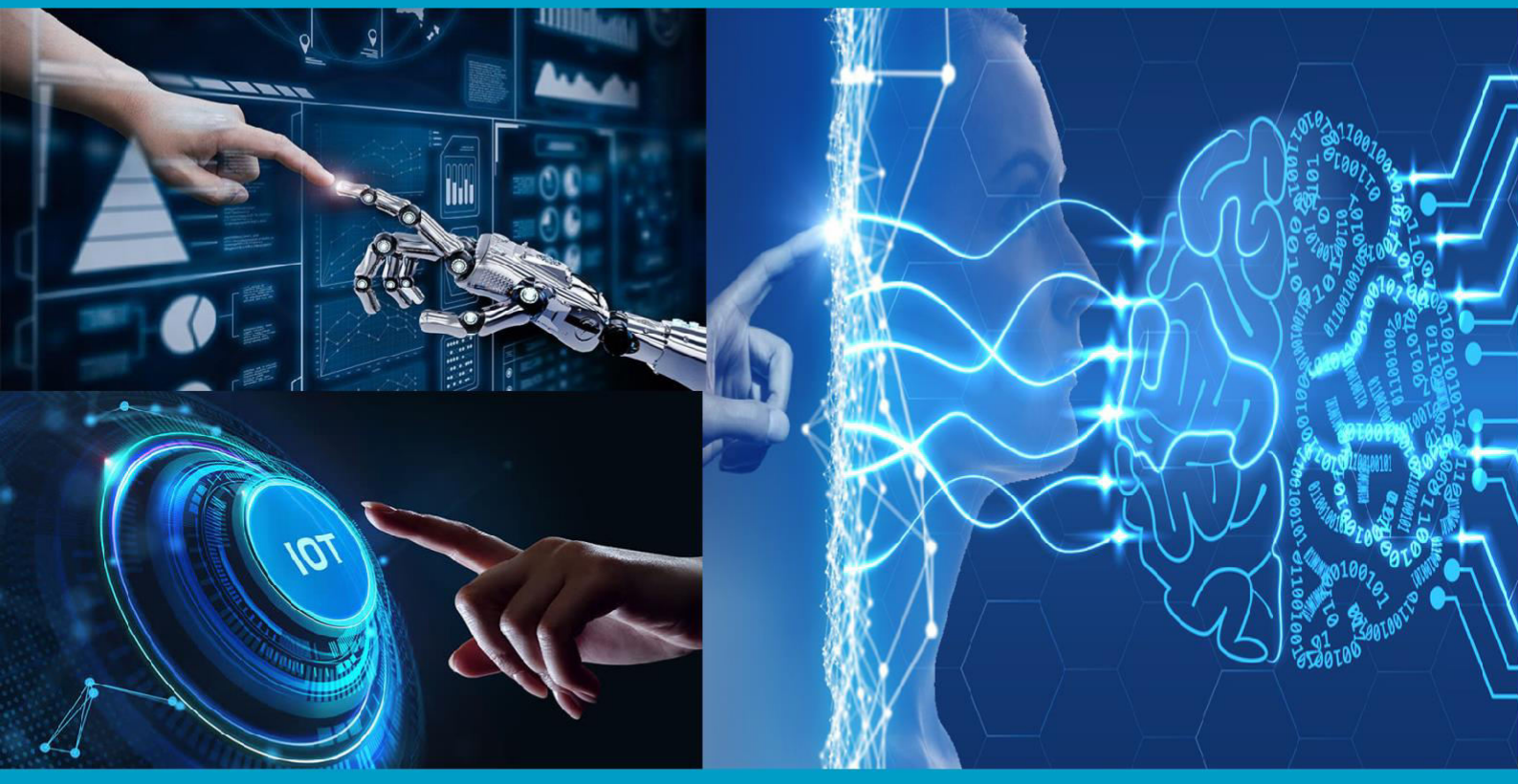

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A Study on the Scope and Extent for Setting up of Electrical Automobile Charging Stations in Ireland

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ABSTRACT: In response to the growing demand for environmentally friendly transportation, the report investigates the viability and potential of setting up electrical vehicle charging stations in Ireland. By conducting a thorough examination of the existing infrastructure, regulatory policies, and market trends, the study seeks to offer valuable insights regarding the scope and reach of establishing an all-encompassing network of charging stations. The possibility of widespread adoption is evaluated by taking into account important factors like geographic distribution, technological advancements, and the capacity of the energy grid. The study also looks at the financial implications, environmental effects, and possible obstacles to integrating infrastructure for charging electric vehicles. For stakeholders, legislators, and investors interested in encouraging the electrification of transportation in Ireland, this report is a useful resource as it provides strategic recommendations and outlines the necessary steps for successful implementation.

KEYWORDS: Environmentally, electric vehicles, charging stations, Ireland

OBJECTIVES:

The extent and scope of the establishment of electrical vehicle charging stations in Ireland.

STATEMENT OF THE STUDY:

The establishment of electric vehicle charging stations in Ireland is the subject of this study, which also examines related issues including stakeholder engagement, regulatory frameworks, infrastructure planning, technology integration, and economic implications. The goal of the research is to successfully implement electric vehicle charging stations in the Irish context by offering insights that inform effective decision-making through a thorough analysis.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The study's scope on the installation of electric vehicle charging stations in Ireland includes a thorough examination of regulatory frameworks, infrastructure planning, technology integration, and economic factors. The study intends to give a thorough grasp of the opportunities and difficulties related to installing electric vehicle charging stations in Ireland, as well as insights to direct strategic decision-making for effective execution and sustainable development in this regard.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Rahul Sharma, N Mithulananthan, and Mohsen Ahmadi "A review on topologies for fast charging stations for electric vehicles". A topological inventory of charging stations that have been published in the literature is presented in this piece of writing. Although there are currently 50 kW fast chargers available on the market that can charge an average electric car in about an hour, a 240 kW fast charging level that can recharge a typical electric vehicle in 10 minutes has been added to the standard. These powerful fast chargers ought to be accessible very soon.

