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Electrical Sector

Decennial Plan. Rule No. 441, published on July 19, 2011 by the Ministry of Mines and Energy, has postponed to August 30, 2011 the final term for the process of **public consultation** related to the **Decennial Plan for Energy Expansion** (“PDE 2020”, in Portuguese), which was prepared jointly with the Energy Research Company (the *Empresa de Pesquisa Energética*, or “EPE”). The PDE is a planning instrument for the Brazilian energy sector, which aims to contribute to the conception of development strategies for the country to be established by the Federal Government.

The content proposed for the PDE is divided into the four following topics: (i) contextualization and energy demand; (ii) electric energy supply; (iii) oil, natural gas and biofuels supply; and (iv) sustainability aspects. In the realm of sustainability, the major emphasis is given to the climate issue and the role of the energy sector in the **reduction of greenhouse gases emissions** (pursuant to Federal Law No. 12,187/2009, which established the National Policy of Cli-

mate Change, by 2020, Brazil must reduce its emissions between 36.1 and 38.9%). It was also subject to a certain attention in the proposal for the PDE 2020 the relationship with affected local populations (rural, urban, traditional Afro-descendent and indigenous communities), including the suggestion of the necessity to insert, in the viability studies, the terms for a **social agreement** to be entered into between the concessionaire and such populations.



The proposal for the PDE 2020 is available through the link <http://bit.ly/pbpgaY> and suggestions shall be sent to the following e-mail address: pde2020@mme.gov.

■ **Brazil-Uruguay Interconnection.** On August 11, 2011, in the city of Candiota, State of Rio Grande do Sul, the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (“IBAMA”, in Portuguese) performed a **public hearing** to present the Environmental Impact Assessment and Report (“EIA/RIMA”, in Portuguese) of the project named **Brazil-Uruguay Energy Interconnection**, ➔

Under the responsibility of ELETROBRAS - Centrais Elétricas Brasileiras S.A. The project contemplates the electric interconnection between the cities of Candiota (Brazil) and Melo (Uruguay), with the construction of a substation and electric energy transmission lines. ■



Nuclear Energy. Bill No. 405/2011 aims to establish a **suspension, for a 30-year term, of the construction of new thermonuclear power plants** in all Brazilian territory. The Bill was presented by Senator Cristovam Buarque and is currently under discussion at the Commission of Infrastructure Services of the Federal Senate. In the motivation of the Bill, Senator Buarque declares that the preventive suspension will contribute to deviate from Brazil the uncertainty climate about nuclear energy and that there will not be any restriction to the scientific research related to such matter. The eventual approval of the Bill will directly impact the current plans of the Federal Government to build more four nuclear Power plants by 2030.

Still about the nuclear issue, on July 28, 2011 Federal Deputy Giovani Cherini was designated rapporteur of Legislative Decree Bill No. 225/2011, which addresses the performance of a **plebiscite** about the use of nuclear energy, in order to allow electors to manifest if they do agree or not with the maintenance of already-installed nuclear power plants and the establishment of new ones in Brazil. Nowadays, Brazil operates two nuclear plants (Angra 1 and 2) and is in the process of building a third one (Angra 3), which is estimated to start its operations in 2015. The Bill was presented by Federal Deputy Ricardo Izar and is currently under discussion at the Commission on Environment and Sustainable Development of the Federal Chamber of Deputies. Before being voted at the Plenary of the Chamber of Deputies, the Bill must be analysed by the Commissions (i) of Mines and Energy, (ii) Finance and Taxation and (iii) Constitution, Justice and Citizenship. ■

Solar Power. The National Agency of Electric Energy

(“ANEEL”, in Portuguese), during its 28th Board of Executive Officers Ordinary Public Meeting in 2011, performed on August 2, 2011 approved the Call for Strategic Research & Development Project No. 13/2011: “**Technical and Commercial Arrangements for the Insertion of Solar Power Generation in the Brazilian Energy Matrix**”, which is available through the following link: <http://bit.ly/pYr6tf>. The Call presents the characteristics of the project, the criteria for participation and the procedure required to the preparation of **proposals for the research and development project**. The companies that are interested to finance/perform the project must declare so by August 23, 2011, through the following e-mail address: pedestrategico@aneel.gov.br. ■



