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ENVIRONMENTAL DISCOURSE AND THE APPROPRIATION OF THE NATURE: THE CASE OF SUAPE INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX PORT – PE

DISCURSO AMBIENTAL E A APROPRIAÇÃO DA NATUREZA: O CASO DO
COMPLEXO INDUSTRIAL PORTUÁRIO DE SUAPE – PERNAMBUCO – BRASIL

DISCURSO AMBIENTAL Y LA APROPIACIÓN DE LA NATURALEZA:
EL CASO DEL COMPLEXO INDUSTRIAL PUERTO DE SUAPE – PE

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Abstract

In contemporary times, the environmental matter is on the agenda of many corporations, be they public, private or “partners” - which is more common, even if it be unofficially – apparently they share convergent aims: their activities are intimately correlated with socio-environmental imperatives, at least in discourse. In this sense, this essay seeks to analyze the effectiveness of the social environmental discourse promoted by Suape Industrial Complex Port - the role of the State, where as environmental public policies - about the conservation / preservation of Conservation Units and Permanent Preservation Areas. Therefore, are revised and approached, dialectically the theoretical-methodological references and official publishes through documentary / bibliographic research. It is observed that environmental discourse is contradictory insofar as CIPS, apparently presents its activities ruled by policies allied with sustainability, nevertheless, historically, also acts in a context of legitimation through public policies and strictly economic activities, inserted in a logic of exploration and appropriation of this nature that would theoretically be preserved.

Keywords: Suape; Environmental discourse; Public policy; Conservation /preservation

Resumo

Na contemporaneidade, a questão ambiental está na ordem do dia de muitas corporações, sejam públicas, privadas ou “parceiras” - o que é mais comum, mesmo não sendo oficialmente –, aparentemente compartilham objetivos convergentes: suas atividades intimamente correlacionadas a imperativos socioambientais, pelo menos no discurso. Nesse sentido, este artigo busca analisar a efetividade do discursosocioambiental promovido pelo Complexo Industrial Portuário de Suape – papel do Estado, enquanto políticas públicas ambientais, acerca da conservação/preservação das Unidades de Conservação e Áreas de Preservação Permanente. Para tanto, são revisitados e abordados, dialeticamente, referenciais teórico-metodológicos e publicações oficiais por meio de pesquisa documental/bibliográfica. Observa-se que o discurso ambiental se apresenta contraditório, uma vez que o CIPS aparentemente apresenta suas atividades regidas por políticas públicas aliadas à sustentabilidade; todavia, historicamente, atua também num contexto de legitimação através de políticas públicas e de atividades estritamente econômicas, inserido, pois, numa lógica de exploração e apropriação dessa natureza que teoricamente se almejaria preservar.

Palavras-chave: Suape; Discurso ambiental; Políticas públicas; Conservação/preservação

Resumen

En la contemporaneidad la cuestión ambiental está en el orden del día de las más variadas corporaciones, sean públicas, privadas o mixtas – lo que es más común, mismo que no sea oficialmente – aparentemente comparten objetivos convergentes: tienen sus actividades íntimamente correlacionadas a imperativos socioambientales, por lo menos en el discurso. En este sentido, este ensayo busca analizar la efectividad del discurso socioambiental del Complejo Industrial Portuario Suape – el papel del Estado, respecto a políticas públicas (ambientales) – acerca de la conservación/preservación de las Unidades de Conservación y Áreas de Preservación Permanente. Para ello, se revisan dialécticamente algunos referenciales teórico-metodológicos y publicaciones oficiales por medio de pesquisa documental/bibliográfica. Se observa que el discurso ambiental se presenta contradictorio en la medida en que el CIPS, aparentemente tiene sus actividades reglamentadas por las políticas públicas de desarrollo asociadas a la sustentabilidad, sin embargo históricamente viene actuando en un contexto de legitimación – también a través de políticas públicas – de actividades estrictamente económicas, por tanto, inserido en una lógica de explotación y apropiación de esa naturaleza que teóricamente se pretende preservar.