Several megawatts of charging power are required from charging stations when multiple electric vehicles are charging quickly at the same time.

Christopher Hecht, Markus Trunschke, Christian Bussar, Dirk Uwe Sauer "An Empirical Analysis of Ireland's Use of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure". The issue of where to locate charging stations has become much more pressing in recent years as numerous nations have made a concerted effort to promote the widespread use of electric vehicles.

Sufficient quantities of charging infrastructure are generally available in several regions, including the US, China, and parts of Europe. However, one of the main reasons people choose not to purchase an electric vehicle is still their concern about the lack of infrastructure, particularly in rural areas.

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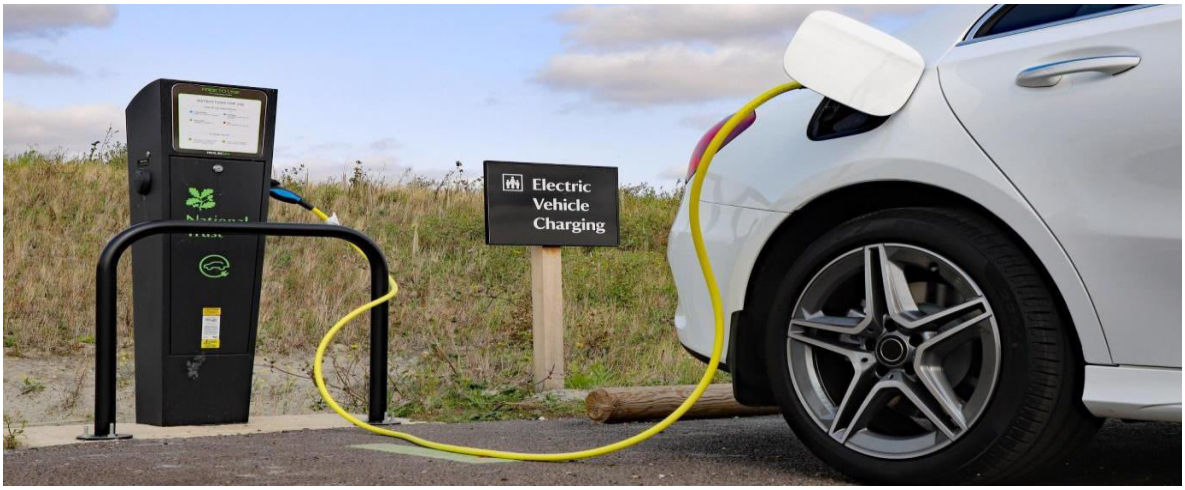
Many governments launched support programs to increase the number of chargers to address range anxiety by permitting opportunity charging and to be ready for an anticipated exponential increase in sales of electric vehicles.

INTRODUCTION:

The installation of electric vehicle charging stations in Ireland has the potential to significantly advance environmentally friendly transportation. The world has been moving more and more toward electric vehicles (EVs) in recent years, and Ireland, with its strong environmental policies, is well-positioned to be a major player in this change. This introduction examines the breadth and depth of EV charging infrastructure installation in Ireland, taking into account variables like the nation's distinct geography and demography, growing EV adoption, and government initiatives. With the increasing popularity of electric vehicles, a strong infrastructure for charging them is essential. Ireland understands the importance of encouraging the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) given its aggressive goals to become carbon neutral. The government's pledge to outlaw the sale of brand-new gasoline and diesel vehicles by 2030 highlights how urgently a comprehensive and effective charging infrastructure is needed. Ireland's geographic features—its comparatively small size and densely populated cities—make it an ideal location for building a vast network of charging stations. This, along with the country's focus on renewable energy sources, makes the environment ideal for environmentally friendly and sustainable electric vehicle charging. Furthermore, taking into account Ireland's standing as a worldwide center of technology and its proclivity for innovation, the installation of cutting-edge charging infrastructure is consistent with the nation's aspirations for an advanced and contemporary transportation network. This introduction lays the groundwork for an in-depth examination of the particulars of the configuration, difficulties, and possible advantages of electric car charging stations in Ireland.

The installation of an electric vehicle charging station in Ireland is a revolutionary undertaking that is in line with the country's dedication to sustainability, technological advancement, and a cleaner future. By starting this project, we not only help the electric car industry flourish but also significantly influence how Ireland will be transported for many years to come. Together, let's energize the future and propel Ireland into a more technologically sophisticated and environmentally friendly transportation era.

Installing an electric vehicle charging station has advantages for the environment, but it also has the potential to have a big social and economic impact. The creation of jobs will support regional economic growth, both directly through station operations and indirectly through related services. Furthermore, the station will be crucial in lowering air pollution, enhancing air quality, and establishing healthier living conditions for communities throughout Ireland by easing the switch to electric vehicles.