Climate Change

International Shipping. From July 11 to 15, 2011, in London, UK, the International Maritime Organization - IMO, through its Committee on Maritime Environmental Protection, during its



62nd session, adopted new technical and operational rules of **energy efficiency** for international shipping, limiting greenhouse gases emissions generated by ships of 400 gross tonnage

and above. The new rules are expected to enter into force on January 1, 2013 and were described in the recently inserted Chapter 4 to Annex VI to the **International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships**, of 1973. Among ➔

➔the main approved rules are the following: (i) mandatory adoption of the Energy Efficiency Design Index (“EEDI”) for new ships and of the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (“SEEMP”) for all ships; (ii) adoption of new definitions and requirements related to the International Energy Efficiency Certificate; and (iii) gradual goals for the reduction of greenhouse gases emissions, considering 2013 and 2020. ■

Climate Fund. Resolution No. 261 of the Ministry of the Environment has been published on July 20, 2011, approving the In-

ternal Regiment of the **Managing Committee of the National Fund for Climate Change** (“FNMC”, in Portuguese), which was already addressed in December 11, 2009 and November 11, 2010 issues of this Bulletin. The Regiment establishes the procedure for votes and deliberations of the Committee and the creation of Technical Groups that will analyse, study and present proposals about specific issues under its scope of work. The use of FNMC’s proceeds will be defined pursuant to an Annual Plan that shall be prepared by the Ministry of the Envi-

ronment and approved by the Committee. ■

Fuel Additives. Bill No. 316/2011, presented by Federal Deputy Sandes Júnior, addresses the creation of the **National Program on Research and Development of Vegetal-Originated Organic Compounds**, which aims to reduce greenhouse emissions and the consumption of fossil fuels. Such compounds will be used as fossil fuel additives for vehicles and automobiles, among others. On August 8, 2011 the Bill was attached to Bill No. 1,860/2011, which was presented by Federal Deputy Júlio Delgado. ■

Specially Protected Areas

Forestry Management. Instruction Rule No. 16 was published on August 8, 2011 by the Chico Mendes Institute for the Conservation of Biodiversity (“ICMBio”, in Portuguese), regulating directives and administrative procedures for the approval of the **Forestry Sustainable Management Plan** (“PMFS”) proposed by the traditional community that is benefited with a conservation area for the **exploitation of timber resources** from an Extractivism Reserve, a Sustainable Development Reserve and a National Forest. Pursuant to the Rule, specific criteria and requirements must be observed for each category of conservation area. The Rule also lists the documents that are necessary to the analysis of the PMFS.



Once the PMFS is approved, the benefited community must present an Annual Operational Plan (“POA”), specifying the activities that will be performed in the period of 12 months and the maximum proposed volume for exploitation in such period, as a requirement to obtain the respective Exploitation Authorization (“AUTEX”), which allows the start-up of the exploitation of the Annual Production Unit (“UPA”) and specifies the maximum exploitation volume for each species, with

a 12-month validity. With the end of the activities described in the POA, the proponent of a PMFS must present a Report of Activities to the chief of the conservation area, containing information about the activities performed and all effectively exploited area and volume in the respective 12-month period. ■

Wetlands. On July 28, 2011 the Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (known as “**Ramsar Convention**”, adopted in 1971), released its Technical Report No. 5, which identifies factors that influence the **vulnerability** of wetlands to **climate change**. The Report introduces the concept and definitions for the assessment of vulnerability in such zones, ➔

explains the relationship between vulnerability and risk assessment, provides an overview of available methods and approaches to



vulnerability assessment and sets out a general framework for such purpose. The Report is available in the following link: <http://bit.ly/pSCuqA>. ■

Forestry Resources

Forestry Concession. Rule No. 75 was published on August 8, 2011 by the Brazilian Forestry Service, presenting the executive summary of the **Annual Forestry Concession Plan** for year 2012 (“PAOF 2012”, in Portuguese). The PAOF was prepared based on the National Registry of Public Forests (“CNFP”) and describes the public forests that will be annually subject to forestry concession processes, pursuant to Federal Law No. 11,284/2006. The PAOF 2012 establishes criteria for accessibility to the concession process by micro, small and medium-sized legal entities. As a means to enlarge the opportunity of access to the concessions, the PAOF 2012 also determines the mandatory inclusion of at least two categories of managed areas in each concession plot described in the announcements of 2012, one of which must be of a small size. In the same way, in order to promote the consolidation of undertakings with scales that allow the eventual installation of high investment technological parks, such PAOF establishes that, for each two plots granted in forestry concession in 2012, at least

