

# THE AXIOLOGY OF THE SUSTAINABLE LOGISTICS PLAN OF THE COURTS FOR SOCIETY

**Daniele De Castro Pessoa De Melo**

Coordinator, Professor and Researcher of the Professional Master in Environmental Technology of the Institute of Technology of Pernambuco (ITEP), Recife-PE, Brazil. Post-Doctor in Chemical Engineering by the Federal University of Pernambuco - UFPE, PhD in Chemical Engineering by the Federal University of Pernambuco - UFPE, Master in Chemical Engineering by the Federal University of Pernambuco - UFPE and Graduate in Chemical Engineering by the Catholic University of Pernambuco, Brazil.  
Email: [daniele.castro@itep.br](mailto:daniele.castro@itep.br)

**Barbara De Castro Leao**

Advisor to the Magistrate of the Court of Justice of the State of Pernambuco (TJPE), Recife-PE, Brazil. Professional Master in Environmental Technology from the Institute of Environmental Technology (ITEP), Recife-PE, Brazil. Postgraduate in Mediation and Arbitration from the Faculty of Olinda (FOCCA), Olinda-PE, Brazil. Post-Graduated in Labor Law by the International Faculty of Curitiba (FACINTER), Curitiba-PR, Brazil. MBA in Public Administration and Management of Cities by the International Faculty of Curitiba (FACINTER), Curitiba-PR, Brazil. Bachelor of Laws from the Faculty of Olinda (FOCCA), Olinda-PE, Brazil. Tech Degree in Public Management from the Faculty of Technology and Sciences of Pernambuco (FATEC), Curitiba-PR, Brazil  
Email: [babileao@bol.com.br](mailto:babileao@bol.com.br)

## ABSTRACT

The objective of this article is to analyze the Sustainable Logistics Plan advocated in the Brazilian Judiciary as an effective public policy in the parameter of the Social and Environmental Law. For that, the qualitative and explanatory approach based on the analysis of bibliographical data from scientific articles, books and standards was used, whose title or theme was a Sustainable Logistics Plan, Socioenvironmental Law State, environmental management, sustainability, public policies and / or the role of the judiciary in environmental matters. And after a theoretical reflection on the relationship between the guidelines of the Socio-environmental Law State and the sustainable public policies of the Judiciary and on the value importance of such measures in society, it is concluded that the Courts by adopting a responsible socio-environmental management becomes an influential model for the axiological formation of the society based on environmental justice, since there is the incentive of conscious consumption, reveals to the employees about the breadth of the concept of the efficiency of their labor activities, which is also related to the decrease of public expenditures and environmental impacts, in addition to providing employees with the awareness of the need to be sustainable within the scope

of the Social and Environmental Law. Finally, it justifies the importance of the present study because the obligation of the Sustainable Logistics Plan in the Courts has been regulated only in 2015, through the Resolution of the National Council of Justice of 201, which makes a recent theme and of little discussion.

**Keywords:** *Socio-environmental management; Environmental justice; Judicial power.*

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**RESUMO**

*O objetivo deste artigo consiste em analisar o Plano de Logística Sustentável preconizada no Poder Judiciário brasileiro como política pública eficaz no parâmetro do Estado de Direito Socioambiental. Para isso, foi utilizada a abordagem qualitativa e explicativa pautada em análise de dados bibliográficos advindos de artigos científicos, livros e normas, cujo título ou tema discorrido se tratava de Plano de Logística Sustentável, Estado de Direito Socioambiental, gestão ambiental, sustentabilidade, políticas públicas e/ou o papel do poder judiciário na matéria do meio ambiente. E após uma reflexão teórica sobre a relação entre as diretrizes do Estado de Direito Socioambiental e as políticas públicas sustentáveis do Poder Judiciário, conclui-se que os Tribunais ao adotarem uma gestão socioambiental responsável passa a ser um modelo influenciador para a formação axiológica da sociedade pautada na justiça ambiental, uma vez que há o incentivo do consumo consciente, revela aos servidores sobre a amplitude do conceito da eficiência de suas atividades laborais, o qual também está relacionada com a diminuição dos gastos públicos e dos impactos ambientais, além de proporcionar a conscientização dos servidores sobre a necessidade de ser sustentável no âmbito do Estado de Direito Socioambiental. Por fim, justifica a importância do presente estudo pelo fato de a obrigatoriedade do Plano de Logística Sustentável nos Tribunais ter sido regulamentada apenas no ano de 2015, por meio da Resolução do Conselho Nacional de Justiça de nº 201, o que torna um tema recente e de pouca discussão.*

