AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Law faculty

Department of customs, financial and environmental law

THE FINAL EXAM PROGRAM

Discipline: OEP 5207 General energy law

Specialty - 7M04214 «Maritime and energy law »

Course-1
Semester-1
Number of credits –5
Form of study: full-time, distance

Almaty, 2024

The compiler of the program of the final exam in the discipline: G.Teleuyev
The educational program 7M04212 «Maritime and energy law» is developed on the basis of the curriculum

Considered and approved at a meeting of the Department of custom, financial and environmental law

"29" 08 2024, Protocol No. 1
Head of the Department,
Doctor of Law, Professor G.A. Kuanalieva

"02" 09 2024, Protocol No. 1
Chairman of the Academic Committee
on the Quality of education and Training A.A Urisbayeva

"02" 09 2024, Protocol No. 1
Presented at the Academic Council of the Faculty
Academic Secretary G.M. Atakhanova

Introduction

Studying in the master's program is carried out in accordance with the State Standard of Compulsory Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan and academic policy, the study of the discipline ends with a final exam, which consists of passing the exam. Only undergraduates who have scored the appropriate points upon completion of the educational process in the discipline in accordance with the curricula and working curricula of the master program are allowed to the examination and final control. The exam is held on the dates specified in the Academic calendar and the working curriculum.

Undergraduates who have received an unsatisfactory grade, passing the final control for this period is allowed only with the payment of the loan and re-training. An appeal is possible. A graduate student who received an unsatisfactory grade on the exam results is registered for re-training by order of the university, if he received 25 points for the exam, then FX retake. Documents for health reasons issued after receiving an unsatisfactory grade are not considered. Retaking an exam to encourage grades is not allowed.

Final exam on “Environmental safety in maritime and energy law” will be held in verbal form online, in according to exam schedule.

Description of the forms of conducting final control (exam).

1. For admission to the exam, you must score at least 50 points for the current performance in the discipline (Level control 1, intermediate control, arithmetic mean, level control 2).
2. Master students studying on a paid basis for admission to the exam should not have debts in tuition fees.
3. The exam is conducted verbally. The form and schedule of the exam are indicated in the Univer system.
4. During the exam, it is strictly forbidden to use or receive cheat sheets, mobile phones, smart watches and other means for transmitting information, communicate with other students and strangers and / or make other identification records in response.
5. The use of additional information during verbal examination is strictly prohibited.
6. The undergraduate does not have the right to open a ticket in front of the examining teacher to take the exam.
7. The exam is held online via service on the corporate Microsoft Teams platform of Al-Farabi KazNU or in case of technical problems, external ZOOM resources. During the verbal examination, video recording is mandatory. The examination score can be canceled in case of violations this procedure by the undergraduate.
8. At the end of the exam, the points scored by students within 48 hours are put on the certification sheet.

Guidelines for taking the oral exam online

1. Final control (exam) will be held in the service on the corporate Microsoft Teams platform of Al-Farabi KazNU or in case of technical problems, external ZOOM

resources. The process of passing an verbal exam by a student involves the automatic creation of an examination ticket, to which the student must answer orally by the examination committee. During the verbal examination, video recording is mandatory.

2. Duration of the exam: The preparation time is decided by the examiner or the examination board. The response time is decided by the examiner or the examination committee. Recommended 15-20 to answer all ticket questions.

3. Exam tickets in IS Univer are generated automatically.

4. 30 minutes before the start of the exam, ALL students of the group enter the video conference room organized by the teacher or members of the commission according to the link specified in the rules of the final exam (sent by the teacher / members of the commission in case of disruption of the video communication service).

5. 30 minutes before the start of the exam, they check the possibility of entering the Univer.kaznu.kz system through any browser, but preferably through Google Chrome (in case of losing the login and / or password, the student must contact the curator-adviser before the start of the exam). After verification, they log out of the account pending an invitation from the commission.

6. When the start time of the exam comes, the student, who is called by the commission, shows his identity card (identity card or passport. It is forbidden to take the exam by ID-card) on the camera. Includes screen sharing. Logs into your account in IS Univer goes to the "Exam Schedule" page selects the current exam - by clicking on the "Pass oral exam" button. After clicking on the link “Pass the oral exam” a window will open where the student will see the questions of his examination card. The student shows the screen with the ticket questions, reads them aloud. Transfers the display of the videoconferencing service to the camera and prepares for the answer and after preparation for the period of time set by the teacher or the commission answers the ticket questions.