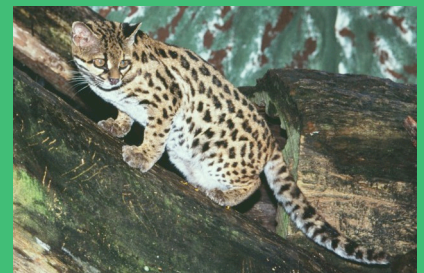
one must contain large-sized managed areas. ■

State of Mato Grosso. State Decree No. 513, published on July 13, 2011 creates the **State Committee on Fire Management**, which has the mission to prevent, monitor and control fires and combat forestry burning in the State of Mato Grosso. The Committee will be responsible for implementing the **Prevention and Control Program against Fires and Forestry Burning** of the State of Mato Grosso, which was created in 2005. ■

State of Mato Grosso do Sul. The State Secretariat of the Environment, Planning, Science and Technology (“SEMAC”, in Portuguese), pursuant to its Resolution No. 20, published on July 28, 2011 established a simplified procedure for the compliance with obligations in connection with **forestry replenishment** by consumers of small volumes of forestry raw materials or, for any replenishment volumes, in the case of accessory penalties imposed against violators that were convicted for administrative infractions against native flora. The Resolution will be applicable to

Fauna Protection

State of Rio Grande do Sul. On August 2, 2011 the State Foundation of Environmental Protection of Rio Grande do Sul (“FEPAM”, in Portuguese) published its Rule No. 75, which establishes procedures for the issuance of authorizations to the **capture and management of wild fauna** specimens, including aquatic organisms, in areas under the influence of undertakings and activities that are deemed to effectively or potentially cause impacts to fauna that are subject to environmental licensing before FEPAM. Therefore, a detailed project must be presented, containing all applicable requirements. The Rule also contemplates the compliance with secondary obligations related to the technicians that are responsible for the management. ■



those who consumed up to 250 cubic meters of raw material on a quarterly basis, as well as to those who are subject to a procedure to investigate the occurrence of an administrative environmental infraction that is still subject to appeal before the Institute of the Environment of Mato Grosso ➔

do Sul (“IMASUL”) or the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (“IBAMA”). ■



Water Resources



State of Maranhão.

On July 19, 2011 the State Secretariat of the Environment (“SEMA”, in Portuguese) initiated a **public consultation** about two Draft Decree Bills that will regulate the **State Policy of Water Resources** (State Law No. 8,149/2004): one of them involves the management of waters

in general and the other specifically addresses the use of ground water. The Drafts were uploaded to SEMA’s webpage and can be viewed through the following links, respectively: <http://bit.ly/njTpcU> and <http://bit.ly/ntobrB>. Those interested in presenting comments and suggestions shall send them by August 19, 2011 to the following e-mail address: srndecretos@sema.ma.gov.br. ■

Biodiversity

Cactus. On August 4, the Chico Mendes Institute for the Conservation of Biodiversity (“ICMbio”, in Portuguese) released the **National Action Plan (“PAN”) for the Conservation of Cactaceae**, with the purpose to protect and reduce the extinction risk of endangered cactaceae species in Brazil. The PAN includes the three following goals: (i) the increase of the knowledge about the species; (ii) the announcement and protection of areas where endangered cactaceae occur; and (iii) the improvement and strengthening of public policies related to cactaceae. The PAN also establishes strategies for the protection of other species considered under threat of extinction and the respective actions are valid until Decem-

ber/2015. The Executive Summary of the PAN is available in the following address: <http://bit.ly/pJlbDs>. ■



State of Rio de Janeiro.