HISTORY:

Ireland's electric vehicle charging station history dates back to the early 2010s when the world started to see a shift toward electric vehicles, or EVs. Ireland started building the infrastructure necessary to facilitate the widespread use of electric vehicles after realizing the advantages for the environment and the need to lessen reliance on conventional fossil fuels. The Irish government laid the foundation for a rise in EV ownership in 2010 by offering grants and incentives to promote the purchase of electric cars. Initially, raising awareness and encouraging a favourable attitude toward electric mobility were the main goals. The number of electric vehicles on Irish roads increased gradually but steadily in the ensuing years, necessitating the development of a more extensive infrastructure for charging. Acknowledging this, the government began placing charging stations along major thoroughfares and in urban areas in cooperation with private organizations. In 2017, Ireland launched the "Electric Vehicle Home Charger Grant Scheme," which provided financial incentives to homeowners to install charging stations in their homes. This was a significant

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step toward encouraging suburban as well as urban residents to adopt EVs. With the Climate Action Plan, the government established aggressive goals in 2018 intending to have nearly a million electric cars on Irish roads by 2030. This pledge highlighted the need for a strong and wide-ranging network of charging stations to accommodate the expected increase in the number of people driving electric vehicles. To address the issues related to charging infrastructure, the government, utility companies, and private stakeholders collaborated more in the years that followed. Projects like the "Electric Vehicle Home Charger Grant Scheme" were extended, and public charging stations were thoughtfully positioned alongside major highways, in commercial districts, and urban areas. Ireland's infrastructure for EV charging has advanced significantly, and improvements in efficiency and accessibility are still being made. The historical background elucidates the progression of Ireland's strategy towards electric vehicle charging, ranging from initial financial incentives to establishing an all-encompassing network, thereby laying the foundation for the sustained expansion of the electric mobility industry.

DISCUSSION:

With the growing use of renewable energy sources, electricity is becoming the preferred low-carbon fuel in Ireland. Transport is one of the most effective and efficient ways to reduce greenhouse gases in Ireland, with transportation accounting for about a third of the country's energy needs and energy-related carbon dioxide emissions. Using electric vehicles (EVs) instead of fossil fuels like gasoline and diesel offers a sustainable transportation solution. To achieve the country's decarbonization goals, the government has persisted in encouraging the use of electric vehicles nationwide. The current goal is for Ireland to have roughly 936,000 electric vehicles, and by 2030, new fossil-fueled automobiles will no longer be sold.

The primary concern now is whether there are enough electric vehicle charging stations in Ireland to keep up with the growing number of electric vehicles on the road. For an electric vehicle (EV) to travel from point A to point B, its battery must be charged. This means that, similar to other cars that depend on gasoline or diesel to run, an EV's battery needs a constant source of energy.

Essentially, the driver will be stranded wherever they are if the battery runs completely flat and they do not have access to a charging station. This emphasises the need for an adequate national network of easily accessible charging stations or for EV owners to install a home charging station.

Electric vehicle charging point

An electrical device that provides electricity to charge plug-in hybrid and electric cars is known as an EV charging station or point. Converters that can be plugged into regular electrical outlets or even high-capacity appliance outlets are typically found inside some electric vehicles. Charging stations with monitoring, safety, and electrical conversion capabilities are used by other electrically powered vehicles. Higher voltages and currents can be supported by charging stations for faster charging than by residential Electrical Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSEs). In Ireland, more and more people are converting to BEV and PHEV technologies, which creates a pressing need to upgrade the public charging infrastructure to accommodate the growing EV population. Car charging stations are typically found in public spaces, homes, workplaces, and parking lots.

HOME EV CHARGING

For most electric vehicle owners, the most convenient way to charge their vehicle is at home. Using the night rate electricity, a complete overnight charge can be as little as €3. The type of vehicle and your electricity supplier typically affect these expenses. Your regular domestic electricity bill is then adjusted customarily to include the cost of charging at home. Additional details about the available grant options can be found in this guide's section on government EV home charger grants.

PUBLIC EV CHARGING

Typically, vehicles are charged at public charging stations, which can be found all over Ireland in places like parking lots, shopping centres, motorway service stations, public roadways, and streets. For car owners, public charging stations are usually essential on lengthy trips where the battery is likely to discharge en route. Ireland needs a lot of public charging stations to accommodate the growing number of electric cars. This implies that drivers will find it simple to get to these charging locations and get their batteries charged so they can resume their travels.

POPULAR ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN IRELAND

Looking at the data from the previous year, plug-in vehicles accounted for 36.6% of all new car registrations in Ireland between January and September 2022. An additional 29.3% of vehicles were plug-in hybrids, and 7.35% were fully electric. Among the various electric vehicle manufacturers vying for market share in Ireland are Ford, Volkswagen, Renault, Nissan, Tesla, Hyundai, BMW, Mitsubishi, Kia, and Audi. The most well-known EVs in the nation are displayed in the table below along with their projected sales figures from January to September 2022;

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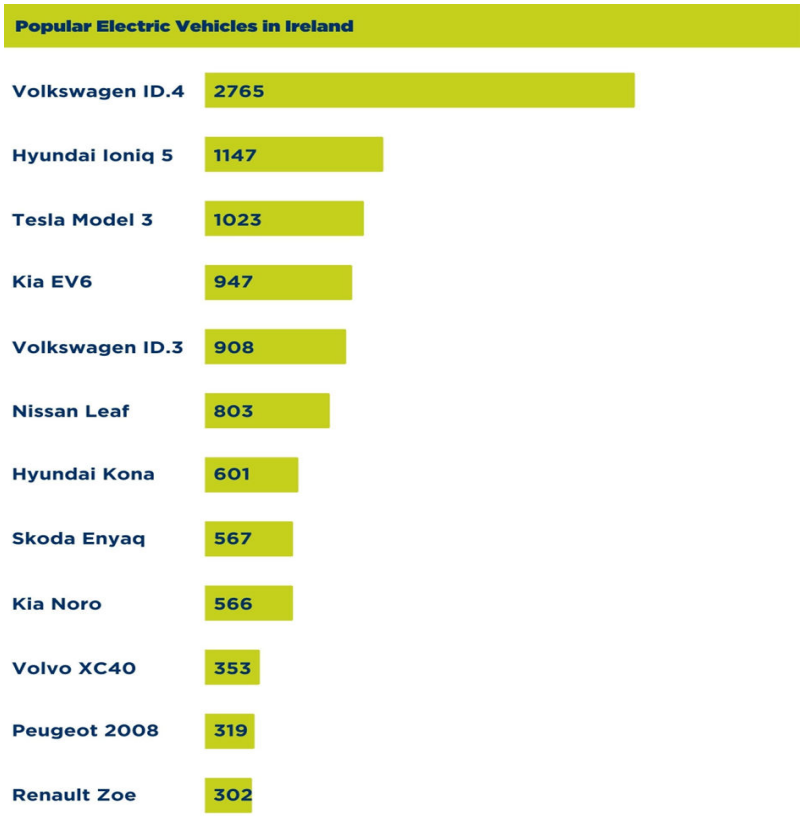