**Palavras-chave:** *Gestão socioambiental; Justiça ambiental; Poder Judiciário.*

## INTRODUCTION

The primary ideology for the emergence of the Socio-environmental Law State is the institutionalization of sustainability, since a government that inserts in its legal order and, consequently, in its teleological principles of its governmental activities the promotion of sustainability demonstrates the concern in effectively assuring citizens a social, political and economic development without harming future generations, both in relation to natural resources and the quality of life of individuals. To guarantee sustainable development, therefore, is to act with a protectionist vision focused not only on the current society, but also on the one which is still to exist (BLÁZQUEZ; PERETTI, 2012; MCINTYRE-MILLS et al., 2008).

So protecting the environment and providing the dignity of the human person are the consequences of the realization of the Social and Environmental Law. And this decision at the governmental level of choosing the best action for sustainability, based on environmental justice and social justice, develops a new vision of the citizens themselves towards the importance of acting in accordance with a development that allows for a balanced environment. The axiological formation of society is gradually becoming more alike in fairer principles for the people and the environment in which they are inserted (SARAIVA; VÉRAS NETO, 2012).

This construction of sustainable values permeates the moral responsibility of each individual, after all:

Future generations have the right to natural goods and a preserved nature. The zeal with the socioenvironmental context can be recognized and accepted by all human beings as a common interest, to which all will respect in the same way, thus inducing the original position and the pursuit of the principles of justice that lead to social cooperation and minimization of environmental impacts and risks, allowing an environmental law, available to all other human beings (CALGARO; PEREIRA, 2017, p. 286).

Ensuring environmental protection is an attitude that is embedded in the public ethic of adapting any and all state activity to the common interest and well-being of the community. And inevitably it is through public policies that the State acts directly or indirectly in society to guarantee the rights that attend to all of them. And in this area, the Judiciary, as part

of this structure of the Social and Environmental Law, also acquires a fundamental role in the transformation of the conduct of the population. The Courts genuinely have the mission of being an effective instrument of justice, in a fast and ample way, through dispatches, decisions and sentences handed down in judicial processes. However, this sense of justice transcends an administrative and structural model that is more adequate and fair also for the environment. And this transcendence of justice to the sustainable scope embraces an axiological, ethical and value sense in itself, which encompasses not only the formal question of justice, but also material justice, promoting the notion of the reasonableness of the criteria adopted in a given work conduct. Based on this breadth of the meaning of justice, the Courts become socially and environmentally responsible acting as opinion makers and as role models for society, with the Sustainable Logistics Plan being the most effective regulatory framework, including the homogeneity of the criteria and the control of the sustainable actions to be adopted in the Judiciary Organs.

It is precisely in this context that the objective of this article consists in the analyses of the Sustainable Logistics Plan in the Brazilian Judicial Branch as an effective public policy and an evaluative load for the State of Social and Environmental Law and, consequently, for the population. For this, the qualitative and explanatory approach based on the analysis of bibliographic data from scientific articles, books and standards was used. The normative question was directed to Resolution 201/2015 of the National Council of Justice, which is one of the pillars of this work, and the Manual of the Environmental Agenda of the Public Administration. The books used bring an explanation about public management and related constitutional issues to environmental policies. With regard to the scientific articles used, the collection was selected from searches by electronic journals made available on the worldwide computer network, the Internet, most of which are classified in Capes article qualification system: Qualis, from B2 in the field of science environmental and public policies in the last five years, whose title or theme was a Sustainable Logistics Plan, Socioenvironmental Rule of Law, environmental management, sustainability, public policies and/or the role of the judiciary in environmental matters.

