


Name: Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2025 Course: Climate Change and Energy Transition: The National and International Framework Semester: II Program: LL.M. Course Code: CLEL7019 Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100			
Instructions: All questions are compulsory			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Explain in brief the Institutional mechanism of UNFCCC.	2	CO1
Q 2	Discuss current trends on Global Cooperation in mitigating Climate Change.	2	CO1
Q 3	Examine the key outcomes of the COP 29 under UNFCCC held at Baku, Azerbaijan recently.	2	CO1
Q 4	Discuss the role of Energy Efficiency in Green Energy Transition.	2	CO1
Q 5	Examine the key highlights of The National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE).	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Illustrate the Significance of Energy Efficiency in addressing problems of Climate Change.	5	CO2
Q 7	Differentiate between adaptation and mitigation measures in the context of climate change.	5	CO 2
Q 8	Analyze the dispute resolution mechanisms established under the Electricity Act, 2003.	5	CO 3
Q 9	Analyse how energy efficiency improvements significantly reduce overall energy consumption. Evaluate their impact on sustainability, cost savings, and emissions reduction with relevant examples.	5	CO 3

SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	Analyze how international frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) synergistically reinforce each other in advancing environmental sustainability, stimulating economic growth, and enhancing social equity.	10	CO3
Q 11	<p>The Kyoto Protocol introduced market-based mechanisms such as Emissions Trading, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), and Joint Implementation (JI) to incentivize countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively. However, these mechanisms have faced criticism regarding their effectiveness, equity, and impact on actual emission reductions.</p> <p>Assume you are a legal advisor to a developing country participating in the Clean Development Mechanism. A multinational corporation seeks approval for a CDM project that claims to reduce emissions by investing in renewable energy infrastructure. However, concerns are raised by local communities and environmental groups about potential greenwashing, inadequate benefit-sharing, and monitoring transparency.</p> <p>Analyse the legal challenges associated with implementing market-based mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol, with particular focus on the Clean Development Mechanism. In your answer, assess whether these mechanisms uphold the principles of environmental justice and sustainable development in the context of developing countries.</p>	10	CO 3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 12	<p>The Desert Runner Bird (scientific name <i>Aves Velocis</i>), a majestic species once abundant in the grasslands of western Bharat Pradesh, is now on the brink of extinction. Its population decline has been attributed to widespread habitat loss due to agriculture expansion, construction activities, and especially fatal collisions with overhead energy transmission lines.</p> <p>Recognizing the urgent need for conservation, the Desert Runner Bird was declared a Schedule I species under the Wildlife Safeguard Act, 1972. In 2022, following a public interest litigation filed by the NGO Nature First, the Supreme Court of Bharat directed that power lines within identified critical habitats must be laid underground to prevent bird mortality. The Court emphasized the "right to life" under Article 21 extending to non-human species.</p> <p>Despite these measures, the implementation faced roadblocks. The Bharat Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd. (BPPC Ltd.) argued that underground cabling was financially and technically unfeasible across all</p>	25	CO 4

	<p>areas. The Ministry of New Energy and Resources (MNER) also stressed the importance of expanding renewable energy infrastructure to meet international climate obligations.</p> <p>Meanwhile, Nature First returned to the Supreme Court, alleging non-compliance with its earlier directives and sought contempt action against BPPC Ltd. and MNER. The State of Bharat Pradesh pleaded that a balance must be maintained between developmental imperatives and ecological protection.</p> <p>The matter is now pending before the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Explain whether and how the "right to life" under Article 21 of the Constitution can be extended to the protection of non-human species like the Desert Runner Bird. (7 Marks).</p> <p>Analyze how the doctrine of sustainable development can be applied to balance the conservation of the Desert Runner Bird with the energy development goals of the State. (8 Marks).</p> <p>In a situation where infrastructure development is necessary for fulfilling national climate commitments under international law, but threatens a critically endangered species, which should prevail? Discuss with reasons. (10 Marks).</p>		
Q 13	<p>In 1992, the international community came together to form the Global Climate Compact (GCC), a pioneering treaty designed to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations and slow the pace of climate change. Initially, the Compact's main thrust was on mitigation measures reducing emissions through technological innovation and stricter regulations. However, by the early 2000s, as climate disasters intensified frequent cyclones, rising sea levels, prolonged droughts the need for adaptation strategies became urgent.</p> <p>In response, the Compact evolved through key agreements like the Osaka Protocol (2005) and the New Horizon Agreement (2015), both emphasizing adaptation alongside mitigation. The establishment of the Global Resilience Fund (GRF) aimed to provide financial assistance to vulnerable countries struggling to adapt.</p> <p>Despite these developments, concerns remain about the equitable distribution of funds, the real-world effectiveness of adaptation projects, and the lack of binding commitments from developed nations. Critics argue that while adaptation frameworks have proliferated, implementation on the ground often lags due to political, financial, and technical barriers.</p>	25	CO 3

	<p>How does the principle of CBDR apply to the obligations of developed and developing nations under adaptation frameworks like the Osaka Protocol and the New Horizon Agreement? (5 Marks)</p> <p>Critically assess the role of the Global Resilience Fund (GRF) in supporting adaptation efforts. What challenges hinder the effectiveness of such financial mechanisms? (5 Marks)</p> <p>Should adaptation funding obligations be made legally binding under the Global Climate Compact? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of such an approach. (5 Marks)</p> <p>Propose a system for better monitoring and evaluation of adaptation projects funded under international agreements. What role can international organizations play in this system? (10 Marks)</p>		
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