Anyone who has filled an ICE vehicle before should be familiar with charging an EV, regardless of make, model, or type. Every electric vehicle has a charging port, which can be found in a few different places around the car. These locations are usually near the front or rear of the vehicle.

Since an EV runs on electricity, which has multiple sources, many Irish electric vehicle owners will primarily fill their batteries at home. However, you can also find many public infrastructure providers where you can park, plug in, and charge your vehicle.

The charging variables are fairly simple to comprehend. Here's a quick glossary of the important terms:

- Kilowatt hours, or kWh, are a measure of a battery's maximum capacity.
- Kilowatts, or kW, is the unit of measurement for how quickly your car charges.
- One of the most widely used specifications for fast charger plugs is CCS or a combined charging system. Consider it the USB-C of automobiles. Frequently located at fast charging locations.
- Type-2: Slower than CCS, this type of charging is typically used at home or slower charging locations (like hotels, etc.).

A great tip for charging is to only charge up to 80% of the device, especially when using public infrastructure. It will take far longer to complete the last 20% than the first 80%. Due to electrons finding their way to their destination, the explanation for this is intricate and grounded in science. However, the takeaway is that, unless you require that additional twenty per cent, there's no reason to keep spending money when it will take so long to reach your goal.

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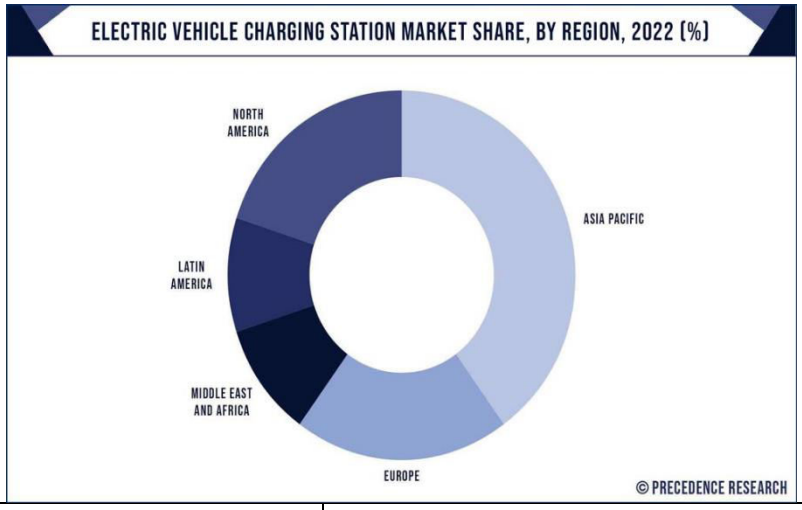
| Volume 10, Issue 12, December 2023 |

Electric vehicle charging station market share:



Market	Details
Market Size in 2023	USD 34.59 Billion
Market Size by 2032	USD 344.61 Billion
Growth Rate from 2023 to 2032	CAGR of 29.1%
Largest Market	Asia Pacific
Fastest Growing Market	Europe and North America
Base Year	2022
Forecast Period	2023 to 2032
Segments Covered	Charging Station Type, Power Output, Supplier Type

Europe and North America are experiencing moderate growth in the global electricity vehicle charging station market. This is mainly due to the government's ambitions in Europe and North America to reduce carbon emissions and increase the adoption rate of electric vehicles. Almost 76 percent of Europe's total charging stations are concentrated only in four countries: Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. In June 2019, Volkswagen Group announced plans to install 36,000 electric vehicle charging stations across Europe by 2025. Similarly, in June 2018, three major U.S. states, including New York, New Jersey, and California, announced that they would spend $1 million to upgrade the charging infrastructure for electric vehicles to enhance electric vehicle adoption.

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| Volume 10, Issue 12, December 2023 |

PRESENT MARKET PLAYERS IN IRELAND:

APPLEGREEN

620 gas stations are run by Applegreen Limited, an Irish business that was established in 1992 and is present in Ireland, the US, and Great Britain. It is one of Ireland's largest gas retailers, running highway service stations and convenience stores. The Applegreen headquarters are situated in Dublin, Ireland's Park West Business Park. With more than 500 EV Fast Charging bays in use across our estate in the US, UK, and Ireland, Applegreen Electric has a demonstrated track record in the design and management of top-notch EV charging facilities. Joe Barrett, the COO, and CEO Bob Etchingham. By April 2022, the company had 620 forecourt locations and employed about 15,000 people in the US, the UK, and Ireland.