It is verified that the subject researched strictly corresponds to the subject of this work and that, from a theoretical reflection was analyzed:

a) The “Socioenvironmental Law and Responsible Management in Public Power” with an approach of the characteristics of the Socioenvironmental State, diffuse third-generation rights such as solidarity, from the institution of socioenvironmental public management in the Brazilian government with their respective examples, such as the Environmental Agenda in Public Administration (A3P); b) the “Sustainable Logistics Plan within the Courts of Justice”, with a focus on the analysis of public policies aimed at the Judiciary, with the vehemence of the imposition of the PLS implementation in the Courts; c) “The importance of sustainable public policies for society” with a balanced approach to the right to the environment based on solidarity, environmental justice and the dignity of the human person.

This bibliographic research was responsible for concatenating the characteristics of the Sustainable Logistics Plan of the Judiciary - PLS/PJ to the basic principles of the Social and Environmental Law, which led to the conclusion that the PLS/PJ is a public policy inserted in a responsible socioenvironmental management, which is the effective instrument to make the Judiciary Power an influential model for the value formation of society based on environmental justice and the dignity of the human person, since there is the incentive of conscious consumption, reveals to the employees about the breadth of the concept of the efficiency of their work activities, which is also related to the reduction of environmental impacts, as well as providing the employees’ awareness about the need to be sustainable within the scope of the Social and Environmental Law.

It is verified that the relevance of the present work is supported precisely in this study of what are the values that the population acquires when visualizing the implementation of a sustainable management in the judicial system. In addition, this study is important because it is a recent study with little discussion, since the Sustainable Logistics Plan in the Courts was regulated only in 2015, through the Resolution of the National Council of Justice n. 201.

## **1 STATE OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND THE MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR PUBLIC POWERS**

In order to understand governmental activities, it is necessary

to verify, in advance, that the state exists only for the very existence of society, theory exalted in the work of jus philosopher Hermann Heller. This verification is of great importance for the understanding that the ruler only has the power in the State in a tenuous and momentary way and that the citizens have effectively the ownership of the power of the State. And throughout the historical evolution the rule of law has been harboring fundamental rights as bias of its performance, being classified as follows: a) the Liberal State, with the first generation rights related to freedom; b) the Welfare State, with the second generation rights, that is, social rights; c) The Socio-environmental State of Law, based on the diffuse third generation rights, with the representativeness of solidarity and the right to the ecologically balanced environment. It is noteworthy that the achievement of this last state form, which is at the same time verified, is strictly interconnected with an inseparability of the environmental and social question (CRUZ; FARIA; ITU, 2016).

According to Wolkmer and Paulitsch (2013, p.261), “the Socioenvironmental Law State, anchored in an environmental ethic, focuses on a pillar of sustainability as a beacon of its action and policy, from which protection to the environment emerges as one of the conditions of legitimation of its performance”. This mentioned ethics transforms the State as a management paradigm aimed at a better management of the socioenvironmental crisis to be analyzed in a holistic way and for the promotion of the development of a more participative and reflexive society. In this context, Saraiva and Vêras Neto (2015, p.357) further affirm that the “construction of a state whose axiological value - social and environmental - is based on the human, as a planetary citizen, and on life as a common patrimony of humanity” is the legitimacy of public environmental policies.

This directing of state activity to the general public, in a timeless and indistinct way, in order to protect the environment and ensure the dignified existence of present and future generations, is in line with Kant’s thought, which states that the human being is analyzed as an end in itself, and not as a means. And thus, all actions in all spheres of government must be commensurate with the needs of the population. The well-being of the citizen must always be the bias of the functionality of the government, based on the dignity of the human person. The existence of a balanced environment achieved by an articulated social and environmental action

and by a legal system that institutionalizes the environmental protection and confers a status of fundamental hierarchy among the rights of individuals are the fundamental characteristics of the State of Socioenvironmental Law. This hierarchy is also positivated by the insertion of Article 225 of the Constitution, which rules that public power and collectivity have the duty to defend and preserve the environment not only for present generations but also for future generations. In addition to this imposition of a balanced relationship between human action and the environment, the Federal Constitution of 1988 also imposes the obligation, in all public spheres, to develop a socioenvironmental management (CRUZ; FARIA; ITU, 2016; DADICO, 2011; ZURDO; GARDOLINSKI, 2016).

