



CLIMATE CHANGE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY LAW IN BRAZIL IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ANTHROPOCENE

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INTRODUCTION

Human interference on Earth's systems has reached a critical point, changing even its geologic time period to the Anthropocene Epoch. Also, anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases has caused climate change, which is one of the most concerning issues of our societies. In order to reduce emissions and to mitigate climate change's effects, countries have discussed and compromised themselves to protect climate and to promote ecological sustainability. One of the main responses to climate change mitigation and gases emissions is the promotion of renewable energies. Therefore, this research aims to study renewable energy law and policies to implement those compromises.



Picture 2

OBJECTIVES

- To understand climate change, its causes and impacts, specially in Brazil;
- To discuss international and national climate change law;
- To study renewable energies as one of the main mitigation responses to diminish emissions;
- To verify how renewable energies policy and law have being implemented in Brazil.

METHODOLOGY

The research was based on the technique of bibliographic and documents narrative review. The poster was based on the basic references written, on the IPCC and IBMC Reports and on the Brazilian and international legislation on climate change and renewable energy law.



Picture 1

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Electricity production and distribution is a modern facility that societies cannot be without. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals states at Goal 7 the access to sustainable energy, discussing it also as a human right. However, the world's energy source is based on fossil fuels, whose extraction and burning led to resource depletion, huge environmental damages and global climate changes, caused by anthropogenic GHG emissions, according to the IPCC Reports. In order to reduce these emissions and enforce climate protection, it was an agreement on the support of renewable energies. Climate change protection is an international compromise since the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed in 1992, followed by the Kyoto Protocol and recently by the Paris Agreement, in 2015, known as the most successful one, because of the participation of the biggest emitters: USA, China and India. According to Christina Voigt, the success of the Paris Agreement is due to renewable energies development, specially in China. However, renewable energy sources can themselves cause climate, nature and social damages. For example, Brazil produces most of its electricity from large hydropower plants, which are considered renewable sources, but cause significant impacts. In this context, energy diversification to other sources is necessary, such as wind, solar and biofuels. Brazilian legislation and policies on climate change and renewable energy (Law nº 12.187/2009, Law nº 10.438/2012, and environmental license and environmental impact assessment regulations) are not sensible to the conflicts derived from renewables. Therefore, legal instruments are needed to enable the best decision regarding renewable energies.

BASIC REFERENCES

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Pictures: 1 – Wind farm of Genipabu/RS, that together with wind farms Chuí and Hermenegildo is the biggest wind complex of Latin America, the Wind Complex Campos Neutrais. Source: <https://www.petronoticias.com.br/archives/65205>. 2 - Hydropower plant of Itaipu. Source: www.ebc.com.br.

Acknowledges:

