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CARE | COURAGE | COMPETENCE | COLLABORATION  
**SYMBIOSIS INTERNATIONAL (DEEMED UNIVERSITY)**



**Jean Monnet Chair**  
**EU Climate Justice Law, Governance, Management & Policy**  
**(EUC-LAMP)**  
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**REPORT ON DELIVERABLE 1.3**

**BOOK INCLUDING PAPERS BASED ON RESEARCH ACTIVITIES**

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## Introduction

The objective of this deliverable titled “Book including papers based on research activities” was to map the research output generated out of the side activities that seek to enhance conceptual perspectives in the field, fill research gaps and act as a base for law reform in the field so that best practices are incorporated within the system.

Several Publications have been made by the Jean Monnet Chair (EUC-LAMP) Professor Dr. Shashikala Gurpur as a result of the various teaching and research activities that were carried out under the Jean Monnet Chair EUC-LAMP project term from 2022 to 2025. She has also encouraged the students who have taken the teaching courses under the Jean Monnet Chair to research and publish in this very important and niche interdisciplinary field.

One of the important accomplishments was publication of a book chapter titled “Climate Litigation for Quality of Life: Exploring Innovative Legal Avenues to Hold Polluters Accountable” which was published in a book published by the internationally renowned publisher IGI Global. The details of the same are provided in section (A) of this report.

Further, among the various side activities that were carried out under the Jean Monnet Chair EUC-LAMP, following important research related activities were organized:

1) Research conferences “SYMROLIC 2023” and “SYMROLIC 2024” special track under the Jean Monnet Chair EUC-LAMP (cofounded by EU), Track 4- EU Climate Justice Law, Governance, Management and Policy.

2) JM Transnational Climate Change Justice Project (Based on the pedagogy of COIL)

In the research conference SYMROLIC 2023, 8 research paper presentations were made in the Track 4 pertaining to the Jean Monnet Chair EUC-LAMP and two research papers out of the same have been successfully published in the form of two book chapters published in a book published with the internationally renowned publisher Routledge Taylor and Francis. The details of the SYMROLIC 2023 conference and the two research publications in the form of book chapters (SCOPUS indexed) that are outcome of the JM Chair Project EUC-LAMP (cofounded by the EU) are provided at section (B) of the report.

Further, the research papers presented in the research conference track 4 of the SYMROLIC 2024 and the research papers developed under the JM Transnational Climate Change Justice Project (Based on the pedagogy of COIL) have been considered for the purpose of publication of the proposed book titled “Climate Change Initiatives: Europe-India legal and policy paradigms”. This would be one of the long-term effect or impact of the Jean Monnet Chair EUC-LAMP. The research papers proposed in this planned book are ready and have gone through two reviews from international and national experts. The Jean Monnet Chair (EUC-LAMP) Professor Dr. Shashikala Gurpur has submitted the abstracts of all these research papers in the form of a book proposal to a renowned publisher, Taylor and Francis. Currently the proposal of book publication is being considered by the team of relevant reviewers from the Taylor & Francis Company. The details of this proposed book are provided at section (C) of the report.

## (A) Publication in IGI Global Book – Quality of Life and Climate Change

Professor Dr. Shashikala Gurpur, the Jean Monnet Chair Professor (EUC-LAMP), co-authored a book chapter titled “Climate Litigation for Quality of Life: Exploring Innovative Legal Avenues to Hold Polluters Accountable” in a book published by IGI Global. The said chapter is SCOPUS Indexed.

The book chapter was co-authored by Dr. Gurpur with two other faculty members A Kartiayani and Rupal Rautdesai of Symbiosis Law School, Pune, SIU.

The IGI Global Book, in which the book chapter is published, is titled as “Quality of Life and Climate Change: Impacts, Sustainable Adaptation, and Social-Ecological Resilience”, and is edited by Kasturi Shukla, Yogesh B. Patil, Ronald C. Estoque, Pedro Antonio López de Haro. The ISBN numbers of the book are: ISBN13: 9781668498637| ISBN10: 1668498634| ISBN13 Softcover: 9798369347515| EISBN13: 9781668498644. The details of the book can be found at <https://www.igi-global.com/book/quality-life-climate-change/320511>.

The book chapter is published as Chapter 7 from pages 153 to 177 of the Book. The details of the book chapter such as the abstract and the chapter preview can be found at <https://www.igi-global.com/chapter/climate-litigation-for-quality-of-life/341614>.

### **Abstract of the book chapter**

This book chapter explores novel legal strategies for holding polluters accountable for climate change contributions and protecting affected communities' quality of life. It highlights the limitations of traditional litigation and advocates for innovative approaches. The first section focuses on technological solutions like satellite imagery, remote sensing, and blockchain to gather evidence and enhance supply chain transparency. The second section examines successful collaborative legal initiatives addressing transboundary pollution and global climate injustices. The third section explores integrating climate science, economics, and law in litigation efforts, quantifying damages, and linking pollution to health impacts. The fourth section discusses future directions and challenges, including accountability for future generations. The chapter concludes by emphasizing interdisciplinary collaboration and legal reforms for climate justice and a better future.

## (B) Publication from the Research Conference SYMROLIC 2023

### About SYMROLIC

SYMROLIC represents the point of arrival of Faculty of Law, SIU at maturity with own imprint in the world of legal research. The journey began with showcasing in-house research, building on research excellence within and as avenue for developing new ideas as well as updating research ideas with skills in 2012 as a national conference; grew into international participation by 2015. This has drawing on SIU's new impetus to thrust areas, excellence centers and innovation. SYMROLIC is in keeping with lead research trends, addressing the need for own legal reality of India to be reflecting the need for narrowing the gap between the idea and reality of a rule of society. It is hoped that such discovery and rethinking will bring the legal community closer to serious soul searching to build a stronger rule of law in India, for, great research must affirm life. It must measure the march of rule of law behaviour of a society and hence indicate the march of civilization.

### SYMROLIC 2023 - 11th Annual International Research Conference Rule of Law in Context: Globalisation and Indian Resonances to Sustainable Development Goals

In the year 2023, Symbiosis Law School, Pune presented its 11th Annual International Research Conference-Rule of Law in Context: Globalisation and Indian Resonances to Sustainable Development Goals (SYMROLIC 2023). It was an inter-disciplinary conference which emphasized Law & Life Interface in the spheres of Innovation, Science, Technology, Human Behaviour, Global Policy and Governance. The conference over the years has endowed a strong platform to discuss, collaborate and explore diverse issues in the field of legal studies. It invited some of the great minds from within and outside India to share and discuss their ideas on contemporary research.

