Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

Electricity Storage Policy Framework for Ireland

Report from Action #4 Stakeholder Forum

21 November 2024

Electricity Storage & Hydrogen Policy Division
Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide
Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications

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Electricity Storage Policy Framework for Ireland

The Electricity Storage Policy Framework (ESPF) for Ireland, published in 2024, includes ten Government actions for delivery. Action #4 of the ESPF was the convening of a stakeholder forum. This report details the context, content and outcomes of the first Electricity Storage Stakeholder Forum, hosted by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, in November 2024.

Action #4 Stakeholder Forum

Policy Action #4		
Convene a forum for an expanded group of stakeholders including statutory bodies, leading industry representatives and academic / interest groups.		
Section 1.3.11	DECC & Wider Stakeholders	2024-2025

The goal of this policy action is to engage with the public, the service providers and other stakeholders on the important role electricity storage systems (ESS) play in the national grid network. This Government recognises that for electricity storage systems to achieve their goals, a coordinated approach by all stakeholders to the role of electricity storage in Ireland is vital. This action convened a stakeholder forum which included relevant statutory bodies, leading industry representations and academic / interest groups.

What was the reason for the forum?

To bring together relevant statutory bodies, leading industry representatives, academic / interest groups and representatives of the general public on the topic of electricity storage.

1. To share and discuss updates and progress on government policy.
2. To facilitate a forum for all stakeholders to share their insights and expertise.
3. To identify topics, challenges, and roadblocks relevant to electricity storage systems.
4. To ensure the voices of a broad a range of stakeholders are heard by the Department.

When and where did it happen?

The forum was hosted by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications in Tom Johnson House, Beggars Bush from 9am to 3pm on Thursday the 21st of November 2024.

Who participated and why?

Action #4 states that the **"forum will be directed at relevant statutory bodies, leading industry representatives and academic / interest groups."**

One obstacle to energy infrastructure, including electricity storage, is that it may be perceived as imposed rather than co-created. To that end, participation at this forum was extended to a broader range of stakeholders from beyond the industry, regulatory and academic remits. A full list of the organisations that attended is at Appendix 1 and included representatives from:

- Core stakeholders: CRU, EirGrid and ESB Networks.
- Industry.
- Industry organisations.
- Academic institutes.
- The Environmental sector.
- Energy co-ops Ireland.

What was the agenda for the day?

- 9am – Registration with refreshments
- 9.30 – Introduction – Matt Collins, Assistant Secretary for *Energy, Renewable Electricity Hydrogen & Grid*, at the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC)
- 9.40 – Electricity Storage Policy Framework (ESPF)
    - presentation & questions
- 10.35 – Storage and Systems Services (S&SS) Working Group
    - presentation & questions
- 11.10 – Refreshment break
- 11.30 – Storage Café
    - Round table conversations
        - Identifying key challenges, solutions and areas for collaboration
        - Group brainstorming on priority areas
    - Open forum for feedback
- 14.00 – 15.00 Lunch

What was included in the presentations?

The first presentation was an update on the Electricity Storage Policy Framework for Ireland which was published in July 2024. The scope of the policy framework is front of meter, grid scale electricity storage systems and it presents 10 Government actions in support of electricity storage systems up to 2040.The policy framework supports Ireland's 2030 climate action targets and was developed with the assistance of the Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU) and the System Operators namely EirGrid and ESB Networks. This collaboration was achieved through the Storage and System Services working group, which is a working group of the Accelerating Renewable Electricity Taskforce.

The second presentation was an update on the Accelerating Renewable Electricity Taskforce, which was set up by the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications under Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2023, to assist in the delivery of Ireland's 2030 Climate target of 80% Renewable Energy Share in Electricity (RES-E) by 2030. This consisted of updates on the following:

- Storage and System Services Working Group (S&SS WG).
- Future Grid Working Group (FG WG).
- Connection Policy and Implementation Working Group (CPI WG).
- CRU Project Status Update including:
    - Future Arrangement for System Services (FASS)
    - The National Energy Demand Strategy (NEDS)
- EirGrid update on Long Duration Energy Storage (LDES)
- ESB Networks updated on timelines for the Demand Flexibility Product (DFP)

The presentations were followed by questions and answers. The insights from the presentations, questions and answers set the scene for more in-depth conversations during the storage café.

