


Name: Enrolment No:			
<p style="text-align: center;">UPES End Semester Examination, May 2025</p> <p> Course: Sustainable Energy and Environmental Protection Program: LLM (Environment and Energy Law) Course Code: CLEL7016 </p> <p style="text-align: right;"> Semester: II Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100 </p> <p>Instructions:</p>			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q. 1.	Name the SDG that deals with Clean Energy.	2	CO1
Q. 2.	Define Biofuel.	2	CO1
Q. 3.	_____ is the third Power Exchange of India.	2	CO1
Q. 4.	_____ is equal to 1 REC.	2	CO1
Q. 5.	Arrange the following in descending order of installed capacity in India: Small Hydro Power Plants, Wind Energy, Solar Energy, Bio-Power	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q. 6.	Describe the significance of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and the Energy Conservation Building Codes in India's energy landscape	5	CO2
Q. 7.	Explain the concept of hybrid energy parks and their relevance for energy sustainability in India.	5	CO2
Q. 9.	Discuss the environmental and economic rationale behind India's push for green hydrogen as part of its energy strategy.	5	CO2
Q. 10.	Review the role of carbon trading as the market-based mechanism in India's journey towards sustainable energy system.	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q. 11.	Compare and contrast the policy approaches for solar and wind energy promotion in India.	10	CO3
Q. 12.	Analyze the concept of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs). How do the CERC Regulations of 2022 enforce compliance?	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			

Q. 13.	<p>“The success of India’s energy transformation lies in its legal institutions.” Critically evaluate this statement in light of existing laws and policy frameworks.</p>	25	CO4
Q. 14.	<p>India has pledged to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2070. To accelerate this target, the government has introduced a new national policy called the “Renewable Energy Implementation and Compliance Act, 2025”. This policy mandates every electricity distribution company (Discom) to source 50% of its energy from renewable sources by 2030. Non-compliance will attract penal energy surcharges and revocation of licenses.</p> <p>Further, the Act promotes Private Sector Renewable Energy Parks (PSREPs) in forest-adjacent areas with fast-track environmental clearance processes. Several environmental groups have challenged the Act before the National Green Tribunal, claiming that it violates the principles of sustainable development, precautionary principle, and public trust doctrine.</p> <p>Meanwhile, a leading Discom, Uttam Urja Pvt. Ltd., has failed to meet its Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) target for 2024 and has been penalized under the new Act. The company challenges this penalty, arguing that the infrastructure for hybrid energy is underdeveloped and the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has not issued enabling guidelines in time.</p> <p>As a legal advisor to the Ministry of Power, prepare a detailed legal opinion addressing the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate whether the Renewable Energy Implementation and Compliance Act, 2025 aligns with India’s international and constitutional obligations on environment and sustainable energy. (5 marks) 2. Analyze the role of CERC and the legal enforceability of RPO targets. Is Uttam Urja Pvt. Ltd. justified in claiming lack of enabling regulations as a defense? (10 marks) 3. Suggest amendments or guidelines that could make the Act more compliant with the principle of sustainable development and cooperative federalism. (10 marks) 	25	CO4