7. If for technical reasons (power outage, disconnection or low Internet speed) a student who has already opened his ticket is absent from the online exam for more than 10 minutes, then his answer will be canceled. The exam is postponed to another date in agreement with the Department of Academic Affairs.

8. The examination committee and the teacher certify the participants of the exam. They put points in the final sheet in IS Univer. Time for setting points in the attestation sheet for the oral exam is 48 hours. Exam rules: To pass the testing exam, students must first familiarize themselves with all the requirements for conducting an oral exam.

All instructions are uploaded: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1u_TOKL2MZiJsE3EJjluDNNv_68WXb4rG/view?usp=sharing With the date and time of the exam, students must

Main topics for exam preparation

1: Introduction to Energy Law

1. What is the importance of energy law in modern society?
2. How does energy law interact with environmental law?
3. What are the primary energy sources covered under energy law?
4. What role does government play in energy regulation?
5. How is energy law evolving with technological advancements?

6. Why is global cooperation essential in energy law?

2: Energy Markets and Regulations

1. What is the difference between regulated and deregulated energy markets?
2. How do energy regulations vary between countries?
3. What is the purpose of market liberalization in the energy sector?
4. How does competition law apply to energy markets?
5. What role do monopolies play in energy markets?
6. How does regulation impact energy prices?

3: Legal Frameworks for Fossil Fuels

1. What are the primary laws governing oil and gas?
2. How does energy law address coal's environmental impact?
3. What is the role of OPEC in international oil regulation?
4. What legal measures exist to prevent oil spills?
5. How do governments regulate gas exports and imports?
6. What are the legal issues surrounding fossil fuel subsidies?

4: Renewable Energy Law and Policy

1. How do governments incentivize renewable energy?
2. What legal frameworks support wind energy projects?
3. How does solar energy regulation differ from other renewables?
4. What are the main challenges to implementing renewable energy laws?
5. What is the role of public policy in renewable energy development?
6. How do international agreements influence renewable energy laws?

5: Nuclear Energy and Safety Laws

1. What are the international safety standards for nuclear power?
2. How does non-proliferation policy impact nuclear law?
3. What regulations govern nuclear waste management?
4. What are the key legal challenges in nuclear energy?
5. How do governments address public opposition to nuclear power?
6. What role does the IAEA play in nuclear law?

6: Climate Change and Energy Law

1. How do carbon markets function in energy law?
2. What are carbon credits, and how are they legally managed?
3. What legal obligations do companies have regarding emissions?
4. How do climate treaties affect national energy policies?
5. How are countries implementing laws to reduce emissions?
6. What are the legal mechanisms for climate adaptation?

7: Energy Security and Geopolitics

1. What is the concept of energy independence?
2. How does energy security influence foreign policy?
3. What legal strategies can enhance energy security?
4. How does geopolitics impact international energy law?
5. What are the risks of energy dependency on other countries?
6. How do countries protect critical energy infrastructure?

8: Midterm Examination

9: Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)

1. What is the process for conducting an EIA?
2. How does EIA relate to energy projects?

3. What legal obligations exist for EIAs?
4. How do EIAs vary by jurisdiction?
5. What are common challenges in conducting EIAs?
6. How do EIAs contribute to sustainable development?

10: Energy Infrastructure and Land Use Law

1. What legal issues are associated with land use for energy?
2. How are land rights managed for pipeline construction?
3. What are the legal challenges in building wind farms?
4. How do governments address public opposition to energy projects?
5. What laws govern offshore drilling rights?
6. How does zoning impact energy infrastructure?

11: Energy Efficiency and Conservation Laws

1. What are the key policies for promoting energy efficiency?
2. How do efficiency standards apply to buildings and appliances?
3. What role does energy law play in urban planning?
4. How do governments encourage energy conservation?
5. How does energy conservation affect environmental laws?
6. What incentives exist for energy-saving technologies?

12: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Energy Law

1. What is CSR, and how does it apply to energy companies?
2. How do laws regulate environmental reporting?
3. What are companies' obligations under CSR laws?
4. How does CSR contribute to sustainable energy development?
5. What are examples of CSR initiatives in energy?
6. How do consumers influence CSR in the energy sector?

13: International Energy Law and Organizations

1. What is the role of the International Energy Agency (IEA)?
2. How do international organizations influence national energy laws?
3. What treaties and agreements impact energy policy?
4. How do cross-border energy projects affect laws?
5. What is the role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in energy?
6. How do countries resolve international energy disputes?