SERVICE AREA	NUMBER OF ELECTRIC POINTS
Abington	8
Fleet North	4
Fleet South	4
Gretna Green	12
Hartshead Moor East (NORTH)	2
Hartshead Moor West (SOUTH)	14
Newark	12
Sarn Park	8
South Mimms	6
Woodall North	4

EASYGO CARS

In the dynamic automotive sector, businesses are always looking for new and creative approaches to deal with issues like urbanization, environmental degradation, and shifting consumer tastes. Easy Go, a prominent participant in this industry, has established itself as a major force behind the transformation of transportation toward a more convenient and sustainable future. In-depth information about Easy Go's history, goals, offerings, services, technological advancements, and effects on the automotive and sustainable mobility sectors are covered in this extensive synopsis.

Through a joint venture called EasyGo, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Austria can all of their member countries' toll roads, ferries, and bridges be equipped with a single electronic toll tag. EasyGo's goal is to make it possible to pay for any toll facility a driver may come across while travelling through Austria and Northern Europe with just one OBE.

Based on DSRC 5.8 GHz microwave technology, EasyGo offers significant variations amongst its operators. There are some common features among the toll stations, but they are all designed differently, and there is no shared EasyGo signage.

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| Volume 10, Issue 12, December 2023 |

MISSION AND VISION

The company's primary goal likely is to offer user-friendly, sustainable, and accessible mobility solutions. EasyGo probably imagines a time when transportation is not only practical and efficient but also ecologically friendly. The company's dedication to a sustainable future may permeate every facet of its business, from service delivery to vehicle design.

PRODUCTS PORTFOLIO

EasyGo's product line probably consists of a variety of electric cars made to meet the different demands of customers. Modern technology, svelte styling, and environmentally friendly features define these cars. EasyGo's electric vehicles, which range from small city cars to roomier models ideal for families or business use, are probably made to appeal to a wide range of consumers.

EasyGo's electric cars probably have cutting-edge features like connected services, autonomous driving, and cutting-edge safety technologies, in keeping with industry trends. These features support the company's mission to remain at the forefront of technological innovation while also improving the overall driving experience.

EasyGo will likely incorporate sustainability into every facet of the creation of its products. This includes emphasizing recyclability, using energy-efficient technologies, and using eco-friendly materials in manufacturing. The company wants to lead the automotive industry in ecologically responsible practices by putting sustainability first.

SERVICES

EasyGo may provide Mobility as a Service (MaaS) solutions, giving customers an integrated and smooth transportation experience. Customers may have access to a variety of services, such as car rentals, ride-sharing, and other mobility solutions, through an intuitive mobile application or platform. This strategy is in line with the evolving tastes of contemporary consumers who look for convenience and flexibility when selecting a mode of transportation.

EasyGo could consider providing subscription models for its electric vehicles to accommodate changing consumer preferences and lifestyles. Customers can now take advantage of electric mobility's advantages without having to commit to long-term car ownership thanks to this creative approach. Subscription models offer users a hassle-free experience by frequently including services like charging, insurance, and maintenance.

MARKET PRESENCE

The success of EasyGo probably extends beyond its home nation. The business probably adopted a worldwide expansion strategy, entering important markets and customizing its goods and services to meet regional demands and legal requirements. EasyGo is a powerful force in the global automotive scene thanks to its extensive global reach.

EasyGo is likely to enter into strategic alliances and collaborations to fortify its position in the market and promote innovation. These alliances might include energy suppliers, tech firms, and other players in the transportation ecosystem. EasyGo can utilize a variety of resources and areas of expertise for the benefit of its clients through cooperative efforts.

CURRENT FINANCIAL STABILITY

The largest privately held EV charging network operator in Ireland and Northern Ireland, EasyGo, has raised €15 million to expand its network of public electric vehicle charging stations to 500 DC Rapid Chargers. Together with investors Air Core, Rubicon Capital Advisors, and Dun Port Capital Management, the funding was obtained. With a typical rapid charger able to add up to 100km of range to an EV in less than 15 minutes, the powerful chargers will be installed in retail, town centre, and hospitality destinations through a variety of strategic partnerships that EasyGo has and continues to enter into.

By addressing the severe infrastructure deficit in Northern Ireland and Ireland as a whole, this investment will help reduce range anxiety, one of the main obstacles to increased EV usage.

- Over three rounds, EasyGo has raised $49.1 million in funding in total.
- On October 1, 2021, it held its first funding round.
- On October 20, 2023, a $31.7 million Series C funding round was its most recent event.
- In its most recent round, which was headed by Aviva Investors, two investors took part.

TESLA

With its headquarters located in Austin, Texas, Tesla is a multinational American automotive and clean energy company that designs and produces electric cars and trucks, grid-scale and residential stationary battery energy storage devices, solar panels, solar shingles, and related goods and services. With 6.5 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of battery energy storage systems installed in 2022, its subsidiary Tesla Energy is one of the biggest global suppliers of energy storage systems and develops and installs photovoltaic systems in the United States.

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| Volume 10, Issue 12, December 2023 |

As of 2023, Tesla stands as the most valuable automaker globally and is among the most valuable companies globally. With an 18% market share in 2022, the company dominated the battery-electric vehicle market.
Martin Eberhard and Marc Tarpenning formed Tesla as Tesla Motors in July 2003. The name of the company pays homage to Nikola Tesla, an electrical engineer and inventor. Elon Musk invested $6.5 million to become the company's largest shareholder in February 2004. In 2008, he was appointed CEO. Producing goods that "accelerate the world's transition to sustainable energy" is Tesla's stated mission.

FINANCIAL STATUS

Results for Tesla, Inc.'s third quarter ended September 30, 2023, were released. The company reported sales of USD 489 million for the third quarter, down from USD 621 million in the same period last year. Revenue increased to USD 23,350 million from USD 21,454 million in the previous year. In comparison to USD 3,292 million a year earlier, net income was USD 1,853 million. From continuing operations, basic earnings per share were USD 0.58 as opposed to USD 1.05 in the previous year. From continuing operations, diluted earnings per share were USD 0.53 as opposed to USD 0.95 in the previous year.