An important feature of the conference besides the plenary session were the tracks on Management, Humanities, Science, Trade and Economics. The conference was focused on Sustainable Development Goals. The confluence of crises, dominated by COVID-19, climate change, and conflicts, are creating spin-off impacts on food and nutrition, health, education, the environment, and peace and security, and affecting Healthcare Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**The Track 4 of the Research Conference was focused on the theme of the Jean Monnet Chair (EUC-LAMP) which is "EU Climate Justice Law, Governance, Management and Policy".** The focal areas for research presentations were Climate Change, Clean Water and Sanitation, Climate Action, Cascading to Community, Corporate Compliances, SDG Lawyering and reforms. Total of 8 research papers were presented under the Track 4, however only two research papers were selected after a thorough review process followed by the conference organizers.

## Outcome Publication of SYMROLIC 2023 - Book titled “Rule of Law in Context: Globalisation and Indian Resonances to Sustainable Development”

The research outcome of the SYMROLIC 2023 was a book titled “Rule of Law in Context: Globalisation and Indian Resonances to Sustainable Development”, that was published in collaboration with Routledge Taylor and Francis. The published book bears the ISBN 9781032917122 and is **SCOPUS Indexed**.

The details of the book can be found on the following link:

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/edit/10.1201/9781003564522/rule-law-context-globalisation-indian-resonances-sustainable-development-shashikala-gurpur-bindu-samuel-ronald-aparajita-mohanty-atmaram-shelke>

**The book was successfully published on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2025.**

## Jean Monnet Chair EUC-LAMP related SCOPUS Indexed publications in the Book

As mentioned earlier the SYMROLIC Conference 2023 had a special track (Track 4) dedicated to the Jean Monnet Chair (EUC-LAMP) Co-funded by EU. The Track 4 of the research conference SYMROLIC 2023 was titled on the theme of Jean Monnet Chair as “EU Climate Justice Law, Governance, Management and Policy”. This track witnessed eight research presentations. However, two research papers were selected after the thorough review process and published as book chapters in the book titled “Rule of Law in Context: Globalisation and Indian Resonances to Sustainable Development” with ISBN 9781032917122 (SCOPUS Indexed).

**The two research papers are published as Chapter 6 and Chapter 8 in the book. Their title, authors names and the published abstract are reproduced below from the Book publication:**

### **Chapter 6. Pillars of accountability: dissecting the EU new product liability directive and the subsisting regime**

*By Sridattha Charan, Yash Vikas, Aparajita Mohanty, and Sujata Arya*

#### **Abstract**

Product liability as a legal postulation provides for the accountability of any and all parties involved in the chain of manufacturing for placing a defective product into the hands of a consumer. The product liability regime is not just a necessary policy instrument in light of domestic socio-economic goals and objectives but also derives international importance through targeting a host of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals adopted under the 2030 Agenda, ensuring Good Health and Wellbeing (SDG 3), growth of Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9), Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12), and Partnership for the Goals (SDG 17). In the European Union, such claims are governed by the Product Liability Directive 85/374/EEC which pioneered a strict liability regime, without being subject to any major amendments since its inception. The authors therefore seek to analyse the same in a two-pronged manner. Firstly, the Directive lays down only substantive

laws and rules. The procedural aspect of any claim is at the discretion of the individual States. Consequently, the cross-border claims are subject to different legislations, specifically the Rome II Regulation (EC) 864/2007 and the Brussels I-bis Regulation (EU) 1215/2012. The coherency of these legislations with the Directive will therefore be analysed. Secondly, the definition of “product” in the directive does not explicitly mention digital products or software. The applicability of the Directive on these intangible products will be examined with respect to the different aspects of the Directive such as liability, defences available and damages recoverable. Thousands of kilometres away, the introduction of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 sees India embarking on a venture to develop its product liability regime which is still in its nascent stage. A comparative analysis between the two regimes illustrates that the Indian regime lacks specificity to deal with complex consumer transactions and products. The authors will dwell extensively into these issues and would provide specific recommendations to improve the existing regime in Europe, and chart out a template for the Indian regime.

## **Chapter 8. Climate change policy: EU and ASEAN perspective—road ahead**

*By Varun Pathak, Shashikala Gurpur, and Aparajita Mohanty*

### **Abstract**

The ASEAN region’s vulnerability to climate change is amplified by its tropical climate and erratic weather patterns. This makes it more susceptible to the adverse effects of environmental shifts, requiring a proactive approach to address these challenges. In December 2020, the EU and ASEAN formed a partnership to prioritise climate change policies as a crucial focus area of their collaboration. This article aims to comprehend and analyse the challenges confronted by ASEAN nations in addressing climate change, while examining the support provided by the EU in identifying these issues. As the primary advocate for the ASEAN region, the EU actively supports various programs dedicated to climate change management. The researchers elucidate the primary reasons and obstacles hindering the implementation of climate change policies in the region. The synergy between ASEAN countries and the European Union plays a crucial role in advancing climate change initiatives within the region.

## (C) Publication of Book 'Climate Change Initiatives: Europe-India legal and policy paradigms'

One of the long-term objectives of the Jean Monnet Chair EUC-LAMP Project co-funded by the EU is to publish a book titled "Climate Change Initiatives: Europe-India legal and policy paradigms". For the purpose of accomplishing this objective, some of the select research papers that were presented in the Track 4 of the research conference SYMROLIC 2024 and all the research papers developed under the JM Transnational Climate Change Justice Project (Based on the pedagogy of COIL) have been considered. Thus, a total of 12 research papers are ready and have gone through two reviews from international and national experts. The Jean Monnet Chair (EUC-LAMP) Professor Dr. Shashikala Gurpur has submitted the abstracts of all these research papers in the form of a book proposal to a renowned publisher, Taylor and Francis.

Currently the proposal of book publication is being considered by the team of relevant reviewers from the Taylor & Francis. Following sub-sections provide the details of the proposal that are submitted to the publisher. The book is intended to be published within the year 2025.