14: Emerging Trends in Energy Law

1. How does digitalization impact energy law?
2. What are the legal challenges of using AI in energy?
3. How do smart grids affect energy regulations?
4. What are the privacy concerns with new energy technologies?
5. How does the rise of electric vehicles impact energy laws?
6. What are the legal issues in managing decentralized energy?

15: Future Directions and Course Wrap-Up

1. What are the main challenges facing energy law today?
2. How might energy law evolve in response to climate change?
3. What role will technology play in future energy policies?
4. How can energy law support a transition to renewables?
5. What are potential legal solutions for global energy issues?
6. What have been the key takeaways from this course?

List of literarure

1. Elizabeth Bossley and Andy Kerr, Climate Change and Emissions Trading: What Every Business Needs to Know (CEAG Ltd, 3rd ed, 2019) 37.
2. Energy Charter Treaty, opened for signature 17 December 1994, 34 ILM 360 (entered into force 16 April 2018).
3. Kim Talus, 'OGEL Ten Years Special Issue: Internationalisation of Energy Law', Editorial (2020) 10(3)
4. Ulrich Drobnig/Sjef Van Erp, The Use of Comparative Law by Courts, 2019
5. Kluwer Law International, The Hague; Guy Canivet et al., Comparative Law Before the Courts, 2014
6. British Institute of International Comparative Law, London; Basil Markesinis and Jörg Fedtke, Judicial Recourse to Foreign Law: A New Source of Inspiration?, 2006 Routledge-Cavendish, New York/London. Of course, wide recourse to comparative law is made in international arbitration

Internet sources

1 www/zakon.kz

2 https://www.dissercat.com/content/mezhdunarodno-pravovye-problemy-sotrudnichestva-v-sfere-obespecheniya-energeticheskoi-bezopa

3 https://www.dissercat.com/content/mezhdunarodno-pravovye-aspekty-obespecheniya-evropeiskoi-energeticheskoi-bezopasnosti

4 http://www.mkurca.org/documenty/international_agreements/

5 Assessment policy:

6 Criteria-based assessment: assessment of learning outcomes in accordance with descriptors, checking the formation of competencies (learning outcomes) at intermediate control and exams.

7 Examination answers are evaluated on a 100-point scale, taking into account the degree of completeness of the undergraduate's answer:

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Grade	Criterias
Excellent	1. Correct and complete answers to all theoretical questions are given; 2. Completely solved practical task; 3. The material is presented correctly in a logical sequence; 4. Demonstrated creativity.
good	1. Correct but incomplete answers to all theoretical questions are given, minor errors or inaccuracies are made; 2. The practical task was completed, but a minor mistake was made; 3. The material is presented correctly in a logical sequence.
Satisfactory	1. Answers to theoretical questions are in principle correct, but incomplete, there are inaccuracies in the wording and logical errors; 2. The practical task has not been fully completed; 3. The material is presented correctly, no logical sequence
Unsatisfactory	1.Answers to theoretical questions contain gross errors; 2. The practical task has not been completed; 3. In the presentation of the answer, grammatical and terminological errors were made, no logical sequence

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Letter grade	Digital equivalent	Scores in percentage (%)	Grade under traditional system
A	4	95-100	Excellent
A-	3,67	94-90	
B+	3,33	85-89	Good
B	3,0	80-84	
B-	2,67	75-79	

C+	2,33	70-74	Satisfactory
C	2,0	65-69	
C-	1,67	60-64	
D+	1,33	55-59	
D-	1,0	50-54	
FX	0,5	25-49	Unsatisfactory
F	0	0-24	

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CRITERIA-BASED ASSESSMENT RUBRICATOR

(for all forms except standard oral/written testing)

Discipline: General energy law. Form: oral (online). Platform: ZOOM.

№	Score / Criteria	DESCRIPTORS				
		«Excellent»	«Good»	«Satisfactory»	«Unsatisfactory»	
		90-100 %	70-89 %	50-69 %	25-49 %	70-89 %
1	Understanding the general characteristics and types of the basis of Environmental safety in maritime and energy law	Deep understanding of the concept and Environmental safety in maritime and energy law consideration of the basics of international arbitration law.Relevant and relevant links (citations) to primary sources.	Understand the concept and types of the basis of Environmental safety in maritime and energy law Relevant and relevant links (citations) to primary sources.	The average of the concepts and types of Environmental safety in the maritime and energy law of law. Relevant and relevant links (citations) to primary sources.	Limited understanding of the concept and types of consideration of Environmental safety in the maritime and energy law of disputes. Relevant and relevant references (citations) to primary sources.	Superficial understanding/misunderstanding of the concept and types of the basis of Environmental safety in maritime and energy law. Relevant and relevant references (citations) to the primary sources are not provided.
	Understanding the main problems of environmental safety in maritime and energy law	The comparison of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating the consideration of the basis of Environmental safety in maritime and energy law is very well connected. The ideal justification of arguments by the facts of empirical research (for example, based on	Connects the comparison of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the basics of Environmental safety in maritime and energy law. Supports the arguments with the	limited connection of the concepts of the basics of environmental safety in maritime and energy law and their limited use.	Communication in comparison of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating the basics of Environmental safety in maritime and energy law. Limited use of	In comparison with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating Environmental safety in the maritime and energy law disputes, the connection is insignificant or absent. Little or no empirical research is used.

