

PRESENTATION

The Dom Helder Law School, with Undergraduate, Full Graduation, Master's, and Doctorate courses in Environmental Law and Sustainable Development, proudly presents another issue of the journal *Veredas do Direito – Environmental Law and Sustainable Development*.

Holder of “Qualis A1”, the best assessment stratum of the CAPES System, this scientific journal contains another collection of research of the highest intellectual level, seeking to contribute to knowledge expansion.

This issue contains studies from researchers from the Universidad del Norte (UNINORTE) in Colombia, the Universidad de Granma (UDG) in Cuba, the Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA) in Argentina, and from educational institutions all over Brazil.

With the article “Life without dignity? The search for an integrative sense of dignity for nature, the human condition, and the non-human condition”, Patryck de Araujo Ayala, of the Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso (UFMT), and Jaqueline Sousa Correia Schwendler, of the Centro Universitário Luterano de Palmas (CEULP), show the existential threats to all forms of life integrity, caused by contemporaneity and accelerated by the new geological epoch, the Anthropocene. The authors report that Law and nature must work together for coping with such threats.

“Fundamental duties implicit in the National Environment Policy — Law N. 6.938/81” is an article by Rodrigo Bousfield and Filipe Bellincanta de Souza, both from Universidade do Estado de Santa Catarina (UDESC). It reports on the legal substrates, concepts, constitutional typicality, concreteness, structure, and typology of the fundamental rights in the Brazilian Constitution of 1988 — CRFB/88, which guide the interpretation of Law No. 6.938/81 — Brazil's National Environment Policy (PNMA).

In “Wildlife trafficking in metropolitan São Paulo — Brazil: an analysis of the legal, cultural, and characteristic aspects of this (un)sustainable activity”, Paulo Almeida and Vitor Calandrini, both from the Universidade de São Paulo (USP), present research on wildlife trafficking, describing the greatest causes of biodiversity loss in the world. To combat this loss is one of the main goals of the SDGs 2030 (Goal 15.7).

In the article “Serra do Curral: meanings and importance of protection”, Maraluce Maria Custódio and José Cláudio Junqueira Ribeiro, both from the Escola Superior Dom Helder Câmara (ESDHC), describe the

symbol, a natural, cultural, and landscape heritage of Belo Horizonte since its foundation. The authors indicate a pseudocontradiction between the state's environmental and landscape importance and its economic importance, which has caused several problems regarding its protection.

Jailton Macena de Araujo and Demetrius Almeida Leão, both from the Universidade Federal da Paraíba (UFPB), are the authors of "Uberized and precarious works: from the periphery of rights to the essentiality of your activities in pandemic times". Their study shows that reflections about the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on global society must discuss the future of uberized work in the world and specifically in Brazil, reflecting on two clear fronts: the emergence of a new clothing of technological capitalism and an observation about the labor market itself, especially during moments of severe economic downturn in peripheral countries and in Brazil.

"Environmental management of construction and demolition waste in Colombia: the case of the district of Barranquilla" is an article by Carlos Velásquez Muñoz and Liliana Zapata Garrido, both from the Universidad del Norte (UNINORTE), and Gustavo Adolfo Bermejo Urzola, of the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Atlántico (CRA). The authors argue that construction and demolition waste in Colombia are increasing despite regulatory legislation on the management of such waste since the legal system is insufficient, partly because of regulatory loopholes and misguided human behavior.

"Municipal environmental taxation: (in)admissibility in the Brazilian legal system" is an article by Jadson Correia de Oliveira, of the Centro Universitário do Rio São Francisco (UniRios) and the Universidade Católica do Salvador (UCSal), and Luiz Augusto Agle Fernandez Filho, also of UCSal. It seeks to reconcile the constitutional principles that support environmental taxation by observing the technical-legal difficulties in municipal tax authority for the implementation of these tax instruments, considering the current constitutional order.

In "The Escazú Agreement/2018 as an instrument of environmental democracy and human rights in Brazil", Girolamo Domenico Treccani and Olinda Magno Pinheiro, both from the Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA), analyze, from the theoretical framework of a Democratic State, the importance of ratifying the Escazú Agreement/2018, especially to ensure Brazilian environmental democracy.

"Ecological ethics and eco-colonial turn: toward the ecologization of

the Environmental Law” is an article by Amélia Sampaio Rossi and Katya Kozicki, both from Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná (PUC-PR), and Ygor de Siqueira Mendes Mendonça, from Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS). The authors report that, in Brazil, the environmental movement emerged as a response to the model of colonial exploitation and the unrestrained degradation of the environment, and that since then, the normative historical process of legislative initiatives has re-signified the conception of the environment to systematize and constitutionalize environmental protection.

“Sustainable development and circular economy: A study about the corporate social responsibility in Cuba and Brazil” is an article by Alcides Francisco Antúnez Sánchez, of the Universidad de Granma (UDG), Magno Federici Gomes, of the Escola Superior Dom Helder Câmara (ESDHC), and Ana Gorgoso Vázquez, of the Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Sociales. It analyzes the legal principle of sustainable development and its evolution towards the circular economy together with the implementation of corporate social responsibility, comparing the situation of Cuba to that of Brazil.

In “COVID-19, the humanity relations and the natures”, authors Joaquim Shiraishi Neto, Thayana Bosi Oliveira Ribeiro, and Ricardo Vinhaes Maluf Cavalcante, all from the Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA), recognize the coronavirus pandemic as the latest manifestation of an environmental and civilizing crisis.

In “Mining legal system, *antinatural* rationality, and neoextractivism”, authors Nelson Camatta Moreira, of the Faculdade de Direito de Vitória (FDV), and Wagner Eduardo Vasconcellos, of the Public Prosecutor’s Office of the State of Espírito Santo (MPES), report on the legal regime of mining in Brazil, associated with the historical understanding of colonization, from the transmodern perspective of Enrique Dussel and decolonial thinking in Latin America.

With “The future of the Mercosur-European Union Agreement under the perspective of sustainable development: an analysis based on the fulfillment of the Paris Agreement goals by Brazil”, authors Luciane Klein Vieira, of the Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos (UNISINOS) and the Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA), and Gustavo Vinícius Bem, also from UNISINOS, sought to critically analyze, under an environmental bias, the possibility of approval and implementation of the Free Trade Agreement

concluded between the European Union and Mercosur in 2019.

Bruno Soeiro Vieira, from the Universidade da Amazônia (UNAMA), with the article “The ineffectiveness of instruments to control the use and occupation of land and space”, showed how urban order is essential to help build more sustainable cities (and metropolises) so the right to the city can become a reality.

Ending 2021, The Dom Helder Law School, an institution of excellence, has the joy to present another issue of the magazine *Veredas do Direito – Environmental Law and Sustainable Development*, hoping we can live in a society that is increasingly attentive to environmental issues and healthy economic development.

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