


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<b>UPES</b> <b>End Semester Examination, December 2023</b>			
<b>Course: ENERGY ECONOMICS</b> <b>Program: BA-LLB (H)</b> <b>Course Code: ECON 3022</b>		<b>Semester: V</b> <b>Time : 03 hrs.</b> <b>Max. Marks: 100</b>	
<b>Instructions:</b>			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>(5Qx2M=10Marks)</b>			
S. No.	Define the Following Terms	Marks	CO
Q 1	Multiple Price Regime in O&G /Electricity Sector	2	CO1
Q 2	Purpose of OPEC Consortium in Petroleum Economics	2	CO1
Q3	REC & EScerts Concept in Electricity & RE Sector	2	CO1
Q4	Energy sector Derivatives and Trading Margins	2	CO1
Q5	Coal Index Concept in Energy Economics	2	CO1
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)</b>			
Q 6	Discuss and demonstrate the impact of Oil Price fluctuations (including the recent ones) on the energy security and the fiscal structure of the Country. OR Elaborate the major themes under the Jurisdiction of Ombudsman in the energy transaction disputes.	5	CO2
Q 7	Bring out the roles & responsibility and business value created by Indian & global energy exchanges like MCX, IEX, NYNEX,etc, in enhancing energy distribution & supply efficiencies in the market.	5	CO2
Q 8	Discuss & demonstrate the key reforms brought out in in O&G sector in terms of taxation Laws & Special economic incentives/economic reforms to the O&G operators.	5	CO2
Q 9	Extrapolate and discuss the recent innovations in the power sector with special reference to electricity tariffs, RPO's . .	5	CO2

<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(2Qx10M=20 Marks)</b>			
Q 10	Elaborate & critically analyze the key Value Chains of Upstream O&G Sector (beginning from Exploration – Appraisal- Development – Production – Field Retirement)	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
Q 11	Critically differentiate & infer the techno-commercial bid evaluation process developed by DGH for awarding the E&P License/lease Concessions in India.	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>(2Qs 25+25=50 Marks)</b>			
Q-12	<p>Critically Bring Out detailed analysis in respect of Conceptual evolution of Energy Transaction /trading Sector In India &amp; applications of recent Electricity Reforms in Electricity Amendment Act 2018 from Industry &amp; end User’s Perspective with an example of Business Impact in Distribution &amp; Supply Licensing landscape .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Critically review and synthesize the commercial occurrence &amp; classification of major Coal types in India and at Global level , along with the demonstration of economics of ore Beneficiation &amp; Blending business processes with Commercial applications .</p>	<b>25</b>	<b>CO4</b>
Q 13	The IEA is a Global energy Consortium & examines the crucial energy issues related to Fossil Fuel supply/demand, RE technologies, electricity markets, energy efficiency, access to energy, demand side management and much more. Through its research collaborative research IEA advocates policies that will enhance Energy reliability, affordability, and sustainability in its 30 member countries, 8 association countries and beyond. According to IEA report, 2021 India made good strides in sustainable energy development. Energysector has evolved a good deal to tackle the threat of sustainability & climate change. The growing number of net-zero emissions & pledges by	<b>25</b>	<b>CO4</b>

	<p>countries and companies in the Kyoto, Paris , Glasgow SDG Conferences reflects the increasing sense of urgency and accelerated momentum around clean energy transitions. India has entered in a strategic tie up with IEA for a sound energy governance system .</p> <p>Over 80% of India’s energy needs are met by coal, oil and solid biomass. Coal has underpinned the expansion of electricity generation and remains the largest single fuel in the energy mix. Oil consumption and imports have grown rapidly on account of rising vehicle ownership and road transport use. Biomass, primarily fuelwood, makes up a declining share of the energy mix.Despite recent success in expanding coverage of LPG in rural areas, 660 million Indians have not fully switched to modern, clean cooking fuels or technologies. The rise of solar PV is spectacular in the renewables and the resource potential is huge, and policy support and technology cost reductions have quickly made it cheapest power generation option. India is the third-largest global emitter of GHG’s , despite low per capita CO2 emissions. The carbon intensity of its power sector in particular is well above the global average. Additionally, particulate matter emissions are a major factor in air and India’s the most sensitive social &amp; environmental issue: India has a wide range of policies in place that aim to bring about a secure and sustainable energy future. This Outlook does not have a single view on how India’s energy future might look. Instead, based on the examination of today’s energy markets, technologies and policies, our scenarios explore the implications of different circumstances and choices, and the linkages between them.</p> <p>Q1) justify the purpose of IEA membership by India (as one of the 8 Association Countries) and overall scope of Work of the Collaboration framework along with achievements so far. <b>(10 Marks)</b></p>		
--	---	--	--

	<p>Q2) Justify the perspectives of India in respect of Energy Transition from Fossil Fuels and role of IEA ; UNCLOS , IISD &amp; CEEA in Global Energy Transition efforts. <b>(10 Marks)</b></p> <p>Q3) Critically Justify the 4 Key Objectives of India's Energy Policy -2022 along with their commercial applications &amp; overall economic gains. <b>(05 Marks)</b></p>		
--	---	--	--