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LITIGATION**
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DECEMBER 2024



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BRAZILIAN CLIMATE LITIGATION BULLETIN 2024

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December 2024

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Research Group on Law, Environment and Justice in the Anthropocene –JUMA/ PUC-Rio

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Introduction

This third edition of the Brazilian Climate Litigation Bulletin systematises quantitative results and presents an initial qualitative analysis of the data mapped, analysed and registered on the [Brazilian Climate Litigation Platform](#) until October 31, 2024.

The Brazilian Climate Litigation Platform (“Platform”) was developed and is maintained by the Research Group on Law, Environment and Justice in the Anthropocene (JUMA), affiliated to NIMAJUR (Center for Research and Extension in Law and the Environment) at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio). Launched in August 2022, the Platform is a database that gathers Brazilian cases categorised as climate litigation, based on a [methodology](#) developed to guide the registration and analysis of cases.

To be included on the Platform, the case must have been filed before the Brazilian Judiciary and be directly and expressly related to climate change. The Platform considers two different approaches: (i) cases in which climate change is the main issue or one of the main issues discussed in the case, which may or may not be linked to other arguments; and (ii) cases in which climate change is explicitly mentioned, but only appears as a contextualization of the issue, in order to support legal arguments that are not directly climate-related.

The purpose of the Platform is not to comprehensively gather all Brazilian cases that superficially discuss or mention climate change. These cases are included only if they are considered relevant due to their media and/or academic impact and their potential to effectively contribute to the development of climate litigation in Brazil. The same applies to cases in which climate is mentioned after the case has been filed (in the defendant’s response, in *amicus curiae* briefs, in court decisions, appeals etc.).

The Platform is periodically updated to include new cases and new information about the progress of those already registered. New cases added to the Platform are compiled collaboratively through networks and partnerships, and by researching reports, academic and journalis-



tic articles, courts' and civil society organisations' websites, social media, among others.

Based on the data gathered from the Platform, two editions of the Brazilian Climate Litigation Bulletin (Bulletin)¹ were published in 2022 and 2023, and the first edition of the “[Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report](#)” (Report)² was published in July 2024. The first and second editions of the Bulletin systematized the main quantitative results and provided an initial qualitative analysis of the data relating to cases registered until their respective cut-off dates: August 2022 and September 2023. The first edition of the Report brought a more in-depth and articulated analysis of the state of climate litigation in Brazil. In addition to presenting an overview of the 80 cases registered until March 2024, the distribution and cross-referencing of different categories was analysed to classify climate cases into four groups: systemic cases, routine cases, cases on environmental licencing directly associated to the climate issue and cases on civil liability for climate-environmental damage.

A relevant note about the data analysed in this third edition of the Bulletin refers to the recent inclusion on the Platform – in October 2024 – of a group of 22 cases on deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary Agro-Extractivist Settlement Project (Projeto de Assentamento Agroextrativista – Antimary PAE), in the state of Amazonas. Of these, 21 lawsuits had already been mapped and were being monitored jointly through the case “Ministério Público Federal e INCRA vs. Dauro Parreira de Rezende (Deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary PAE)”³. Initially, these cases were not included individually because they all –

1 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Boletim da Litigância Climática no Brasil 2022. Rio de Janeiro: Grupo de Pesquisa Direito, Ambiente e Justiça no Antropoceno (JUMA/PUC-Rio), 2022. Available at: <https://juma.jur.puc-rio.br/pesquisas-litigancia-climatica>. Accessed on: 26 March 2024; and MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Brazilian Climate Litigation Bulletin 2023. Rio de Janeiro: Research Group on Law, Environment and Justice in the Anthropocene (JUMA/PUC-Rio), 2023. Available at: <https://juma.jur.puc-rio.br/pesquisas-litigancia-climatica>. Accessed on: 26 March 2024.

2 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report. Rio de Janeiro: Research Group Law, Environment and Justice in the Anthropocene (JUMA/PUC-Rio), 2024. Available at: <https://juma.jur.puc-rio.br/pesquisas-litigancia-climatica> Accessed on: 03 dec. 2024.

3 These cases had already been mentioned, explaining their joint analysis, in the 2024 Report and in the 2nd edition of the Bulletin in 2023. See: MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 55, 70, 72 and MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Brazilian Climate Litigation Bulletin 2023. Available at: <https://juma.jur.puc-rio.br/publicacoes>. Accessed on: 18 nov. 2024, p. 24.



originated from the same Civil Inquiry⁴ (1.13.000.001719/2015-49) and are running in the same Judicial Section of Amazonas (7^a Vara Federal Ambiental e Agrária da Seção Judiciária do Amazonas – SJAM / TRF-1). However, the cases were not brought together for a joint trial and, at the end of September 2024, the first decisions on climate damages were issued in some of these cases. From that point on, a decision was made to include each of these cases individually.

In these cases, the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office (MPF) identified that there were several Rural Environmental Registries (Cadastros Ambientais Rurais – CAR) overlapping with the Antimary PAE area, which would constitute illegal occupation, with a land use distinct from its intended purpose. The defendants therefore promoted deforestation in the Amazon biome without authorization from the environmental agency. Drawing attention to the impact of deforestation on climate change, the plaintiff filed individual lawsuits against the deforesters and mobilized climate protection norms and typical institutes of environmental law to claim compensation for environmental damage, including its climate dimension. In addition to these 21 cases – all filed in 2021 – another climate litigation case filed by the MPF in May 2024 related to deforestation in the Antimary PAE (also associated with Civil Inquiry 1.13.000.001719/2015-49), was also registered on the Platform.⁵

This third edition of the Bulletin is the first analysis of the Platform’s cases carried out since the individual inclusion of the set of cases relating to deforestation in the Antimary PAE. The decision to register these cases individually resulted in a significant impact on the data described below, since all 22 cases are classified in the same way, according to JUMA’s [methodology](#).⁶

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4 Civil Inquiry (Inquérito Civil) is a preliminary investigative procedure conducted by the Public Prosecutor’s Office in Brazil to gather information and evidence on matters of public interest.

5 The “Ministério Público Federal vs. Gilvan Souza e José dos Santos” case was brought after the “Ministério Público Federal vs. Silvano de Souza Mendes” case was dismissed without a decision on the merits, based on the identification of the individuals who had in fact registered the CAR in the deforested area that was the object of the lawsuit.

6 All the cases have the following classifications: Type of action – Civil Public Action (ACP); State of origin – Amazonas (AM); Type of defendant – Individuals; Brazilian biomes – Amazon; Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions sectors – Agriculture and Land Use Change and Forestry; Approach to environmental and/or climate justice – non-existent; Alignment of claim with climate protection – Favourable; Approach to climate – Main issue or one of the main issues; Type of case – routine;

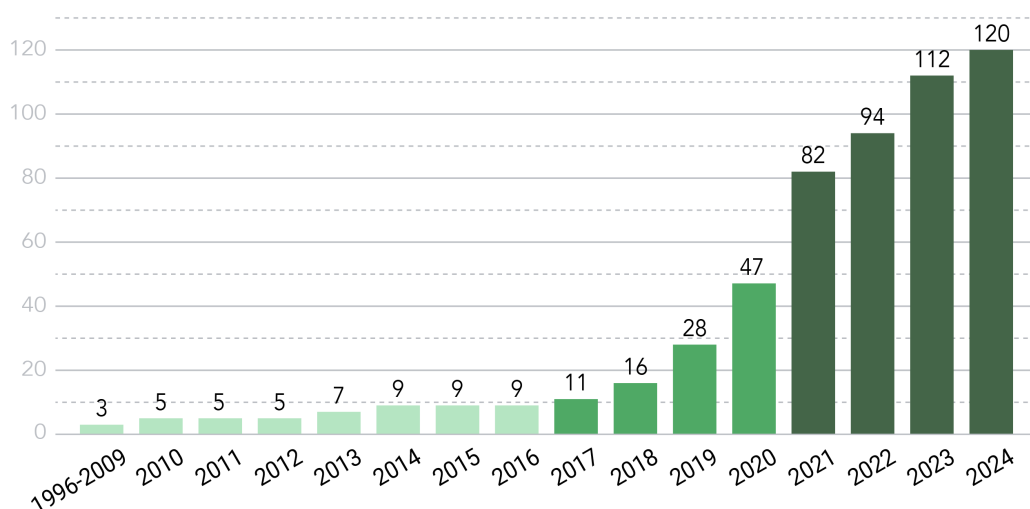


Based on the categorisation of the 120 cases registered on the Platform until 31 October 2024, it was possible to systematise information on the distribution of this set of cases according to the categories established in the [methodology](#) for selecting and classifying Brazilian climate litigation cases, as shown below.

2. Overview of Climate Litigation in Brazil

Climate litigation is a global phenomenon that is increasingly intensifying in Brazil. Graph 1 below represents the accumulation of cases over the years, showing the number of climate cases filed in Brazilian until October 31, 2024. It shows a significant increase in climate litigation in Brazil, especially since 2018.

Graph 1: Cumulative history of climate cases in Brazil



Source: JUMA, 2024.

