

Name:	 UPES <small>UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE</small>
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May 2019

Course: Renewable and Nuclear Energy Law

Semester: II

Program: LLM with specialization in Energy Law

Course Code: CLEL 7010

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: All Questions are Compulsory

Question Set-I

S. No.	Question	Marks	CO
Q 1	Discuss the difference between Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy.	05	CO1
Q 2	What according to you is Indian Nuclear Doctrine?	05	CO1

SECTION B

Q 3	Explain the International legal instruments on liability of nuclear operators for nuclear accidents.	10	CO2
Q. 4	Describe the important obligations of country parties under Convention on Nuclear Safety.	10	CO2

SECTION-C

Q 5	“USA and India has recently developed strong relation and cooperation”— In the light of this statement, evaluate Indo-US relation for Nuclear Energy for peaceful purposes and its impact on India.	10	CO3
Q 6	How far there is an impact of the International organizations and International Environmental Law over the development of Renewable Energy for sustainable development?	10	CO3

SECTION-D

Q 7	Solve the application based questions based on the following problem/issues		
	Energy is the backbone of any modern economy. In the initial phase of the development of the nuclear energy sector many western countries consider nuclear power as an attractive source of energy to meet their growing demand and would		

	<p>enable their economies to prosper and grow rapidly. There were, however, serious concerns which require immediate attention and needed to be resolved. It was accepted that the production of nuclear energy would involve some serious risks of safety and security which may result into damage far more being suffered in the case of an accident with conventional industrial activities. The magnitude of any damage in the process of nuclear energy production is far greater as compared with conventional industrial processes. Moreover, that damage might not manifest itself until many years after the accident which caused it.</p> <p>In the phase of initial development of nuclear energy, the governments might not have foresee a “Chernobyl” scale of nuclear accident but they are aware that in case of a serious nuclear incident involving a high amount of emission of ionizing radiation, there could be widespread and serious impact on human health, environment, public and private property and the economy. The countries interested to promote nuclear energy production were conscious to their responsibility to protect the welfare of the population and of the need to ensure adequate monetary compensation to the victims of any nuclear incident.</p> <p>India has also taken many initiatives towards compliances of the international obligations for civil liability for nuclear accidents. Many initiatives and many steps by way of establishment of national agencies and boards is being taken for the regulation nuclear energy in India.</p>		
7 (a)	Evaluate the work of international organizations and International Atomic Energy Agency impact on bringing out the international legal instruments towards civil liability for nuclear accidents.	15	CO4
7 (b)	How will you apply the strict liability principles in new form by way of the absolute liability reflected in the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 for nuclear accident? Also how Supreme Court of India brought the emergence of absolute liability for nuclear accident and damage in Indian scenario?	20	CO4
7 (c)	In the light of above fact and issue, how do you think that nuclear energy can contribute to the sustainable development in India and other countries?	15	CO4

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Question Set-II

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Conceptualize Nuclear Energy.	05	CO1
Q 2	Historical background of Atomic Energy.	05	CO1

SECTION B

Q 3	Explain the impact of National Solar Mission on development of Solar Energy in India.	10	CO2
Q. 4	Describe the enabling provisions of the Electricity Act for promotion of cogeneration and generation of Electricity from Renewable Sources of Energy.	10	CO2

SECTION-C

Q 5	How far there is an impact of United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992 and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992 towards shifting the energy base towards clean and renewable energy?	10	CO3
Q 6	Do you agree that 123 Agreement between USA and India has an impact on the development of nuclear energy?	10	CO3

SECTION-D

Q 7	Solve the application based questions based on the following problem/issues		
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	<p>All countries have a common interest in securing sustainable, low-cost energy supplies with minimal impact on the environment; therefore, many consider nuclear energy as part of their energy mix in fulfilling policy objectives. The discussion of the role of nuclear energy is especially topical for industrialised countries wishing to reduce carbon emissions below the current levels. The latest report from IPCC WGIII (2014) says: “Nuclear energy is a mature low-GHG emission source of base load power, but its share of global electricity has been declining since 1993. Nuclear energy could make an increasing contribution to low-carbon energy supply, but a variety of barriers and risks exist”.</p> <p>Demand for electricity is likely to increase significantly in the future, as current fossil fuel uses are being substituted by processes using electricity. For example, the transport sector is likely to rely increasingly on electricity, whether in the form of fully electric or hybrid vehicles, either using battery power or synthetic hydrocarbon fuels. Here, nuclear power can also contribute, via generation of either electricity or process heat for the production of hydrogen or other fuels.</p> <p>In Europe, in particular, the public opinion about safety and regulations with nuclear power has introduced much critical discussions about the continuation of nuclear power, and Germany has introduced the “Energiewende” with the goal to close all their nuclear power by 2022. The contribution of nuclear power to the electricity production in the different countries in Europe differs widely with some countries having zero contribution (e.g. Italy, Lithuania) and some with the major part comprising nuclear power (e.g. France, Hungary, Belgium, Slovakia, Sweden).</p> <p>There is also an emerging issue of liability based on the nuclear accident and challenges in settlement of the responsibility.</p>		
7. (a)	In the light of above fact and issue, how do you think that nuclear energy can contribute to the sustainable development in India and other countries?	15	CO4
7 (b)	How do you apply the principles and safety rules based on Convention on Nuclear Safety towards utilization of the nuclear power for peaceful purposes and development?	20	CO4
7 (c)	How can you apply the international legal instruments on liability of the nuclear operators for accident?	15	CO4