The Storage Café format:

A survey to participants prior to the event had requested topics for discussion. Based on that feedback, topics and guiding questions were prepared ahead of the event with flexibility to incorporate any new topics raised on the day. The format chosen for discussion was round table, café style.

Approach

- 15/20 min per topic.
- Facilitator at each table to take notes on behalf of participants.

- 5 min for each table to return notes.
- Identify key words and points from each table.
- If required, discuss with all participants.
- Are there any views not represented.

Methodology and reasoning

- All answers should focus on ESS.
- Group work allows for cross pollination of opinion.
- List pros and cons.
- Use of guiding questions to focus on solutions*.

*Full list of the guiding questions may be found in Appendix 2.

Desired outcomes

- Insight into:
    - Community engagement.
    - Challenges facing industry and civil society.
    - Perceived and real safety issues.
    - Communication guidelines and practical actions.
- A more robust list of stakeholders
- Refine approach for an expanded 2nd forum.
- Development of a reference list for future Electricity Storage Unit workplan.

What was discussed at the Storage Café?

There were 7 topics discussed over 150 minutes:

1) Community engagement.
2) The future of ESS.
3) Messaging on ESS.
4) Technology.
5) Research.
6) Electricity Storage Systems in the EU and internationally.
7) Safety.

All participants were initially divided into 6 groups where everybody discussed the first three topics: Community Engagement, the Future of ESS and Messaging on ESS. Following this, people self-selected one of 4 groups, according to their preference, with each group discussing one of the remaining 4 topics: Technology, Research, ESS in the EU and Internationally, and Safety.

This is how it looked on the day:

What was the outcome from the conversations?

1. Community Engagement

Community engagement scored an average of 9 out of 10 for importance to electricity storage systems projects. The conversations returned many suggested steps around approaches and management of positive engagement with communities, including:

- Approaches for engaging with communities:
    - Actively engaging early on.
    - Being transparent.
    - Building trust by reducing and addressing misinformation.
    - Having a physical, approachable presence.
    - Providing information and education.
    - Listening to people, heeding them and taking steps to alleviate their concerns.
- Methods of communication
    - Leaflets.
    - Door to door engagement.
    - Having an online presence.
    - Hosting town hall meetings.
    - Contacting high profile individuals and organisations.
    - Engaging with trusted local leaders.

Participants agreed that community engagement is a key element in achieving a successful development process and that developers must play a central role in ensuring effective community engagement. Identifying and creating local benefits were highlighted as important. Suggestions such as financial dividends, local employment (e.g. employment of a local liaison officer) and the wider involvement of local people were cited as examples to achieve this.

In addition to local benefits listed above, there were several key areas identified as important to better engagement, these included information, education and safety. Highlighting the value of renewable energy and electricity storage systems was identified as another key area (this topic was covered further when we discussed messaging). Other suggestions included a greater role for local authorities and showing communities successful electricity storage systems through site visitations.

What next?

This feedback highlighted the importance of addressing issues with communities for the successful delivery of electricity storage projects. We note that the participants proved very effective at identifying approaches to informing and working with communities. Given the consensus on the importance of community engagement across the forum participants, the electricity storage unit has initiated the following actions:

1. Gather best practice community engagement guidelines, including relevant material from within the department.
2. Explore the opportunities for future community engagement on ESS including with local authorities and community initiatives such as Sustainable Energy Communities (SECs).
3. Engage with a broader range of community stakeholders in 2025, especially stakeholders identified as playing a role in community engagement.

2. Future of Electricity Storage Systems

It was clear from the conversation about the future of electricity storage systems (ESS) that there is a need to scale up storage capacity to meet demand, as well as the need for both short and long-term storage solutions. A variety of market and investment strategies were discussed, as too was the ethical sourcing of materials. Host communities and community benefits were another topic raised.