### Proposed Title of the Book

Climate Change Initiatives: Europe-India legal and policy paradigms

### Proposal submitted by

**Prof. Dr. Shashikala Gurpur** *Fulbright Scholar*

Director, Symbiosis Law School, Pune

Dean, Faculty of Law, Symbiosis International (Deemed University) [SIU]

Jean Monnet Chair EUC-LAMP (2022-2025)

Formerly Member, Law Commission of India.

### Proposed Editors/Reviewers

1. Prof. Dr. Shashikala Gurpur, Symbiosis International (Deemed University), India.
2. Prof. Dr. Nicola Gullo, University of Palermo, Italy.
3. Dr. Emmanuel Ugirashebuja, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Rwanda.
4. Prof. Dr. Prakash Rao, Head, Symbiosis Climate Change and Sustainability Centre, SIU.

### Profile of the Editors/Reviewers

#### 1. Dr. Shashikala Gurpur

Dr. Shashikala Gurpur, a distinguished academic and legal scholar, currently serves as the **Professor and Director** of Symbiosis Law School, Pune, and as the **Dean of the Faculty of Law** at Symbiosis International (Deemed University) (SIU). She holds the prestigious **Jean Monnet Chair on EU Climate Justice Law, Governance, Management and Policy (EUC-LAMP)**, co-funded by the European Union (2022-2025). A **Fulbright Scholar**, she has consistently contributed to the advancement of legal education and research in India and

internationally. Dr. Gurpur holds a **Ph.D. in International Law** from Mysore University, where she also earned her **LL.M. (Gold Medalist)**. She is also the Principal Investigator in Indian Government funded SPARC project and 4 Erasmus+ Capacity Building Higher Education Projects funded by the European Union. Her scholarly pursuits and leadership roles reflect her unwavering commitment to excellence in legal education and research.

Dr. Shashikala Gurpur is an active member of several eminent bodies, including the Curriculum Development Committee of the Bar Council of India, the Academic Council of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, the International Association of Law Schools (IALS), Global Law Deans' Forum, and the International Consortium of Law Schools. She has also served as a member of the MCCIA Corporate Legislation Committee (2020-2022), contributing her expertise to the development of corporate legislation.

Recognized among the '**100 Legal Luminaries of India**' by Lexis Nexis and featured among the illustrious 100 women personalities in the book 'The Phenomenal She' launched by the Indian National Bar Association, Dr. Gurpur, has more than **32 years in teaching, research and industry**. She has held academic positions at premier institutions such as the National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bangalore, SDM Law College, Mangalore, Manipal Institute of Communication, MAHE, and University College Cork, Ireland. Her extensive scholarly contributions include **85 articles and research papers (20 SCOPUS/WoS), two co-authored books, and 16 book chapters**. She is a Distinguished Visiting Professor at the WBNUJS, member of the Academic Council at MNLU, Aurangabad, resource person at National Judicial Academy, Bhopal and PhD referee to many NLUs, JNU Delhi, Mumbai and many state universities. She has presented more than 330 invited lectures, workshops on Gender literacy, human rights, media literacy, climate change and other contemporary areas across India, Italy, Thailand, US, UK, Ireland, Germany, Australia, Canada and UAE. She is a pioneer of EU Legal Studies in India. She is team member of global evaluation and accreditation IALS, USA.

Dr. Gurpur has served as an advisor to a research project and publication for the **Asian Network of Women in Communication** (sponsored by WACC, UK, 1999-2004). She is a distinguished member of editorial boards, including LexisNexis Butterworths, the **Journal of IPR (CSIR)**, the **Law and Policy Journal (Dublin, Ireland)**, and the **Polish Law Review**.

## **2. Dr. Nicola Gullo**

Dr. Gullo is a highly esteemed academic and a prominent figure in the field of law, currently holding the position of **Full Professor of Administrative Law** at the University of Palermo. Renowned for his expertise in environmental and administrative law, Dr. Gullo plays a pivotal role in fostering academic excellence and interdisciplinary research. He is specialized in the protection of natural ecosystems and natural resources and teaches environmental law in the departments of law, natural sciences, and environmental engineering. He also gives lectures in numerous other Universities on environmental law and has received, over the years, several consultancy assignments by public bodies at both national and regional level.

He serves as the **Scientific Coordinator** of the prestigious **European Project Climate Justice Living Lab** under the Erasmus+ Programme, where he oversees innovative approaches to addressing climate justice challenges. In addition, he is an active member of the Scientific Council of the **Centre for Sustainability and Ecological Transition**, contributing significantly to initiatives that aim to advance sustainable development and ecological policies.

Dr. Gullo is also the coordinator of the **Master in Law and Technique of Ecological Transition**, a program designed to prepare future leaders in navigating the complexities of environmental regulations and ecological transition strategies. His teaching portfolio includes

extensive experience in subjects such as **Environmental Law**, which he has delivered across multiple academic years, reflecting his commitment to cultivating environmental awareness and legal expertise among his students.

With a **PhD in Community and Domestic Law** from the University of Palermo, Dr. Gullo has built an impressive academic and research career. He has been actively involved in numerous research projects focusing on **public administration, cultural heritage law, and European competition law**, areas where his contributions have significantly influenced policy and academic discourse. Dr. Gullo's multidisciplinary approach and dedication to integrating environmental concerns into legal frameworks have established him as a leading scholar and an influential voice in the ongoing dialogue on sustainability and governance.

### **3. Dr. Emmanuel Ugirashebuja**

Dr. Emmanuel Ugirashebuja is the **Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Rwanda**, appointed in 2021 by President Paul Kagame. He brings with him a wealth of experience, having served as the **President of the East African Court of Justice (EACJ)**, a position he held from 2014 until his appointment to the ministerial role. Prior to this, he was a judge in the court's Appellate Division. Dr. Ugirashebuja has an extensive academic background, holding a **PhD and LL.M. from the University of Edinburgh and an LL.B. from the University of Rwanda**.

A distinguished academic and legal scholar, Dr. Ugirashebuja has lectured in constitutional law, human rights, and environmental law at various prestigious universities globally. His expertise spans both common law and civil law traditions, and he has advised numerous regional and international legal bodies. He was a legal advisor to the **Rwandan Constitution Commission** and **Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)**, showcasing his commitment to both legal reform and environmental sustainability.

