

# 18<sup>th</sup> SHANKARRAO KANITKAR NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION

## MOOT PROBLEM - I

### MOUNTAINS AND LAKES RESTORATION COALITION (MLRC) V. REPUBLIC OF ECOLAND

- In the sovereign nation of Ecoland, the government has taken a proactive step towards achieving net-zero emissions and fostering sustainable development. With a vision of a cleaner and greener future, Ecoland has introduced comprehensive legislation aimed at promoting electric vehicles (EVs) and reducing the carbon footprint. The centerpiece of this legislation is an aggressive timeline for phasing out internal combustion engine vehicles in favor of EVs.
- Ecoland's ambition for net-zero emissions has not come without challenges. In response to the proposed legislation, a coalition of environmentalists, local communities affected by lithium mining activities, and industrial players, represented by an NGO named the Mountains and Lakes Restoration Coalition (MLRC), is raising concerns and legal objections. These concerns include the environmental impact of lithium mining, the potential for water shortages in mining areas, and the economic implications for industry players affected by the abrupt shift towards EVs.
- The legal question at the heart of the matter is whether Ecoland's legislation promoting EVs and sustainability is consistent with its national and international obligations. The government argues that the legislative measures are essential for environmental protection and the fulfillment of international commitments relating to carbon reduction and sustainable development goals. The MLRC contends that these measures pose significant challenges for local communities and that the interests of industry players might not be fully considered.
- The Supreme Court of Ecoland is tasked with resolving this legal dispute. The case promises to explore the complex intersection of environmentalism, industry interests, and government policies in the context of achieving net-zero emissions and sustainable development. The decision of the Supreme Court will have far-reaching implications for Ecoland's environmental policies and its path towards sustainability.

#### **Note :**

Participants are expected to identify the issues involved in the matter.

**18<sup>th</sup> SHANKARRAO KANITKAR NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION**

**MOOT PROBLEM - II**

**ASSOCIATION OF PRIVATE LANDOWNERS V. REPUBLIC OF ECOLAND**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ECOLAND  
CIVIL APPEAL NO. [XYZ] OF [YEAR]

Association of private landowners		..	Appellant
	Versus		
Republic of Ecoland		..	Respondent

**Facts**

- The Republic of Ecoland, committed to combating climate change and promoting sustainable energy practices, enacts a Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO). Under the RGO, all electricity-generating entities are mandated to produce a minimum of 50% of their total energy output from renewable sources within next five years.
- However, several private landowners, whose properties are suitable for traditional energy production, argue that the RGO infringes upon their constitutional right to use their land as they see fit and challenges their right to property.
- Simultaneously, a coalition of environmental activists supports the RGO, emphasizing its potential to reduce carbon emissions and potential to reduce carbon emissions and promote a greener future. They argue that the collective benefit to society justifies any limitations on individual property rights.

**Issues**

1. Does the Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO) infringe upon the constitutional rights of private landowners, particularly their right to use their property as they see fit?
2. To what extent can government regulations, aimed at addressing environmental concerns, restrict individual property rights without violating constitutional principles?
3. How should the balance be struck between promoting sustainable energy practices for the greater good and protecting the individual rights of property owners?

**Note:**

All laws and regulations in Ecoland are *pari materia* to India.