Some of the potential benefits identified for local communities included:

- Increased use of renewable electricity.
- Price protection.
- Localised security of supply.
- Construction of electricity storage system assets would provide jobs.
- The sites themselves could support education and possibly tourism.
- Local employment and reduced energy costs could contribute to a fair and just energy transition.

Other stakeholders identified as having a role in the future development of ESS were the agricultural sector, those impacted by infrastructure development and local community groups. Community benefit funds were a preferred alternative over a shared ownership model, which was considered too complicated at scale.

Some concrete steps identified to support the future of ESS were:

- Equal resource allocation for renewables and storage.
- Funding certainty for developers.
    - Clearer timelines.
    - Route to Market policies.
    - Support schemes.

The challenges facing industry in the near future were well represented in the feed-back, as was a positive consensus on the present and future role of electricity storage systems in the energy transition. The conversations highlighted future benefits to the community, in addition to reduced energy costs, such as broader socioeconomic interactions, like potential employment and educational benefits. The facilitation of community led energy projects to provide local energy security and independence poses a challenge and highlights the need for broader discussion and greater promotion of the future role and potential benefits of ESS in the community.

What next?

The electricity storage unit notes the importance of broader engagement with rural and agricultural communities, specifically focusing on the potential future benefits of electricity storage systems in local rural communities. In the line with this the electricity storage unit will:

> Seek to address this need for broader engagement in its stakeholder mapping process and will work to ensure that the policy actions stemming from the electricity policy framework, which take a 2030-2040 perspective, capture rural and local community stakeholder feedback.

3. Messaging on Electricity Storage Systems

On a scale of 1 to 10, current messaging on renewable energy and the renewable energy transition scored an average of 8 for overall effectiveness, however messaging on electricity storage systems (ESS) rated at less than half of that at 3.6.

Attendees believe that the public, local authorities and communities need clearer, earlier and more information about ESS. Electricity storage appears missing from the renewable messaging and that vacuum allows for misinformation to circulate to fill the void. Participants expressed the importance of local government in the successful delivery of ESS messaging.

It is vital that the gap of storage within wider renewable energy messaging be filled to provide the public with a solid understanding of what ESS is and how it benefits on a national, local, and individual level. This messaging has to be provided in a digestible way across a variety of methods to ensure it reaches all demographics. Assisting local authorities in ESS messaging was suggested as a potential approach for government.

Methods of messaging crossed over with community engagement and included the use of social media, provision of clear information and going door to door. Messaging should incorporate the need for energy security, the fact that renewables can give us greater security, lower emissions and other positive aspects. In comparison with other renewable infrastructure the benefits of electricity storage systems are not obvious, knowing they exist and what they do could all contribute to the positive messaging and normalise their existence.

The following are a summary of points discussed:

- Greater collaboration with local authorities to ensure positive, accurate and relevant messaging.
- Generate pride in our national achievements, share the renewable vision and the role of ESS in the energy transition.
- Constant messaging is required, especially the good news stories, keeping it simple and celebrate achievements.
- More state led messaging was suggested.
- Improved use of social media especially at local level.
- Use relevant statistics including quarterly or monthly reports to show progress.
- Provide literature and information packs.
- Support energy roadshows.
- Developers should be responsible for messaging in the area they are hoping to develop.
- Show the impact of ESS on domestic bills – provide a visual comparison.

What next?

