

GREENPEACE

**LEGAL IMPACTS AND
VICTORIES**

20



24



Table Of Contents

Foreword	003
Leading with Vision: Greenpeace and the Law	004
Norway , January - Victory for Environmental Rights and Climate Justice.....	005
Czech Republic , January - Victory for Freedom of Expression.....	006
Canada , January - Victory Against Greenwashing.....	007
European Union , March - Victory Against SLAPPs.....	008
Bulgaria , March - Victory for Environmental Rights and Climate Justice.....	009
France , March - Victory Against SLAPPs.....	010
Europe and Switzerland , April - Victory for Climate Justice.....	011
Americas , April & May - Victory for Climate Justice.....	012
Global , May - Victory for Oceans and Climate.....	013
South Africa , June - Victory for Oceans and Climate.....	014
Brazil , June - Victory for Indigenous Lands.....	015
Indonesia , June - Victory for Indigenous Rights.....	016
United Kingdom , June - Victory for Climate Accountability.....	017
Hungary , July - Victory for Biodiversity Protection.....	018
Brazil , August - Victory for Right to a Healthy Environment.....	019
Indonesia , August - Victory for Right to a Healthy Environment.....	020
Brazil , August & September - Victory for Biodiversity Protection.....	021
Brazil , August & September - Victory for Indigenous Rights.....	022
GPI Legal Unit , September - Victory for Movement Lawyering.....	023

Table Of Contents

<u>Bonaire</u> , September - Climate Litigation Progresses.....	024
<u>DRC</u> , October - Oil Auctions Stopped.....	025
<u>Netherlands</u> , November - Victory for Corporate Accountability for Climate Change.....	026
<u>Indonesia</u> , November - Victory for Environmental & Nature Conservation Laws.....	027
<u>Netherlands</u> , November - Victory for Freedom of Expression.....	028
<u>Italy</u> , November - Victory for Environmental & Nature Conservation Laws.....	029
<u>GPI and GPUK</u> , December - Victory Against SLAPPs.....	030
<u>GPI and GP MENA</u> , December - Victory Protecting GP Trademark.....	031
<u>Brazil</u> , December - Victory for Environmental & Nature Conservation Laws.....	032
<u>Indonesia</u> , December - Victory for Environmental & Nature Conservation Laws.....	033
<u>Pacific Islands</u> , December - Victory for Climate Justice.....	034
<u>Thank You</u>	035



Foreword

Welcome to our 2024 Legal Impacts & Victories Report! This showcase highlights Greenpeace's Global Legal Community achievements, progress, and commitment to environmental justice throughout 2024. Most of our victories and progress represent the culmination of many years of dedicated work by our extensive network of staff, interns, volunteers, consultants, activists, and allies around the world.

For the Purpose of this Report:

“Greenpeace” refers to the global network of 25 independent national/regional Greenpeace organisations (NROs) and Greenpeace International (GPI) as a coordinating and supporting organisation for the global network.

- National and/or regional organisations (NROs) refers to the independent Greenpeace organisations operating in countries around the world. They are (or consist of) independent entities, and each NRO has its own Executive Director and supervisory board. Greenpeace International does not exercise control over NROs, but does facilitate coordination across the global network.
- The use of "we" and "us" or "our(s)" in this report may refer to GPI (Stichting Greenpeace Council) or the global Greenpeace network, depending on context.



Leading with Vision: Greenpeace and the Law

Dear Friends,

This report is an opportunity to celebrate the legal accomplishments of the global Greenpeace network in 2024 and gain inspiration for future efforts. It arrives at a crucial moment, as Greenpeace International and Greenpeace US entities mount a strategic defense against a staggering \$660+ million jury verdict—the result of a corporate intimidation lawsuit filed by a fossil fuel pipeline company in North Dakota. We believe that the acknowledgment of our legal achievements in 2024 will strengthen the global Greenpeace network's ability to overcome such formidable challenges and continue securing legal victories that advance our vision of a green and peaceful planet with communities and movements at the centre.

Before you dive in, we recommend familiarizing yourself with Greenpeace's vision and approach to legal efforts in defense of the planet and people.