Palabras-clave: Suape; Discurso ambiental; Políticas públicas; Conservación/preservación

Introduction

In contemporary times, the environmental matter is on the agenda of the many corporations, being them public, private or “partner”, which is more common, even it is not officially, apparently they share convergent goals: their activities are intimately correlated with socio-environmental imperatives, at least in discourse. This article aim to analyze the effectiveness of the social discourse provided by the Suape Industrial Complex Port, hereinafter the CIPS, is in a large extent, an example of this. The company, especially at the role of the State and also the private organizations, that work on it, imprints on its virtual site the three pillars of sustainability the very one that it is supported: social, economic and environmental with the condition that they “coexist and interact, collaborating with the economic growth of Pernambuco” (Available at: <http://www.suape.pe.gov.br/en/meio-environment/development-with-sustainability>).

In this sense, the State as a “mediator” - through public environmental policies - of contemporary environmental discourse¹ considering, above all, the conservation / preservation of the environments facing the degradation imposed by the development model of present capitalist society, coexist apparently, according to Lessa (2013), as a paradox in order to its function (founding and current) is to be solely at disposal of a ruling class. According to the words of the thinker, the State has in “its founding soil, the material reproduction of the society, the economy” (Lessa, 2013, p.182), or yet, still being “the committee that administers the common

business of the whole bourgeois class” (Lessa, 2013, p. 186), becoming as the executive of the dominant class. In addition, Paniago (2005) affirms that since its genesis to contemporaneity, this state has metamorphosed, without, however, withdraw from its primordial aspect, which is simply to make a class economically and politically dominant, exerting however “ its role as facilitator of the accumulation and expansion of capital” (Paniago, 2005, p. 09).

Nonetheless, the contemporary environmental “commitment”, especially governed by the State through the adoption of public policies, presupposes environments that, depending on their particularities, acquire protected status - in the sense of preserving and / or conserving, being notorious that this modern thinking justified by facing the environmental degradation imposed by the *modus operandi* of the capitalist society (Santos et al., 2012). For this reason, the purpose of environmental public policies would be fundamentally for conceiving the present and future generations as something “*solid and lasting*”.

The State would become “the State of social and environmental well-being”, thus, conceiving the real possibility of conservation / preservation of the environments through socio-environmental public policies. This assertiveness, apparently, is contradictory as it, for this society, the dominant class, at the beginning there is nothing as “solid and enduring” since the basic aspect of its reproduction is the constant “becoming”, is a frenetic process of innovation that is presented to us through “destruction-renewal”, which according to Berman (1986), in citing Marx, “melt down in the air everything that is solid” (p.108).

Therefore, although sinuously, it goes on with the premise of thinking the State as a mediator of conflicts between the necessity of conservation / preservation of nature and the reproduction (exploitation) of capitalist society is, as affirms Lessa (2013), when citing Howe, only to “capture the “Zeitgeist” “the most treacherous of illusions”, in other words, [...] “to make people “believe” in what does not exist” (Lessa, 2013, p. 183).

From the previous one the following questions emerge: to what extent does the socio-environmental discourse for the CIPS case, in the State figure, become effective and/or materialized? And also, would the environmental question in this context be really integrated with the economic imperatives of contradictions of the present capitalist society

whose structural determinations, apparently, do not allow precisely this integrality?

From this point of view, this investigation reflects on the state's performance in the context by which the legislation suppose that it be equanimous, but not rarely, the technicians at the end defend the interests of the manager, who is not a politician, but a project manager. In addition, as large developments - such as CIPS - act as real estate vectors, even if not declared. As a result, the present study aims to analyze the effectiveness of CIPS 'social and environmental discourse - the role of the State, as public (environmental) policies - about the conservation / preservation of environments, above all, about the Conservation Units and Permanent Preservation Areas.

