


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2023			
Course: HSE Regulations in Energy Sector		Semester: VIII	
Program: BA- LLB-Energy Law		Time : 03 hrs.	
Course Code: CLEL- 4005		Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions:			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.	Define the Following in a conceptual manner	Marks	CO
Q 1	When was NGT formed and with what purpose.	2	CO1
Q 2	Environment Hazards in Shale Gas Development	2	CO1
Q3	Role of Municipal Corp in Environment Management	2	CO1
Q 4	Define the purpose of CEPI Index Classification	2	CO1
Q5	Carbon Capture & Trading	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Deliberate the Environment Management Challenges in Nuclear Fuel Cycle including waste management & their possible mitigation as per Atomic Energy Acts-1962 and later modification. OR Bring out the highlights of NGT Act 2010 to further the aforesaid discussion.	5	CO2
Q 7	Discuss the Safety and Environment Impact & Occupational Hazards associated with Coal Exploration, Development & Mining Activities In India.	5	CO2
Q 8	Elaborate the salient regulatory provisions of Water Pollution Act -1974 highlighting Functions of Central Pollution Control Board along with Penalty candidates Provisions under the act. What were the subsequent amends in 1977, 1988 and later as amendment bill 2014.	5	CO2
Q-9	Explain the Key features of Air Pollution Control Act 1981 wrt Functions, and Penalties under the Act along with summary of amendments to act in 1987 and now proposed in 2022.	5	CO2

SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	<p>Critically Elaborate & analyze the storage, Imports & export provision brought out in Hazardous Chemical Rules 1989 & amendments in draft Chemicals management & safety rules, 2000 with their applications in Energy sector.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Discuss & critically analyze the key provisions & applications Framework of Hazardous waste Rules 2016 with special reference to Imports & exports of hazardous waste. Provide their applications in Energy Sector hazardous waste management perspectives.</p>	10	CO3
Q 11	<p>Critically evaluate & conceptualize the key features of the Environment Pollution Act 1986 wrt Central Govt. Powers, Rules to Regulate & Prevention of Environment Pollution along with Industrial applications. Why the Act is called the Umbrella Act.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Elaborate & critically analyse the Waste Generators /Duties/Authorities provision brought out in Solid Waste management Rules 2016 with their applications in Energy sector.</p>	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2QX25M= 50 Marks)			
Q 12	<p>The COP27, held in Egypt, in 2022 brought together more than 35,000 people from across the globe to deliberate on important actions for addressing the GHG Emissions, Environment Externalities and Climate Change related issues along with the implementations. It raised expectations that decisions from previous conferences, (especially COPA 26) reflecting the needs and priorities of the most vulnerable countries, will begin to be implemented. After two weeks of negotiations, COP27 adopted the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan "SHIP" for guiding ambitious climate actions. It should advance efforts from previous conferences, such as the loss and damage fund. Others, however, feel it falls short in mitigation ambitions.</p> <p>The highlight of COP27 was the historic decision to establish a fund for responding to loss and damage. It is a significant milestone because it comes after almost three decades of asking and it sets a precedence for climate justice. The participants voiced concerns on delivery of climate finance commitments, especially for adaptation. COP15 delivered only a quarter of its commitment to provide \$100 billion a year to developing countries for adaptation. Authorities expect to advance a process for establishing both the</p>	25	CO4

	<p>new quantified climate finance goal and the adaptation goal in COP 28 in Dubai. It is to be guided by scientific reports and reflect the actual needs of the most vulnerable countries.</p> <p>The conference did not achieve much success around mitigation. It was unable to reach agreement, for example, on phasing out of coal and other fossils fuel or setting emission peaking periods. This impedes efforts to limit the average global temperature increase to 1.5°c (above pre-industrial levels). To reach this target, we need rapid, deep and sustained reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 45 per cent (compared to 2010 levels) by 2030.For the first time in its 27-year history, the conference dedicated a day to the theme of agriculture. A key outcome was the launch of the Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation initiative. The initiative aims to improve the quantity and quality of climate finance contributions to transform agriculture and food systems by 2030. India on its part has reaffirmed & committed its obligations spelled out in COP 26 Summit with certain financial considerations.</p> <p>Based on above para, Justify the following themes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A genetic Understanding of the HSE Challenges associated with Fossil Fuels environment externalities needs to be scientifically quantified, appreciated & financially supported for real world implementations. (10 M) 2 Q 2 Industry wide implementation of ESG/Corporate governance in respect of GHG & Carbon Capture reporting along with environment Audit/Environment Insurance /Taxes/Climate impact reporting & obligations needs to be compulsively adopted/monitored and legalized globally. (10 M) 3 Q 5 At the <u>COP26</u> Glasgow summit PM of India presented India’s five goals to tackle GHG emissions & reduce Carbon foot prints,by 2070 ; of which four have a timeline of 2030.!!.Justify the statement wrt to real world implementation plans for the same. (05 M) 		
Q 13	<p>The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has ordered the environmental regulatory authorities that is, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)) to strictly enforce and take into account the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI). CEPI criteria were brought out in 2009 and updated in 2016/2018. NGT supervises the enforcement of the CEPI criteria by the regulatory authorities. Industrial clusters are now categorised as Polluted Industrial Areas (PIAs), and ranked as:critically polluted area (CPA)/ severely polluted area (SPA)/Other polluted areas (OPAs).The CPCB/SPCBs are focused on remediating them and seeking compensation from polluting industries, and any expansion or development of new sites in these areas will be rejected in poor compliances.</p>	25	CO4

	<p>The key regulatory authorities include MOEFCC/CPCB/SPCBs/. District Level Municipal Corporations.</p> <p>The main environmental laws, including under which various key environmental permits (or consents) are being issued by CPCB/SPCB, include the:Water Act & Air Act . Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (EP Act) is an umbrella law enabling the central government to take measures to protect and improve the environment, and to prevent, control and abate environmental pollution. A wide range of rules and notifications have been adopted under it including EIA Notification 2006 and NGT Act 2010.etc,</p> <p>There is an upward trend in terms of regulatory enforcement and various states are insisting on the installation of continuous online emissions/effluent monitoring systems, which gives the SPCBs the informations to monitor the compliance. Further, the state high courts, the Central Supreme Court, and the various benches tof NGT closely monitor the implementation/enforcement of environmental laws. With regard to CEPI industrial clusters, the NGT supervises whether and how the CPCB and SPCBs enforce environmental laws. For Intl. companies new to India, the NGT addresses environmental issues directly with the relevant polluting company, even on the basis of media reports of the activity. India is global committed to reduce its carbon footprint, select policy measures and judicial trends to propose a future course. India signed the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) on 1 November 1993 and has actively participated in its multilateral negotiations. On 2 November 2021, at the <u>COP26</u> Summit in Glasgow, PM of India presented India’s five goals to tackle GHG emissions, of which four have a timeline of 2030.</p> <p>Justify the following based on above Para.</p> <p>Q-1 NGT monitors CPCB and SPCBs to enforce environmental Policies/laws. Substantiate the statement with a court case. (10 M)</p> <p>Q-2 Justify the Concept of CEPI as implemented in Industries. (10 M)</p> <p>Q-3 Implementation & Compliance of EIA Notification 2006 is being supervised & monitored effectively now in India. (05 M)</p>		
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