The Global Legal Community's vision: We imagine a planet where it is understood and accepted that the fates of humanity and the natural world are inextricably linked; and therefore economic, cultural and political systems are designed to deliver sustainability, justice and equity for all peoples and the planet.

Our approach to using the power of the law to protect the planet and peoples: Greenpeace legal teams around the world work tirelessly to promote the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment for present and future generations. We use legal tools to take back power from corporate and State polluters and hold greenwashers to account.

We support bold actions to amplify the voices of peoples who have done the least to create climate and biodiversity crises, yet are the most affected. We design and deploy legal toolkits to fight systemic injustice and hold environmental destroyers accountable.

Our approach to standing up for freedom of expression, association and assembly. Greenpeace organisations engage in non-violent and peaceful protest to expose environmental crimes. These actions can sometimes lead to legal action against Greenpeace activists and organisations. Courts across the world have recognised the legitimacy of Greenpeace actions and the right to engage in peaceful protest. Also, there are instances of governments or companies, which are the subjects of campaigns, seeking to unreasonably restrict what Greenpeace and our allies say or do. This has manifested in a growing trend of Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs). These bullying lawsuits are designed not to win on their merits, but to drain resources and intimidate critics into silence.

A related risk is the shrinking of civic space, which restricts the ability of civil society organizations to operate and increases attacks on environmental human rights defenders. Greenpeace legal teams stand up for Greenpeace organisations and rights defenders to protect freedom of expression, association, and assembly. When we fight back, we win.

Best Wishes,

Kristin Casper, GPI General Counsel
Kasey Valente, GPI Senior Legal Project Manager
Carolina Calzolari Antonio, GPI Legal Coordinator

**January 2024**

On 29 June 2023, Greenpeace Nordic and Natur og Ungdom filed a climate lawsuit against the state of Norway, arguing that the approval of three new oil and gas fields in the North Sea violated Norwegian law, the country's constitution and international human rights obligations. To prevent further harm, they also sought an injunction to stop the projects.

In January 2024, the Norwegian District Court ruled in favour of Greenpeace Nordic and Natur og Ungdom, invalidating the permits because the state had failed to conduct proper climate impact assessments. In a decisive victory, the court also issued injunctions preventing any further approvals or development of the oil fields.



© Rasmus Berg / Greenpeace

From Norway Victory for Environmental Rights and Climate Justice

**January 2024**

From the Czech Republic Victory for Freedom of Expression

The Constitutional Court in Czech Republic rejected the complaint of the ČEZ company against the videos created by the Greenpeace in Czech Republic organization in 2018 and 2019, which ridiculed the greenwashing of the ČEZ company. ČEZ sued Greenpeace Czech Republic and demanded an apology and their withdrawal, as the videos allegedly violated copyright. However, the protracted court case ended against ČEZ. Last August, the Supreme Court upheld a previous ruling that Greenpeace did not violate the law by publishing parody videos. The Constitutional Court did not contradict the decisions of lower instances and stated that "parodic or satirical artistic expressions, as contributions to public debate, will by their very nature provoke and incite. Humor, exaggeration, irony and sarcasm are... a necessary part of social dialogue".





January 2024

Two years after filing a complaint with the Competition Bureau alleging Shell's "Drive carbon neutral" advertising misled the public, Greenpeace Canada is claiming victory for the oil giant removing the advertising from its Canadian platforms.

In its advertisement launched in 2020, Shell encouraged the public to buy its fossil fuel products by claiming it could use carbon offsets to "cover all emissions from the production through to the use of the fuel".

The Bureau confirmed by email to Greenpeace Canada in December 2023 for the first time that it had in fact started an investigation into the company's advertising, but that it was closing the investigation because Shell had removed all representations regarding its "Drive Carbon Neutral" program from its Canadian website and app.