Dr. Ugirashebuja has also served on several important international boards. He is a member of the **Governing Board of the International Association of Law Schools** and has been involved with the Global Judicial Institute on the Environment, supported by the UNEP and IUCN. In recognition of his exemplary contribution to law, he was awarded a **Lifetime Distinguished Fellowship at Jindal Global Law School in India**. In 2019, he was named the **Bright International Jurist-in-Residence at the University of Hawai'i School of Law**.

As an experienced arbitrator and mediator, Dr. Ugirashebuja's expertise has extended to East African integration and international law. He is also deeply committed to environmental law, working with organizations like **ClientEarth, a global environmental legal movement**. His work has transcended borders, earning him recognition as an international jurist and contributing to the development of legal frameworks that uphold justice and sustainable development across regions.

### **4. Dr. Prakash Rao**

Dr. Prakash Rao is a distinguished expert in the fields of energy, environmental management, and sustainability, with over 40 years of experience. Holding a **Ph.D. from the University of Bombay, India**, Dr. Rao has led pivotal projects focusing on climate change, energy, and natural resource management. He has headed WWF-India's Climate Change and Energy Programme, driving global research and policy initiatives. A prolific author with more than 85 research papers, book chapters, and four books, including on the environmental impacts of

tourism, Dr. Rao is also the **Deputy Director of the Energy and Environment Programme at Symbiosis Institute of International Business, Pune.**

In his academic career, he teaches courses on ESG, climate change, corporate sustainability, and environmental frameworks. Dr. Rao is also the **Head of the Symbiosis Centre for Climate Change and Sustainability (SCCCS)**, coordinating sustainability projects for the university, including a campus-driven sustainability certification with the 2000 Watt Smart Cities label from Switzerland. His expertise is frequently sought by the corporate sector for advisory roles on environmental sustainability. Passionate about advancing sustainability in education, he also emphasizes climate education in higher education institutions.

Dr. Rao's contributions extend beyond academia to global sustainability dialogues, as he serves as the Deputy Editor of the *International Journal of Agricultural Resources, Governance, and Ecology* and is involved in various consultancies focused on environmental resource management.

### Proposed Chapters / Papers: Index followed by details of Titles, Authors and Abstract

A total of 12 research papers/book chapters are proposed

#### Chapter / Paper 1: Two Shades of the Green Deal: A Comparative Study of Nature Restoration Frameworks in the European Union and India

##### Authors

Prof. Dr. Shashikala Gurpur, Director, Symbiosis Law School, Pune, SIU

Dr. Dimitrios Parashu, University of Hannover.

Maahi Kachroo, Symbiosis Law School, Pune.

##### Abstract

##### *Introduction*

The Green Deal of the EU launched in 2019, is a package of policy initiatives under which the EU sets itself on the path to a green transition to reach climate neutrality by 2050, thus voicing a 360-degree engagement with nature. As a facet, Nature restoration, referring to various practices such as riverfront and forest restoration is emerging as a central element in international environmental rule-making and has become the most critical aspect of efforts toward solving the challenges of global climate change. In this sense, the European Union has already approved a regulation on Nature Restoration (2024/1991)<sup>1</sup>, in June 2024, and recently, in August 2024, operationalized strong frameworks, while incorporating biodiversity conservation into its policy landscape. It has become a law to enforce ambitious levels of ecosystem recovery and has led the way in setting up sound all-inclusive rules on the restoration of nature. It is also aimed at a turnaround of biodiversity loss and ecosystem resilience enhancement. India, which boasts rich biodiversity and uniqueness in ecosystems, faces a stiff challenge in its effective restoration strategies and critical issues in environmental degradation due to socio-economic constraints and governance issues with no definite legislation on nature restoration. Climate change on the other hand is acquiring increasing urgency and requires comprehensive knowledge and a strategic approach to nature restoration laws and practices in different regions.

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869 access at: [Regulation - EU - 2024/1991 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

In sharp contrast to the EU, the Indian Scenario, rich in cultural heritage and biodiversity, represents a subordinate position, regarding national implementation of effective restoration strategies. Still, at the local level, such practices are indeed existent and followed, where socio-economic and governance-related considerations play their part. Among the measures to tackle the impacts of climate change on ecosystems, prominent restoration projects at local scales include riverfront and subtropical forest restoration initiatives, such as the concept of sacred groves<sup>2</sup>, wherein, patches of forest or trees are preserved and protected based on religious or cultural beliefs, thus, playing an important role in conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecological balances, and promoting the use of sustainable land. In India, there are some efforts in riverfront restoration projects, for example, the Mula-Mutha River in Pune<sup>3</sup>, the Ganga in Varanasi<sup>4</sup>, and subtropical forest rehabilitation work scattered across Meghalaya<sup>5</sup>.

### ***Theoretical Framework***

A comparative analysis of both regions must address similarities, differences, and best practices to enrich each other. Although both acknowledge the importance of ecological restoration as a strategy, their methodologies are quite different because of differences in the socio-political contexts, economic capabilities, civic engagement, and environmental challenges they face. The comparison between the nature restoration laws of Europe and India shows that both systems are in stark contrast to their approaches to the environmental governance system, particularly under the frameworks of climate change and loss of biodiversity. A recent milestone for the EU was the adoption of the Nature Restoration Law (NRL), which brought incorporation goals into the environmental policy framework. These restoration goals include: restoring 20% of degraded ecosystems by 2030, and all degraded ecosystems requiring restoration by 2050<sup>6</sup>. The NRL sets out legally binding objectives that will eventually help harmonize conservation efforts across its member states while improving biodiversity and reducing climate impacts. On the other hand, despite their growing attention to nature restoration efforts in India as necessary for the country's sustainable development, they still remain largely unregulated at the national level. This unsupervised section of the law is due to the gaps in the legislation such as the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and The Water Act 1974, which only refer to the conservation of ecosystems and pollution control,

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<sup>2</sup> Khan, Mohammed & Shalata, A & Khumbongmayum, Devi & Tripathi, Radhey. (2008). The sacred groves and their significance in conserving biodiversity: an overview. *International Journal of Ecology and Environmental Sciences* © NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY. 34. 277-291.

<sup>3</sup> Kumbhre, Anubhav & Barman, J & Bharule, Shreyas. (2023). A Sustainable Approach towards Urban Riverfront Development: A Case Study of Mula-Mutha River, Pune, Maharashtra. 115-126. 10.20885/icsbe.vol2.art11.