CIRCLE K

Alimentation Couche-Tard, Inc., a Canadian company with its headquarters located in Laval, Quebec, owns the Circle K Stores, Inc. convenience store chain. Established in 1951 in El Paso, Texas, the business went through multiple owners before being purchased by Alimentation Couche-Tard in 2003. The company filed for bankruptcy protection in 1990. As of February 2020, Circle K operated 2,697 stores in Europe, 9,799 stores in North America, and 2,380 stores under franchise agreements throughout the world.
Since the 1980s, Circle K has been the biggest chain of convenience stores in the US that is owned and run by the company itself (as opposed to being a franchise). As of July 2019, Circle K has 7,230 stores nationwide, trailing only 7-Eleven's 9,348 stores. The Circle K brand was present in over 14,800 stores worldwide as of February 2020. Except for Nebraska and Utah, Circle K owns and runs stores in 48 states in the union, with Louisiana having the highest concentration of its locations. There are several brands under which fuel is sold, but the most popular ones are Circle K and Shell. Circle K locations also sell fuel under the following brands: Valero, BP, Exxon, Marathon, Irving, Mobil, Esso, and Phillips 66. In the world, 13% of stores do not carry fuel.

HIRING PROCESS

- Look for a job you're interested in.
- Put in an application for the position.
- Finish the assessment and/or video interview (this step is not required for all jobs).
- personal interview with our manager of hiring
- Obtain a job! Greetings from our team!

IONITY

Ionity is a network of high-power charging stations designed to enable long-distance electric vehicle travel throughout Europe. The BMW Group, Mercedes-Benz Group, Ford Motor Company, and Volkswagen Group founded the joint venture, and other automakers are welcome to join in on the network expansion. Hyundai Motor Group joined Ionity as the fifth shareholder in November 2020. Roaming from electric mobility service providers (EMSPs) is made possible by Ionity.
According to the company, 20 stations in all, situated on important roads across several European nations, would be accessible to the general public via alliances with Tank & Rast, Circle K, and OMV. There were no public stations available by the end of 2017.
To expand its network throughout 13 EU Member States—Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the UK—Ionity submitted a bid for Europe-e funding from the European Union and was granted £39.1 million.
"Implemented and operate about 400 fast charging stations across European major thoroughfares by 2020," was the stated goal set forth by Ionity in 2017.
Ionity stated in January 2020 that consumers without a contract would be assessed an additional 0.79 euros per kWh. The 500% rate increase for drivers without a subscription plan received backlash against the network. Discounted rates for Connected Mobility Service Providers network participants were shared by German automakers. For instance, Mercedes-Benz announced that customers of Mercedes' Me Charge would now pay 0.29 euros per charged kilowatt hour for Ionity charging.

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| Volume 10, Issue 12, December 2023 |

ANALYSIS:

MARKET ANALYSIS:

CURRENT ELECTRIC VEHICLE MARKET AND GROWTH TRENDS OF ELECTRIC CHARGING STATIONS IN IRELAND

It's reasonable to argue that battery-powered automobiles are dominating the auto industry. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing supply chain delays, the market for electric vehicles (EVs) has grown significantly. EV sales are still growing quickly despite these recent difficulties and growing production costs brought on by rising raw material prices. They are expected to outsell cars with internal combustion engines, or conventionally propelled vehicles if this trend continues. Sales of new electric vehicles increased by 108% in 2021 compared to 2020, more than doubling. As a result, in 2021, EV sales made up roughly 5% of all passenger car sales worldwide.

- Ireland's electric vehicle market is expected to generate US$1,465.0 million in revenue by 2023.
- It is anticipated to expand at a rate of 14.50% per year (CAGR 2023–2028), with a projected market volume of US$2,883.0 million by 2028.
- By 2028, it is anticipated that Ireland's market for electric vehicles will have 50.25k units sold.
- Ireland's market for electric vehicles is expected to have a volume-weighted average price of US$58.4k by 2023.
- From a global standpoint, it is clear that China will lead the electric vehicle market in revenue, expected to reach US$292,100 million in 2023.
- Ireland's market for electric vehicles is booming thanks to consumer adoption being fueled by government incentives and an expanding infrastructure of charging stations.

COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

On Irish roads, there are about 41,000 electric vehicles (EVs). Electric or plug-in hybrid vehicles accounted for almost 14% of new car sales in September 2021, which made it possible for EV charging stations to be found in Ireland. It is fair to say that in Ireland, we are just now starting to enthusiastically adopt this clean and environmentally friendly mode of transportation.

This is good news because 950,000 electric vehicles are supposed to be on Irish roads by 2030, according to the government's climate action plan. That equates to roughly one-third of all active automobiles. The nation must set up a robust infrastructure for charging for this to occur. To do this, the National Transport Authority (NTA) is collaborating with private businesses and local government agencies.

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There were 1,464 public EV chargers in use throughout Ireland as of September 2020. Although this is a good beginning, it is insufficient to satisfy the demands of the increasing number of owners of electric vehicles. By 2030, the government plans to have invested €515 million in infrastructure for electric vehicles. This should make it possible for everyone who wishes to convert to an electric vehicle to do so.

The fact that there is a sizable network of EV charging stations in Ireland is encouraging. Currently, Ireland is home to over 1,350 ESB charging stations. There are almost a thousand of these in the Republic. Additionally, 400 charging stations run by private businesses are present. The Climate Action Plan includes a plan to provide more multi-car charging stations, but if at least one-third of the cars on the road are electric, it's thought that the supply won't keep up with demand.