The electricity storage unit recognises that ESS are, in the main, emerging technologies and that the available messaging on renewables does not reflect the important role that ESS plays in the energy transition. The electricity storage unit will:

1. Develop a stakeholder roadmap during 2025.
2. Prepare an engagement strategy as part of the roadmap.

   The aims of the roadmap will be to:

   - Facilitate the creation and sharing of a national message or vision for electricity storage systems and their place in Ireland's energy systems.
   - Ensure clear communication channels at this department are available to Local Authorities in regard to electricity storage systems matters.
   - Develop a two-way stream of communication with stakeholder groupings beyond government structures, agencies, industry and other bodies already engaged.
   - Encourage pro-activity from community to collaborate with government.
   - Receive independent information suitable to assist in future policy development of electricity storage systems.
   - Raise awareness and appreciation of the important and vital role of electricity storage systems within the context of the national transition to a renewable energy future.
   - Scope future uses and roles for electricity storage systems in communities.

4. Technology

One table consisted of participants discussing Technology and the conversation feedback indicated that an extended group of stakeholders dedicated to research and development of technology could collaborate. Technology development could include:

- Universities, academia.
- Specialist experts.
- The military.
- Government departments.
- A storage institute.

It was also suggested that there could be a central testing site and that the system operators have a role in facilitating the testing of new technology. There was a discussion about the possible role of communities and local government in the testing of new technologies particularly as Local Authorities are knowledgeable of planning and development plans for their area.

What next?

Discussions on technology provided the Department with a range of stakeholders interested in technological development and where these stakeholders fit in the role-out of new technologies. The feedback outlined for the Department additional parties with whom engagement may be beneficial and a broader range of technologically specific stakeholders will be invited to participate at the next stakeholder forum. The electricity storage unit will:

- Identify and engage with stakeholders suggested at the forum as part of the stakeholder roadmap process and ensure that they are included in the engagement plan and invited to the next stakeholder forum.

5. Research

One table consisted of participants discussing research needs. They identified a range of potential research topics which are listed below.

Research topics proposed:

- Public engagement, community engagement.
- Measure tangible benefits at personal, community and county level.

- How to combine with other developments, could ESS be incorporated with new housing.
- How to deliver positive messaging at county level including benefits such as lower rates for communities with more storage, solar etc.
- Review of regulation on Common Law and Planning Permission.
- Survey Local Authorities.

The Department has a Research and Innovation Strategy. The ambition of the strategy is **"to drive the action and innovation needed to develop a climate neutral, sustainable, digitally connected, and cyber-resilient Ireland. Our approach is to put research and innovation at the heart of what we do and how we work."**

What next?

The Electricity Storage Unit discussed these topics with the Research and Innovation programme team within the Department with a view to developing research in the future.

6. EU & International

Another table hosted a conversation around electricity storage in the EU and international contexts and focused mostly on the all-island grid and energy markets as well as exploring existing challenges presented by transposing EU policy.

Challenges highlighted included:

- The inadequacy of just one interconnector*.
- A need for greater engagement with European partners to avoid mis-alignment of policy goals.
- A need for clearer electricity storage targets on an all-island basis.

The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications is committed to on-going engagement with our European counterparts in matters of electricity storage and any potential for parallel electricity storage policy or all-island actions are considered in line with the on-going work of the Single Electricity Market Operator (SEMO), the Single Electricity Market Committee (SEMC) and both Regulatory authorities, the Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU) and the Northern Ireland Utility Regulator.

*Since the Forum the Green-link Interconnector between Wales and Ireland opened.

What next?

At present the Electricity Storage Unit's EU and International focus is to support the Irish governments implementation of relevant EU Directives and Regulations which influence the role of ESS in Ireland's energy transition. This includes but is not limited to:

- Energy Market Design
- Energy Efficiency Directives
- RED II & RED III
- EU Reg 1542 – Batteries and Waste Batteries
- Trans European Network – Electricity TEN-E

The Electricity Storage Unit will continue to engage in an on-going basis with all relevant electricity storage stakeholders involved with the Single Electricity Market to discuss issues surrounding the progression of electricity storage systems on the island of Ireland.

7. Safety

The final table discussed safety of electricity storage systems and public messaging, including clarity on standards and other safety aspects was proposed, mostly in the context of battery storage systems. A need for greater awareness of the design and safety measures surrounding ESS, such as boundary cooling and fire burn-out, was discussed. The minimal risk of fire at ESS sites in Ireland was highlighted. Ongoing conversations around EU standards, COMAH (Control of Major Accident Hazards involving Dangerous Substances) and certification were also discussed.

