

## PRESENTATION

The Dom Helder Law School, an educational institution with maximum quality and the highest grades in all evaluations of the Ministry of Education, offers undergraduate courses and full graduation in Law. At the *stricto sensu* graduate level, the school has Master's and Doctorate courses in Environmental Law and Sustainable Development, as well as a Post-Doctoral fellowship.

In compliance with the study field of its Graduate Program, Dom Helder presents another issue of the magazine *Veredas do Direito – Environmental Law and Sustainable Development*.

Holder of “Qualis A1”, the best assessment stratum of the CAPES System, this scientific journal presents another collection of articles of the highest intellectual level, certain of its contribution to full knowledge expansion. In this issue, texts by researchers from the United Kingdom, Italy, Colombia, and Chile are published, as well as from states of all regions of Brazil.

In “Prudence in environmental teaching in legal education in times of complexity”, Liane Cavalcante Araujo, Mônica Tassigny, and Ana Carla Pinheiro Freitas, all from the Universidade de Fortaleza (UNIFOR), argue that society experiences an unprecedented health crisis in the 21<sup>st</sup> century with COVID-19. Nevertheless, in parallel, the environment remains far from the care described in the Brazilian legal framework.

Maria Aparecida Lucca Caovilla and Arlene Anelia Renk, of the Universidade Comunitária da Região de Chapecó (UNOCHAPECÓ), and Andressa Zanco, from the Universidade Tecnológica Federal do Paraná (UTFPR), wrote the article “Reflections of commoditization in the Brazilian regulation of pesticides”, proposing a historical rescue of the process of “commoditization” of Brazilian agriculture, analyzing the strategy transplanted to Brazil since the 1960s for various reasons, such as ending world hunger and modernizing agriculture.

Beatriz Souza Costa, Camilla de Freitas Pereira, and Márcio Luís de Oliveira, from the Escola Superior Dom Helder Câmara (ESDHC), wrote “Preventive measures for work accidents in mining activities”, seeking to show that preventive business measures aimed at avoiding risks in the natural environment and work environment can prevent environmental and labor accidents in mines.

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With the text “The Nagoya Protocol, benefits from genetic resources and Brazilian legislation”, Talden Farias, from the Universidade Federal da Paraíba (UFPB), Bruna Gomes Maia, from the University of Bristol, and Paula Simões Lima, from the Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR), analyze the regulation of the Access and Benefit Sharing (ARB) regime arising from terrestrial genetic resources in Brazil. The authors studied the history of the regulation of the matter, from international treaties to national legislation and particularly the Nagoya Protocol.

In “Incongruities between the abstract and the concrete: analysis of the Green ICMS taxation from its normative structure”, Norbert Fenzl, Patrick de Oliveira Pinheiro, and Rodolpho Zahluth Bastos, all from the Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA), analyze the public policy of the Green ICMS applied to the state of Pará, indicating incongruities regarding the normative principles and the effective application of said public policy within the municipalities of Pará, describing its social, economic, and environmental implications.

In the text “Drainage basin committees as management tools: an approach on the municipality of Diamantino (MT)”, Sandro Marcos Godoy and Solange Teresinha Carvalho Pissolato, both from the Universidade de Marília (UNIMAR), discuss the current state of the Hydrological Resources Policies in the State of Mato Grosso (MT), the legal and institutional aspects of the creation, training, and implementation of the committees of the Upper Paraguay Basins – Planning and Management Units (PMU P3), the framing of water bodies, and the prospect mapping of water springs in the municipality of Diamantino (MT).

In “Electricity as a material condition for the enjoyment of human rights: an unenumerated fundamental right”, Daniel Wunder Hachem, from the Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná (PUC-PR), Luzardo Faria, from the Universidade de São Paulo (USP), and William Ivan Gallo Apon-te, from the Universidad Externado de Colombia (UEXTERNADO), show that, in contemporary civilization, electric energy has become essential for the development of society. Access to this good is currently considered as an inherent need for human subsistence and must therefore be understood as an integral component of the minimum needed for a dignified existence.

In “Acquired administrative rights and Chilean environmental assessment”, Pedro Harris Moya of the Universidad Autónoma de Chile analyzes the pronouncements regarding property rights in the environmental impact assessment regime in Chilean law to determine the protection of the activities authorized by Public Administration.

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In “Smart cities, human rights and social sustainability”, Norberto Knebel and Mateus de Oliveira Fornasier, both from the Universidade Regional do Noroeste do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (UNIJUÍ), and Gustavo Silveira Borges, from the Universidade do Extremo Sul Catarinense (UNESC), analyze the main technological aspects of the smart city as a solution to the problem of social exclusion, as observed with the implementation of New Information and Communication Technologies (NICTs). To this end, the authors ask: how can smart cities implement the social dimension of sustainability, understood as access to basic human rights, especially to foster the right to democratic participation?

With the article “Attacks on the Brazilian Democratic Agri-environmental Rule of Law by tragic choices: from the outlined country of Alice’s Wonders to the reality of Dante’s Inferno”, Antonio José de Mattos Neto, from the Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA), studies the building of a democratic agri-environmental rule of law in Brazil organized and structured by the 1988 Federal Constitution with its land-environmental principles, values, and institutions to be followed by society and public authorities.

In “Legal guardianship of the Mato-Grosso’s Pantanal: review of the federal legal regime and that of the states of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul”, Natália Pompeu, of the Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS), Carlos Teodoro José Huguency Irigaray and Olivier François Vilpoux, both from the Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso (UFMT), report that the Pantanal biome is one of the largest extensions of continuous flooded areas on Earth, being sensitive and dependent on its hydrological regime to maintain the integrity of its ecosystems. The authors warn that the Pantanal is susceptible to disarray by human actions developed in the surrounding plateau and plain which compromise its conservation, requiring analysis of its legal protection.

With the text “Confrontation proposals to face negative externalities from pesticides in Brazil”, Eduardo Gonçalves Rocha, from the Universidade Federal de Goiás (UFG), and Camila Santiago Ribeiro, from the Centro Universitário Araguaia (UNIARAGUAIA), seek to show the need for the Brazilian state to act on the internalization of the negative externalities of pesticides in agriculture.

With the text “REDD+ and protection of forest ecosystems: the case of the Amazon Fund in Brazil”, Saverio Di Benedetto, from the Università del Salento (UNISALENTO), André de Paiva Toledo and

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Kiwonghi Bizawu, both from the Escola Superior Dom Helder Câmara School (ESDHC), analyze the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which are two pillars of international environmental law. The authors report that Brazil is part of both conventions, confirming its contemporary diplomatic position based on the right to national sovereignty and the protection of socio-environmental rights.

In the article “The “greening” of the American Convention on Human Rights: indigenous people and environmental protection in convergence”, Daize Fernanda Wagner and Felipe Sakai de Souza, both from the Universidade Federal do Amapá (UNIFAP), seek to analyze the convergence between the fields of International Environmental Law and International Human Rights Law within the framework of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR) from a phenomenon known as greening of human rights treaties.

With great enthusiasm, the Dom Helder Law School presents another issue of the journal *Veredas do Direito – Environmental Law and Sustainable Development*, in the certainty that it helps make Earth healthier with scientific research.

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