There have previously been long wait times at the well-known quick charge locations and on the motorway network, which enables drivers of electric vehicles to get an 80% charge in under 30 minutes during peak traffic. But over the next few years, there will be increased pressure on all sides to increase car charging.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

Over the next three years, more than €100 million will be spent on public EV charging infrastructure, according to the new Electric Vehicles Charging Infrastructure Strategy 2022–2025, announced by Minister of Transport Eamon Ryan, TD.

Approximately 80% of EV charging in Ireland is done at home, according to the Department of Transport.

According to Minister Ryan, the infrastructure plan should "take away concern or worry" that the public may have about using charging ports. Thus, it is intended to install powerful electric vehicle chargers every 60 kilometers throughout the country's highway system.

According to the government, the proposal will facilitate the transition for drivers to electric vehicles and hasten Ireland's achievement of its national carbon reduction goals.

The plan calls for the development of four primary types of charging infrastructure: motorway/en route, destination, residential/neighborhood, and home/apartment charging.

The plan calls for installing destination chargers at shopping malls, tourist destinations, and other places in addition to a new grant program for EV chargers at sports clubs throughout Ireland.

According to Mr. Ryan, the plan will serve as a guide for building "wholly new infrastructure across the country."

An implementation plan that accompanies the document describes how the suggested infrastructure will be provided by 2025.

INFRASTRUCTURE CONSIDERATION

In Ireland, where citizens are deeply concerned about climate change and its effects, the government is resolute in taking action.

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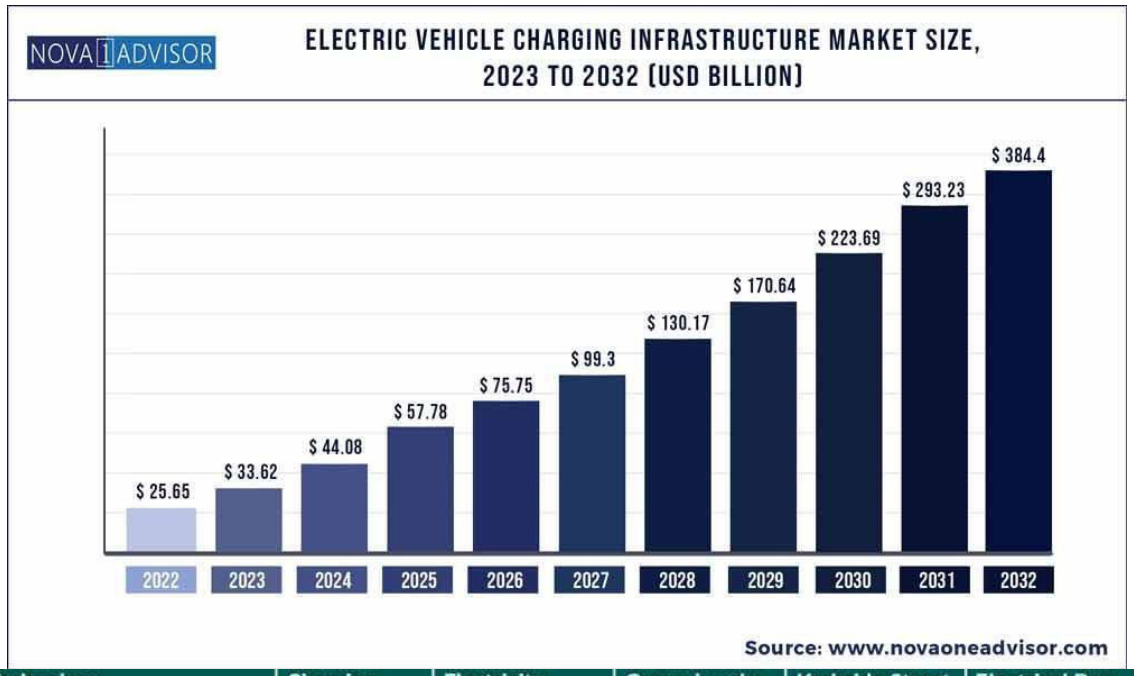

Technology	Charging Speed	Electricity Supply	Groundworks	Kerbside Street Furniture	Electrical Box above Ground
Lamppost charge points	Up to 5.8 kW	Connected to lamppost power supply	No groundworks	No additional Street furniture	No electrical box
Lamppost with satellite bollard	Up to 5.8 kW		Minor groundworks	Minor street furniture	
Bollard charge points	Up to 5.8 kW	New power supply needed	Significant groundworks	Significant street furniture	Small electrical box
Slim bollard charge points	7-22 kW			Minor street furniture	
Pop-up charge points	7 kW			Semi-permanent, additional street furniture while charging	Electrical box
Lance and socket charge points	Up to 22 kW				Electrical box – one box can supply 15 charge points
Electric vehicle charging channels	Speed of home charge point 5-7 kW	Connected to home power supply	Minor groundworks	No street furniture	No additional electrical box
Wireless charging	Range of speeds (early stages)	New power supply needed	Significant groundworks		Electrical box

In addition to being highly dependent on fossil fuels, transportation is closely related to economic growth. It therefore plays a crucial part in the battle against climate change. Approximately 50% of Ireland's total carbon emissions come from transportation, with passenger cars making up the majority of the sector11. As a result, one of the main goals in achieving Ireland's climate goals is moving the country's transportation sector away from the use of fossil fuels and toward sustainable modes of transportation.

FINANCIAL VIABILITY

Ireland is currently experiencing a revolution in electric vehicles. The government pledged to outlaw the sale of new gasoline and diesel cars by 2030 in its 2019 Climate Action Plan. Meanwhile, projections from the government indicate that by 2030, there will be roughly 950,000 electric cars in Ireland. It is to be expected that electric vehicles will proliferate. This also implies the growing requirement for EV charging stations at all locations. Therefore, we are more than happy to assist you if you have come here seeking an estimated electric car charging station installation cost.