The establishment in the Public Administration of a strategic management focused on environmental issues led to the improvement of the systematic and holistic planning of coordination and control of actions and provided a performance with beneficial results both for the structural plane of the organs and for political-economic issues as well as for the quality of people's lives. It is perceived that this responsible management of the public power acts in accordance with the constitutional dictates and with the administrative guiding principles, always aiming the interest of the collectivity. Thus, any and all public service provision should fit into a socioenvironmental management, which enables a better use of the available resources and provides a greater efficiency of services offered to citizens with a lower impact on nature (MARQUES, 2012).

This respect for the interests of citizens, human rights, the Democratic Rule of Law and ethical behavior are some guidelines found in ISO 26000, which governs the social and environmental responsibility of institutions in their decisions and in the impacts generated by their activity. Although this ISO is focused on the private sector, its guidelines also serve the scope of responsible public sector management, after all, if an institution analyzes the socioenvironmental issue in its decision-making processes, it integrates into its organization a sense of social responsibility in the lato sense and practice a sustainable development based on ethical behavior (ZURDO; GARDOLINSKI, 2016).

When the governmental sphere is analyzed, the main program in charge of socioenvironmental management is the Environmental Agenda in Public Administration (A3P), officialized by Administrative

Rule 510/2002, and linked to the Ministry of Environment. This Agenda stimulates the change of the organizational culture and the posture of the servers, who are more aware of the use of resources and the destination of the generated waste. The A3P combats waste and promotes the quality of the work environment through the adoption of the “5R’s”, which represent rethink, refuse, reduce, reuse and recycle, in order to instill in managers a critical reflection on consumerism and adequacy of management to avoid negative impacts on nature (ARAUJO; LUDEWIGS; CARMO, 2015; BARATA; KLIGERMAN; GOMEZ, 2007; MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, 2009).

It is also verified that, when establishing a model of responsible socio-environmental management, the public entity is better able to plan and direct its decisions for the compatibility between its activities and environmental preservation. This planning in keeping with a more solidary and humane viewpoint becomes a new reference of production and consumption in the public sphere, especially when the public agency reaches the requirements to obtain an environmental certification, since obtaining a certificate or an award in this area transpires the responsible management guidelines of the institution and transmits credibility to those who use the service provided, besides facilitating the adhesion of all the members involved (AZEVEDO, 2013; DADICO, 2011; TEIXEIRA, 2013).

This responsible socio-environmental management of the public power is a *sine qua non* for the behavioral change of all collaborators, including citizen users, which leads to the realization of constitutional right to an ecologically balanced environment. In this sense,

It is clear to the public agencies that there is an incessant search for improvement in the rendering of services, since it has Society as its target audience, it is not possible for them to provide low or medium quality services. Likewise, the management of public resources, be they budgetary, human, material or time, must be carried out in a lean and objective manner, making it impossible to waste and misuse assets that do not belong to a private entity, but to collectivity (ZURDO; GARDOLINSKI, 2016, p. 17)

By adopting an environmentally correct and socially fair decision, the State meets its primary need to promote the best for society. And, of



