

Name:	 UPES UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2020

Program: MA Energy Economics	Semester – III
Subject (Course): Energy Sector Law Regulations & Governance	Max. Marks: 100
Course Code : OGET 8005	Duration: 3 hrs.
No. of page/s: 3	

SECTION A

- 1. Each Question will carry 5 Marks**
2. Instruction: Attempt all questions

		Marks	CO
Q 1	Fill in the blanks i. Electricity Act 2003 replaced _____, _____ & _____ Acts ii. _____ is responsible for responsible for crude oil exploration and _____ will be responsible for commercial production of crude oil according to Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules of 1959	5	CO2
Q2	Name act any 5 policy and rules framed after notification of Environment Act of 1986	5	CO1
Q3	Name the 5 major issues and challenges that have to be considered for framing any rule or policy.	5	CO1
Q4	What are the major financial parameters that are considered for Renewable Energy Tariff calculation? (No need of explaining the parameters)	5	CO2
Q5	Name any 5 designated consumers that have been mentioned under Energy Conservation Act of 2001	5	CO1
Q6.	What are the types of electricity contract that can be traded under Electricity Exchange Market? (No need of explaining the contracts)	5	CO2

SECTION B

Q7	Draw block diagram of the process involved in land acquisition mentioned under RFCTLARR of 2013.	10	CO1
Q8	Analyze the process of Arbitration of Disputes mentioned under Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules of 1959	10	CO2
Q9	How the new Central Electricity Regulatory Commission Renewable Energy Tariff Regulations, 2020 can impact the Renewable Energy Market of India.	10	CO3

Q10	Explain OALP and NELP.	10	CO2
Q11	Who can be the members of the State board mentioned under The Air (Prevention And Control Of Pollution) Act, 1981.	10	CO3

SECTION-C

1. Each Question carries 20 Marks.

2. Instruction: Write long answer.

	<p>India is making great strides when it comes to taking initiatives and implementing policies for harnessing the renewable energy sources. With its strategic geographical location, India has abundant resources of non-conventional energy. As of 30 September 2020, 36.17% (including large hydro) of India's installed electricity generation capacity is from renewable sources. According to 2027 blueprint, India aims to have 275 GW from renewable energy. India has also made substantial progress when it comes to legislations and consolidating a framework for achieving the objective of transforming the use of renewable energy sources as the mainstream and predominant mode of energy use.</p> <p>The Government has conceived and devised major Policies in the renewable energy sector and legislations giving effect to the goals mentioned in such policies, which has been implemented with the sole intention of achieving holistic sustainable development while addressing the pressing issue of mitigating the effects of climate change. With the advent and expansion of industrialization and commercialization, the global boundaries started getting blurred and this led to a spurt in the process of exploiting of resources for the purpose of advancement among the nations. However, this process of development came with its own vices and destructive features. Primary among them was the effect on the climate, the ever-increasing urbanization leading to depletion of forest cover, and increase in pollution levels.</p> <p>Legal Reforms:</p> <p>The draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2020 gives impetus to the Renewable energy sector. Following are the relevant amendments proposed through the Bill to strengthen it and create a robust framework for the same.</p> <p>- Section 3 to be amended to include Section 3A which enumerates that a National Renewable Energy Policy shall be formulated and notified by the Central government, in consultation with the State Governments. The focus points of the Policy shall be the promotion of generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy and prescribing a “minimum percentage of purchase of electricity from renewable and hydro sources of energy.” This further empowers the Central Government to determine Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) which shall bring uniformity of RPO for all the States as the States shall be bound to adhere to such determination of RPO. The</p>	20	CO3
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proposed amendment aims at providing importance to electricity generated through Hydro power by introducing the purchase obligation with respect to hydro sources of energy.

The Bill specifically empowers the Appropriate Commissions to be guided by the National Renewable Energy Policy, in addition to other policies, while discharging its functions.

While widening the scope of Section 142, the Bill proposes to impose a uniform penalty for the non-compliance of RPO by a person. As on date, it was the Appropriate State Commissions which were empowered to determine and levy the penalty for such non-compliance. The proposed amendment aims at moving a step closer to achieving uniformity in the procurement mechanism of the renewable energy.

The Bill further proposes/introduces the concept of Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO), though the same has not been defined in the Bill. With the proposed amendment to Section 176, it seeks to give powers to the Central Government to make rules pertaining to RPO and RGO.

With the Bill aiming towards creating and strengthening the existing conceptual and contractual framework, this might lead to increased confidence and investment opportunities in the RE sector. Also, with the RPO being uniform across the country, it will pave the way for further decarbonisation of the environment and will help in the transition from thermal power to renewable energy power.

1. Critically analyze the Case and explain that how present reforms can enhance the competitiveness within India's energy mix. Also highlight what sort of reforms can we expect in India that will help country to achieve sustainable growth.