On August 3, 2011 the State Secretariat of the Environment (“SEA”, in Portuguese) started a public consultation about the **state list of exotic invader species**. The list under consultation was prepared by a working group formed by technicians from SEA and the State Institute for the Environ-

ment (“INEA”) and researchers from the University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (“UERJ”) and the Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro (“UFRRJ”), with 174 species, and is available through the link <http://bit.ly/oSmZuz>. With such initiative, until September 8, 2011 SEA expects to receive contributions from other professionals that may help in the preparation of the official list, which will serve as basis for the conception and implementation of public policies of control, eradication and monitoring of such species in state conservation areas. Contributions shall be sent to the following e-mail address: exoticas-invasoras@ambiente.rj.gov.br. ■

Environmental Licensing

State of Rio de Janeiro. Pursuant to Resolution No. 37 of the State Institute for the Environ-

ment (“INEA”, in Portuguese), approved on July 21, 2011, the withdrawal of licences, certifi-

cates, authorizations and environmental certificates (documents of the Environmental ➔

➔Licensing System, or “SLAM”) with INEA will only be allowed by means of the filing of the respective **mandatory publications** in the Official Gazette of the State or in a journal of large circulation at state level. ■

State of Espírito Santo. State Decree No. 2,809-R, of July 21, 2011 amended the regulation that addresses the environmental licensing in the State of Espírito Santo (State Decree No. 1,777-R/2007), allowing the **delegation of environmental licensing authority** to a municipality to be also performed by the Regional Council of the Environment (“CONREMA”, in Portuguese) that encompasses the relevant municipality, in addition to the State Council for the Environment (“CONSEMA”). Moreover, pursuant to CON-

SEMA Resolution No. 1, of July 27, 2011 the delegation of authority is an essential requirement for the municipality to perform the environmental licensing of activities or undertakings located in state or federal conservation areas or in permanent preservation areas. ■

State of Rio Grande do Sul. State Law No. 13,761, of July 15, 2011 created the **State Technical Registry of Potentially Polluting Activities or Activities that Use Environmental Resources** in Rio Grande do Sul, under the management of the Secretariat of the Environment (“SEMA”, in Portuguese). The obligation to register with the Registry is applicable to those individuals and entities that perform potentially polluting activities or activities that use natural

resources and/or the extraction, production, transportation and commercialization of fauna and flora products and by-products. The non-compliance with the obligation to register will subject the violators to the imposition of fines. The same Law also established the Rio Grande do Sul Environmental Monitoring and Control Tax (“TCFA-RS”), which must be paid by all establishments that perform the activities that are subject to the registration with the State Technical Registry. The amount of the TCFA-RS will be calculated based on the size of the company and its polluting potential and level of use of natural resources, as equivalent to 60% of the TCFA charged by the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (“IBAMA”). ■

Solid Waste

Reverse Logistics. On August 3, 2011 the Commission of Economic Development, Industry and Trade of the Chamber of Deputies unanimously approved Bill No. 595/2011, which was presented by Federal Deputy Dr. Aluizio and establishes rules for the **final destination of medicines**. Pursuant to the Bill, pharmacies, drugstores and health care centers will be obliged to receive expired medicines from the population and to give them back to the respective manufacturer, which will perform the adequate destination. The medicine manufacturers will be

obliged to receive such medicines and perform the respective destination in a safe and sustainable way to the environment.



The non-compliance with such obligations will be deemed a sanitary infraction and will subject the violators to penalties that range from warnings and fines to the cancellation of the license of the establishment. The Bill will

follow to the analysis of the Commission of Social Security and Family and will also be reviewed by the Commission of Constitution, Justice and Citizenship. ■

State of São Paulo. The State Secretariat of the Environment (“SMA”, in Portuguese) published its Resolution No. 38 on August 3, 2011, establishing the list of **products that generate wastes with significant environmental impact**, for purposes of collection, treatment and final destination, pursuant to State Decree No. 54,645/2009 (the regulation of the State ➔

➔Policy of Solid Waste). The products are the following: (i) automobile lubricant oil; (ii) food oil; (iii) automobile lubricant oil filter; (iv) automobile batteries; (v) accumulators and batteries; (vi) electric and electronic products; (vii) lamps containing mercury; (viii) tires; and (ix) products having plastic, metallic or glass packaging that is deemed a significant impact waste, including food, beverages, personal hygiene products, perfumes cosmetics and similar products, pesticides and automobile lubricant oil. Pursuant to the Resolution, the **manufacturers and importers** of such products must present to SMA, not later than **60 days** after its date of publication, a proposal for the implementation of a **post-consumption responsibility program** contemplating a set of actions, procedures and means destined to the operation of the collection and restitution of waste to the entrepreneurial sec-