Measures addressed - Mitigation and civil liability for climate-environmental damage. As for the type of plaintiff, all the cases filed in 2021 include the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and Public Administration bodies, as the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária - INCRA) joined the lawsuits as a litigation assistant to the plaintiff. The case filed in 2024, "Federal Public Prosecutor's Office vs. Gilvan Souza and José dos Santos", for the time being, only has the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office as a plaintiff.



This third edition of the Bulletin considers the inclusion of 40 new cases, in relation to the last analysis made in the [Report](#), which had a cut-off date of March 2024. However, the new climate litigation cases registered on the Platform do not necessarily refer to lawsuits filed after that date. As already mentioned, 21 climate litigations cases about deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary PAE were included, which had already been mapped, but were being monitored jointly with the case “Ministério Público Federal e INCRA vs. Dauro Parreira de Rezende (Deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary PAE)”. There are also cases that were only registered recently, although they had been proposed previously. In addition to these, there are cases that did not mention the climate issue when they were filed – either as main or as a contextual argument – but came to be considered climate-related from the moment the issue was mobilized in subsequent documents, such as *amicus curiae* briefs, decisions, appeals etc.

All these hypotheses could lead to the late inclusion of climate cases on the Platform. Thus, compared to the last publication,⁷ six new climate cases filed after March 2024 (the cut-off period for that analysis) were registered. Another 34 cases were included, which, although filed before this date, were only recently mapped as climate litigation cases.

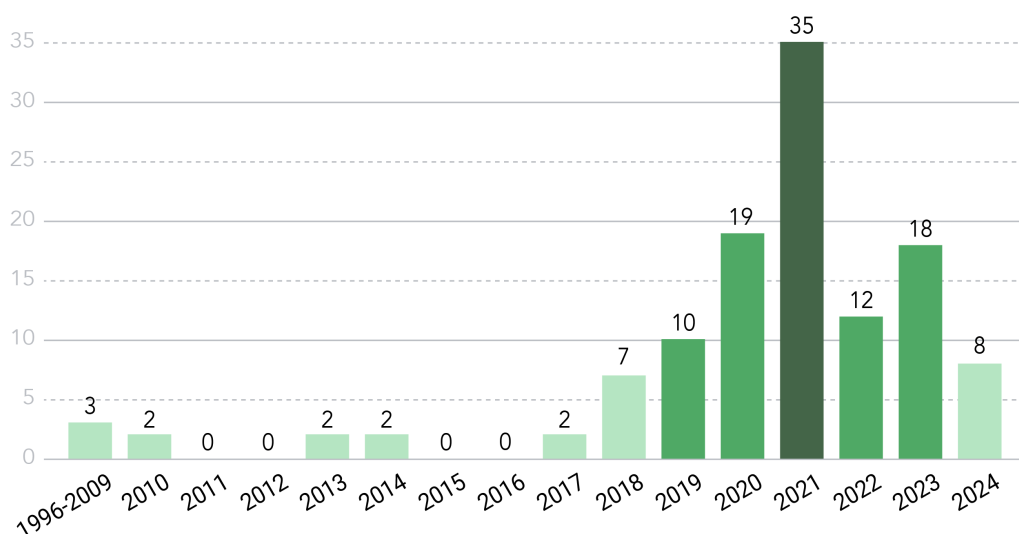
This edition of the Bulletin presents a new and updated profile of climate litigation in Brazil, with clearer and more precise outlines of the characteristics and specificities of the cases that discuss climate change in the country. Graph 2, below, shows the distribution of the Platform’s 120 cases by year in which they were filed. It is important to note that the count for 2024 includes only cases filed and identified until October 31 of this year. It should also be noted that the significant increase in lawsuits in 2021 is due to the inclusion of the 21 cases on deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary PAE, all of which were filed that year.

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7 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report.



Graph 2: Number of climate cases filed per year



Source: JUMA, 2024.

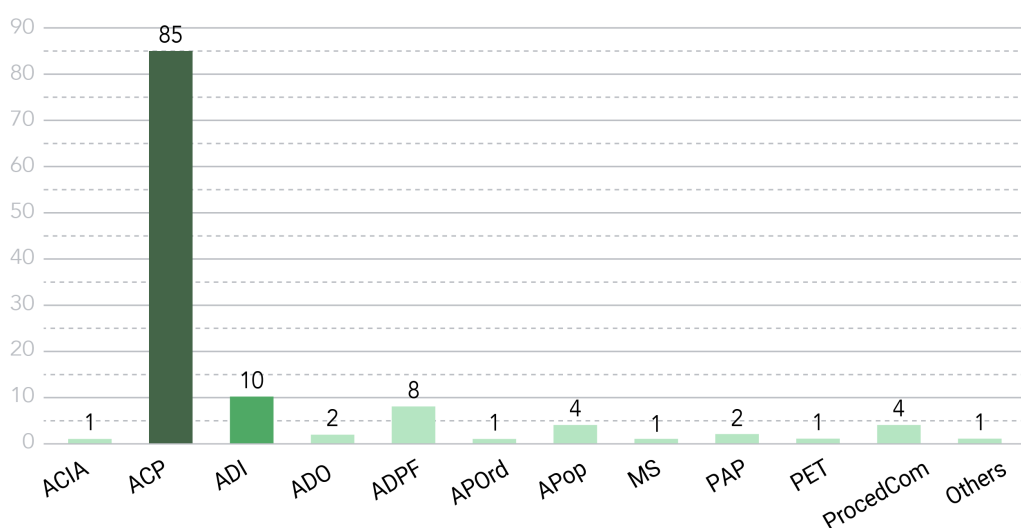
The following sections analyse the distribution of this set of 120 cases according to the categories developed by JUMA.

2.1. Type of action

The classification by type of action compiles the Platform's cases according to the type of procedural instrument used in the claim. A pre-selection of instruments was made, based on types of Brazilian actions relevant to climate litigation, namely: Autonomous Action for Early Production of Evidence (PAP); Civil Public Action (ACP); Common Procedure Action (ProcedCom); Declaratory Action of Constitutionality (ADC); Direct Action of Unconstitutionality (ADI); Direct Action of Unconstitutionality by Omission (ADO); Citizen Suit (APop); Claim for Noncompliance with a Fundamental Precept (ADPF) and Writ of Mandamus (MS). In addition, that are also the following types of legal actions, which were registered later: Ordinary Criminal Action (APOrd), Petition (PET), Civil Action for Administrative Improbability (ACIA). The "Other" option refers to cases in which the case uses a procedural instrument that has not been previously registered.

Graph 3 below shows that approximately 70% of the cases (85 lawsuits) were filed as ACPs. The scenario, already identified in previous publications,⁸ in which the ACP is the main type of lawsuit mobilized in climate litigation in Brazil is maintained, with emphasis also on the set of cases for concentrated control of constitutionality (constitutional judicial review, including ADI, ADO and ADPF) which, together, currently total 20 cases.⁹ The only action of concentrated control of constitutionality in the Brazilian system not used so far for climate litigation is the ADC.

Graph 3: Type of action



Source: JUMA, 2024.

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8 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Brazilian Climate Litigation Bulletin 2023, p 8-9 and MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 20 e 21.

9 On the importance of actions of concentrated control of constitutionality in climate litigation in Brazil, see: MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade; NINA, Ana Lucia B; GARRIDO, Carolina de Figueiredo; NEVES, Maria Eduarda Segovia. Rights-Based Climate Litigation in Brazil: An Assessment of Constitutional Cases Before the Brazilian Supreme Court. *Journal of Human Rights Practice*, Volume 16, Issue 1, February 2024, Pages 47-70, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jhuman/huad023>.



2.2. State of origin

The classification by state of origin considers the Brazilian state in which the case was filed.¹⁰ If the lawsuit was originally filed in a Federal Regional Court of Appeal, it is designated to the state where that court is based.¹¹ This classification helps to assess the geographical distribution of climate litigation cases in Brazil.

Map 1 reveals a change in the profile of the states that concentrate the most climate litigation cases. In previous analyses,¹² the Federal District (DF) was the federative entity with the most lawsuits filled. Now, the DF is in second place with 27 cases, a volume that is related to the significant number of concentrated control of constitutionality cases filed before the Federal Supreme Court (STF).

Amazonas is now the state with the most registered cases, currently with 33 legal actions. This increase reflects the growing trend of cases being filled in the Legal Amazon,¹³ but is especially due to the inclusion of the group of 22 cases on deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary PAE, all filed in that same state.

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10 Acre (AC); Alagoas (AL); Amapá (AP); Amazonas (AM); Bahia (BA); Ceará (CE); Federal District (Distrito Federal – DF); Espírito Santo (ES); Goiás (GO); Maranhão (MA); Mato Grosso (MT); Mato Grosso do Sul (MS); Minas Gerais (MG); Pará (PA); Paraíba (PB); Paraná (PR); Pernambuco (PE); Piauí (PI); Rio de Janeiro (RJ); Rio Grande do Norte (RN); Rio Grande do Sul (RS); Rondônia (RO); Roraima (RR); Santa Catarina (SC); São Paulo (SP); Sergipe (SE); or Tocantins (TO).