course, maximizing results with minimal resources is one of the means to achieve the efficiency of the public machine. This principle was established by Constitutional Amendment no. 19/98 and consequently added to the list of administrative principles present in the *caput* of art. 37 of the Federal Constitution of 1988. Together with the legality (the public administrator in his/her functional activities is subject to the commandments of the law and to the demands of the common good), morality (every act of Public Administration must be consistent with morality, good faith and public interest), impersonality (the public administrator may only perform a particular act for its legal purpose) and publicity (acts must be officially disclosed to public knowledge), efficiency emerges as an essential principle guiding the activities of the State and as a duty of the server to provide their assignments. It is perceived that it is not enough that the public administrator acts only in accordance with the law, it is essential that the needs of citizens be met in a rational, transparent and praiseworthy way, with the lowest expense and environmental impact possible. The basic premise of efficiency is, therefore, the maximum achievement of results with minimum natural, material, technological or human resources. Seeking efficiency in the public service is related to updating, alignment with reality, dedication in the way of acting, the governmental capacity to emphasize the quality of execution. After all, the goal of the public administrator is to ensure citizens' satisfaction with quality services, to generate more benefits to society from available resources, to direct the activity to the effectiveness of the common good in an impartial, neutral and transparent manner and to encourage community participation in public services. (BOND, 2007; BRANCHIER; TESOLIN, 2007; MORAES, 2008).

In this way, complying with the principles of eco-efficiency and human dignity through responsible management is to make the Social-Environmental Law State function as an ethical paradigm for the behavior of the population and to promote the awareness of all about solidarity and on the importance of obtaining a holistic vision in the management of its activities, so that these are always focused on the public interest and, consequently, on environmental protection.

## 2 SUSTAINABLE LOGISTICS PLAN IN THE AREA OF JUSTICE COURTS

There is no denying the need for all public authorities to be involved in the elaboration and implementation of an active and solid social and environmental management in their structure. The Judiciary is not different since it is part of the structure of the State of Social and Environmental Law. The Superior Court of Justice, for example, adheres to the Environmental Public Administration Agenda (A3P), which establishes several measures consisting of energy efficiency from the physical structure of the public building to the availability of materials for recycling. And when talking about macro management of judicial organs, the National Council of Justice appears as a guiding subsidy of the services provided by the Courts, as it acts in the search for standardization, improvement and control of the activities regarding Public Power. Recommendation No. 11/2007 was of great importance for strategic planning for sustainability, as it encouraged various measures, such as the acquisition of more environmentally-friendly materials and the availability of materials for recycling. It also dealt with public policies aimed at developing a new standard of institutional behavior, including the awareness of both the servants and the courts. In 2010, the so-called CNJ established the National Target No. 6, which reinforced the need to be concerned about the negative impacts caused by labor activities and stipulated a reduction of at least 2% (two percent) in the use of fuel, energy, paper, water and telephone. Based on the sustainability tripod, that is, environmentally correct, socially just and economically viable, the National Council of Justice published Resolution No. 201/2015, at which time it no longer recommends but imposes the obligation that every Court have a Sustainable Logistics Plan, known as PLS-PJ (DADICO, 2011; OLIVEIRA et al., 2014; ZURDO; GARDOLINSKI, 2016).

This Resolution includes the requirements (defined objectives and responsibilities, actions, goals, execution deadlines, monitoring mechanisms and results evaluation) and the necessary structure (such as the creation of a Socioenvironmental Nucleus) for the implementation of this Plan, in addition to presenting indicators (paper, disposable cups and bottled water, printing of installed documents and equipment, electrical energy, water and sewage, waste management, quality of life in the workplace, telephony, surveillance, cleaning, fuel, vehicles, layout and

training of servers in environmental education). There are also suggestions for some good environmental management practices in Annex II of this Resolution, such as: giving preference to the use of electronic messages, digitizing printed documents, encouraging the use of returnable cups, conducting awareness campaigns and consciously consuming energy use, adopt measures to avoid wasting water, promote the implementation of selective collection, encourage the adoption of sustainable and collaborative practices, recognizing and rewarding units that have good consumption rates, preferentially use less polluting fuels and renewable sources such as ethanol, implementation of VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) technology - replacement of analogue lines by data and voice networks (extensions), ecologically correct documents and legal proceedings, encourage actions to reuse materials, stimulate sustainable contracting with the inclusion of sustainability criteria in the specification of the object and control and monitor of consumption data as well as informing them to work units (NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE, 2015).