tor, for reuse or another environmental adequate final destination. ■

Municipality of Guarulhos, SP. On August 2, 2011 the Municipality of Guarulhos launched its **Solid Waste Directive Plan**. The main purposes of the Plan are the following: (i) to define strategies, initiatives and solutions for all wastes of public or private responsibility; (ii) to implement the sharing of responsibilities and the reversal logistics processes; and (iii) to incorporate new alternatives for the destination of waste. Therefore, the Plan presents a detailed schedule of specific actions that encompass domestic, industrial, health and electric and electronic waste, among others. The Plan also provides a set of detailed institutional actions related to the legislation, strategies and management. The document is available through the following link: <http://bit.ly/qm8ryb>. ■

Agribusiness

On August 4, 2011 the General Coordination of Agrochemicals and Similar Products of the Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle Raising and Supply published its Act No. 35, which authorizes, for the period of 12 months, the emergency use of **pesticides having aluminium phosphide** in nut loads, as substitutes of **methyl bromide**. The companies that are interested to commercialize agrochemicals pursuant to the provisions of the Act must request the respective register for emergency use of the product. ■



Product Stewardship

Amazon Label. On July 28, 2011 the National Institute of Metrology, Normalization and Industrial Quality (“INMETRO”, in Portuguese) executed a Technical Cooperation Instrument to the development of **Compliance Evaluation Programs for Products Manufactured in the Amazon Region**, which



will receive an origin label, the **“Amazon Label”**. The purpose of the Amazon Label is to aggregate value to products originated from the Amazon Region, such as food, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, among others, that fulfil **socio-environmental responsibility criteria**. The certifications will start as from 2012 with the publication of the Rule

that will regulate the certification procedure. ■

Organic Products. On August 3, 2011 the Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle Raising and Supply published its Instruction Rule No. 38, which establishes the **Technical Regulation for the Production of Seeds and Seedlings in Organic Production Systems**. The Regulation prohibits the organic certification of all genetically ➔

➔modified seeds and seedlings. In addition, pursuant to the Regulation, if the presence of genetically modified plants is identified in the proximities, the organic compliance evaluation entities must analyse the isolation between the fields and collect samples of the organic seeds in order to identify the potential occurrence of contaminations. ■

Payment for Environmental Services

State of Amazonas. The Bill of the **Amazonas State Policy on Environmental Services** will still remain under public consultation until August 22, 2011. The content of such Bill, which is available in the link <http://bit.ly/ohlWts>, was addressed in the

April 15, 2011 issue of this Bulletin. ■



Sustainable Building

On August 10, 2011 the Brazilian Chamber of the Construction Industry (“CBIC”, in Portuguese) provided the Brazilian President with its **Sustainable Construction Program**, recognizing the relevance of civil construction in the search for sustainable development in general and in the context of mitigation and adaptation to the effects of **climate change** in particular, and with the purpose to promote the implementation of effective

and integrated actions in this field among the companies, the society and the government.



The Program is divided into priority themes and aims to promote the following directives: (i)

rational use of water; (ii) valuation of the human being; (iii) maximization of energy efficiency; (iv) use of sustainable materials and systems; (v) making sustainable development viable; (vi) adaptation of the built environment and reduction of greenhouse gases in the productive chain; and (vii) decrease of the consumption of natural resources. The Program is available through the following link: <http://bit.ly/r10ocM>. ■

Rio+20



During July 19-21, 2011 the city of Solo, Indonesia, hosted the first intergovernmental preparatory meeting to discuss specifically one of the main topics that will be addressed by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable De-

velopment (“Rio+20”), in 2012, in Rio de Janeiro: the **institutional framework for sustainable development** (or “IFSD”). As an outcome of such meeting, a document named as “Solo Message” pointed out the need to promote the deepening of discussions on the two following aspects: (i) the necessary in-

tegration among the pillars (economic, social and environmental) that comprise the ideal of sustainable development; and (ii) the effective implementation of political commitments to achieve sustainable development. ■

Global Links



Belgium. In the last few years, different environmental

action groups successfully challenged the validity of building and environmental permits

granted for several **major infrastructure projects** in the Flemish Region of the country. ➔

➔As a result, the Flemish legislator now examines how to simplify and integrate building and environmental permitting procedures. A proposal for a new “unique” permit is currently being prepared. In the Walloon Region of the country, a “unique” permit system has already been introduced for a couple of years.