11 The Federal Regional Court of Appeal of the 1st Region (Tribunal Regional Federal da 1ª Região / TRF-1) has jurisdiction in the Federal District – where it is based – and in the states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Pará, Piauí, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins. The Federal Regional Court of Appeal of the 2nd Region (Tribunal Regional Federal da 2ª Região / TRF-2) has jurisdiction in the states of Rio de Janeiro – where it is based – and Espírito Santo. The Federal Regional Court of Appeal of the 3rd Region (Tribunal Regional Federal da 3ª Região / TRF-3) has jurisdiction in the states of São Paulo – where it is based – and Mato Grosso do Sul. The Federal Regional Court of Appeal of the 4th Region (Tribunal Regional Federal da 4ª Região / TRF-4) has jurisdiction in the states of Rio Grande do Sul – where it is based – Paraná and Santa Catarina. The Federal Regional Court of Appeal of the 5th Region (Tribunal Regional Federal da 5ª Região / TRF-5) has jurisdiction in the states of Pernambuco – where it is based – Alagoas, Ceará, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte and Sergipe. The Federal Regional Court of Appeal of the 6th Region (Tribunal Regional Federal da 6ª Região / TRF-6) has jurisdiction in the state of Minas Gerais – where it is based.

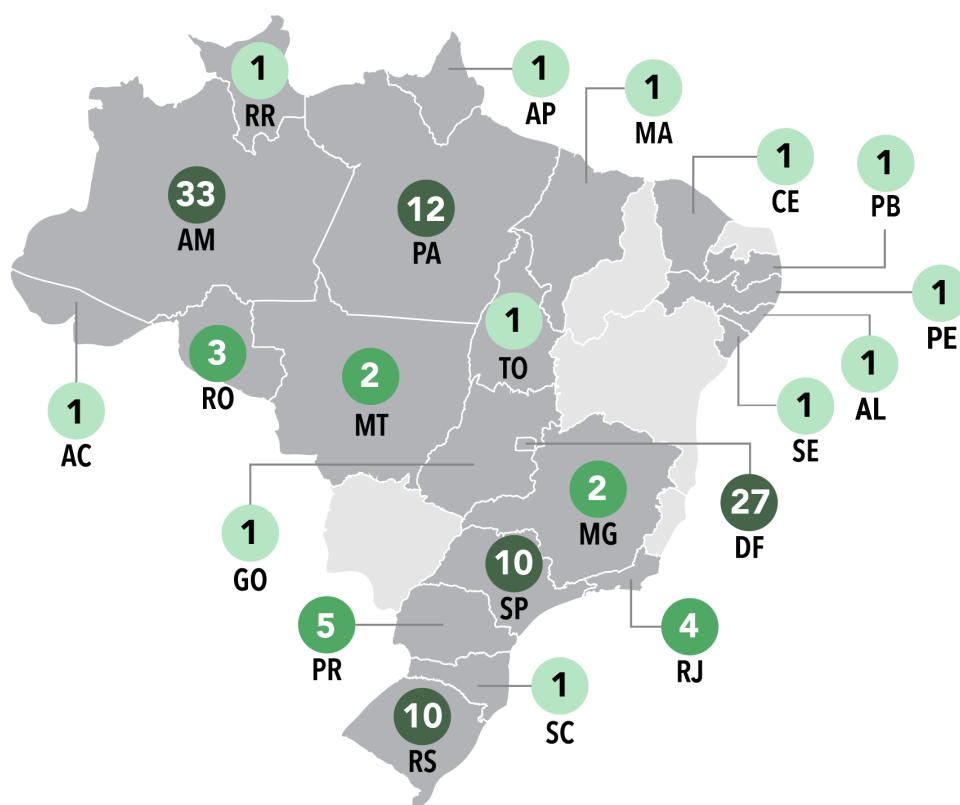
12 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Brazilian Climate Litigation Bulletin 2023, p. 14-15 and MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 21-23.

13 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Brazilian Climate Litigation Bulletin 2023, p. 14-15 and MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 21-23.



Since the last analysis,¹⁴ among the states that did not have climate litigation cases registered, Alagoas, Pernambuco and Sergipe now have one case each, representing an expansion of climate litigation in the Northeastern Region of Brazil. However, the states of Bahia, Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso do Sul, Piauí and Rio Grande do Norte remain without registered cases until October 31, 2024. Therefore, of the 27 federative entities analysed, 81% already have cases registered, which demonstrates the geographical advance of climate litigation in Brazil and the trend that, in the near future, there should be climate-related cases in all Brazilian states.

Map 1: Climate cases by state of origin



Source: JUMA, 2024.

14 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report.



2.3. Type of plaintiff

Another possible analysis of the profile of climate litigation in Brazil refers to the main actors who file lawsuits or are sued. Knowing types of plaintiffs in Brazilian climate litigation allows identifying who are the most frequent actors leading these demands. This classification allows the selection of more than one category of plaintiff per case, considering that the same claim may involve multiple plaintiffs, and, therefore, may be counted in different categories. The pre-selection, based on actors relevant to Brazilian climate litigation, identified the following types: state officials,¹⁵ the Public Defender's Office, companies, federative entities, individuals, the State Public Prosecutor's Office (MPE), the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF), public administration bodies, political parties, the legislative branch and organized civil society. It is also possible to select "Other" when types that have not been previously registered are identified.

The Public Prosecutor's Office, represented by the MPF and MPE, is the actor responsible for filing the largest number of cases included on the Platform, totalling 46 occurrences as plaintiffs. Of the 120 cases registered, 11 have State Public Prosecutor's Offices as a plaintiff and 35 the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office. The graphs in the previous analyses showed the sum of cases between the MPE and MPF, and in this edition, Graph 4, below, presents their numbers separately. The conclusion remains that the Public Prosecutor's Office is a plaintiff in the largest number of climate cases in Brazil; but now with a greater distance from organized civil society, which was previously in second place and with a similar number of cases to that of the Public Prosecutor's Office.¹⁶

Public administration bodies and organized civil society are, respectively, plaintiffs in 38 and 32 cases, following the sum of occurrences of the Federal and State Public Prosecutors' Offices. Next, with 17 occur-

¹⁵ Individual who appears as a party to the case due to their conduct in a public function.

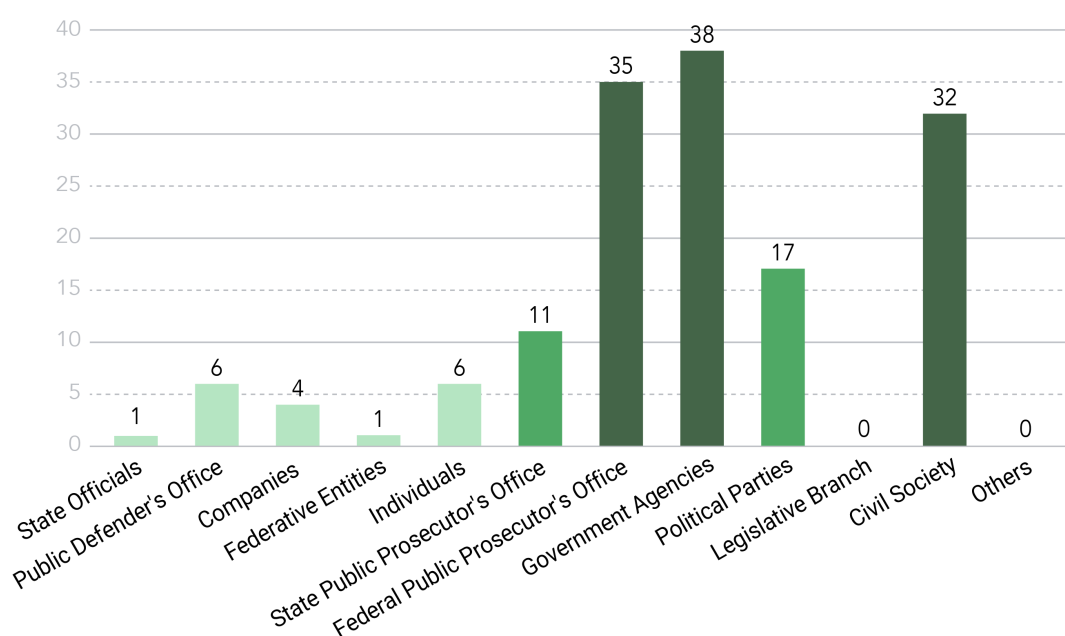
¹⁶ An analysis of the profile of the plaintiffs in the 80 climate actions included in the Platform by March 2024 indicated that there were 22 cases attributed to the Public Prosecutor's Office (Federal and State) and 21 filed by organized civil society entities. MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 23.



es, are the political parties, due to their legitimacy to bring legal actions for concentrated control of constitutionality.

The impact of the inclusion of the group of cases on deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary PAE on the occurrences of the MPF and Public Administration bodies is noteworthy, considering that, of these, all 22 have the MPF as plaintiffs and 21 also have the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária - INCRA) as the plaintiff's litigation assistant. Disregarding these cases, organized civil society was the type of plaintiff with the greatest relative increase in occurrences.¹⁷

Graph 4: Type of plaintiff



Source: JUMA, 2024.