It is noteworthy that this Resolution, besides making this instrument of environmental public policy called the Sustainable Logistics Plan mandatory, it has brought a uniformity in the practice of this sustainable management, determining indicators, which make it possible to measure the results obtained by means of the descriptions of the objectives, actions, goals, deadlines and the monitoring itself. The choice of these details should be carefully listened to by the Court's strategic sector and should be continuously monitored, since environmental issues require constant vigilance of managers, so that the quality of life in different generations can be a reality. This only demonstrates that it is not enough to propose actions aimed at environmental preservation, rather, it must identify if such suggested practices, in fact, have a positive effect. To see the efficiency of sustainable practices is to prove that the management of this Court is effective and its measurement allows a better analysis of how to maximize sustainability in the public organ.

Sensitization to socioenvironmental issues of all members of the Courts from outsourced to magistrates is another objective of the Sustainable Logistics Plans. There is no point in stipulating sustainable measures if the people involved are not aware of the social and environmental responsibility of their work attitudes and the ability to

perform the proposed actions correctly. At this juncture the environmental education of professionals is necessary to develop in people the maturing of citizenship and the feeling of empowered belonging that each individual attitude will have effect for society. The engagement of the environmental cause verified in the Courts of Justice, mainly through the Sustainable Logistics Plans demonstrates to users and employees the fulfillment of the public role of acting in accordance with sustainability. The fact of giving an example of good environmental practices and of raising awareness about the fact that the constitutional right to the balanced environment will only be effective with the joint effort of the State and of society (OLIVEIRA et al., 2014; PONTES et al., 2015).

Thus, environmental protection is a systematic and unaffordable state duty and the organs of the judiciary symbolize the values advocated by the State of Socioenvironmental Law and these should serve as a model of sustainability. For this reason these actions present in the PLS also involve the structural question of the buildings, so that they reflect the excellence of the management of the public resources and transmit a image of sustainability. An emblematic example of the sustainable management of the Courts was the institution of electronic processes, as this action, besides having provided procedural speed, drastically reduced the number of reams used, optimized the physical space of work, decreased the physical displacement of the involved parties in processes and, consequently, reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (DADICO, 2011; GONÇALVES, 2017).

It is undeniable that in analyzing the effects of an action one realizes that they are concatenated and interdependent, and if an activity is not well planned under the systemic view of the factors involved, the consequences can be catastrophic, essentially, in the environmental merit. It is this fragility of the environment which, since the Stockholm Conference of 1972, has been characterized by the “greening” of the legal system and the plausible justification for changing the physical, human and economic structure of the judiciary to adapt to the sustainable concept (BENJAMIN, 2011).

The PLS-PJ, instruments of the social and environmental public policy of the Courts, have become multipliers of good public management practices and raise awareness of the importance of strengthening sustainability. The Brazilian judiciary with the implementation of this

logistics plan acquires a bigger mission than to make social justice in the trials of the processes, transcends to a strand of justice, called environmental justice, in which each one has the right to obtain an ecologically balanced environment based on the recognition of the transcendent, universal and intrinsic values of nature and on the existentialist relationship between man and the environment (ARANTES; VIEIRA NETO; CARDOSO, 2014; FLORIT, 2016; ZANGALLI JUNIOR, 2013).

Therefore, the Sustainable Logistics Plan of the Judiciary, implemented by the National Council of Justice in 2015, represents a reference instrument of the values established in the Socioenvironmental Law State, of which sustainability is the driving force of public policies. The development of this efficient responsible management committed to the constant and evolutionary change of the physical and human structure sensitizes the employees and the users to consume consciously and effectively the fulfillment of the constitutional obligation to defend and preserve the environment.

### **3 THE IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC POLICIES FOR SOCIETY**

Government actions influence directly and indirectly the life of each individual and for that reason the implementation of sustainable actions in the public sphere is an interest of society as a whole and is an instrument to promote the preservation of the environment, contributing to the constitutional guarantee of the article 225, of the Federal Constitution of 1988. The axiology of this right, in turn, acquires another dimension greater than simply a constitutional fundamental right, since it assumes a value load of human right because the intrinsic relation between the ecological balance of the environment and the quality of life has a character the right to life. It is, therefore, a transcendent right that concerns all indiscriminately and to ensure this environmental protection is precisely to give effectiveness to the principle of the dignity of the human person and, consequently, to guarantee the existence of the human being itself (MARQUES, 2012; MORAES, 2016; RANGEL, 2014; STEFANELLO, 2010).