<sup>4</sup> Simon, Monica & Joshi, Himanshu. (2022). Story of the Ganga River: Its Pollution and Rejuvenation. 10.1007/978-3-030-87067-6\_2.

<sup>5</sup> Tiwari, B. & Tynsong, H & B. Lynser, Marvellous. (2010). Forest management practices of the tribal people of Meghalaya, north-east India. *Journal of Tropical Forest Science*. 22.

<sup>6</sup> Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869 access at: [Regulation - EU - 2024/1991 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

however with no reference and emphasis<sup>7</sup> on the restoration of nature<sup>8</sup>. Thus arises the need for a comprehensive law on nature restoration in India, especially aiming at conservation as nearly 30% of Indian land<sup>9</sup> is being severely degraded due to rapid urbanization and climate change.

### ***Methodology***

The methodology adopted in this research paper is doctrinal, based on a comparative study of EU and Indian efforts and laws while examining theories and sustainability models, to investigate how nature and capital intersect<sup>10</sup>, how the economy interacts with ecology, and how the profit logic relates to socio-ecological resilience.

### ***Key Findings***

This study advocates for a synergistic approach where the lessons learned from the EU can be drawn such as EU proactive legislative action is placed against the backdrop of global biodiversity commitments like the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and then applied while tailoring solutions to issues that resonate with its unique environmental challenges. While in India, despite the existence of existing programs like the National Afforestation Programme (NAP), the need for a structured legal framework addressing the pervasive degradation of ecosystems has long been felt, thus urging the need for robust nature restoration law which may pave the way not only for enhanced ecological resilience but also for socio-economic development and climate adaptation strategies. This paper thus explores the harmony or unified approach for an envisioned realization of meaningful ecological restoration from local knowledge at the grassroots level backed up by global expertise.

### ***Conclusion***

The paper attempts to provide new insights into law and policy approaches that the Indian Government can adopt while building on cultural and Indigenous practices of sacred groves and other shades of nature restoration at the ecosystem level with public participation. The two shades of Green Deal can thus blend: the one that is yet to be comprehensive and coherent may inform and enrich itself in its engagement with the EU Nature Restoration Law.

## **Chapter / Paper 2: Greenwashing as an unethical trade practice in EU common market**

### **Authors**

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## **Abstract**

### ***Introduction***

Greenwashing is the practice of making deceptive or exaggerated environmental claims to mislead consumers. It has become an increasingly pressing issue, particularly in developed markets where consumer demand for sustainable products is growing. This paper explores the idea of classifying greenwashing as an unethical trade practice within the European Union (EU) Common Market for its advanced regulatory framework that seeks to balance business needs with the urgency of climate change mitigation. Greenwashing undermines consumer trust, distorts fair competition, and detracts from genuine environmental progress while obstructing meaningful sustainability efforts. The paper defines greenwashing as a phenomenon and analyzes why it is considered unethical.

### ***Theoretical Framework***

The paper focuses on the EU Green Claims Directive 2024, a proposed regulatory framework designed to combat greenwashing by obligating companies to substantiate environmental claims with credible evidence. This paper critically examines the diverse aspects of negotiations and neutralities of the Directive, exploring how it may face exploitation due to improper execution. The research highlights the positive steps taken by the Directive, such as its potential to enforce transparency and establish standardized eco-labels to mitigate climate change, as well as the challenges related to its implementation, including enforcement, monitoring, and the risk of companies engaging in "greenwashing by compliance."

### ***Methodology***

This paper compares the EU's approach to greenwashing with other international efforts, including the UK's Advertising Standards Authority (A.S.A.), India's Patanjali case, U.S. guidelines on sustainable market, and Australia's emerging laws in this domain, which provide insights into regional differences in corporate responsibility enforcement. The paper also explores the intersection of greenwashing with consumer protection laws, focusing on how misleading green claims violate basic principles of transparency and fairness, cornerstones of consumer rights.

### ***Key Findings***

The paper also discusses how greenwashing, in many cases, perpetuates a linear economy model rather than promoting a circular economy's sustainable, regenerative processes. By presenting misleading claims about recyclability or sustainability, companies detract from the shift toward circular practices that could reduce waste and minimize environmental harm. The paper discusses how effective regulation, such as the EU Green Claims Directive, could encourage companies to align with circular economy principles by ensuring that genuine actions back claim about products' sustainability.

### ***Conclusion***

The paper concludes with key policy recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the Green Claims Directive. These include enhancing the execution and enforcement of the Directive, fostering public awareness and education to consumers, and strengthening eco-label policies to ensure consistency and transparency across industries. The research emphasizes the

importance of inclusivity in the regulatory approach, advocating for non-discriminatory and uniform standards that apply equally to all businesses. Ultimately, the paper aims to highlight how tackling greenwashing can contribute to the broader goal of achieving the EU's climate change commitments, as mentioned in Article 191 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Lastly, this paper strives to set forth these recommendations internationally for other countries to follow and collectively combat climate change resulting from consumerism.

## Chapter / Paper 3: Harmonising Solar Ambitions: India's Path to Sustainability through E.U. Policy Synergies

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### **Abstract**

#### ***Introduction***

India's solar sector has enormous potential to help with the country's energy security and environmental problems, but there are still several major challenges to overcome. Some of these are inconsistent policies, financing challenges, and a major hurdle being grid constraints. This research analyses how these barriers may be reduced and at the same time, solar adoption expedited by bringing India's solar policy in lines with the EU's Renewable Energy Directive (RED).

#### ***Theoretical Framework***

The present research analyses how policy frameworks could achieve a balance between goals for the environment and economic growth, guided by the Sustainable Development Theory (SDT) and supported by the Environmental Policy Integration (EPI) theory. These frameworks highlight how it is important to align India's solar policies with global standards so as to promote sustainable development.

#### ***Methodology***

A quantitative questionnaire method was implemented for statistical analysis of data collected from 275 participants, including members of the public, industry experts, students, policymakers, business professionals, and stakeholders from Europe, the United States, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, and India. Statistical methods such as ANOVA, Correlation Matrix, Multiple Regression, Mediation Analysis, Moderation Analysis, and paired t-tests analysis have been used to analyse the relationships between variables such as public perception, grid integration, financial innovation, and policy alignment.

#### ***Key Findings***

##### 1. Policy Alignment

ANOVA results indicate high levels of advantage in aligning India's policies with EU standards. Consistency in policies boost investor confidence, thereby speeding up the process of solar capacity growth.

