

PRESENTATION

Honoring the status A1 of the Qualis System of CAPES (Coordination for Improvement of Higher Education Personnel) of the Ministry of Education, the highest level of the classification of scientific journals in Brazil, *Veredas do Direito* law journal publishes another number.

This journal is elaborated with affection and respect to the reader, as an instrument that provides the socialization of scientific knowledge concerning Environmental Law and Sustainable Development.

In fact, the Academic Master of the Dom Helder Câmara Law School, the educational institution where this journal is carefully produced, focuses on Environmental Law, certainly one of the branches of research that at the same time attracts jurists and all those who care about the future of humanity.

In this issue, the esteemed readers will have access to foreign and Brazilian texts that will certainly provide a boost to scientific knowledge.

From France, one of the world's leading environmental law authorities, Michel Prieur, accompanied by Grace Ladeira Garbaccio and Danielle Mendes Thame Denny Correio, wrote the text "Revising environmental law through the paradigm of governance" where they present as a result the statement that still exist lack of indicators to assess the effectiveness of environmental standards, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

From Mexico, Tania García López entitled his paper "From polluter pays principle to beneficiary pays principle: new economic instruments for environmental protection", where he offers a study focusing on environmental principles that govern public policies and economic instruments as payment for environmental services, among others.

Émilien Vilas Boas Reis, Bruno Torquato de Oliveira, and Luiz Gustavo Gonçalves Ribeiro, with the article "A legal-philosophical positioning against the metaphysics of the 'isms': an analysis on animals" propose a historical resumption of the relation between humans and other animals, from its prehistoric origin to domestication.

Leonardo Cordeiro de Gusmão, Maraluce Maria Custódio and the engineer José Cláudio Junqueira Ribeiro, with the text "Food safety and

pesticides: the situation of glyphosate before the precautionary principle” warn that there are serious studies that defend because of the existence of reasonable scientific doubt it would justify the application of precautionary measures, including a ban on the use of glyphosate in food production in the country, giving effect to the right to consumer safety.

From the State of Paraná, Vladimir Passos de Freitas and Silvana Raquel Colombo, entitled “Mediation as a method of solving environmental conflicts under the law 13. 105/2015” investigate in which cases and what conditions to be observed for mediation can be applied to the solution of socio-environmental conflicts, preventively and repressively, based on the Federal Constitution and infra-constitutional legislation.

From Rio Grande do Sul, Florisbal de Souza Del’Olmo and Mário Miguel da Rosa Muraro, in the article “International traffic in animals and protection of dignity” emphasize that the right to a healthy natural environment and protection of all species is a measure of protection of Dignity and that it constitutes a meta-principle applicable to all living species of the planet. They even maintain that the amendment of the law on environmental crimes, suggesting new criminal types to deal with such a serious situation, is an indicated measure.

From Paraíba and Rio de Janeiro, Talden Farias and Arícia Fernandes, with the article entitled “Biodiesel in the Brazilian legal context” argue that biodiesel appears as an interesting alternative of energy production, especially in Brazil, which has vast areas available for agriculture, abundant labor, and appropriate technology.

From Rio Grande do Sul, Carlos Alberto Molinaro and Augusto Fontanive Leal, with the text “Big data, machine learning and environmental preservation: technological instruments in defense of the environment” divided his research into two essential topics: (i) conceptualization of Big Data technological resources and machine learning techniques; (ii) an exposition of the improvement resulting from the use of *Big Data* and *machine learning* techniques for the purpose of environmental preservation.

Salete Oro Boff, Rio Grande do Sul, with the text “Technological innovation greening for integrational sustainability” explains that technological innovation can result in direct and harmful benefits, therefore, it represents hope, novelty, the challenge for a few and fear, risk, insecurity, danger, and instability for others.

From Pernambuco, Bárbara de Castro Leão and Daniele de Castro Pessoa de Melo, with the work “The axiology of the sustainable logistics plan of the courts for society” analyzed the Sustainable Logistics Plan advocated in the Brazilian Judiciary as an effective public policy in the parameter of Social and Environmental Law. For that, they used the qualitative and explanatory approach based on the analysis of bibliographical data from scientific articles, books, and standards, whose title or theme was the Sustainable Logistics Plan, Socioenvironmental Law State, environmental management, sustainability, public policies and/or the role of the judiciary in environmental matters.

From Mato Grosso do Sul, Verônica Maria Bezerra Guimarães, with the text “Mythology as a constructive element of sustainabilities”, taught how the mythology of the Kaiowá-Guarani indigenous people of southern Mato Grosso do Sul influences the construction of the idea of sustainability. She explains that the mythology of the Kaiowá-Guarani nourishes their way of being and leads to something that can be described as a sustainability of life.

From the State of Tocantins, Renata Rodrigues de Castro Rocha and Ricardo Azevedo Mamédio de Sousa, with the work “Municipal action in the mitigation of environmental impacts” verified that the regulation of the environmental compensation requirement for projects that, although they do not match those exemplified in art. 2 of Conama Resolution No. 001, of January 23, 1986 and produce impacts with consequences sensitive to the quality of the natural environment, are placed in an intermediary position in the scale of activities potentially harmful to the ecological conditions of their area of influence.

The text “Carbon credit certification of invasive species silviculture projects and the polluter-creditor paradox” analyzed the possibility of certification of forestry project activities that employ species from Goiás, Saulo de Oliviera Pinto Coelho, and Tiago Ducatti de Oliveira Silva. and construct parameters for an ecologically adequate interpretation of the possible conflicts that arise between national and international regulations in this regard, as well as critically reflect from this analysis on the paradoxical aspects of the current regulatory model.

Paulo Affonso Leme Machado, of the State of São Paulo, and the article “STJ and causal nexus in environmental civil liability”, using

an environmental tragedy resulting from the oil spill that occurred in the port of Paranaguá, taught on the thinking of the Superior Court of Justice concerning the causal link in environmental civil liability.

Thus, dear reader, with the belief that the Dom Helder Câmara High School through its Academic Master in Environmental Law and Sustainable Development, fulfills its mission of providing the diffusion of scientific knowledge, we present to the scientific community another one number of this periodical, always renewing the hope of living in an ecologically better world.

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