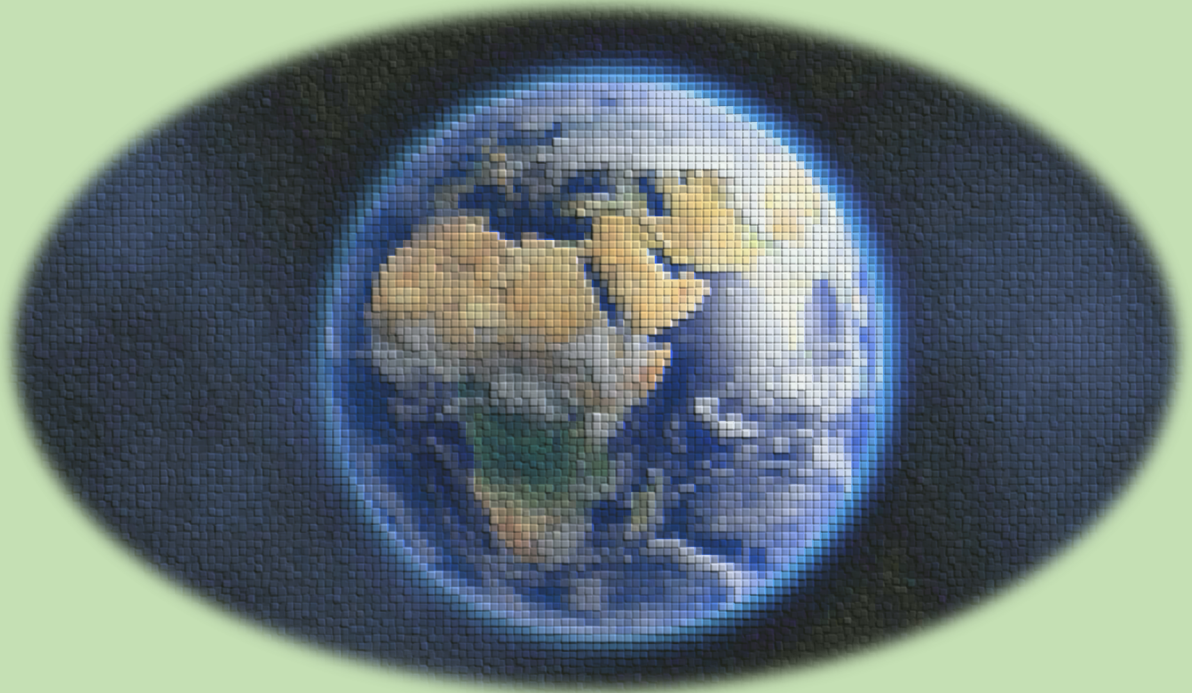


COLLEGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE



ANNUAL RESULT REPORT CARD

CLASS: CLIMATE CASE LAWS

SECTION 'A': INDIAN CASE LAWS

SECTION 'B': INTERNATIONAL CASE LAWS

GRADE SCALE

GRADE	REMARKS
A+	Excellent outcome of the case
A	Good outcome of the case
B	Respectable outcome, could have been better
C	Neutral outcome
F	Wrong decision

SECTION 'A': INDIAN CASE LAWS

NAME	JUDGEMENT	GRADE
<p style="text-align: center;">INDIAN COUNCIL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION V. UNION OF INDIA</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">INCLUDED ACCOUNTABILITY, REMUNERATION TO THE PEOPLE AFFECTED FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION WITH THE ABSOLUTE LIABILITY RULE FOR THE DAMAGE CAUSED TO THE ENVIRONMENT.</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">A</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">STERLITE INDUSTRIES LTD V, TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">STERLITE INDUSTRIES WAS HELD LIABLE TO PAY 10 MILLION POUNDS AS COMPENSATION FOR THE DEFYING PROVISIONS OF AIR ACT AND NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL ACT BY CAUSING ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION.</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">A+</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">VELLORE CITIZENS WELFARE FORUM V UNION OF INDIA</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THE COURT APPLIED THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIAL GROWTH YET CAUTIONED THAT INDUSTRIAL GROWTH CANNOT COME AT EXPENSE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">A+</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">RURAL LITIGATION AND ENTITLEMENT KENDRA V STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THE COURT HELD THAT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CANNOT COME AT COST OF PUBLIC HEALTH BY FINDINGS OF EXPERT COMMITTEE. HOWEVER, LOCAL TRIBAL POPULATION AND REGIONAL EXPERT OPINION WAS DISREGARDED.</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">C</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">M.C MEHTA V. UNION OF INDIA (1996)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THE COURT ORDERED TO SHUT DOWN ALMOST 300 POLLUTING INDUSTRIES NEAR TAJ MAHAL TO PROTECT IT FROM TURNING YELLOW, ON IMPROPER SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, DISREGARDING SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS AND JOB-LOSS OF THOUSANDS.</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">F</p>

SECTION 'B': INTERNATIONAL CASE LAWS

NAME	JUDGEMENT	GRADE
<p style="text-align: center;">URGENDA FOUNDATION V. STATE OF THE NETHERLANDS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THIS CLIMATE CASE AGAINST THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT WAS THE FIRST IN THE WORLD IN WHICH CITIZENS ESTABLISHED THAT THEIR GOVERNMENT HAS A LEGAL 'DUTY' TO PREVENT DANGEROUS CLIMATE CHANGE.</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">A+</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">FRIENDS OF THE EARTH V ROYAL DUTCH SHELL</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRIENDS OF THE EARTH NETHERLANDS TOGETHER WITH 17,000 CO-PLAINTIFFS MADE THE COURT RULE THAT SHELL MUST REDUCE ITS CO2 EMISSIONS BY 45% WITHIN 10 YEARS. A FIRST OF ITS KIND VICTORY AGAINST BIG OIL COMPANIES.</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">A+</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIVALINA V. EXXONMOBIL CORP.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THE SUPREME COURT DENIED THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIVALINA'S PETITION WHICH DEMANDED COMPENSATION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE INDUCED FLOODINGS FROM OIL GIANTS INCLUDING EXXONMOBIL, AS THEY WERE THE MAIN PERPETRATORS.</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">F</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">MASSACHUSETTS V. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THIS CASE RULED CO2 AND GREENHOUSE GASES WERE AIR POLLUTANTS UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT AND COULD BE REGULATED BY THE EPA. THUS, STATES COULD SUE EPA FOR POTENTIAL DAMAGE TO THEIR TERRITORY CAUSED BY GLOBAL WARMING.</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">A</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SENDAI CITIZENS V. SENDAI POWER STATION</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THE COURT REJECTED INJUNCTION APPEAL SOUGHT AGAINST A COAL POWER PLANT, POTENTIALLY HAVING THE THREAT OF DAMAGE TO THE APPELLANT'S LIFE DUE TO TOXIC AIR WHICH LEADS TO CLIMATE CHANGE. THE GROUND OF REJECTION CITED WAS THAT THERE WAS NO SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO RECOGNIZE CONCRETE DANGER TO APPELLANT'S HEALTH.</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">F</p>