© Oliver Salge / Greenpeace

From Canada Victory Against Greenwashing



March 2024



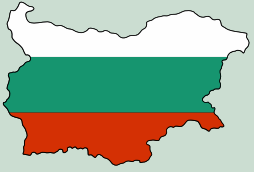
European Parliament

From European Union Victory Against SLAPPs

In March 2024, the EU adopted the Anti-SLAPP Directive, a crucial safeguard against vexatious lawsuits designed to silence public participation. The Directive allows for early dismissal of unmeritorious lawsuits, shifts legal costs to abusive plaintiffs, and empowers courts to impose sanctions on those who file SLAPPs.

It was of great interest to Greenpeace International to secure this legal protection, which is already strengthening the fight in the Energy Transfer et al v. Greenpeace International et al case. This Directive is a significant step forward in the defence of environmental activists and organisations against corporate intimidation.





March 2024

From Bulgaria Victory for Environmental Rights and Climate Justice

After a five-year legal battle, Greenpeace Bulgaria and Friends of the Earth Bulgaria achieved a victory when the Stara Zagora Administrative Court ruled in March 2024 that the exemption granted to Maritsa Iztok 2, the largest state-owned coal-fired power plant in the Balkans, was illegal. This followed a 2023 ruling by the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU), which confirmed that the Bulgarian government had breached EU law by allowing coal plants to exceed pollution limits in already heavily polluted regions.

Despite political interference and resistance from the coal sector, Greenpeace Bulgaria and Friends of the Earth Bulgaria have been leading efforts to hold the authorities to account and press for compliance with EU environmental law. The case is now before Bulgaria's Supreme Administrative Court, following an appeal by the plant and the regulator. Greenpeace Bulgaria remains committed to ensuring that the CJEU ruling is upheld by Bulgaria's highest court.



© Ivan Donchev / Greenpeace



March 2024

In a key victory for Greenpeace France and civil society, the Paris Court of Justice dismissed TotalEnergies' claim against Greenpeace France on the grounds that the allegations were too vague for an effective defence. On the 100th anniversary of TotalEnergies, the court confirmed that the law protects fundamental freedoms. TotalEnergies sued Greenpeace France following the publication of the report “TotalEnergies Carbon Footprint: The Numbers Don't Add Up”, which revealed the company's greenhouse gas emissions were nearly four times higher than officially declared.

This verdict marks a sharp setback for oil and gas giants seeking to silence critics through legal intimidation. Greenpeace France remains committed to exposing corporate greenwashing and holding polluters to account as the climate crisis unfolds.



© Claire Jallard / Alternatiba Paris / Les Amis de la Terre France / Greenpeace

From France Victory against SLAPPS

**April 2024**

From Europe and Switzerland Victory for Climate Justice

After nine years of mobilisation, *KlimaSeniorinnen* won a landmark victory at the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). For the first time, an international human rights court affirmed a human rights-based right to climate protection, requiring governments to take concrete action against climate change.

The Court ruled that states have a legal obligation to mitigate climate change under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (right to private and family life). This precedent-setting ruling has global implications. Greenpeace International supported the legal team and, along with Greenpeace Switzerland and allies, is now calling on the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers to ensure that Switzerland adopts a science-based emissions reduction plan that fully implements the ECtHR ruling.





April & May 2024

In January 2023, Colombia and Chile requested an advisory opinion from the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) to clarify the legal basis and scope of human rights affected by the climate emergency, as well as the obligations of States under international human rights law. In response, the Court invited interested parties to submit written comments based on their expertise and commitment to climate justice.

Recognising the importance of this case, Greenpeace International worked with allied organisations, including Greenpeace Mexico, to support affected communities, in particular the community of El Bosque - the first in Mexico to be officially recognised as climate-displaced.

In April and May 2024, the IACtHR held historic hearings in Barbados and Brazil, marking the Court's most participatory advisory opinion process ever, with over 150 delegations on the climate emergency and human rights. Representatives from the El Bosque community, supported by Greenpeace Mexico and allied organisations, played a crucial role in amplifying the voices of those most affected. Meanwhile, Greenpeace International joined a coalition of legal and scientific experts to present arguments to the Court, with the need for strong legal recognition of climate-related human rights violations. A decision by the Court is expected in 2025.

