


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, December 2023			
Course: Economics of Energy and Environmental Policy Program: LLM 2023 Course Code: CLCC7011		Semester: I Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions: All questions are compulsory.			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Define New Policies Scenario.	02	CO 1
Q 2	Describe in brief the purpose of National Electricity Policy and Plan under the Electricity Act 2003.	02	CO 1
Q 3	Compare Primary and Secondary Energy.	02	CO 1
Q 4	Explain concept of Public Trust Doctrine.	02	CO 1
Q 5	Describe the role COP plays in the context of any international environmental agreement.	02	CO 1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Explain role of fast developing economies like India and China in combating climate change.	05	CO 2
Q 7	Explain the concept of Net Zero Emission.	05	CO 2
Q 8	Enumerate the objectives of the National Environment Policy 2006	05	CO 2
Q 9	Explain in brief the provisions of a Protocol on Biosafety 2000 effective from 2003.	05	CO 2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	Critically examine key outcomes of COP 27 held Egypt in November 2022.	10	CO 3
Q 11	Discuss economics of hydropower projects in the context of India.	10	CO 3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			

Q 12	<p>Great strides have been made in the past decade, with governments and markets – including the financial market – clearly opting for renewable-based energy systems. Over 170 countries have renewables targets, and many have included them in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). New capacity addition patterns show that renewables routinely outpace fossil fuels and nuclear combined. A clear vision of a new energy system is emerging, based on renewable technologies, and complemented by green hydrogen and modern bioenergy. This new system is technically viable and ready for accelerated and widespread adoption.</p> <p>In view of the above, explain the future prospects and dynamics of World Energy Transition.</p>	25	CO 4
Q 13	<p>Electricity is included in the concurrent list of the Indian Constitution. This means that both the Central government as well as the State Governments are authorised to pass regulations. Under the present electricity regime, electricity is traded between private parties and public sectors via executing a PPA for the same. A private generator can execute a PPA with a public transmission company (the off taker) for long term sale of power at a fixed cost. Based on the said PPA, the transmission company will use its grid network to transmit electricity from one place to another or one state to another or one region to another.</p> <p>Usually, in such a circumstance, a lot of concerns regarding where the issue had occurred and what is the appropriate forum for adjudication and relief arise. Further, since electricity prices are extremely volatile and keep changing every 30 minutes, on many occasions the fulfilment of a long-term contract becomes impossible for the generator as the prevailing prices at that time is not at all feasible.</p> <p>In the context of the above, discuss facts, contentions of the parties, and judgement by the Supreme Court of India in the case Energy Watchdog and Ors. v CERC and Ors. [(2017)14SC C80].</p>	25	CO 4