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¹⁷ While civil society was a plaintiff in 11 of the 18 new cases not related to deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary PAE, the Public Prosecutor's Office was a plaintiff in only two of these other cases and public administration bodies in only one.



2.4. Type of defendant

The classification by type of defendant also allows for the selection of more than one category when the case is filed against several actors, identified as different types. The pre-selection was made based on the types of defendants relevant to climate litigation in Brazil, which are: state official, companies, federative entity, individuals, public administration bodies and the legislative branch. Furthermore, it is possible to select “other”, when identifying types that have not previously been registered.

With 108 occurrences, public actors have remained the main defendants in climate cases in Brazil. In this group, federative entities continue to be the main type of defendant, with 51 occurrences. Graph 5, below, shows that public administration bodies (33 occurrences), state officials (14 occurrences) and the legislative branch (ten occurrences) are the other public actors sued in various cases.

However, as highlighted in previous analyses,¹⁸ the number of cases involving the private sector has been increasing in recent years, which may indicate a trend towards a change in the profile of Brazilian climate litigation. Currently, individuals and companies are in second and third place in climate cases, with 40 and 34 occurrences respectively. The significant increase in cases involving individuals is largely, though not exclusively, due to the inclusion of the group of 22 cases related to deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary PAE.

It is also noteworthy that, unlike the profile of the plaintiffs, the number of occurrences for classifying the type of defendant is much higher than the number of cases (184 occurrences out of 120 cases), which indicates that it is common for climate litigation in Brazil to be directed against more than one type of defendant.¹⁹

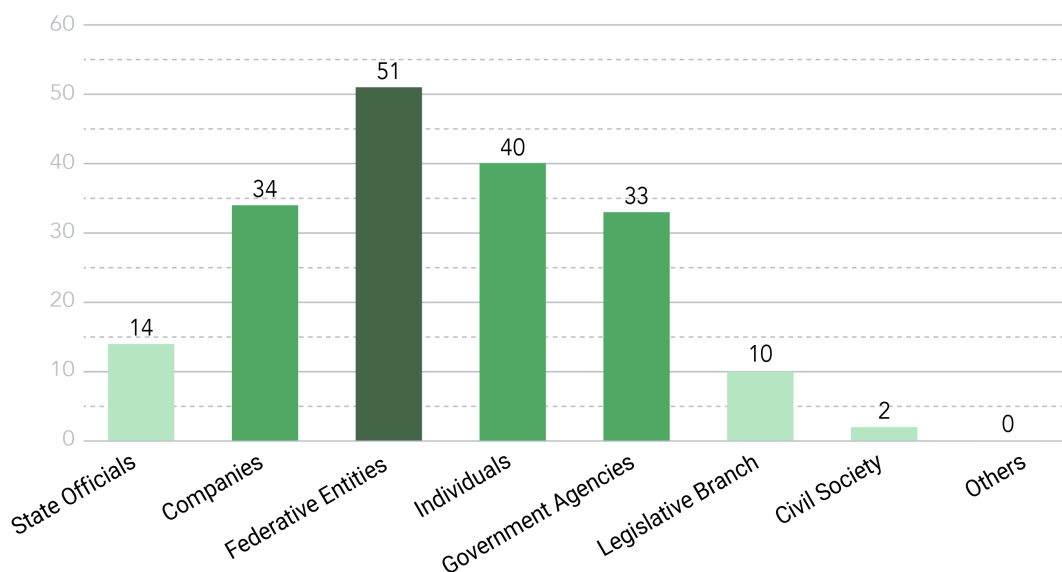
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¹⁸ MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Brazilian Climate Litigation Bulletin 2023, p. 6 and MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 26.

¹⁹ MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 26.



Graph 5: Type of defendant



Source: JUMA, 2024.

2.5. Climate approach

The classification of climate litigation based on the climate approach has two mutually exclusive categories: (i) climate as the main issue or one of the main issues; or (ii) climate as a contextual argument.

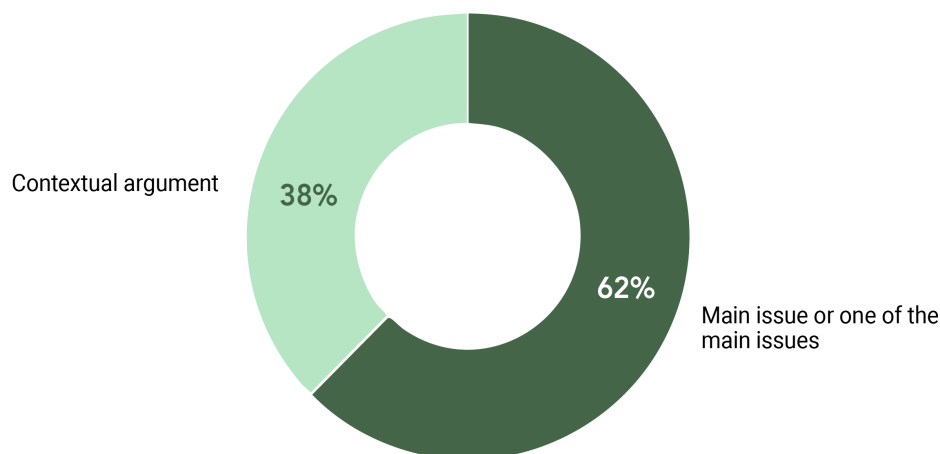
Until October 2024, 75 cases had been identified as having climate as the main issue or one of the main issues, which represents 63% of the cases registered on the Platform, as shown in Graph 6. In these cases, the facts and legal grounds are directly related to the climate issue, including discussions on climate and GHG emissions regulations, which may appear alongside other environmental and/or other arguments not directly associated with the issue.

On the other hand, 45 cases present climate as a contextual argument, representing 38% of the Platform's total. In these cases, the legal action expressly addresses climate change and, possibly, GHG emissions or climate regulation, but only in a secondary or incidental manner, or with the aim of contextualizing the discussion, without the climate issue being essential to the case.



Graph 6 below confirms the profile already identified,²⁰ that most of the cases registered on the Platform address climate as the main issue or one of the main issues.

Graph 6: Climate approach



Source: JUMA, 2024.

2.6. Claim alignment with climate protection

The classification regarding the alignment of the claim with climate protection has two mutually exclusive categories: (i) favourable; or (ii) unfavourable.

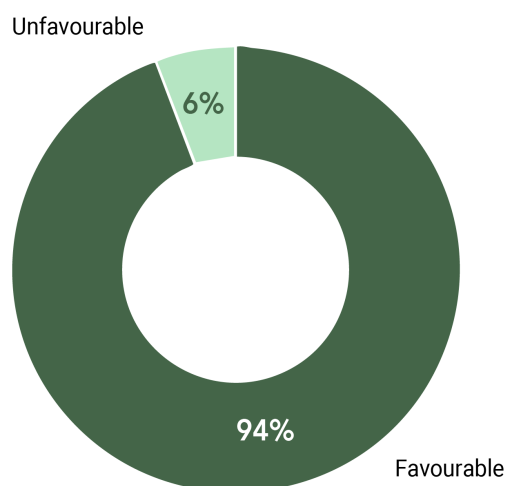
According to the [methodology](#) developed by JUMA, the case is classified as favourable when the plaintiff seeks to obtain results that contribute to defending the stability of the climate system. On the other hand, it is classified as unfavourable when the plaintiff requests measures that contribute to climate deregulation and/or that may delay the progress of protective actions regarding climate change, contributing, even if implicitly, to the climate crisis scenario.

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20 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Brazilian Climate Litigation Bulletin 2023, p. 19 and MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 37.



In the vast majority of cases registered on the Platform, the plaintiff sought to obtain results that would contribute to the defence of climate system stability, with 113 cases classified as favourable and seven as unfavourable to climate protection, representing 94% and 6% of total cases respectively, as shown in Graph 7 below. However, there was a slight increase in the number of cases classified as unfavourable, with the inclusion of three cases of this type, which had not occurred since the analysis of the first edition of the Bulletin in 2022.²¹

Graph 7: Claim alignment with climate protection



Source: JUMA, 2024.

2.7. Systemic or routine case

Cases registered on the Platform can be classified, based on the purpose of the demand, as (i) systemic or (ii) routine cases. Systemic cases are those that aim to promote changes in public or private policies, organizations or institutions, while routine cases are those that deal with a specific act or enterprise. Of the cases registered on the Platform until October 31, 2024, 42 were classified as systemic and 78 as routine,

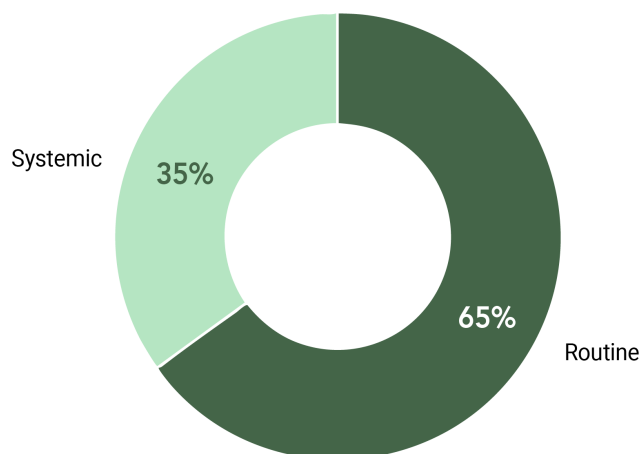
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²¹ “However, since the first edition of the Bulletin, four cases have been identified as unfavourable to climate protection.” MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 29.



representing 35% and 65% of the total cases respectively, as shown in Graph 8 below.