From Americas Victory for Climate Justice



**May 2024**

In 2023, Greenpeace International submitted a request for an advisory opinion to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) on behalf of small island states. The aim was to clarify the legal obligations of states to address the impacts of climate change on the oceans.

In a landmark decision in May 2024, ITLOS confirmed that States must go beyond their obligations under the Paris Agreement and apply a precautionary approach to meet their strict due diligence obligations. By establishing that states must protect oceans from climate change, this ruling significantly strengthens international environmental law. Greenpeace International welcomes this as a significant legal milestone that sets a clear precedent for addressing climate change through existing international frameworks and reinforces the responsibility of states to act decisively on the climate crisis.



© Pedro Armestre / Greenpeace

From Global Victory for Oceans and Climate



June 2024



From South Africa Victory for Oceans and Climate

On 3 June 2024, the Supreme Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal by Shell, Impact Africa and the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, upholding the Makhanda High Court's ruling that Shell's exploration rights off South Africa's Wild Coast were unlawfully granted. The court found that the affected communities had not been properly consulted, violating their rights to food, livelihoods and cultural practices.

On 27 August 2024, the Constitutional Court rejected Shell's final appeal, confirming that the seismic surveys were unlawful - a victory for the Greenpeace Africa and Wild Coast communities. Despite this, Shell was given another chance to reapply. Greenpeace Africa, along with affected communities, will challenge this decision, demanding that environmental and community rights take precedence over corporate interests.



**June 2024**

The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) in Brazil recommended that eight banks cancel their loan contracts with farms on indigenous lands, public forest and conservation units based on a [Greenpeace Brazil report](#) about how financial institutions are granting money to farms not complying with socio-environmental standards.

Despite the recommendation not being mandatory, if the banks decline the orientation, MPF can still take civil and administrative measures. This is an important campaign win because it provides legal confirmation of the demands to financial institutions to follow socio-environmental rules and not just resolutions on credit and investments

From Brazil Victory for Indigenous Lands



**June 2024**

From Indonesia Victory for Indigenous Rights

The Knasaimos peoples of South Sorong Regency, Papua, have won legal recognition of their customary land rights over 97,411 hectares of rainforest. This is a big victory, but enforcement remains a challenge due to the failure of the Indonesian government to pass the draft law on indigenous peoples and the ongoing threat of illegal logging.

Greenpeace Indonesia's Forest Campaign stresses that real protection requires both local and national action. Greenpeace Indonesia continues to push for full legal recognition of tribal lands and real solutions to end deforestation in Papua, and is urging Indonesia's House of Representatives to pass stronger legal protections for tribal communities and their forests.



© Jumasyanto Sukarno / Greenpeace



June 2024

In a landmark ruling, the UK Supreme Court sided with Sarah Finch and the Weald Action Group, ruling that authorities must assess Scope 3 emissions - those from burning fossil fuels - when approving oil projects. Greenpeace UK and Friends of the Earth intervened to strengthen the case, as this precedent has direct implications for ongoing legal challenges to oil drilling in the North Sea.

This ruling supports Greenpeace UK's wider legal strategy, reinforcing previous victories against projects such as Cambo and Vorlich, and bolstering challenges against Rosebank and Jackdaw. The ruling delivers a strong message that fossil fuel expansion must take full account of its climate impact. Greenpeace UK is calling on the UK government to prioritise a just transition, giving workers clear direction and investment in a sustainable energy future.



© Alex McBride / Greenpeace



July 2024

From Hungary Victory for Biodiversity Protection

Greenpeace Hungary won a major victory in its fight to protect Lake Fertő/Neusiedler. Hungary's Supreme Court overturned a lower court ruling, revoking the development project's environmental permit and upholding all of Greenpeace Hungary's conservation arguments. This legal precedent strengthens future conservation cases by shifting the burden of proof to developers, requiring them to prove no harm before proceeding.

Greenpeace Hungary and Greenpeace Austria, together with the Friends of Lake Fertő Association, have been campaigning against the project for four years. Greenpeace Hungary is now pushing for a scaled-down alternative to avoid environmental damage.