##### 2. Financial Innovation

The concept that innovative finance mechanisms enhance the adoption of solar energy is reinforced by positive correlations between financial incentives and domestic solar manufacturing, which demonstrate how green financing options like green bonds and public-private partnerships may decrease costs for large-scale projects.

### 3. Grid Integration

With substantial correlations between the impact of solar energy on energy security and the need for enhanced grid infrastructure, grid reliability emerged as an essential factor. The findings confirm that intelligent grid solutions must be implemented for seamless solar integration.

### 4. Public Perception

Public opinion is still challenging to influence, and adoption is hindered by low awareness and financial concerns. To boost public support for solar energy programs, targeted educational campaigns are recommended.

### ***Conclusion***

Aligning India's solar policies with EU models offers a promising path to enhance policy consistency, financing, and infrastructure readiness. These alignments can help India achieve its renewable energy goals, contribute to climate objectives, and reinforce energy security, positioning India as a leader in sustainable development.

## Chapter / Paper 4: Global Sustainability in an Ethical and Philosophical Perspective: A Reflection towards a sustainable future

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### **Abstract**

#### ***Introduction***

Environmental sustainability is the biggest and most complex challenge that the world faces. It is the main concern of contemporary society. The climatic events that continue to affect the world, most recently the flooding in Valencia, testify to the growing impact of climate change. In this context, even before reflecting on the operational methods to be adopted, it is essential to rethink the relationship between man and nature, re-evaluating the models of development and consumption adopted to date.

#### ***Theoretical Framework***

This article proposes a reflection on the role of philosophy and ethics within sustainability issues, their impact on human action and climate justice. The methodology adopted encompasses an empirical-philosophical and pragmatic approach, through the comparison of sustainable development models and the analysis of concrete cases, through an interdisciplinary perspective.

#### ***Methodology***

The article addresses the contradictions inherent to sustainability and ecological transition and how philosophy and environmental ethics can play a key role. The tensions between anthropocentrism and ecocentrism, not seen as extremes but as points on which to base a fair balance and assessing their impact on environmental policies, the North-South divide in climate negotiations and ethical responses to historical inequalities, the role of an ethical and philosophical approach to climate Justice.

### ***Key Findings***

Contemporary phenomena such as eco-anxiety as an emotional response to the climate crisis are also analysed, emphasising the urgent need for ethical frameworks that promotes both individual and collective resilience. A central point of discussion is the question of compatibility between economic growth and sustainability, examining how an ethical vision of environmental respect can guide sustainable economic development and the concept of a green economy.

### ***Conclusion***

Indeed, ecology puts the role of law and science back at the centre of action as regulatory tools to promote a new model of sustainable and inclusive development that meets the needs of present and future generations. In recognising humanity as the predominant anthropic force, the article sets the goal and at the same time the need for a rethinking of adopted development and consumption models and for international cooperation to safeguard ecosystems. A commitment that requires globally coordinated scientific and political efforts to ensure a sustainable future for the planet.

Tackling climate change requires not only practical actions, but also an ethical and philosophical shift in sustainability that encourages a reassessment of development models and promotes global cooperation for a just and resilient future.

## **Chapter / Paper 5: EU's Renewable Energy Communities and India's Community Energy Initiatives: A Comparative Analysis**

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### **Abstract**

#### ***Introduction***

Climate change, a critical environmental concern, is exacerbated by several factors, among which energy production is one of the most relevant. The global energy transition is essential in addressing this challenge, but it also raises social and economic issues, including threats to fundamental human rights such as the right to life, food, water, and housing. To support a sustainable and democratic energy system, there is an increasing push worldwide for community involvement in energy production, share and governance. The European Union (EU) has implemented a framework for renewable energy communities (RECs), which may offer valuable insights for India as it navigates its own community energy (CE) landscape.

### ***Theoretical Framework***

The paper will try to examine the legislative and policy framework for energy communities in the EU and India, focusing on their roles in promoting sustainable energy and alleviating energy poverty. Specifically, the study seeks to identify gaps in India's regulatory approach to CE projects and explore how the EU's experience with RECs could help build India's own framework. The analysis will also assess the impact of CE initiatives on democratizing energy access and enabling local governance over energy resources.

### ***Method***

The study will employ a comparative analysis, reviewing the EU's framework on RECs (with particular regard to the Renewable Energy Directive which defines and promotes RECs), and compare it with India's existing policies on community renewable energy projects. Data from literature on community-based energy projects in both regions will be reviewed to highlight differences in governance structures, policy approaches, and practical outcomes of these initiatives. Case studies of Indian CE projects are examined to identify characteristics that align with the EU model and to assess the feasibility of implementing similar frameworks in India.

### ***Literature review and data***

An early and brief literature review reveals that India's policies predominantly focus on technical and economic aspects of energy projects. Therefore, India lacks a comprehensive framework supporting community-managed energy projects akin to the EU model. Although India has numerous policies for stand-alone and mini-grids, they primarily focus on subsidies for renewable energy installations, and therefore there is little-to-no framework on the organization and management of renewable energy communities like the EU model<sup>11</sup>. Nonetheless, successful community-led energy projects in India demonstrate potential pathways for integrating EU-style democratic energy governance<sup>12</sup>.

### ***Key Findings***

The EU's framework for RECs could serve as a valuable reference for India. Community energy initiatives can play a pivotal role in addressing energy poverty and improving the resilience of energy systems, especially in remote and underserved regions. For India, borrowing some elements from the EU's framework could empower local communities, promote sustainable energy access, and foster a more democratic governance in the energy sector. Implementing such elements will require adjustments to India's existing policies.

## **Chapter / Paper 6: Integrating Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) in Legal Frameworks for Sustainable Management of the Commons**

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## **Abstract**

### ***Introduction***

Sustainable management of common resources (water, forests, pastures, marine areas) faces growing challenges due to climate change and increased demand. Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK), practiced by Indigenous communities within specific ecosystems, has supported these resources for centuries. However, TEK is often sidelined by legal systems based on Western models. Agenda 21, a UN action plan, advocates for the inclusion of Indigenous knowledge in sustainable development, promoting local community involvement in environmental stewardship. This study explores formal integration of TEK into legal frameworks to foster more sustainable and equitable management of shared resources.

