

Starter worksheet - Chapter 4

Quick TRUE/FALSE warm up to begin...

Statement	TRUE	FALSE
Government policy is always legally binding		
Business owners can join together in an interest group to influence government decisions.		
The Irish government offer incentives to get people to buy EVs (electric vehicles) over alternative cars		



Climate Action Plan 2021 is a GOVERNMENT POLICY -> it sets targets, strategies, plans, but isn't a law by itself.

Under the Climate Action Plan 2021, the Irish Government set a target for 945,000 electric vehicles (EVs) on Irish roads by 2030, which works out at about 30% of the national fleet.

The Climate Action Plan 2021 is a government policy because it sets out targets and strategies (like 30% of cars being electric by 2030) but is not itself legally binding.

The policy should work by guiding legislation, grants, and incentives (such as EV subsidies, tax reliefs, and charging infrastructure investment) to help achieve the stated goals.

This video was published by the Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment to promote the EV use as part of the Climate Action Plan 2021



LINK

What benefits are there for businesses or consumers of choosing an EV?

What evidence is there of the government supporting businesses or consumers in choosing an EV for their next car?

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“SIMI has called on the Government to maintain and extend EV incentives.”

SIMI (Society of the Irish Motor Industry) is an interest group.

→ It represents businesses in the Irish motor industry (car dealers, distributors, garages, importers, etc.).

→ Its purpose is to influence government policy and public opinion on issues like motor tax, EV incentives, VRT, and Benefit-in-Kind (BIK) relief.

→ It does this through lobbying, advisory reports, and media campaigns, especially around the Budget each year.

LINK



Research time - how can the Irish Government use their policy to incentivise consumers to swap to electric vehicles over petrol/diesel vehicles?



LINK

1. What challenges are there for consumers deciding on buying an EV (Electric Vehicle) in Ireland? Outline three here.

2. How have **policy changes** (such as grant reductions or BIK changes) influenced EV demand?

3. The article highlights regional differences, what challenge do consumers in rural Ireland face more than those in cities?

4. If you were the government, what **one policy change** would you make (based on the article) to encourage EV adoption?