Graph 8: Systemic or routine case



Source: JUMA, 2024.

In the analyses carried out in the first and second editions of the Bulletin, the classification of cases between systemic and routine pointed to a profile of Brazilian climate litigation characterized mainly by broader challenges to public policies.²² However, as of the 2024 Report, lawsuits aimed at specific act or enterprise have outnumbered systemic cases.²³

This new edition of the Bulletin confirms this trend, with only five of the 40 new cases registered on the Platform being classified as systemic and the remaining 35 as routine. This significant increase is partly explained, although not exclusively, by the inclusion of the group of 22 cases related to deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary PAE, which are all routine cases. But even disregarding this group of cases, this type of strategy was not verified in only five of the 40 cases included in this period.

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22 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Boletim da Litigância Climática no Brasil 2022, p. 22-23. MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Brazilian Climate Litigation Bulletin 2023, p. 23.

23 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 29.

2.8. Measures addressed

The classification regarding the measures addressed in climate litigation in Brazil encompasses: mitigation, adaptation, civil liability for climate damage, and/or climate risk assessment. To be selected, the measures must be relevant to the case. There are cases in which more than one type of measure can be identified, and all are listed. This categorisation does not apply when the measures are not addressed as a relevant issue in the case.

Mitigation refers to measures to reduce GHG emissions and/or GHG removal strategies to halt the advance of climate change, including cases that seek to require governments and/or companies to regulate or implement sufficiently ambitious laws, policies and/or measures to this end. It is also considered that there is mention of mitigation measures when aspects related to reducing GHG emissions or protecting carbon sinks are present, even implicitly, in cases within the scope of the carbon market, combating deforestation and protecting forests, or measures aimed at including this dimension in the climate assessment in environmental licensing procedures.

Adaptation measures seek to reduce vulnerabilities to climate impacts, addressing the need for governments, companies and even individuals to adopt measures to confront or adapt to the current and future impacts of the climate crisis.

The classification of civil liability for climate damage is identified when the institute of civil liability is mobilized for addressing climate-environmental²⁴ damage caused by GHG emissions (direct climate damage) or, possibly, as a result of the adverse impacts of climate change (indirect climate damage).²⁵ Both the reparatory and preventive dimen-

24 The expression climate-environmental damage is used to refer to the “climate dimension of environmental damage, in attention to article 14 of Resolution 433/2021 of the National Council of Justice (CNJ), which imposes the consideration of the impacts of environmental damage on global climate change”. MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade; GONÇALVES, Victória Lourenço de Carvalho e; e SEGOVIA, Maria Eduarda. Aspectos conceituais e práticos da responsabilização civil por dano ambiental-climático no Brasil. *Revista de Direito Ambiental*. vol. 113. ano 29. p. 341-377. São Paulo; Ed. RT, jan./mar. 2024, p. 344.

25 Rafaela Rosa identifies direct damage based on proof of significant deleterious effects on the climate system and indirect climate damage based on the deleterious effects of climate change



sions of the institute are considered, as well as cases in which, although the climate dimension of environmental damage is not explored in detail, the configuration of the damage is based on issues relating to GHG emissions and climate change. These cases can be brought against individuals, public authorities or private agents, holding them responsible for damage caused to the climate system or, possibly, to individuals, groups of individuals, companies or the community, due to extreme weather events or environmental changes associated with temperature changes.

Climate risk assessment refers to measures aimed at analysing and managing climate risks. These cases may require these risks to be taken into account (i) by the public authorities in various procedures, mainly environmental licensing,²⁶ but also those relating to public auctions for fossil fuel exploration, among others; or (ii) by companies and financial institutions, in their reports, balance sheets and/or protocols.

As pointed out in previous publications,²⁷ the profile remains that mitigation is the most demanded measure, with 79 occurrences, followed by civil liability for climate damage, with 51 occurrences. These two categories were also the ones with a biggest increase in cases since the last analysis,²⁸ with the inclusion of 35 cases dealing with mitigation and 29 cases dealing with civil liability for climate-environmental damage.

This significant increase is partly explained, although not exclusively, by the inclusion of the group of 22 cases related to deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary PAE, which mention these two measures. But even disregarding this group of cases, the number of cases addressing these measures have increased, especially with regard to mitiga-

or the losses suffered as a result of the impact on the climate system. ROSA, Rafaela Santos Martins da. *Dano climático: conceito, pressupostos e responsabilização*. São Paulo: Tirant Brasil, 2023, p. 311 e 400. No cases dealing with indirect climate damages have been identified in Brazil yet.

26 On the subject, see MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* *Litigância climática no Brasil: argumentos jurídicos para a inserção da variável climática no licenciamento ambiental*. Rio de Janeiro: Editor PUC-Rio, 2021. E-book (Coleção Interseções. Série Estudos). p. 27. Available at: <http://www.editora.puc-rio.br/cgi/cgilua.exe/sys/start.htm?infoid=956&sid=3>. Accessed on: 23 March 2024.

27 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* *Brazilian Climate Litigation Bulletin 2023*, p. 12-13 and MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* *Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report*, p. 31-32.

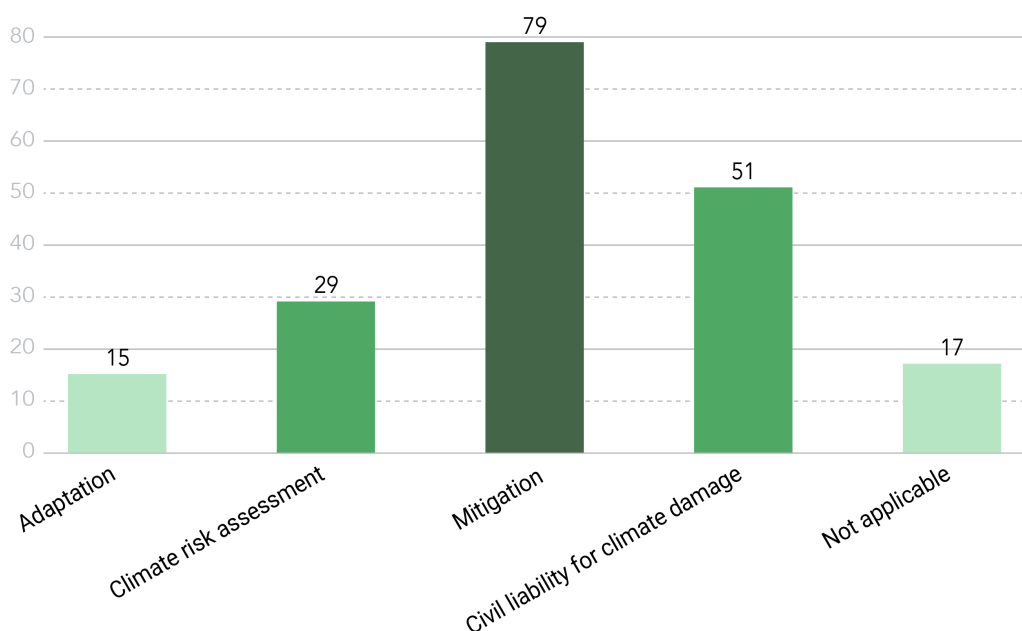
28 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* *Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report*, p. 31-32.



tion, which was not mentioned in only five of the 40 cases included in this period.

Climate risk assessment continues to be the third most requested measure, with 29 occurrences. This represents an increase of ten cases since the last analysis,²⁹ an especially relevant number when considering the 18 cases included that are not related to the group of cases on deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary PAE. Finally, there has been an increase, albeit timid, of three cases dealing with the adaptation measure. Graph 9, below, shows for the number of occurrences of all the types of measures.

Graph 9: Measures addressed



Source: JUMA, 2024.

2.9. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions sector

Considering the centrality of mitigation in climate litigation in Brazil, another relevant analysis is of litigation related to a particular GHG emission sector. This category follows the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and

29 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 31-32.



Removals Estimation System (SEEG)³⁰ classifications, namely: agriculture, energy, land use change and forestry, industrial processes and waste.

The agricultural sector generally encompasses emissions from animal and plant production and soil management activities. The energy sector refers to emissions from energy production and consumption. Land use change and forestry deals with emissions from land use change activities (especially deforestation), liming and the burning of forest residues. The industrial processes sector encompasses emissions from the physical and chemical transformation of materials in industrial processes. Emissions resulting from waste are those caused by effluent treatment and waste disposal.³¹

To be selected, the GHG emissions sector must be relevant to the case, either because the case expressly deals with its emissions or because the activities related to it are a relevant matter. There are cases in which more than one emissions sector can be identified, and all those mentioned are selected. This categorisation does not apply if there is no discussion about a specific emissions sector or their respective activities.