### ***Literature Review***

Research underscores TEK's effectiveness in sustainable resource management, thanks to its regional specificity and ecological insight, which support biodiversity, resource renewal, and climate adaptation (Tuhiwai Smith, 1999). Yet, few legal systems recognize TEK, limiting its policy impact. A gap in policy-level TEK integration persists, especially regarding valuable shared resources (Buechler, 2009). Agenda 21 encourages community-led environmental solutions, suggesting TEK could drive more locally attuned, sustainable practices. This research aims to investigate this knowledge gap by analyzing case studies of TEK-incorporating legal systems and evaluating their impact on resource sustainability.

### ***Hypothesis***

This research posits that integrating TEK into legal frameworks for commons management will enhance sustainability, equity, and climate justice. The absence of legal recognition for TEK in many jurisdictions fails to support inclusive governance of shared resources, often leading to the marginalization of indigenous knowledge systems and unsustainable resource exploitation. By recognizing TEK in legal structures, it is hypothesized that resource management can be more ecologically balanced and socially just, benefiting both local communities and environmental sustainability.

### ***Approach/Method***

The research adopts a comparative and analytical approach, examining case studies from various jurisdictions where TEK has been integrated into legal and policy frameworks. By analyzing these cases, the study seeks to draw out best practices, potential adaptations, and scalability of TEK-based policies in different contexts.

### ***Data Discussion***

The research will utilize various sources, including national and regional case studies, historical records of TEK applications, and legal documents concerning resource management laws. The focus will be on assessing the effectiveness of these policies in achieving sustainability, considering geographic specificity and the involvement of local communities in resource governance. This analysis aims to understand how TEK has been integrated into legal systems, identifying both achievements and challenges.

### ***Outcome/Recommendations:***

The study is expected to show that legally recognizing TEK in commons management contributes positively to sustainable and equitable resource use. Recommendations will include practical strategies for policymakers on how to incorporate TEK within existing legal

frameworks, including examples of legislative models, policy structures, and community-based governance mechanisms. These recommendations will aim to guide future environmental policy toward inclusivity, resilience, and sustainability.

## Chapter / Paper 7: Sustainable Urban Development and Green Infrastructure: Policy Approaches and Case Studies

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### **Abstract**

#### ***Introduction***

In these years, the rapid growth of urban areas has brought complex environmental challenges, especially in cities with high population densities and limited green spaces. Urban centers are increasingly struggling with severe air pollution, rising temperatures due to the urban heat island effect, and reduced livability. To address these issues, sustainable urban development has become essential, with a particular focus on green infrastructure as a tool for improving environmental and public health.

#### ***Theoretical Framework***

Green infrastructure is innovation and practices that employ natural systems to get better the overall value of the environment and provide ecological, social, and economic rewards. Green roofs, urban forests and parks- are tools for enhancing urban resilience. They integrate natural elements into urban landscapes, helping cities to mitigate air pollution, reduce urban heat.

#### ***Methodology***

This research aims to investigate policy approaches to green infrastructure and how they address air quality and heat in urban areas and to identify effective practices, assert their impact on urban environmental health, and offer recommendations tailored to densely populated urban areas.

The research method is to compare case studies based on selected criteria: policy scope, environmental impact, stakeholder engagement and governance. We aim to highlight the strengths and limitations in each city's approach, emphasizing lessons from European models applicable to South Asia. This research seeks to compare sustainable urban policies across these three distinct cities, Bangalore in India, Lalitpur in Nepal, Padova in Italy. Through this research we will be highlighting examples of strategic planning of the urban mobility system with objectives of environmental, social and economic sustainability.

#### ***Key Findings***

While European cities, like Padova in Italy, have made significant strides in green infrastructure implementation through comprehensive policy frameworks; developing cities like Bengaluru (India) and Lalitpur (Nepal) face unique challenges.

By combining qualitative and quantitative methods it seeks to provide actionable insights for creating more sustainable cities. This comparative analysis will aim to uncover adaptable strategies and best practices that can inform the development of green infrastructure in diverse urban contexts, filling a gap in current knowledge and contributing to sustainable urban development initiatives globally.

## Chapter / Paper 8: Electric Vehicles and the Sustainability Paradox: Addressing the Environmental Toll of Lithium-Ion Batteries

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### **Abstract**

#### ***Introduction***

Electric vehicles (EVs) are considered the cornerstone technology for saving the environment in a global fight against climate change. They are portrayed to have a huge potential to reduce greenhouse gases from sectors like daily commute, transportation, etc.

#### ***Theoretical Framework***

An analysis of EV technology poses huge environmental challenges before us. The extraction procedures, especially in resource-rich nations, are extremely resource-intensive, resulting in significant ecological damage, groundwater depletion, and social dislocation.

#### ***Methodology***

This research investigates the enigma of EV adoption, concentrating on the environmental deterioration related to the mining of important minerals like lithium and cobalt, which are critical elements in EV batteries. The research work concludes by providing policy suggestions for dealing with the environmental deterioration caused by lithium-ion batteries.

#### ***Key Findings***

These behaviors increase carbon emissions and hamper sustainable development goals. This research contends that EVs, rather than being a cure-all for climate change, may add to a new set of environmental concerns. As the demand for these minerals rises to achieve worldwide EV ambitions, there is a dire requirement for sustainable extraction procedures, recycling technology, and a more comprehensive evaluation of the true environmental effect of the shift to electric vehicles. A balanced policy approach is important to guarantee that the move to EVs does not unintentionally lead to new types of ecological degradation and carbon emissions, counteracting its supposed advantages.

#### ***Recommendations***

Disposal of lithium-ion batteries is also a significant problem, as there is no infrastructure for efficiently recycling the batteries. Improper disposal of such substances has a risk of hazardous chemicals leaking into soil and water, thereby creating a threat to the environment as well as the health of the human population living near those areas. Thus, the entire ecosystem will be affected by this improper disposal.

## Chapter / Paper 9: A Bibliometric Analysis of European GreenDeal and National Action Plan on Climate Change

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### **Abstract**

#### ***Introduction***

India launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in 2008 to address the nation's climate change challenges. In response to commitments under the 2015 Paris Agreement and the European Climate Law aimed at achieving climate neutrality by 2050, the European Green Deal (EGD) was introduced by the European Union in December 2019.