The institutionalization of sustainable development reflects the

action of a society that consolidated in the juridical order the notion of the indispensability of the quality of the environment for the realization of the dignity of human development, based solid in art. 1, item III, of the Federal Constitution, concerning the principle of the dignity of the human person, and in art. 3, item I, of the same legislation regarding the construction of a free, fair and solidarity society. This solidarity, inserted in the rights of the third generation, concerns the dichotomy between society and the state, for the achievement of a healthy and balanced environment is granted by the joint action between these two actors and this union strengthens sustainability and justice environmental impact (CRUZ; FARIA; ITU, 2016; RAMMÊ, 2013; RIBAS, 2016; SILVA, 2011).

The pursuit of sustainability is an arduous task for public management, because it involves several factors and values at the moment of decision making. Acting in a sustainable way is a complex task that persists over time, since it consists in allying the continuity of the social, political and economic development of the State without harming the quality of life of the future generation (FOLADORI; TOMMASINO, 2000; RIBEIRO, 2017; SCHULZA, 2015).

Thus, in addition to targeting public policies on the bias of the dignity of the human person and solidarity, the reach of justice is also included in this context. For Hans Kelsen, to be fair is to guarantee the happiness of the people and in the environmental field means to combine social harmony with the maintenance of healthy life to proportional the well-being of the collective. Thus, the construction of a citizenship based on environmentalism, in which individuals acquire the capacity to reflect critically on the causes and effects of their actions and analyze the best choices in line with the reduction of negative impacts on nature and harmonization of society (LIMA, 2004; LIMA, 2009; SARAIVA; VÉRAS NETO, 2012).

The exacerbated consumption and neglect in the final disposal of products are replaced by careful analysis of what is most advantageous for society, the environment and the economy at the same time. The realization of such a balance, coupled with the abandonment of natural resource depletion models and the development of new conceptions and practices of everyday attitudes, are the challenges of all members of society and government. And the Public Administration, as it represents the State, it must attend to the community, with actions that provide the

common good and sustainability. The sustainable public policies are therefore indispensable tools for ensuring both the medium protection in which people are inserted as the lives of these, since the human being is inseparable from the nature and impacts occurring to the environment affect individuals directly or indirectly. The existence of solid pillars of strategic planning, policy restructuring and paradigm shifts aimed at minimizing these impacts is also a way of instilling in the employees themselves the responsibility of each one as a social being and citizen to act in regard to the community.

This management of the rational use of environmental resources accompanies the tendency to integrate the rational choice of sustainable guidelines with the efficient use of all resources, from material to human. And in deciding for a particular action he is attributing to that choice a moral value, which brings to sustainability his primordial tutelage. To point out which measures need to be carried out in an institution is strictly related to the search for a better efficiency of the public expenditure and the management of the work processes together with a continuous monitoring of actions of quality, sustainability and rationalization. This is the major function of a public policy, that is, to promote, in the public interest, the healthy and ecologically balanced environment (DESLATTE, 2015; MARIN; SILVA, 2013; OLIVEIRA; GADELHA, 2014).

In this sense, the managers of the Courts, guided by the normatization of the National Council of Justice, assume this socioenvironmental responsibility to have an administration and a strategic policy directed towards adapting services to the environmental issue. Among the state action programs in the Judiciary Branch, it is perceived that the Sustainable Logistics Plan is the instrument representative of the State's effort to instill reasonable parameters of sustainability in its structure. There is a chain of requirements to comply with this management, strengthening the systematic planning and control of the results obtained. Through PLS-PJ, the Courts vehemently encouraged the practice of measures tailored to the rational use of resources and established environmental awareness as an organizational culture.

