

EDITORIAL NOTE

With a staggering US\$4.3 billion earmarked for the nation's energy transition and achievement of its "net zero by 2070" goal, India's 2023–2024 budget is groundbreaking. India now stands committed to reducing the Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45 per cent by 2030. This should establish India as "a leader in the global green energy market" if objectives are followed through.

In Volume 9, Issue 1 of the RSRR Journal, the Editorial Board has aimed to cover the niche aspects of the field of Energy law to have a broader perspective on the changes happening in this arena. An attempt has been made to examine and evaluate the Energy law framework considering the energy industry's untapped potential, recent developments, and the dearth of a strong legal framework surrounding it.

In furtherance of this objective and to generate novel legal literature marking this transition, contributions were invited from all stakeholders, including, NGOs, corporations, governments, and academic researchers, among others.

The article on urban energy transition examines India's energy outlook and concludes that interstate differences

and socioeconomic factors are strongly related to urban areas' energy consumption levels. It highlights the necessity of introducing Energy Efficiency Building Code programmes, as they have not been optimally introduced.

The article on the overview of energy legislation in the global society briefly covers the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, it also examines recent developments in international energy law. It examines energy law within the domestic legal framework and addresses the necessity and advantages of energy law's acknowledgement in India as a distinct academic discipline.

The article analysing the impact of Federalism on India's energy transition critiques the constitutional mandate over the governance of electricity. It further goes on to list the major historical factors that led the Union Government to take control of energy governance and the ramifications thereof, both in terms of distribution and production, from the State Governments.

The article on renewable energy banking highlights it as a burgeoning idea in the Indian energy Landscape. It is looked upon as an esoteric trump card that can be availed in order to save excess energy similar to the function of financial institutions. It also discusses potential implementation and regulatory challenges that may come up in the process of meeting climate obligations and

achieving ambitious energy security goals such as universal electrification.

The primary objective behind this theme is to provide a platform for legal analysis, insightful commentary, and in-depth analysis that can bridge the gap between pertinent legal developments in the energy sector and the likelihood of their actual implementation which, in turn, will improve the discourse about such contentious issues of the energy transition phase.

On behalf of the entire Editorial Board of the RGNUL Student Research Review Journal, I am glad to present Volume 9, Issue 1 of the journal.

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Editor-in-Chief
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