© Mitja Kobal/Greenpeace



August 2024

From Brazil Victory for Right to a Healthy Environment

Greenpeace Brazil is one of the environmental organizations challenging in the Supreme Court (Direct Action for the Declaration of Unconstitutionality, or ADI 7701) the setbacks of the new Pesticide Law. Sanctioned at the end of 2023, the new law weakens the regulation of pesticides, thus violating constitutional rights to an ecologically balanced environment, to the health of Indigenous Peoples, to a dignified life, to the consumer, to children and adolescents, among others.

In November 2024, Greenpeace Brazil was confirmed as an amicus curiae, and will be able to provide the Court with technical and scientific information, contributing to the legal debate and demonstrating that the indiscriminate use of pesticides can compromise the biological and climatic balance of the country.



© Otávio Almeida / Greenpeace



August 2024

In a significant legal development, eleven Indonesian citizens sued three major companies over recurring forest fires and severe haze pollution in South Sumatra. The plaintiffs argue that these fires, which occur on land controlled by the defendants, violate their constitutional right to a healthy environment under Indonesian law. Based on the principle of strict liability, the case seeks to hold the companies accountable for the destruction of the environment and its devastating effects.

Following the first substantive hearing in December 2024, Greenpeace Indonesia became involved as an interested party, standing in solidarity with the haze victims and advocating for environmental justice. Recognising the wider implications of the case, Greenpeace Indonesia conducted in-depth research into the companies' activities, uncovering evidence of their significant contribution to dangerous air pollution.



© Mushaful Imam / Greenpeace

From Indonesia

Victory for Right to a Healthy Environment



August & September 2024

In August and September, different legal proceedings at the Supreme Court were concluded, in which Greenpeace Brazil had previously acted as amicus curiae. Greenpeace Brazil presented crucial data on deforestation and fires during oral proceedings to the Supreme Court.

In the Action Against a Violation of a Constitutional Fundamental Right (ADPFs) 743 and 746, which addressed the Brazilian government's failure to prevent fires in the Amazon and Pantanal biomes, the Supreme Court ordered the government to establish immediate measures to combat the fires.

While in ADPF 760, the Supreme Court ruled that Bolsonaro's administration actively promoted massive violation of socio-environmental rights in the Amazon. The Supreme Court also ordered the implementation of measures to achieve effective reduction in deforestation in the Legal Amazon by 2027.



From Brazil Victory for Biodiversity Protection



August & September 2024

After the Supreme Court declared Marco Temporal unconstitutional in September 2023, Congress passed a law based on this thesis in December 2023. Marco Temporal is a legal thesis that seeks to impose a cutoff date on 'Indigenous Peoples' claims to their ancestral lands, potentially threatening the protection of these territories. In practical terms, it proposes that only territories occupied by Indigenous Peoples on October 1988, date of enactment of the Brazilian Constitution, may be legally acknowledged and demarcated.

In response, civil society organizations have challenged the law's constitutionality at the Supreme Court. While the case remains pending and has been referred for mediation, Greenpeace Brazil has acted as amicus curiae in both court cases. To guarantee that Marco Temporal is not adopted is important in the fight against the global climate and biodiversity crisis, as Indigenous Lands are vital for the protection of the Amazon forest.



© Adriano Machado / Greenpeace

From Brazil

Victory for Indigenous Rights



September 2024

The Greenpeace International Legal Unit won the 2024 Financial Times Innovative Lawyers Europe Award for In-House Legal Team: Innovation in Sustainability & Impact. This award was given for its strategic litigation and movement lawyering work, which includes supporting the co-creation of litigation strategies with local affected communities to address systemic injustices that have a global impact in holding the world's biggest polluters to account.

Greenpeace International was shortlisted for another award for our impactful efforts to combat SLAPPs, including its contribution to the creation of the Coalition Against SLAPPs in Europe (CASE) and the new EU Anti-SLAPP Directive.



© Financial Times

From GPI Legal Unit Victory for Movement Lawyering



September 2024

A lawsuit brought by eight residents of Bonaire with Greenpeace Netherlands against the Dutch State continues. They demand protection against climate change and a faster reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Bonaire, an island in the Caribbean sea, that's part of the European country of the Netherlands, is observing rising sea levels and inhabitants are facing increasing extreme heat, effects to their economy and cultural heritage.