In line with the trend shown in previous publications,³² the land use change and forestry sector continue to be the most mentioned, with 74 occurrences, followed by the energy sector, with 35 occurrences, and agricultural, with 33 occurrences. The significant increase of 27 cases mentioning the land use and change sector and 24 cases mentioning the agricultural sector is closely related to the inclusion of the group of 22 cases on deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary PAE, which deal with illegal deforestation for cattle ranching. As a result, the agricultural sector now has figures very close to the energy sector.

However, the energy sector has also seen a significant increase of ten cases since the last analysis.³³ Disregarding the group of cases on

30 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals Estimation System (Sistema de Estimativas de Emissões e Remoções de Gases de Efeito Estufa – SEEG). Emissões por setor. Available at: <https://seeg.eco.br>. Acesso em: 05 nov. 2024.

31 To find out more about the methodology used by SEEG, access: <https://seeg.eco.br/metodologia/>. Accessed on: 05 nov. 2024.

32 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Brazilian Climate Litigation Bulletin 2023, p. 17-18 and MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 33.

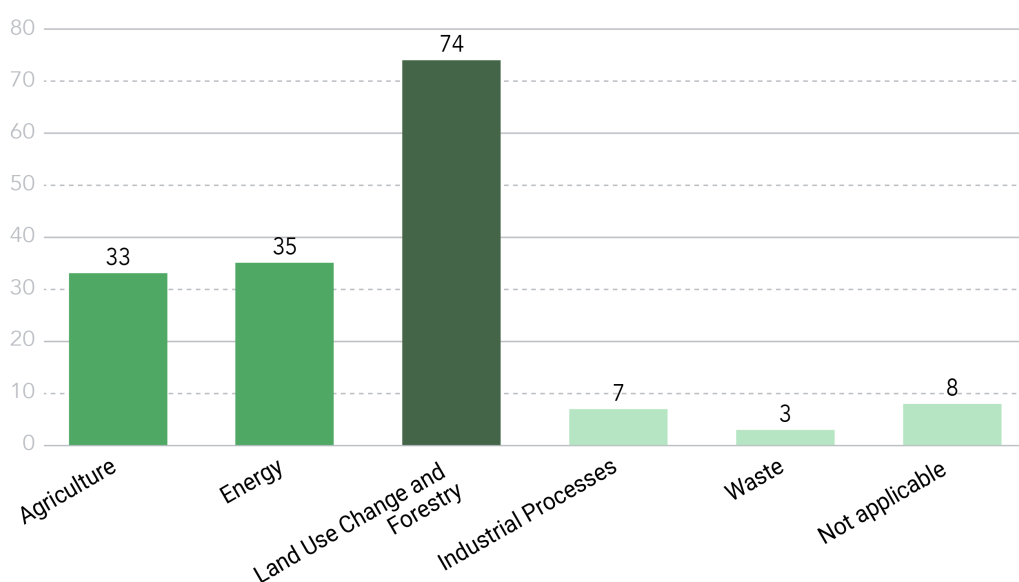
33 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 33.



deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary PAE, the energy sector is the one that has seen the largest relative increase in cases.³⁴ Even so, the centrality of cases dealing with emissions from land use change and forests is still noticeable. It is mentioned in more than half of the 120 cases registered on the Platform, which can be seen as a specific feature of Brazilian climate litigation reflecting the country's emissions profile, which has this as its main emitting sector due to deforestation.³⁵

Graph 10, below, shows the number of occurrences of all GHG emissions sectors.

Graph 10: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions sector



Source: JUMA, 2024.

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34 While the energy sector was mentioned in ten cases out of 18 actions not related to deforestation and climate damage in the Antimary PAE, the land use change and forestry sector was mentioned in five of these other cases and the agriculture sector in only two.

35 According to SEEG monitoring, from 1990 to 2023, the land use change and forestry sector leads the ranking of annual GHG emissions in Brazil. Sistema de Estimativas de Emissões e Remoções de Gases de Efeito Estufa (SEEG). Emissões totais. Available at: <https://plataforma.seeg.eco.br/>. Accessed on: 13 nov. 2024.

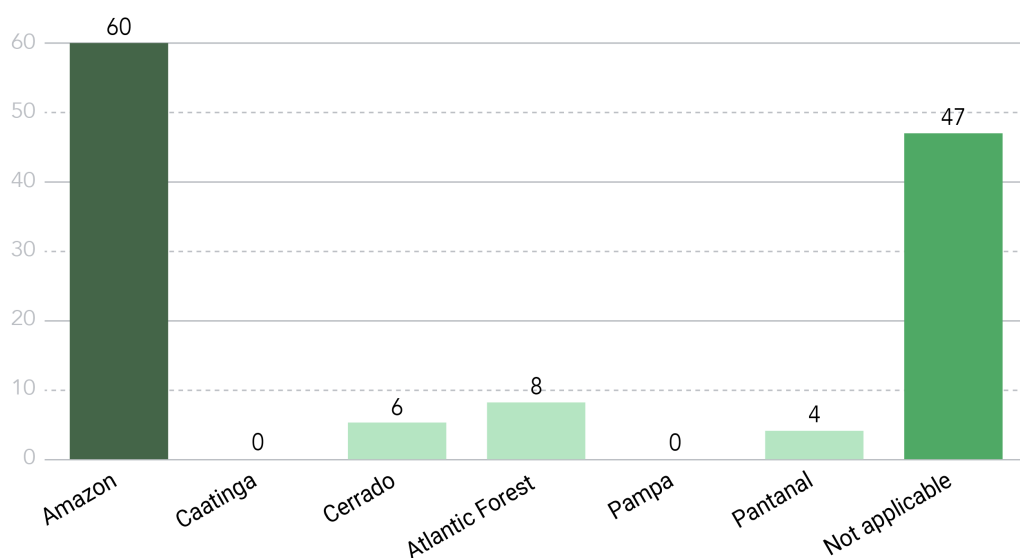


2.10. Brazilian biomes

Considering the centrality of climate cases concerning deforestation in Brazil, another relevant classification is the one regarding Brazilian biomes. It includes the following options: Amazon (tropical forest); Caatinga (scrubland); Cerrado (savanna); Atlantic Forest (tropical forest); Pampa (low grasslands); and Pantanal (wetland). To be selected, the biome must be explicitly mentioned in the case and be presented as a relevant issue in the demand. Occasionally, there may be cases in which more than one biome is mentioned, and in these cases, all those mentioned will be selected. This categorisation does not apply if there is no discussion about biomes or they are not relevant to the case.

Graph 11, below, represents the application of this category on the Platform's cases and shows that the Amazon is present in 60 cases and continues to be the protagonist in climate litigation in Brazil.³⁶ Half of the Brazilian cases expressly mention this biome, reinforcing the centrality of the Amazon to the country's climate and socio-environmental agenda. It is also noteworthy that 47 cases do not mention any biome.

Graph 11: Brazilian biomes



Source: JUMA, 2024.

36 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Brazilian Climate Litigation Bulletin 2023, p. 16 and MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 34.

2.11. Environmental and/or climate justice approach

The classification of the approach to environmental and/or climate justice has three mutually exclusive categories: (i) explicit mention; (ii) implicit in the content of the case; or (iii) non-existent. Climate justice, understood here as an extension of the concept of environmental justice, “is based on the recognition that the impacts of climate change affect different social groups in different ways and with varying intensity. Thus, climate injustice results in the worsening of inequality between those who produce or exacerbate climate risk (or convert it into concrete harm) and those most severely affected by climate impacts”.³⁷

The decision to associate the concept of environmental justice with that of climate justice allowed for a comprehensive analysis of the interplay of these concepts. Considering the interpretation that climate justice is part of the broader sphere of environmental justice, we understood that both concepts allow for an assessment of how the unequal distribution of the burden and bonus of climate change and/or other adverse environmental impacts is being addressed climate litigation in Brazil.

Twenty cases expressly mentioned environmental and/or climate justice. These cases explicitly mention the term “(in)environmental justice” and/or “(in)climate justice”, regardless of the concept used for the term(s) in the case. Twenty-one cases implicitly addressed the issue. In these cases, there is no explicit reference to the terms, but the concept or basis of environmental and/or climate justice, as defined above, are discussed and used as relevant grounds. Finally, 79 cases were classified as having no approach to the topic: these cases do not address the topic of these forms of justice.