		comparative legal or statistical analysis).	facts of empirical research.		empirical research evidence.	
	Political proposal or practical recommendations /suggestions	Preparation of competent scientific and/or practical recommendations and recommendations related to the prevention of environmental safety in the maritime and energy legal disputes in Kazakhstan.	Offers some considerations and/or practical recommendations and suggestions for the prevention of Environmental safety in marine and energy legal disputes in Kazakhstan	Limited practical recommendations. The recommendations are superficial, not based on a thorough analysis, and not critical.	There are few or no practical recommendations, or recommendations of very poor quality.	There are few or no considerations and practical recommendations related to the prevention of environmental safety in the maritime and energy law disputes in Kazakhstan, or recommendations of very poor quality
2	understand concepts through theory	The general concept of the basic concepts is given	The theoretical concepts of environmental safety in the marine and energy sector are disclosed	The recommendations are superficial, not based on a thorough analysis	recommendations of a very low quality concept	there are very few practical recommendations related to the theoretical concepts of arbitration disputes in Kazakhstan
	understand the basic questions	Offers some considerations, recommendations, consideration of environmental safety in marine and energy legal disputes	The general concept of the terminology Environmental safety in marine and energy legal disputes is given	Discloses the content of the rights to develop rules of personal behavior to prevent unjustified initiation of cases	the main theoretical issues are moderately disclosed	The main issues of environmental safety in marine and energy legal disputes are poorly disclosed
	suggestion or practical suggestions/recommendations	The comparison of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating the consideration of environmental safety in marine and energy legal disputes is very well connected	Supports arguments with empirical research facts	Well demonstrates the clarity, accuracy and correctness of Environmental safety in marine and energy legal law	Limited use of empirical research evidence	Little or no empirical research is used.
3	understand concepts through theory	Ideal substantiation of arguments by empirical research facts	Connects concepts with theory very well	connects concepts with theory well	Limited use of proofs in theory	They don 't use concepts at all

	understand the basic questions	Ideal argumentation of the main issues	It connects concepts well with scientific data.	Limited use of evidence	The answers do not correspond to the main question	The basic answers are of very poor quality.
	oral, style, speech literacy	Verbally demonstrates clarity, accuracy and correctness. Strictly adheres to APA style.	Verbally demonstrates clarity, accuracy and correctness. Basically adheres to APA style.	Verbally there are some basic errors and clarity needs to be improved. There are errors in following APA style.	It is unclear what is written, the questions do not correspond to the answer	It is unclear what is written, it is difficult to keep up with the content. There are many mistakes in following APA style.

Formula for calculating the final grade:
Final grade **(FI) = (%1+%2+%3+%4+%5+%6, etc.) / K**, where % is the level of task completion by criterion, K is the total number of criteria.

Example of calculating the final score

№	Score / Criteria	«Excellent»	«Good»	«Satisfactory»	«Unsatisfactory»	
		90-100 %	**70-89%**	**50-69%**	**25-49%**	**0-24%**
1.	**Criteria** 1	100				
2.	**Criteria** 2		75			
3.	**Criteria** 3			60		
4.	**Criteria** 4				45	
5.	**Criteria** 5	100				
6.	**Criteria** 6				49	
	Final %	**200**	**75**	**60**	**94**	200+ 75 + 60 + 94 = **429**

	Учебно-методический комплекс	КазНУ им. Аль-Фараби		стр. 12 из 10		**429 / 6 criteria= 71,5** **Final score, as % = 72**

Based on percentage obtained during the calculation, we can compare the score with the rating scale.

72 points range from 70 points to 89 points, which corresponds to the “Good” category according to the grading scale.

Thus, with this calculation, the project will be rated **72 points “Good”** in accordance with the point-rating letter system for assessing educational achievements
students with their transfer to the traditional grading scale and ECTS.