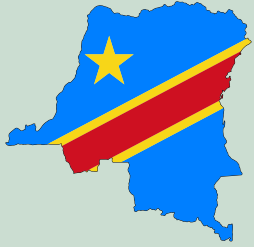
On 25 September 2024, the Hague District Court ruled that Greenpeace Netherlands met admissibility requirements, and could bring the case to court on behalf of the general interest of Bonaire, although denied standing to the individual claimants. The first hearing will follow on 7 and 8 in October 2025.

From Bonaire

Climate Litigation Progresses



© Marten van Dijk / Greenpeace



October 2024

On 16 October 2024, the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo took the provisional decision to cancel 27 oil bloc auctions. This was a significant win for the environmental safeguarding movement on the African continent, and resulted from bold advocacy efforts undertaken by Greenpeace Africa since 2022 against this project. While the Ministry of Hydrocarbons has indicated its intention to relaunch this process, Greenpeace Africa remains committed to continuing its campaigns whilst engaging in a constructive dialogue with the government.

From the DRC Oil Auctions Stopped





November 2024

On 12 November 2024, the Court of Appeal reaffirmed that Shell has a responsibility to reduce its CO₂ emissions and contribute to the goals of the Paris Agreement. Although the Court overturned the district court's 2021 ruling, which required Shell to reduce its CO₂ emissions by 45% by 2030, the judgment reinforced that the company has an obligation to protect human rights. Greenpeace Netherlands acted as a co-plaintiff alongside Milieudefensie and other civil society organizations.

The court confirmed that Shell must reduce not only its operational CO₂ emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) but also those from its products (Scope 3). It also found that investing in new oil and gas fields could conflict with the goals of the Paris Agreement and the ruling sets an important precedent for holding companies accountable for their climate impact and the horizontal application of human rights obligations to business enterprises.

From the Netherlands Victory for Corporate Accountability for Climate Change



© Jilson Tiu / Greenpeace



November 2024

Although the Supreme Court rejected the cassation appeal lodged by Awyu Indigenous People in Tanah Papua, seeking to protect their customary forest from industrial palm oil extension, the dissenting decision argued that the environmental permit granted by the government to PT Indo Asiana Lestari, a palm oil company, violates a number of principles in Indonesia's environmental law and should be nullified.

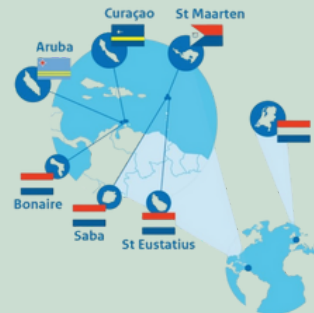
Earlier this year, Greenpeace Indonesia alongside the Awyu Indigenous community gathered over 250,000 petition signatures and presented them to the Supreme Court to support the cause, which was considered a huge campaign and movement victory. This victory was achieved not only due to the legal support, but also because of the massive public support generated through the movement and campaign efforts. The #AllEyesOnPapua hashtag became a trending topic around the world, bringing international attention to the struggle of the Awyu Indigenous People and their fight to protect their customary forest from palm oil expansion,

From Indonesia

Victory for Environmental & Nature Conservation Laws



© Jilson Tiu / Greenpeace



November 2024

Deep sea miners' efforts to limit the right to protest at sea were rejected by an appeals court in the Netherlands. The Amsterdam Court of Appeal dismissed a legal appeal from Nauru Ocean Resources Inc (NORI) against GPI.

After unsuccessful attempts to lobby governments to limit protests against deep sea mining vessels at the International Seabed Authority earlier this year, NORI pursued an appeal at the Amsterdam Court of Appeal to try and secure immunity against any future Greenpeace network protests at sea. NORI were seeking a 500-metre zone to exclude protests around a vessel the company has been using to lay the groundwork for deep sea mining.