For that, are used theoretical-methodological mediations through documentary and / or bibliographic research, of official publications in periodicals; as well as field visits divided into two chapters, and following, finishing with the final considerations. The first chapter portrays the role of public policies promoted by the State for CIPS and its function in the globalized economy context. Secondly, efforts are rendered on reflection about contemporary socio-environmental integrative perspective among Capital, State and Nature, especially in the materialistic view according to the authors István Mészáros (2011), Maria Cristina Paniago (2005), Sergio Lessa (2013), emphasizing the laws that deal with APPs and UCs contextualized with public policies of use and occupation of these environments and territory of Suape historically. Finally, it reiterates in the final considerations (in reflexive and warning terms) about the challenges and perspectives to the materiality of contemporary socio-environmental imperatives.

Suape: Ways not so Sinuous in the Contemporaneity

The CIPS is located in the South Nucleus of the Metropolitan Region of Recife, about 40 kilometers from Recife, located between the municipalities of Cabo de Santo Agostinho and Ipojuca, with access from BR-101 and PE-60, with a territorial area of approximately 13.5 thousand km² (Condepe / Fidem, 2016).

The genesis of this Industrial Complex Port goes back to the 70's of the last century, being consolidated as a company, fundamentally, between

the years of 1978 and 1983; and effectively becoming a complex in the mid of 21st century. In order to think about CIPS in a whole, it is necessary to begin revisiting the economic historical context in which advanced capitalism has been practicing the policy of capital expansion globally through the exploration of the new territories, mostly, weaving webs of interests with the underdeveloped countries; based on strategies linked, in particular, to the transport and communication industry (Gomes and Albuquerque, 2015), based on this context that “Suape is part of the set of determinations arising from the complex international division of labor” (Gomes and Albuquerque, 2015, p. 07), based mainly on the reorganization and spatial redefinition in functional terms, captained by international monopolists companies and/or organizations, contributing in large measure to the new demands of capital growth, for extraction purposes and greater accumulation of surplus value in this historical context.

In this strategic way, CIPS is showed as an indispensable tool for the communication and transport of goods, according as it makes possible the reconfiguration – from an agricultural level to an industrial one, technologically more advanced – spatial, it becomes the solution of the “sucrose-alcohol” landlords that experienced the crisis of this activity in this historical context.

The factor that makes CIPS especially attractive to new ventures (shipyards, refineries, among other industrial and service organizations), which are currently integrate part of the complex; in this way they are controlled by foreign companies, as the condition of holders of the technology or *know-how*, thus enabling them to “obtain higher rates of profit through the strategies of domination of the territories for the accumulation of capital” (Gomes and Albuquerque, 2015, p. 9).

It is indispensable to point out that in relation to its aspect of domination, and in particular “to its deeper determination, the system of the Capital is oriented towards expansion and driven by accumulation” (MÉSZÁROS, 2011, p. 100). In addition, this peculiarity is presented to us, among others, through politics in the State figure, or even in the “form of the institution of total *political control*” (p. 99). In turn, (the State) being inseparable and exerting a complementary relationship to the sociometabolization of the capital (Mészáros, 2011; Paniago, 2005).

In the case of CIPS, this is materialized, especially through the “pacts of small politics at the state and local government level, even interfering with the expansion of the Metropolitan Region, with the insertion of the municipality of Ipojuca in 1994” (Gomes and Albuquerque, 2015, p.9), which together with Cabo de Stº Agostinho town, geographically delimit the CIPS. At the exemplification level, the State invests in construction and restoration of roads (road, waterway and railway), under the aegis of improving urban mobility and, consecutively, social indicators. However, these arguments fall down when “it is perceived a complete guiding of the State for settling an establishment and permanence of the companies, without any intention of reducing inequalities through investments of this size, but contradictorily expanding social problems” (Gomes and Albuquerque, 2015, p.17). At the end, projects of this magnitude materialize, evidencing an increase in the flow of goods.

