



Alexis Insights: Research Internship Programme

Here's an opportunity to be a part of India's most diversified youth-led Think Tank.

Internship Duration: 15th August, 2014-31st December, 2014.

Eligibility: Open to all Indian Students pursuing Undergraduate/Postgraduate Courses in any UGC Recognized University or College.

Place: Online.

Stipend: No stipend or remuneration for the internship. This is a voluntary position and we promise to make it a great learning experience.

Nature of work:

- The interns have to research on any one of the topics of their choice from the following 2 topics:
 1. An Analysis of the Effectiveness of the Indian Carbon Tax in Moving Towards Clean Energy
 2. Competition Law in India
- The interns have to regularly contribute for our official blog.

Note: The interns will be guided by our highly qualified experts in these fields. The work submitted at the end of this internship will be compiled and published. The Research Associates involved in these projects will be given due credit for their work.

The details of the same have been included in the Concept Notes.

Certificates: The candidates who will perform all the assigned tasks in the given time limit will be given duly recognized certificates. Regularity is mandatory.

Deadline for Submission of Application: 11: 59 p.m., 12th August, 2014.

Students are required to submit their Research Topic Preference in their applications along with a 500 words Article on the Research Topic. Applications have to be mailed at: alexisinsights@gmail.com. **5 interns in each category will be selected.** The selected candidates will be intimated by **14th August, 2014**.



Concept note 1

An Analysis of the Effectiveness of the Indian Carbon Tax in Moving Towards Clean Energy

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty that provides for an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle challenges posed by climate change resulting from anthropogenic activities. India ratified the UNFCCC in November 1993. Although as a developing country India does not have binding GHG mitigation commitments, a fast growing economy puts India in the international spotlight.

India introduced a nationwide carbon tax in June 2010 which puts a price of Rupees 50 per metric tonne on coal produced and imported into India. In the recent budget, the Finance Ministry has decided to increase the price on coal to Rs. 100 per metric tonne. India depends heavily on coal-fired electricity generation. In such a situation, a carbon tax could serve as an efficient policy tool to move away from coal-fired electricity to a renewables future.

The aim of the project will be to:

1. Understand the structure of the carbon tax – how it works (whether it is revenue-neutral, to what end are the taxes used)
2. Whether the coverage of the tax (the tax applies only to coal) is sufficient to cap unabated GHG emissions
3. Whether there are impediments that undermine the effective functioning of the tax (subsidies, deductions under other mechanisms)



Concept Note 2

Competition Law in India

Competition law is a classical example wherein the government wants to meet the compelling needs of the changing times. The Indian Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTP Act) was enacted in the era of restrictive economy. With the opening up of the economy in 1991, and subsequently the advent of the WTO in 1995, it was felt that the MRTP Act had outlived its utility and no longer remained useful in the changed environment. While the open market economy would ensure adequate competition, at the same time, experience in other countries had indicated that some enterprises do try to undermine the market by resorting to anti-competitive practices. Hence, it was felt that such practices could nullify the gains from competition, which could be answered only by having a new competition law. Accordingly, the Competition Act 2002 was enacted. Introduction of the Act was a key step in India's march towards facing competition – both from within the country and from international players.

What the Act primarily seeks to regulate are the practices that have an adverse effect on competition in the market(s) in India. In addition, the Act intends to promote and sustain competition in markets, protect consumer interests, and ensure freedom of trade in the market(s) in India. At the heart of the Act are various activities that will be prohibited as being anti-competitive. The activities comprise:

- (a) Anti-competitive arrangements;
- (b) Abuse of dominant position; and
- (c) Mergers and acquisitions that have an appreciable adverse effect on competition in India.

The Competition Act is in consonance with international trends and deals with aspects dealt with in most competition legislations across the globe. The Act seeks to sustain as well as promote competition and prevent practices that impede competition thus showing that it recognizes the role of healthy competition in the market and seeks to promote economic growth and consumer interest. It lays down fetters to ensure that competition is not only free and fair and that the market does not suffer due to distortions and practices that unfavourably affect competition. Further, it recognizes that undertakings and enterprises have to undergo restructuring in order to adapt to the needs of changing circumstances and levels of competition.



The aim of the project will be to:

- (a) Trace the development of 'abuse of dominance' through orders passed by Competition Commission of India (CCI)
- (b) Effectiveness of Competition Compliance Programme
- (c) Effectiveness of Leniency Provisions in preventing market distortions under Competition Law
- (d) How Competition Law can promote transparency in public procurements