And when a citizen verifies the sustainable practices adopted by public agencies, he sees the image of the very values of the society in which he is inserted. If a Court is concerned with reducing, for example,

the quantity of paper used, the individual, whether employee or user of that system, will inevitably use that example as an example for his own decisions. It becomes an automatic reproduction of a behavioral change and an awakening by environmental education.

Thus, how intervention in nature is inevitable, what we should aim for is a relationship between the efficiency of the public sector and the optimization of an ecological balanced environment. This is the result of greater appreciation for contemporary society, the least possible deterioration and/or interference in the environment. The axiology of the Sustainable Logistics Plan within the scope of the Judiciary is based on the development of socioenvironmental citizenship, the realization of environmental justice and solidarity, and the guarantee of the dignity of the human person. In short, socioenvironmental public policies represent the guarantee of the continuity of human existence in increasingly dignified and rightful conditions.

## CONCLUSIONS

It is perceived that the current society is inserted in the State of Socioenvironmental Law, whose fundamental characteristic is the juridical conscience of the collective guided by the preservation of the environment. In this context, the objective is to protect nature in a holistic way, with actions aimed at guaranteeing the dignified existence of the people of the present and the future, besides ensuring the permanence of the link between the citizen and the environment in which he lives.

Socioenvironmental management in the Public Administration plays a relevant role in aggregating this reflection of mitigating the use of natural resources, developing more efficient measures and providing better quality services, all under the constitutional scope of establishing a balanced and healthy human relationship with the environment. The Environmental Agenda in Public Administration (A3P) was mentioned in this work as an example of administrative and strategic program responsible for advising government agencies in their restructuring of services offered to the population benefits. These public policies become paradigms of social behavior and indicate the axiological content that the State, through its governmental structure, permeates in its activities.



This attempt to achieve excellence in the relationship between the public service and environmental preservation has led the National Council of Justice to publish, among other regulations, Recommendation No. 11/2007, National Target No. 6/2010 and Resolution No. 201/2015, the latter being the most important due to its imperative nature of a Sustainable Logistics Plan within the scope of the Judicial Branch. It was commented along this article that the Courts in complying with this Resolution started to adopt objectives, goals, actions and results monitoring in a differentiated form, more engaged with the environment.

Verifying a management of a Court organ that is directed towards sustainable measures means for society the capacity of the State to think and act for the benefit of the community, instilling in the citizens the idea that each human action generates a consequence in nature, whose effect is of responsibility of all. Educating, raising awareness and monitoring the activity of a professional in their work environment is to ensure that their attitude is not harmful to others, including in an environmental basis. And so, modern public management has the characteristic not only of reducing the bureaucracy of services but also of an efficient administration of the use of environmental, material, social, financial and human resources. The need for coexistence of human beings and nature makes the environmental issue a fundamental right and a human right, with a value load to guarantee beyond the quality of life of citizens, to allow the permanence of the lives of individuals themselves.

Thus, the objective of this present work in relating the guidelines of the State of Socioenvironmental Law and the sustainable public policies of the Judiciary, with the value of such measures of sustainability for the population, was reached by the analysis of the teleology of public activities aimed at society; by addressing the principles of the Socioenvironmental State, human dignity, solidarity and environmental justice; and the search for eco-efficiency of PLS-PJ. And because the obligation of the Sustainable Logistics Plan in the Courts was recently regulated in 2015, through the Resolution of the National Council of Justice n. 201, this work has a great importance to subsidize future theoretical discussions on the said topic and to make citizens aware of the importance of public management aimed at preserving the environment.

For this reason, this article concludes that the Sustainable Logistics

Plan is a public policy inserted in a responsible socioenvironmental management, advocated by the State of Socioenvironmental Law, and is a moral guiding model for society in its daily actions, based on environmental justice and in the dignity of the human person. This sustainable measure adopted by the Judiciary promotes actions that underpin the ideals of sustainability and promote the realization of the right to the ecologically balanced environment, grounding axiological principles of the Social and Environmental State of Law fundamental for the construction of a more socially responsible justice and for the guarantee of the quality of life of citizens and the dignified stay of the very life of human beings.

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