#### ***Theoretical Framework***

Preliminary results indicate that core research areas in the EGD and NAPCC literature include climate change, renewable energy, energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emissions, and sustainability, which are closely interlinked and form key themes within the academic discourse on climate action. This study provides a comprehensive review of the scholarly literature on the EGD and NAPCC through a bibliometric lens, aiming to determine publication metrics and intellectual structure of both policy frameworks research and further identify key themes and emerging research directions by analyzing author keywords.

#### ***Methodology***

Furthermore, a content analysis of the extracted literature is also performed to identify the underlying themes in the two distinct policy frameworks. A total of 458 research documents were sourced from the Scopus database using the PRISMA framework, while the data analysis was performed using Biblioshiny R software.

#### ***Key Findings***

Preliminary results indicate that core research areas in the EGD and NAPCC literature include climate change, renewable energy, energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emissions, and sustainability, which are closely interlinked and form key themes within the academic discourse on climate action.

## Chapter / Paper 10: Viability of criminalizing ecocide: A case study of European Union

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## **Abstract**

### ***Introduction***

The European Union became the first International Organization to criminalize Ecocide by adopting the Directive on Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law in 2024. International law recognizes only four main avenues of international crimes, namely genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression. Ecocide is not recognized as an international crime. However, it is the need of the hour to recognize severe intentional environmental damage as an international crime. Stop Ecocide International has defined Ecocide as "Unlawful or wanton acts committed with knowledge that there is a substantial likelihood of severe and either widespread or long-term damage to the environment being caused by those acts." Similar to the philosophy revolving around genocide, it has been popularly mentioned in various forums. The viability and urgency of criminalising Ecocide at an international level needs to be examined to address the rising issues of human-induced climate change. The paper aims to discuss the possibility of criminalising Ecocide globally and provide guidelines to achieve its ultimate goals of environmental justice and climate change mitigation.

### ***Methodology/ Approach***

The paper attempts to draw parallels between Ecocide and International Crime as defined in the Rome Statute, followed by examining its adoption at an International Forum of the EU as a guide for its incorporation into the International Law. The evaluation discusses jurisdiction, enforcement mechanisms, specialised tribunals and corporate liability issues. The methodology of this research paper integrates both primary and secondary data sources, with primary data being gathered through consultations with experts, academicians, environmental advocates and policymakers within the field, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter.

### ***Results and Discussion***

The authors intend to contribute to the ongoing discourse on human-induced climate change and the need to criminalise Ecocide. The paper will attempt to devise a guideline for implementing Ecocide internationally. It will provide evidence-based insights for policymakers, legal practitioners, environmental advocates, and other stakeholders involved in global environmental governance.

### ***Originality/Value***

The paper attempts to analyse a unique aspect of environmental law that marks a breakthrough in its evolution and contemplates its universal incorporation. The authors intend to draft guidelines that will aid policymakers and academicians in translating them into actionable policies.

Chapter / Paper 11: Catalyzing Global Climate Action: Exploring the role of Corporate Social Responsibility in Mitigating Climate Change

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## **Abstract**

Corporate social responsibility (CSR), a paradigm that forms a bridge between profit and sustainability, was once viewed as a tool solely meant for profit maximization. However, a substantial divergence from the usual discourse of prioritizing shareholders over stakeholders has been observed in recent times. This study seeks to examine how CSR is helping to alleviate the global climate crisis, with a focus on the need to reduce the risks that corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives pose to weather patterns, sea levels, and biodiversity in the form of carbon emissions, pollution, and resource depletion. It additionally, attempts to evaluate how CSR can be leveraged for global climate action while integrating its strategies into corporate sustainability practices and engaging stakeholders, including employees, consumers, investors, and communities, in the quest for climate action. Following this, the analysis delves into instances where CSR has demonstrated efficacy in addressing climate change and certain case studies that illustrate successful CSR approaches to climate abatement across industries. Furthermore, a roadmap is prepared for navigating difficulties and maximizing potential benefits, which include opportunities for innovation and credibility enhancement through CSR, while being mindful of the barriers to its effective execution. It also advocates for stringent government policies and regulations to promote an enabling environment for better corporate initiatives in the field of climate action. Globally, these business entities are not regular with their initiatives and mostly end up escaping liabilities, primarily due to a lack of adequate legal obligations and, in some cases, the absence of penalties. So, there exists a need for a separate statutory body both in the national and international arena that makes corporations comply with the legal principles and ultimately provide back to society. The study concludes that there is a vital need in the current scenario for corporations, governmental organizations, legislatures and civil society, to collaborate for climate resilience, along with a major upliftment in national CSR-related laws and their introduction globally.

## Chapter / Paper 12: Critical analysis of Indian Taxation Regime vis-à-vis European Union Green Tax Policies

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### **Abstract**

Whereas catering to financial requirements of various environmental and welfare initiatives, generating avenues for investments or collection of funds, administration of funds received and finally assessment of progress/redressal is a mammoth task, social and environmental issues austere exigent attention. Current trajectory in India reveals that there is considerable shift in consumer behavioral and consumption pattern in view of rising concerns on Social/Environmental issues which induces more investment, but to foster support, there ought to be governmental intervention in fastening this shift. The paper attempts to corroborate, three deluge elements in comparison to EU Green Tax model as a means to present a new governance framework. Firstly, from governmental aspect, there exists high tax rates in India with most of the corporates falling under the 30% slab, subsisting alongside inadequate and inefficient usage of paid taxes for environmental initiatives, amidst existing scenario of alarming cases of red tapism and bribery. Secondly, in the corporate sector, there exists confinement of CSR initiatives to only certain HNI companies, leaving out a vast majority of mid-size firm followed

by non-existence of forums by government to match the various existing corporate regulations or schemes such as CSR, SSE, SSB, SII, and the likes, with financial needs of various NGO's and other environmentally inclined institutions. Finally, very recently we have the concept of social/green auditors in expanse relevance. Condensing these three parameters, it becomes pertinent to gauge that if tax slabs are reduced and more firms are included inside the liability bracket, then a stipulation demanding difference to be paid by the undertaking on environmental initiatives or investment in recognized NGO's, all of which can be meticulously tracked and reported by internal and statutory social/green auditors provides an entire framework for contribution to various socio- environmental initiatives by corporates. Thus, the research conducted from a doctrinal perspective, aims to project a pragmatic scheme through comparison of policies in EU for enhanced contribution, rooted through, the otherwise tax liability, towards excruciating environmental causes.