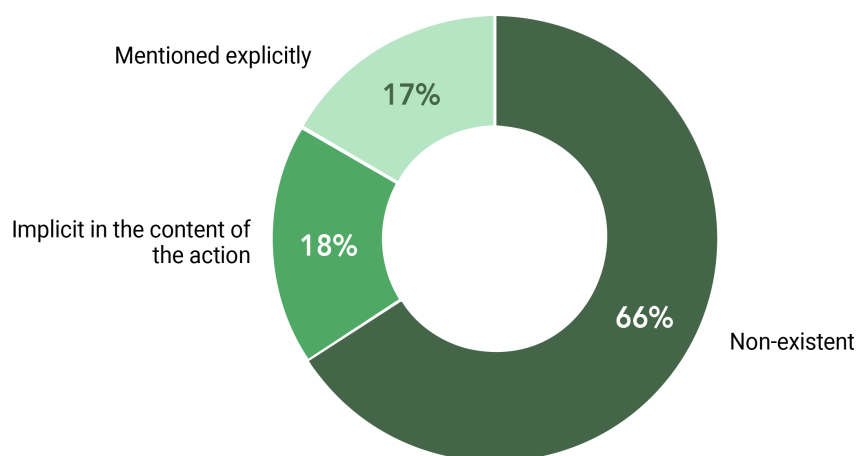
Graph 12, below, shows the percentages concerning the environmental and/or climate justice approach.

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37 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade (coord.). *Litigância climática no Brasil: argumentos jurídicos para a inserção da variável climática no licenciamento ambiental*. Rio de Janeiro: Editora PUC-Rio, 2021. E-book (159 p.) (Coleção Interseções. Série Estudos). ISBN 978-65-88831-32-8. p. 39. Available at: <http://www.editora.puc-rio.br/cgi/cgilua.exe/sys/start.htm?inoid=956&sid=3>. Accessed on: 7 Aug, 2023.



Graph 12: Environmental and/or climate justice approach



Source: JUMA, 2024.

In the vast majority of cases included since the last analysis,³⁸ the concepts of environmental and/or climate justice were not mentioned. Only three of the 40 cases included mentioned the terms expressly and two cases mention the concepts implicitly. This confirms a scenario of significant absence of discussions involving climate justice, demonstrating the need for the subject to be incorporated more frequently and consistently into Brazilian climate litigation.

38 MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Climate Litigation in Brazil: 2024 Report, p. 37-38.



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MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* **Boletim da Litigância Climática no Brasil 2022**. Rio de Janeiro: Grupo de Pesquisa Direito, Ambiente e Justiça no Antropoceno (JUMA/PUC-Rio), 2022. Available at: <https://juma.jur.puc-rio.br/pesquisas-litigancia-climatica>. Accessed on: 26 March 2024.

MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* **Brazilian Climate Litigation Bulletin 2023**. Rio de Janeiro: Research Group on Law, Environment and Justice in the Anthropocene (JUMA/PUC-Rio), 2023. Available at: <https://juma.jur.puc-rio.br/pesquisas-litigancia-climatica>. Accessed on: 26 March 2024.

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MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade; GONÇALVES, Victória Lourenço de Carvalho e and SEGOVIA, Maria Eduarda. Aspectos conceituais e práticos da responsabilização civil por dano ambiental-climático no Brasil. **Revista de Direito Ambiental**. vol. 113. ano 29. p. 341-377. São Paulo; Ed. RT, Jan/March 2024, p. 344.

MOREIRA, Danielle de Andrade *et al.* Rights-based Climate Litigation in Brazil: An Assessment of Constitutional Cases before the Brazilian Supreme Court. **Journal of Human Rights Practice**. 2023. Available at: <https://academic.oup.com/jhrp/advance-article/doi/10.1093/jhuman/huad023/7237274>. Accessed on: 8 Jan 2024.



ROSA, Rafaela Santos Martins da. **Dano climático**: conceito, pressupostos e responsabilização. São Paulo: Tirant Brasil, 2023.

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Appendix 1 - List of 120 cases included on the Brazilian Climate Litigation Platform until October 31, 2024.

Nº	Case name	Year
1	Ministério Público do Estado de São Paulo vs. Filipe Salles Oliveira e Alexandre Salles Oliveira (Queima da palha da cana-de-açúcar)	1996
2	IBAMA vs. Município de Pitimbu e outros (construção ilegal em APP)	2000
3	MPSP vs. Usina Mandu S.A. (Queima da Palha de Cana-de-Açúcar)	2009
4	Ministério Público do Estado de Mato Grosso vs. Nelson Noboru Yabuta (Dano ambiental moral coletivo)	2010
5	Ministério Público do Estado de São Paulo vs. KLM (Caso Companhias Aéreas)	2010
6	Ministério Público do Estado do Rio de Janeiro vs. Município de Niterói (Estudo de Impacto de Vizinhança)	2013
7	ABRAGET vs. Estado do Rio de Janeiro (Decreto estadual que institui o Mecanismo de Compensação Energética)	2013
8	Ministério Público Federal vs. União Federal e outros (Avanço do mar e erosão costeira)	2014
9	Defensoria Pública do Estado de São Paulo vs. ITESP, Fundação Florestal e Estado de São Paulo (titulação de território quilombola e sobreposição com Unidade de Conservação)	2014
10	Ministério Público Federal vs. Rogério (Incêndio florestal)	2017
11	Ministério Público Federal vs. Estado de São Paulo, CETESB e IBAMA (Queima de Palha de Cana-de-Açúcar)	2017
12	Santo Antônio Energia S.A. vs. Estado de Rondônia (Multa administrativa por queimada ilegal)	2018
13	IBAMA vs. Silmar Gomes Moreira (depósito de madeira ilegal em Anapu e dano climático)	2018

14	IBAMA vs. Alto Norte Indústria, Comércio e Exportação de Madeiras Ltda. (depósito de madeira ilegal em Colniza e dano climático)	2018
15	IBAMA vs. Madelin Madeireira Linhares LTDA (Depósito de madeira ilegal em Rorainópolis e dano climático)	2018
16	IBAMA vs. Madeireira Madevi (Depósito de madeira ilegal em Santarém e dano climático)	2018
17	IBAMA vs. V. de Souza Brilhante EIRELI (Depósito ilegal de madeira em Porto Grande e dano climático)	2018
18	IBAMA vs. Gabriel Indústria e Comércio Madeiras EIRELI (depósito de madeira ilegal em Tailândia e dano climático)	2018
19	IBAMA vs. Seringal Indústria e Comércio de Madeiras EIRELI (depósito de madeira ilegal em Monicore e dano climático)	2019
20	IBAMA vs. Madeira Nova Aliança (Depósito ilegal de madeira em Placas e dano climático)	2019
21	IBAMA vs. Indústria, Comércio, Importação e Exportação de Madeiras Floresta Verde Ltda. (depósito de madeira serrada em Itaituba e dano climático)	2019
22	IBAMA vs. Siderúrgica São Luiz Ltda., Geraldo Magela Martins e GMM Participações Societárias Ltda. (Carvão de origem irregular)	2019
23	Fabiano Contarato, Randolph Rodrigues e Joenia Batista vs. Ricardo Salles (Denúncia contra Ricardo Salles por crime de responsabilidade)	2019
24	ADO 54 (Desmatamento na Amazônia)	2019
25	Ministério Público do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul vs. Estado do Rio Grande do Sul e FEPAM (Polo Carboquímico)	2019
26	Associação Arayara de Educação e Cultura e outros vs. FUNAI, Copelmi Mineração Ltda. e FEPAM (Projeto Mina Guaíba e comunidades indígenas afetadas)	2019
27	Associação Arayara de Educação e Cultura e Colônia de Pescadores Z-5 vs. Copelmi Mineração Ltda. e FEPAM (Projeto Mina Guaíba e comunidades atingidas)	2019

28	Ministério Público Federal vs. União Federal (Zoneamento da Cana de Açúcar)	2019
29	Ministério Público Federal vs. União Federal e outros (Hotspots de desmatamento na Amazônia)	2020
30	Ministério Público Federal, SOS Mata Atlântica e ABRAMPA vs. União Federal (Despacho 4.410/2020 do MMA e legislação especial da Mata Atlântica)	2020
31	Ministério Público Federal e Ministério Público do Estado do Paraná vs. IBAMA e Instituto Água e Terra (Mata Atlântica e Código Florestal)	2020
32	ADO 59 (Fundo Amazônia)	2020
33	ISA, ABRAMPA e Greenpeace Brasil vs. IBAMA e União Federal (Exportação de madeira sem fiscalização)	2020
34	ADPF 708 (Fundo Clima)	2020
35	Ministério Público Federal vs. Ricardo Salles e União Federal (Ação de Improbidade Administrativa)	2020
36	Clara Leonel Ramos e Bruno de Almeida de Lima vs. Estado de São Paulo (Famílias pelo Clima e Programa IncentivAuto)	2020
37	IBAMA vs. Espólio de Celestino Alecio e outros (Desmatamento e dano climático em Ulianópolis)	2020
38	ADPF 746 (Queimadas no Pantanal e na Floresta Amazônica)	2020
39	Associação Arayara de Educação e Cultura vs. Copelmi Mineração Ltda. e FEPAM (Projeto Mina Guaíba e riscos hidrológicos)	2020
40	ADPF 749 (Revogação das Resoluções CONAMA)	2020
41	IEA vs. União Federal (Desmatamento e direito fundamental à estabilidade climática)	2020
42	ADPF 755 (Processo sancionador ambiental federal)	2020
43	Estado de Rondônia e Ministério Público do Estado de Rondônia vs. invasores do Parque Estadual de Guajará-Mirim e sua Zona de Amortecimento (ocupação ilegal do Parque Estadual de Guajará-Mirim)	2020

