**MODULE 1 – EV in Energy Transmission**

1.3 Policy Perspective of EV

Practice Problems

### Question 1 Imagine this scenario: The government of Netherlands is committed to clean and sustainable transportation and it mandates that all vehicles in the country must go electric by 2020. Consequently, big refineries in the country face shutdown and a hundred thousand workers might lose their jobs. What should the government ideally do?

1. Completely drop its target for all cars to go electric by 2020. Foremost priority must be to save the jobs.
2. Go ahead with the plan anyway. The government can pay unemployment allowance to the sacked employees.
3. Help the oil companies upgrade or modify their refineries such that they can produce biofuels and hydrogen gas. Surplus electricity from wind farms would be stored as hydrogen and biofuels can replace petroleum products in the chemical process industry.
4. Go ahead with its plan to go all electric but no need to close the refineries. Let’s export surplus refined oil products to countries which do not care about the environment.

Ans. C

### Question2 “The electricity and transport are not just co-evolving but they are more or less merging into one information and communication technology intensive infrastructure system”. What is meant by this statement?

1. Electric cars run on electricity supplied by the electricity infrastructure and hence the transport sector becomes a subset of the electricity sector
2. Electric cars will increase peak electricity demand hence the electricity system generation capacity must be upgraded
3. Electric cars represent a reservoir of flexible power demand and supply. They can be charged when electricity production from renewable sources is higher than demand and can even supply electricity to households/grid when electricity production is lower than demand
4. None of the above

Ans. C