Given the wide-ranging nature of grid-scale electricity storage, safety and regulation is spread across the remits of various government departments. The discussion held during the forum was heavily aligned with aspects already under discussion between relevant government departments where regular updates are given in relation to the safety and regulation remits of these departments.

What next?

The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications will:

Continue to engage on electricity storage matters with both the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment with a view to clarifying the standards and safety surrounding the provision of battery storage systems.

What did participants think of the event?

Feedback forms distributed at the end were broken into three parts:

- Ranking specific aspects.
- Asking ‘What Went Well’.
- Followed by the opportunity to propose “Even Better If”

Using a scale of 1-10, the following is the ‘average’ rankings given by the participants:

- Electricity Storage Stakeholder forum overall 8.2
- Content of the presentations 7.4
- Content of the café 7.5
- Format of the café 8.2
- Preference for in-person event 9.2
- Preference for engaging in a forum online 5
- Opportunity to engage with a broad range of stakeholders 8.8

We used the WWWEBI method of feedback “What Went Well Even Better If”. This allowed participants to comment or expand upon their rankings.

What Went Well

As per the ranking, people were happy with the content and the format. Updates by the various agencies, the range of stakeholders and opportunity to engage and brainstorm in person were repeated replies. The following are a few quotes of what went well from the feedback:

- The Café and Networking
- Range of experience and knowledge / viewpoints
- Hearing the different challenges but that particularly we are all trying to achieve the same objective.
- Relaxed informal setting supported discussion.
- It was beneficial to hear updates from a number of different stakeholders (ESBN, CRU & EirGrid) at the same time.
- Very interactive, good exchange of ideas, useful for sharing updates from industry Reps
- Proactive move by DECC to host this - More of this would be useful for other topics / areas.

Even Better If

Some responses indicated that the time for discussion was too short. Better gender diversity and a wider range of stakeholders were proposed as improvements. Some specific hosting asks were also recorded.

- It would be good to focus on fewer areas to allow more discussion and deeper analysis.
- Too much focus on slightly vague topics such as messaging.
- Would have liked more Q&A at presentations.
- Make it longer (Full day).
- More NGO's and Civil society participants -- Novel insights for industry.

Some suggestions were industry focused:

- What are the challenges and how could parts of industry help?
- More focus on topics of greater importance to the industry (Policy / Route to Market / Support schemes / Grid / Technology).
- More on planning, more on procurement, more on identifying grid system needs that can be addressed via storage.

Some suggestions for consideration:

- Tackle specific problems, one by one through an addition to this forum.
- A lot more important topics need to be addressed first (*NETWORK TARIFFS*).
- Don't let these things be perceived as 'tick box' exercises -- they are extremely useful.
- Better clarity on storage durations and scope of work.
- Presentation from development and the life cycle of setting up a storage project.
- Need a streamlining of overall policy, demands, reporting, etc to avoid duplication of work.

To Finish:

What were the outcomes?

- The Electricity Storage Unit facilitated a space for statutory bodies, leading industry representatives, academic / interest groups and general public representative bodies to meet and discuss the topic of electricity storage.
- The Department, CRU, ESB Networks and EirGrid were able to present policy updates and relevant electricity storage project progressions. They spoke about the

current and planned works and responded to questions from participants which helped to generate greater understanding of the current status of electricity storage in Ireland and Europe.

- Participants had the opportunity to interact formally and informally with each other, and to share knowledge and experience with the Department and the other stakeholders. This opportunity was appreciated by many of the attendees.
- Participants identified challenges and roadblocks relevant to electricity storage systems and understood better the challenges faced by other stakeholders.
- The Department received feedback from a broad range of stakeholders which is incorporated in this report and will serve as a reference point for our future actions and policy development.
- Proposals for further research were received.
- Insights were gained on the broader reach of the next stakeholder forum.
- An expanded list of stakeholders was created.