- Cost of the charging unit: The charging unit's cost is directly influenced by its charging speed. Installing DC chargers, also known as rapid charging points, is naturally more expensive. Companies that perform motor-related tasks, like service stations, might think about installing these kinds of charging stations.

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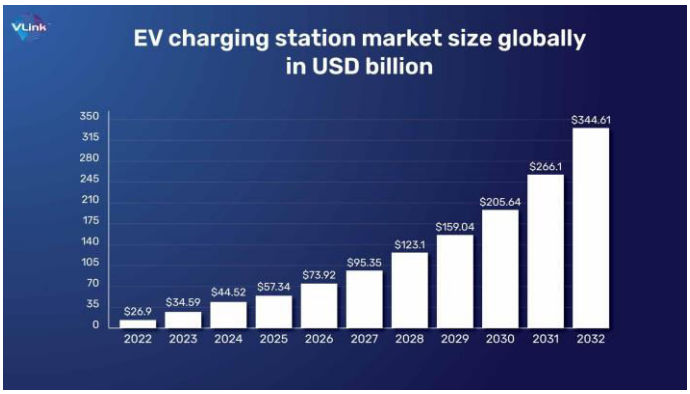
| Volume 10, Issue 12, December 2023 |

- Cost of installation: The cost of installation is determined by the quantity of civil and electrical work that must be done. Cost is impacted by even cable runs; the longer the required cable runs, the higher the cost.

Having an EV charging station can help a company draw in more clients. In this case, they will pay the price of the goods and other services you provide in addition to the car charging services you provide. Second, since EVs are becoming more and more common, the business you represent may gain recognition as a provider of nearby EV charging facilities on websites that list real estate, offer travel guides, etc. Finally, by offering EV car charging services, you're encouraging people to purchase an environmentally friendly electric vehicle, which helps to lessen the effects of climate change and global warming that we currently face.



[COST OF BUILDING EV CHARGING SOFTWARE]

RISK AND DEPENDENCIES

Risk	Dependency	Stakeholders
Lack of available grid capacity to meet demand within the timelines	Investment in grid capacity Establish a working group to manage this particular risk Deliver a National EV Charging Network Plan for AFIR	ZEVI ESB Networks Transport Infrastructure Ireland
Lack of site availability for implementation of charge points across schemes	National Planning Framework	Commission for Regulation of Utilities
Lack of available staff & resources for delivery	Resourced stakeholder recruitment plans	Local Authorities
Lack of adequate public & private funding in the years up to 2025	ZEVI funding plan within Department of Transport planning process Available private funding for investment	Charge Point Operators SEAI

CURRENT DEMAND IN IRELAND:

Ireland's national emissions reduction goal is to achieve net zero emissions in all economic sectors by 2050, with a 51% reduction by 2030, or 7% annually on average. According to a new report, Ireland needs 100,000 fast charging stations for electric vehicles within the next eight years to meet the Government's carbon emissions plan. As of right now, the State has just 1,900 fast-charging locations. Three million public chargers are expected to be required to support the 30 million electric vehicles that the European Commission hopes to see on the road by 2030. According to the report, Ireland would require 100,000 public chargers by the same date, all of which would need to be fast chargers to accommodate the one million EVs that are expected here.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Get to know regional laws and secure the required licenses to install charging stations.
- Pick locations that are well-lit, easily accessible, and have parking available. Think about being close to facilities and well-traveled paths.

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- Make sure you have access to a stable and ample power source. Work together with utility companies to determine the electrical capacity and make any necessary upgrades.
- Provide a variety of charging choices, such as rapid chargers for short stops and standard chargers for longer ones.
- Invest in a software program and a strong network to handle and keep an eye on the charging stations. This covers remote diagnostics, user authentication, and payment processing.
- Make sure that all users, including those with disabilities, can access the content. Think about offering conveniences like seats, bathrooms, and adjacent facilities.
- Provide a user-friendly and effective payment system that accepts many payment options for the convenience of the user.
- Through partnerships and local marketing channels, promote the charging station. Concentrate on the advantages of driving an electric car and the practicality of your charging station.
- Schedule routine maintenance to keep the chargers operating at optimal efficiency. Address concerns raised as soon as possible.
- Work together with nearby companies, governmental organizations, and electric car producers to establish a positive ecosystem.

CONCLUSION

the establishment of automobile charging stations in Ireland plays a crucial role in promoting sustainable transportation and reducing carbon emissions. These charging stations not only support the growing adoption of electric vehicles but also contribute to Ireland's commitment to a greener future. As technology advances and the infrastructure expands, the convenience and accessibility of charging stations will likely further accelerate the transition towards a more environmentally friendly and energy-efficient automotive landscape in the country.

Ireland's dedication to cutting carbon emissions is consistent with the worldwide movement toward environmentally friendly transportation. An extensive charging network is required due to the expanding market for electric vehicles, which is reflected in their rising adoption. Placing charging stations strategically requires analyzing demand in suburban areas, metropolitan centers, and along main routes.

Installing charging stations requires careful consideration of the regulatory environment. Cooperation with governmental organizations guarantees attached to environmental regulations, zoning laws, and safety standards. Interacting with local government agencies expedites the approval procedure, allowing for a more seamless installation of the infrastructure for charging.

To sum up, the installation of an electric vehicle charging station in Ireland is a proactive and eco-friendly financial decision. The charging station not only lowers carbon emissions but also acts as a catalyst for the development of a sustainable transportation ecosystem.

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