Concomitantly, CIPS direct participation as a real estate vector is verified. In order to the spatial reconfigurations to take place - as a result of the installation and expansion of the CIPS in functional terms - a high population demand was required, an aspect that was noticeably perceived by the demographic increase, mainly in the cities of Ipojuca and Cabo de Santo Agostinho and in the Metropolitan Region of Recife. Factor, by following, engendered processes related to real estate speculation by raising the prices of properties and rentals, as well as by:

[...] a strong attraction for new private housing developments, expressing and consolidating a new form of intervention in the territory through the implementation of the so-called “Planned Cities”, which in general are planned without any intervention of the municipal public power and without the participation of local society in decision-making processes. In the two municipalities under study, the promotion of at least four large enterprises with these characteristics is observed, they are: Paiva Reserve - Cabo de Santo Agostinho, Convida Suape - Cabo de Santo Agostinho, Engenho Trapiche Ipojuca - Ipojuca, Ipojuca Reserve - Ipojuca (Medeiros, et al., 2014, p.76).

This new dynamic dwelling is contradictory insofar as the residents and / or the local inhabitants cannot financially have afford of financing the installed cost of living, consequently, causing their impoverishment and increasing of social inequalities, mainly due to the lack of urban planning by the State (Medeiros, et al., 2014).

It is also observed that the rising of these new ventures, as in the case of the Paiva Reserve, is closely correlated with the appropriation of nature and privatization of the public spaces of “beaches access”, for example, or even in the appropriation under the aegis of public-private partnership of forest reserves and mangroves. These elements of a natural order begin to integrate the real estate commodity through of the aesthetics announced in advertising “(Barbosa and Gomes, 2016, p. 344). As a result, Gomes and Albuquerque (2015, p.23) point out that:

[...] the installation of large industrial complexes, with the support of the State that is inserted in the logic of competition between cities for the installation of these enterprises in the majority of cases, formed by foreign capital, giving all possible conditions in exchange for vacancies of employment, which, however, are not sufficient to promote local development. And this logic has been perpetuated each time even more perverse, articulated by hegemonic agents, disregarding the impact on daily life of most of the population.

It can be inferred that there is undoubtedly a protagonism of the so-called public-private partnerships, where the state acts in a context of alliance with the imperatives of private agents. This assertive is revealed by Barbosa and Gomes (2016) - when examining how contradictions arise about the Paiva Reserve - by affirming the role of public power in the “process of regulation and legitimization of initiatives of landowners, developers, builders, among others, who also interfere in the production of the city’s space and achieve the financial fruits of urban accumulation “(344).

All this mediation makes the class character of the State emerge regarding the adoption of public policies, insofar as it favors a structural and at the same time super structural logic of hegemonic agents, a movement that through accumulation by foreign capital - from multinationals - engenders processes linked to the precariousness of labor, thus, social inequalities and, ultimately, environmental degradation. Factually demystifying the socio-environmental political discourse, supported by social interest and environmental motivations (Lessa, 2013; Gomes and Albuquerque, 2015).

In spite of the environmental issue, fundamentally, linked to the contemporary socio-environmental discourse, consubstantiated by the presence of the State as mediator - through social and environmental

public policies -, it becomes in large extent what Sergio Lessa (2013) will call “the social untrue necessary”, only to justify a *status quo*, since effectively, for the object of this study, CIPS, which we verify it materialized, historical and current, are degradations to the nature on a large scale.

In his essay, Mészáros (2011) will illuminate this discussion by stating that capital, in terms of its particular character and totalizer (that is, for expansion and accumulation), has the environmental imperative - under the form of environmentalist movements, the “green party”, Agenda 2030 for sustainable development, etc., although it is uncontested and urgent - as a “*no integrable*” part of its structural logic therefore antagonistic. Before it, though uncomfortable, it seems coherent to us that the environmental imperative is impracticable within the structure of Capital, because it proves to be “unmanageable due to the corresponding restrictions necessary for the current production processes required for its implementation” (Mészáros, 2011, p. 100).

In the context of CIPS, this non-integrable dynamic of nature to the structural dynamics of Capital, *a priori*, was still identified in the beginning of its implantation and expansion in (70's and 80's), as the 22 ruralexpropriations were “necessary” which corresponds to 13.5 thousand hectares and four islands. Because of this, processes of deterritorialization by dispossession emerge; environmental impacts on Atlantic forest, mangrove and estuary ecosystems, as well as the contamination of the Ipojuca, Merepe, Massangana and Tatuoca rivers, which constitute important sources of resources to the local populations historically (Medeiros, et al., 2014; Gomes and Albuquerque, 2015).