Who was missing? Suggested stakeholders.

Throughout the event there was ample opportunity for participants to suggest others to invite to the stakeholder forum in 2025. Sheets were on every table to collect details and the following is a list of invitees proposed by the attendees:

- Climate Action Regional Offices CARO
- Data centres & Large Energy Users LEUs
- Department of the Taoiseach
- Electric Ireland - supply side
- Electricity Association Ireland EAI
- ENGOs with energy focus
- EU players on storage - BEPA, ES coalition, RSI policy docs published
- Fire department
- Future Energy Ireland
- German Irish chamber of commerce
- Health & Safety Authority COMAH
- Irish Countrywomen’s Association ICA
- Local authorities
- Local authority planning officers

- Local Government Management Agency LGMA
- Men's sheds
- National Standards Authority of Ireland NSAI
- Offshore connections
- Public Participation Networks PPNs
- Regional Energy Co-operatives
- Research Ireland (SFI)
- Sustainable Energy Communities SECs
- Technology
- WEEE Ireland & ERP battery compliance scheme

Summary of actions going forward.

Hosting of a second Electricity Storage Stakeholder Forum in 2025.

The development of a stakeholder mapping process to include a broader range of stakeholders from beyond the industry and regulatory remits.

The goal of the stakeholder roadmap will be to:

- Raise awareness and appreciation of the vital role of electricity storage systems within the context of the national transition to a renewable energy future.
- Facilitate the creation and sharing of a national vision and message for electricity storage systems and their place in Ireland's energy systems.
- Develop clear lines of communication between this Department, other government departments, state agencies, local authorities and statutory bodies.
- Support a two-way stream of communication with stakeholder groupings beyond government structures, agencies, industry and other bodies already engaged.
- Facilitate access for policy makers to independent information suitable to assist in future policy development, particularly electricity storage systems.
- Encourage pro-activity from community to collaborate and co-create with government to identify future uses and roles for electricity storage systems in communities.
- Ensure as broad a range of community voices are heard to assist in policy development.

Future actions of the stakeholder roadmap will include:

- Identifying a broader range of stakeholders in regard to electricity storage systems, for example:
    - Civil society.
    - Local and Regional Authorities and Agencies.
    - Environmental groups.
    - Academia.
    - Industry.
- Developing a plan of engagement
- Implementation of the engagement plan.

Continue cross departmental engagement to ensure necessary safety and regulation for electricity storage systems is in place.

Continue to engage with all relevant electricity storage stakeholders on the island of Ireland and in Europe to discuss issues surrounding the progression of electricity storage systems on the island of Ireland.

***

Appendix 1 Attendees

Organisation

The Electricity Storage Stakeholder Forum had a total of 27 attendees representing the following organisations:

- Bord na Móna
- CRU
- Dublin City University DCU
- EDF Renewables
- EirGrid
- Electricity Storage Ireland ESI
- Energia
- Energy Co-ops Ireland
- Environmental Pillar
- EPA
- ESB Generation & Trading
- ESB Networks
- Highview power
- Irish Electricity Storage Association IESA
- Irish Solar Energy
- SEAI
- Siga Hydro Ltd
- SSE Renewables
- Statkraft
- University of Galway
- Wind Energy Ireland

Appendix 2 Storage Café Guiding Questions

Q.1 Community engagement with Electricity Storage Systems (#1)

- On a scale of 1-10 how important is CE to an ESS project & why?
- Can you identify key elements of successful CE?
- Are there notable steps to securing positive engagement in communities?
- List elements of CE that have worked for you?

Q.2 Community engagement with Electricity Storage Systems (#2)

- On rural engagement – who is best placed to deliver?
- Is there a role for shared ownership in CE?
- List concrete suggestions how you think CE can be improved?
- What steps can be taken to address negative CE?