© Marten van Dijk /

From the Netherlands Victory for Freedom of Expression



November 2024

In November 2024, environmental NGOs, including Greenpeace Italy, won a major court case against the Italian government and the Teodorico offshore gas project. The court ruled that the government had failed to properly assess the environmental impact of the project, in breach of EU and Italian nature conservation laws.

Greenpeace Italy, together with the Rainbow Warrior and the University of Padua, conducted a scientific cruise to highlight the biodiversity of the area and support the legal challenge. The ruling prevents the construction of the gas platform and is a major blow to offshore gas drilling in the region.



© Lorenzo Moscia / Greenpeace

From Italy

Victory for Environmental & Nature Conservation Laws

**December 2024**

In February 2023, Shell sued Greenpeace UK, Greenpeace International and nine activists for a peaceful protest on a Shell oil platform. The SLAPP lawsuit sought over \$11 million in damages. After more than a year of campaigning, Greenpeace UK settled the case without admitting liability or paying Shell. Instead, they will donate £300,000 to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI) and refrain from protesting at four declining North Sea sites. Greenpeace will continue to campaign against Shell and public support remains strong - over £1 million has been raised through Greenpeace UK's Stop Shell Appeal.

From GPI and GPUK Victory Against SLAPPs



© Greenpeace

**December 2024**

From GPI and GP MENA Victory Protecting GP Trademark

Greenpeace's trademark was threatened by a fraudulent scheme claiming to be 'Greenpeace Egypt.' The scammers established an office, hosted in-person events, and conducted office tours under Greenpeace branding. Furthermore, they created fake job offers, fraudulent apps, and social media accounts, for example on Telegram. The scheme also coerced victims into financial investments and cryptocurrency payments, the latter made transactions harder to track.

GPI and GP MENA took action raising awareness through blogs and public communications, removing scam-related websites and accounts, and collaborating with legal teams and authorities to protect victims and restore trust in the region.





December 2024

In December, as amicus curiae, Greenpeace Brazil challenged in the Supreme Court two state laws (from Mato Grosso and Rondônia) that, in practice, ended the "Soy Moratorium" (Direct Action for the Declaration of Unconstitutionality, or ADIs 7774 and 7775). Greenpeace Brazil was involved in the creation of this agreement, which restricts the purchase of soybeans from areas recently deforested in the Amazon and has been part of the working group of this agreement for 18 years.

Also in December, the Supreme Court Minister issued a precautionary measure to suspend the unconstitutional law from the state of Mato Grosso. Both laws violate constitutional principles that guide the economic order, acquired rights, human rights, and environmental protection as a fundamental principle of the national taxation system. Additionally, they infringe on the fundamental right to environmental protection and represent a setback in the fight against the climate crisis.