44	Biostratum Distribuidora de Combustíveis S.A. vs. União Federal (Aquisição de CBios)	2020
45	BRASILCOM vs. Ministro de Minas e Energia (Mandado de Segurança e CBios)	2020
46	Flexpetro Distribuidora de Derivados de Petróleo Ltda. vs. ANP e União Federal (Aquisição de CBios)	2020
47	ADPF 760 (PPCDAm e emergência climática)	2020
48	ADI estadual 0007238-31.2021.8.21.7000 (Plano Diretor de Eldorado do Sul)	2021
49	ADPF 814 (Mudança de composição do Fundo Clima e destinação de recursos)	2021
50	Paulo Ricardo de Brito Santos e outros vs. Ricardo Salles, Ernesto Araújo e União Federal (Jovens contra a pedalada climática)	2021
51	Ministério Público Federal e INCRA vs. Dauro Parreira de Rezende (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
52	ADI estadual 0804739-62.2021.8.22.0000 (Reserva Extrativista Jaci-Paraná e Parque Estadual de Guajará-Mirim)	2021
53	ONG Costa Legal e outros vs. Município de Florianópolis e outros (Governança ambiental para a Lagoa da Conceição)	2021
54	AGAPAN e outros vs. IBAMA e outros (Construção da Usina Termelétrica Nova Seival)	2021
55	Ministério Público Federal vs. Loacir Maria da Conceição (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
56	Ministério Público Federal vs. Carlos Eduardo de Oliveira Lima (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
57	ADPF 857 (Queimadas no Pantanal)	2021
58	Ministério Público Federal vs. Paulo de Lima Paulo (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
59	Ministério Público Federal vs. Clair Cunha da Silva (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
60	ADI 6932 (Privatização da Eletrobras)	2021

61	Carbonext Tecnologia em Soluções Ambientais Ltda. vs. Amazon Imóveis (Mercado de carbono voluntário)	2021
62	Ministério Público Federal vs. Jorginei Anjos Batista (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
63	Ministério Público Federal vs. Roges Pereira Sales (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
64	Ministério Público Federal vs. Degmar Serrath de Menezes Caetano (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
65	Ministério Público Federal vs. Josafá de Moura Cunha (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
66	Ministério Público Federal vs. José Barbosa de Araújo (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
67	Ministério Público Federal vs. Érico Batista de Souza (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
68	Ministério Público Federal vs. Istefania Ferreira da Silva (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
69	Ministério Público Federal vs. Sarah Ketley Muniz Almeida (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
70	Ministério Público Federal vs. Tauane Camurça do Vale (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
71	Ministério Público Federal vs. Silvane de Souza Mendes (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
72	Ministério Público Federal vs. Joel de Souza (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
73	Ministério Público Federal vs. José Silva (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
74	Ministério Público Federal vs. Nilma Félix (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
75	Ministério Público Federal vs. Ana Paula Moura de Souza (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
76	Ministério Público Federal vs. Daniel Matias (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021

77	Ministério Público Federal vs. Cleide Guimarães Machado (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
78	Ministério Público Federal vs. Nilton Oliveira da Silva (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2021
79	Observatório do Clima vs. Ministério do Meio Ambiente e União Federal (Atualização do Plano Nacional sobre Mudança do Clima)	2021
80	Ministério Público do Estado de Goiás vs. Estado de Goiás (Política pública estadual de controle da qualidade do ar)	2021
81	Clara Leonel Ramos e outros vs. Estado de São Paulo, João Doria e Henrique Meirelles (Famílias pelo Clima e Fridays for Future em razão do Programa IncentivAuto)	2021
82	AMOREMA e AMORETGRAP vs. Sustainable Carbon e outros (Créditos de carbono e Reservas Extrativistas)	2021
83	Lucas Martins e Paulo Henrique Nagelstein vs. Presidente da República, Ministro de Estado de Minas e Energia e União Federal (Redução do percentual de mistura de biodiesel ao diesel fóssil)	2022
84	ADPF 934 (Desmatamento no Cerrado)	2022
85	Ministério Público Federal vs. INEA e Karpowership Brasil Energia Ltda. (Linhas de transmissão e UTE na Baía de Sepetiba)	2022
86	Duda Salabert Rosa vs. estado de Minas Gerais e Taquaril Mineração S.A. (Complexo Minerário de Serra do Taquaril)	2022
87	ADI 7095 (Complexo Termelétrico Jorge Lacerda)	2022
88	ADI 7146 (Regime de proteção de APPs em áreas urbanas)	2022
89	Instituto Saúde e Sustentabilidade vs. União Federal e outros (Emissão de poluentes por veículos automotores)	2022
90	Conectas Direitos Humanos vs. BNDES e BNDESPAR (Avaliação de riscos climáticos em investimentos públicos)	2022
91	Instituto Internacional Arayara de Educação e Cultura vs. ANEEL e União Federal (Leilão termelétricas a gás)	2022

92	IEA e Ministério Público Federal (MPF) vs. União Federal, IBAMA e ICMBio (RESEx Chico Mendes)	2022
93	Instituto Internacional Arayara de Educação e Cultura vs. IBAMA e outros (instalação de complexo termelétrico em Macaé)	2022
94	Instituto Arayara vs. ANP e União Federal (1º ciclo de oferta permanente de concessão de petróleo na bacia de Santos e de Campos)	2022
95	ADI 7332 (Política de “transição energética justa” do Estado de Santa Catarina)	2023
96	Instituto Verdeliz, Conselho Indígena do Povo Anacé de Japiman e Associação Indígena do Povo Anacé da Aldeia Planalto Cauipe vs. Portocem Geração de Energia S.A. e outros (Instalação de termoelétrica no Complexo Industrial e Portuário do Pecém)	2023
97	Defensoria Pública do Estado do Pará vs. Associação dos Ribeirinhos e Moradores e outros (Projeto 2620 de créditos de carbono e “grilagem de carbono florestal”)	2023
98	Defensoria Pública do Estado do Pará vs. RMDLT Property Group e outros (Projeto 997 de créditos de carbono e “grilagem de carbono florestal”)	2023
99	Defensoria Pública do Estado do Pará vs. Floyd Promoção e Representação LTDA e outros (Projeto 981 de créditos de carbono e “grilagem de carbono florestal”)	2023
100	Defensoria Pública do Estado do Pará vs. Brazil AGFOR LLC e outros (Projeto 2252 de créditos de carbono e “grilagem de carbono florestal”)	2023
101	Instituto Preservar, AGAPAN e Núcleo Amigos da Terra vs. União Federal e outros (Emergência climática no estado do Rio Grande do Sul)	2023
102	ADI 7438 (proteção ambiental do Cerrado)	2023
103	IBAMA vs. Minerva Ribeiro de Barros e Genesisagro S/A (Desmatamento ilegal no Cerrado)	2023
104	IBAMA vs. Brandão e Jovino (Desmatamento ilegal no Cerrado)	2023

105	IBAMA vs. Dirceu Kruger (Desmatamento ilegal na Amazônia e dano climático)	2023
106	Instituto Arayara vs. ANP e outros (4º ciclo de oferta permanente de concessão de petróleo em Montes Submarinos)	2023
107	Instituto Arayara vs. ANP e União Federal (Produção Antecipada de Provas sobre leilões de óleo e gás)	2023
108	Instituto Arayara vs. ANP, União Federal e 3R RNCE S.A. (4º ciclo de oferta permanente de concessão de petróleo na Bacia Sergipe-Alagoas e Potiguar)	2023
109	Instituto Arayara vs. ANP e outros (4º ciclo de oferta permanente de concessão de petróleo e áreas protegidas na Bacia do Amazonas)	2023
110	ADI 7582 (Lei do Genocídio Indígena)	2023
111	Instituto Arayara, Associação dos Agricultores e Agricultoras Remanescentes de Quilombo de Córrego de Ubaranas e ARQCSAD vs. ANP e União (4º ciclo de oferta permanente de concessão de petróleo na Bacia Sedimentar de Espírito Santo - Mucuri e Sergipe-Alagoas)	2023
112	Instituto Arayara, APIB e Terra Indígena Rio dos Pardos Aldeia Kupli vs. ANP, IBAMA, União Federal e outros (4º ciclo de oferta permanente de concessão e terras indígenas afetadas)	2023
113	Observatório do Clima vs. IBAMA e Departamento Nacional de Infraestrutura e Transporte (Licenciamento da Rodovia BR-319)	2024
114	ADI 7596 (RenovaBio e interferência indevida na atividade econômica)	2024
115	ADI 7617 (RenovaBio)	2024
116	Ministério Público Federal vs. Gilvan Souza e José dos Santos (Desmatamento e dano climático no PAE Antimary)	2024
117	Ministério Público Federal e ANAB v. União e outros (Litígio estrutural sobre desastre climático no RS)	2024
118	Instituto Arayara v. Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (Transição energética justa no RS)	2024



119	Instituto Arayara vs. Copel, Instituto Água e Terra e outros (UTE Figueira)	2024
120	ICMBio vs. Sandra Silveira e outros (Desmatamento e dano climático na Floresta Nacional Jamanxim)	2024

