

Name:

Enrolment No:



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

Course: Energy Transaction (Hons-7)

Program: BA-LLB Energy Laws

Course Code: LLBD 522

Sem : IX

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

Section A (attempt all questions)
Objective type questions/ definitions/ short questions

1.	Define the O&G Weightage in Energy Basket of India.	[2]	CO1
2.	Define the term Energy Commodities & energy trading	[2]	CO1
3.	What is the role of 'load dispatch centre' in Power Sector .	[2]	CO1
4.	Define the role of energy futures in energy transactions .	[2]	CO2
5	Define the term spot market in Energy Transaction.	[2]	CO2
Section B (Attempt only four questions)			
6	Explain & Evaluate the power tariff determination techniques prevalent in india.	[05]	CO1
7.	Analyse the role of Security & Exchange Board in Regulating the Commodity trading .	[05]	CO2
8.	Explain the DISCOM's Mechanism & role in Energy Sector In India .	[05]	CO3
9.	Analyse & evaluate the key elements of Energy Trading in India.	[05]	CO3
10	Evaluate the Administrative Price Mechanism in Oil & Gas Sector & price discoveries.	[05]	CO1

	Section C (Answer any two questions)		
11	Analyse & Evaluate the distinct role of Kyoto Protocols for Green Energy Development.	[10]	CO3
12	Critically Analyse & apply the Energy Transaction Attributes in Power generation & transmission wrt Electricity Law 2003 including the future trends .	[10]	CO4
13	Discuss & elaborate the operational & regulatory aspects of IEX exchange . How is Block Chain Technology contributing in this context ?	[10]	CO4
14	Section D (Case Study) Read the following Case Study Para and answer the underlying five Questions carrying 10 marks each		50 marks
	Electricity Sector Recent Reforms & Future Prspects		
	<p>The pricing, subsidy and affordability aspects of India’s Energy Supply & Transactions will undergo a sea change in near future due to global competition & newer technologies in India. The country will have transitioned to direct benefit transfer (DBT) soon. Transition to cleaner energy forms will be a cheaper than the default one in terms of consumer spends. The capital intensive. Indian energy markets would be more aligned to global ones . The advent of EVs (electrical Vehicles) will help curb a rise in share of oil and environment friendly gas would substitute oil in many cases . However, the share of oil and gas would almost be maintained in 2040 due to increased demand factor. In spite of more than three times increase in gas consumption, the increase in gas would be less in percentage terms. While coal would rise in absolute terms (nearly double), but in relative terms, it would have reduced its contribution from 58% in 2015 to 44-50% in 2040. The Coal to gas & Coal to liquid consumption models will gradually increase . The overall share of fossil fuels would come down from 81% in 2012 to 78% in 2040.</p> <p>The Indian energy market will have fully evolved with supply rising to meet demand on the basis of competitive markets. The trend of rising private sector share in supplies of electricity, oil, gas, coal, and renewables — both in production and trade transactions — will transform the markets by 2040 . The market size will be nearly 2.7- 3.2 times the present, and public sector’s contribution will shrink – barring the Coal & Nuclear.</p> <p>As subsidies will be in cash rather than in kind, the private sector will also be able to deliver energy to the targeted sections of the society, and be an active participant of subsidy schemes. So far, subsidised energy delivery has in parts been reserved for the public sector. India will be integrated</p>		

<p>with global energy markets and be an active energy trader with its neighbours. Long term energy supply contracts will be the norm, and prices will be aligned with international ones.</p> <p>As the share of electricity is likely to increase from 17% in 2014 of energy demand to near 23-26%, there will be a tendency integration for energy producers (coal, oil and gas) to tap the power market and become generators, just as power producers are trending towards picking up coal mines. The role of markets having become manifest, energy will be freely traded and competition will achieve benefits for the customers. The emergence of electricity reforms through Electricity Law 2003 & Further actions through Electricity Bill recommendations 2018 (dealing with PPA,electricity thefts,open access,Discoms, transactions ,&trading aspects) would ensure a national electricity grid and thus create a dynamic, robust singular/unified tradable power transaction market across india & neighbouring countries. The Electricity Amendment ,2018 also aims to keep pace with changing dynamics of the energy market , increasing renewable capacity and challenge of providing quality power supply to all at a reasonable cost.</p>		
<p>Q 1. Analyse the likely impact of Renewable Energy Purchase Obligations in Amendment Bill -2018.</p>	[10]	CO3
<p>Q 2.Elaborate & apply the role of Power Back up reserves in Electricity Amendmendments -2018</p>	[10]	CO1
<p>Q 3. Elaborate the Changes envisaged & penalties in Distribution &supply licensing in act 2018</p>	[10]	CO4
<p>Q 4 .Analyse the challenges in developing the RE Capacities and provisions in electricity Acts..</p>	[10]	CO2
<p>Q 5. Evaluate, & apply the key elements of electricity Pricing in distribution Supply market .</p>	[10]	CO4