© Paulo Pereira / Greenpeace

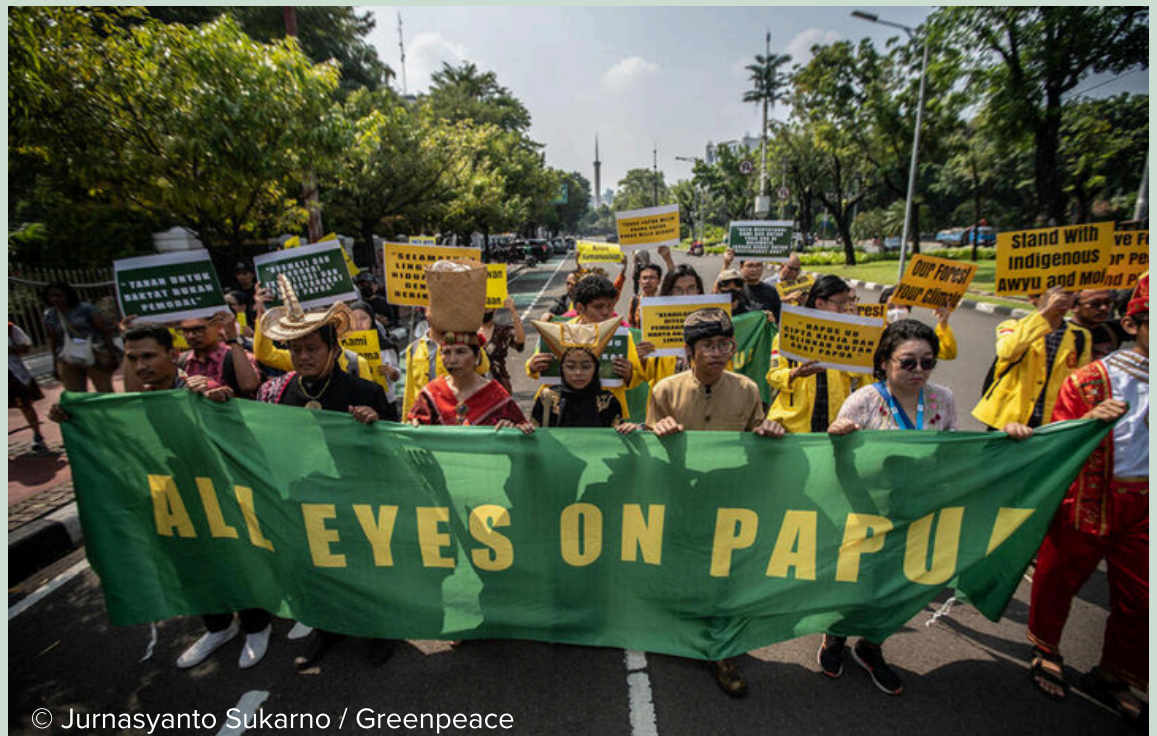
From Brazil Victory for Environmental & Nature Conservation Laws



December 2024

In December, the Supreme Court rejected a lawsuit taken by two palm oil companies, PT Kartika Cipta Pratama and PT Megakarya Jaya Raya, against a decision by the Minister of Environment and Forestry. With judgment, the two companies will not be legally permitted to continue deforestation beyond the 8,828 hectares of Indigenous forestland that has already been cleared for palm oil plantations.

This judgment has the potential to save 65,415 hectares of pristine rainforest and the legal intervention arises from the struggle by Awyu Indigenous landowners to defend their customary forests from land grabbing by plantation companies, the scale of which is documented in a recent [Greenpeace International report](#).



© Jurnasyanto Sukarno / Greenpeace

From Indonesia Victory for Environmental & Nature Conservation Laws



December 2024

What started with Pacific law students in 2019 has become a global climate justice movement, culminating in historic hearings at the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The case seeks to clarify the legal obligations of states to combat climate change and protect human rights.

Greenpeace International and Greenpeace Australia Pacific were key partners in amplifying Pacific voices, mobilising public support and advocating for a strong advisory opinion. Among their key contributions was a written submission that incorporated powerful testimonies from 42 directly impacted individuals worldwide, procured with the support of the Greenpeace network, reinforcing their legal arguments with authentic lived experiences. GPI's legal storytelling support to Pacific and Caribbean delegations in their oral presentations at workshops in Fiji and Barbados over Oct/Nov, and during the hearings in The Hague Dec 2024. On top of that, the Greenpeace network has been involved in the ICJ process, UN climate events and the Pacific Climate Justice Ship Tour to demand accountability from the world's biggest polluters.



From Pacific Islands Victory for Climate Justice



Thank you!

We deeply appreciate the efforts of Greenpeace's Global Legal Community and other key internal and external allies for their relentless work in advancing environmental and human rights protection through legal means. As part of a campaign-oriented network, we recognize and value diverse perspectives beyond traditional legal thinking. These creative and innovative approaches have led to victories that are not solely legal but are products of imaginative campaigning, mobilization, and communication, among other strategies.

In a world where corporate interests often override planetary boundaries and human welfare, our legal strategies serve as a critical counterforce to the systems of power that perpetuate environmental degradation and social injustice. We stand firm in our conviction that transformative change requires challenging the status quo and confronting those who profit from exploitation of both people and planet.


We continue to move forward with resistance, hope, and courage.



And many thanks to the team from Greenpeace International Legal Unit that supported and helped coordinate this effort.

GREENPEACE

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