Other important recent developments currently in progress in Belgium environmental legislation are the **major amendments to the local waste regulations** in both the Flemish and the Walloon Regions, transposing the European Union Waste Directive 2008/98. The amendments relate to sustainable waste management and end of waste criteria, amongst other things.

Moreover, legislative initiatives have been taken in the Flemish and Walloon Regions in order to facilitate **brownfield development**. ■

(by Jan Bouckaert, from the firm Stibbe CVBA/SCRL - Brussels, Belgium)



Bolivia. Pursuant to the chapter on International Relations of the Political Constitution of the State of Bolivia, the negotiation, execution and ratification of international treaties will be subject, among others, to the principles of **prohibition against the**

importation, production and commercialization of genetically modified organisms and toxic elements that cause harm to health and the environment. Under such context, on June 26, 2011 President Evo Morales promulgated the **Farming, Community and Productive Revolution Law** in honor to another anniversary of the Farming Workers Union (the *Confederación Sindical Única de Trabajadores Campesinos*), indicating that the intention of such Law is to implement a policy of State for food safety and sovereignty.

For such purpose, the aforementioned Law establishes the protection of natural genetic resources as a policy of State, facilitating the access to genetic resources for productive and investigation purposes, in order to consolidate the food safety and sovereignty of the country, whenever its use is in compliance with protection public policies in connection with the genetic resources of the country. On the other hand, it indicates that the introduction of agriculture technological packages involving genetically modified seeds of species of which Bolivia is the Center of origin or diversity will not be introduced in the country, nor those that represent a threat against the genetic heritage, the biodiversity, the health of life systems and human health. Every product that is directly or indirectly destined to human

consumption that is, contains or derive from genetically modified organisms must be identified and indicate such condition.

The purpose of such Law, as mentioned by the Bolivian President, is to guarantee the genetic heritage of the country, which is represented by the richness of biodiversity hosted by Bolivia, as the eighth country of the world in this Field and which use will benefit the population demand for food, based on the diversification of production. ■

(by Sandra Salinas, from the firm C.R. & F. Rojas Abogados - La Paz, Bolivia)



Finland. In Finland, the past few months have witnessed busy times in the field of environmental law. Due to various reasons, the Mining Act, Water Act, Waste Act and Emissions Trading Act have all been completely revised in the spring of 2011.

The former Mining Act had been in force for about half a century and to some extent, for example as for land owner rights and safety and environmental standards, the old act was considered to be out of date and not reflecting current requirements and ambitions. However, the fundamental principles of prospecting and mining have not been altered with the **new Mining Act**. Thus under Finnish law the ➔

➡ discoverer of a mineral deposit is still entitled to the exploitation of the deposit regardless of land ownership and without the consent of the land owner.

No alteration of the fundamental principle of weighing of interests has taken place with the enactment of the **new Water Act**. This means that the issuance of a water permit is still subject to the principle of weighing and balancing the pros and cons of a project that affects a body of water. One significant clarification under the new act is that it sets a priority on local needs as for the extraction of water. The new act also contains several minor changes and abolishes certain procedures that were applied under the for-

mer act.

Due to the passing of a new Waste Directive in the European Union (“EU”), the Finnish legislature decided to enact a **new Waste Act**. One key modification in the new act is the inclusion of the so-called waste hierarchy as an overriding principle of waste policy. According to the waste hierarchy, the following order of importance must be applied as for waste policy measures: 1) reduce, 2) reuse, 3) recycle and 4) recover waste. Disposal of waste is an accepted option only as a last resort if none of the four other measures is feasible.

In order to incorporate the requirements of the revised EU

Emissions Trading Directive, a **new Emissions Trading Act** has been passed by the Finnish Parliament. The new act takes into account the fundamental changes to the EU Emissions Trading System (“EU ETS”) that concern the third trading period (2013-2020) of the EU ETS, such as fully harmonized allocation rules for emission allowances and an EU wide emission cap for allowances. Due to the fact that the second trading period (2008-2012) is still going on, the new Emissions Trading Act has so far entered into force only partially. ■

(by Mika Alanko, from the firm Roschier, Attorneys Ltd. – Helsinki, Finland)

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