Q.3 The Future of Electricity Storage Systems to 2050 and beyond. (#1)

- Does Ireland need 'Long term' (I.e. 15-50 year) ESS infrastructure?
- What will it do in society and host communities?
- How will communities and ESS interact in this future?
- How will ESS contribute to a Fair and Just energy transition?

Q.4 The Future of Electricity Storage Systems to 2050 and beyond. (#2)

- Where should large scale 'long-term' ESS be placed?
- What about shared ownership models for ESS?
- Not including the Government, list the stakeholders in this future and their roles?
- What concrete steps need to be taken to make this happen?

Q.5. Messaging on ESS – (#1)

- On a scale of 1-10 how effective is the present messaging on Renewables and ESS?
- What does existing messaging do well and not so well?
- What can be done better?
- How can awareness be raised?

Q.6. Messaging on ESS – (#2)

- What are the key points that need to be included in future ESS messaging to the public?
- What are the best approaches to get the key points across?
- List some immediate steps to improve messaging and raise awareness?
- What other steps can be taken?

Participants divided into their own interest groups for remaining questions

Q7. - The future of ESS in Ireland in an EU / International context?

- What are the challenges of an all-island grid vs separate policy areas?
- Does the EU have an impact on ESS in Ireland?
- What new initiatives should the EU consider around ESS in the Community?
- Will Interconnectors affect ESS in the future?

Q8. - Safety standards - Are we missing anything?

- What are the five most important safety considerations for the public?
- What are the key points to addressing these concerns?
- Are EU Regulations & Safety standards enough for Ireland?
- Do Irish occupational safety arrangements meet industry requirements?

Q9. – Technology and the public?

- Should Tech development be left to industry only?
- At what level should the key stakeholders engage with new Tech?
- Should there be a process for community (local government) to trial technology?
- Should there be a Tech workshop / Forum for national and community stakeholders?

Q 10. Suggestions for policy research areas based on the future of ESS in Ireland

- How does present research influence community / industry modelling?
- What role will education and research play in Irelands energy transition?
- What should be the key priority areas for new policy research on ESS?
- List areas where there is inadequate research?

Q.11 Final Question – Stakeholders

- List as many other stakeholders, who you feel should be at the 2nd Forum.

Appendix 3 Feedback

What Went Well Even Better If – WWWEBI Scorecard

Please rate.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
the Electricity Storage Stakeholder Forum overall										
the content of the presentations										
the content of the café										
the format of the forum										
your preference for in-person event										
your preference for engaging in a forum on-line										
the opportunity to engage with a broad range of stakeholders										
anything else?										

What went well?

Even better if?

ELECTRICITY STORAGE POLICY FRAMEWORK ACTION#4 - STAKEHOLDER FORUM (END OF FORUM FEED-BACK)			RESPONSE #																							
	Total	Average	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
THE ELECTRICITY STORAGE FORUM OVERALL	196	8.17	8	10	8	7	8	8	9	8	8	7	9	8	8	7	8	10	8	8	9	8	7	8	9	8
THE CONTENT OF THE PRESENTATIONS	178	7.42	7	9	6	5	8	8	9	7	8	7	9	7	7	5	7	9	8	6	8	7	5	8	9	9
THE CONTENT OF THE CAFÉ	181	7.54	8	9	8	6	8	7	8	6	8	6	8	7	8	7	8	7	6	7	8	7	7	9	9	9
THE FORMAT OF THE FORUM	197	8.21	9	10	8	5	8	9	10	7	10	7	9	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	9	7	8	8	9	9
YOUR PREFERENCE FOR IN-PERSON EVENT	221	9.21	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	6	9	8	9	7	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	8	10	8	10	10
YOUR PREFERENCE FOR ENGAGEING IN A FORUM ON-LINE	120	5.00	4	9	3	2	10	6	7	7	1	4	9	7	3	6	1	5	5	4	3	2	5	7	4	6
THE OPPERRTUNITY TO ENGAGE WITH A BROAD RANGE OF STAKEHOLDERS	210	8.75	10	10	9	8	7	9	10	5	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	10	7	10	8	6	10	10	10