In the transition from the twentieth to the twenty-first century, the movement does not change its course, but by contrary, it is accelerated. Public policies, concessions and / or authorizing laws (read capitalist, 97% destined for CIPS) have been materialized in a large scale to suppress Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs); in particular to the mangroves, aiming at the installation and expansion of new ventures (mainly the Atlântico Sul (EAS) and Vard Promar shipyards, Abreu e Lima Refinery (RNEST), Suape Petrochemicals, etc.) (Coelho and Tavares, 2013).

Data that prove the deslegitimation of environmental laws in their totality - which we reaffirm, were supposed to be equanimous - presented even before the cornerstone of CIPS had been launched in 1974.

For example, the forest codes of 1934, 1965 and 2012 (MMA, 2011). The contradiction is accentuated as the laws cited are violated through the State that by creation of economic laws under arguments of exception², ergo, nothing coherent. It should not be acceptable enough that areas whose characteristics and importance are forbidden their modification and economic exploitation (CAVEDON, 2016) are being suppressed precisely by practices of this nature.

Stand out yet the environmental restrictions foreseen in the Master Plan and / or ecological inventory, which gradually lost ground, and which “is not recognized currently” (Gomes; Albuquerque, 2015, p.33). In this way, the socio-environmental *desideratum* is far from an objective effectiveness, in contrary, it becomes contemporaneous, as just another “necessary social falsity” at the full sociometabolization of capital (Mészáros, 2011).

At the end, what is perceived is that the CIPS ‘winding paths are being redirected into logic, a movement that “nowadays was incorporated and properly appropriated into the dimensions of capital that leads it in a well defined trajectory...” (Gomes and Albuquerque, 2015, p.22), which apparently has nothing to do with the discourse of the “socio-environmental welfare state”.

Suapec and the Environmental Imperative Disintegration

The environmental issue as a sustainable *desideratum* for the activities performed by humanity is undeniably urgent. In this sense, environmental laws historically play (or should) play a fundamental role, in the sense of containing the capitalist activities of reproduction that have a potential impact on the environment. Whether in a solely environmentalist view or in a more holistic (socio-environmental) perspective, both views are legitimized by the current few indices of degradation imposed on nature at planetary scales.

However, the relationship among Capital, State and Nature, the start is in a (dis) integrative view, whereby the former two perform complementary (of integration) functions through exploitation practices in relation to the last one (of disintegration). Therefore, it clarifies (but does not justify) how the State - as a political institutional figure - acts in the context, in which it repeatedly favors processes and / or activities for capital expansion and accumulation.

In this sense, hereinafter some considerations about the environmental imperative are discussed in a dialectical way, through institutionally legitimized laws. However, in the case of CIPS, laws are at the same time neglected, also by means of the creation of capitalist laws legitimized by the State, thus bringing about their class character - taking into account the hegemonic private agents benefited to the detriment of social and environmental policies.

For CIPS, we consider the Laws for the Permanent Preservation Areas (PPAs) and Conservation Units (UC), which are legitimized at the federal level and in the state of Pernambuco, which currently delimit the city of Ipojuca and Cabo de Santo Agostinho; and consecutively inserted in their territorial context. In this perspective, the APPs are by art. 1st, item II of Federal Law 4.771 / 65, the Forest Code and its subsequent decrees as (CAMERA FEDERAL, 1965):

§ 2nd. Permanent Preservation Area: protected area in terms of arts. 2nd and 3rd of this Law, covered or not by native vegetation, with the environmental function of preserving water resources, landscape, geological stability, biodiversity, the gene flow of fauna and flora, protecting the soil and ensuring the well-being of human populations.

Also in the federal scope, they are considered as Permanent Preservation Areas under CONAMA Resolution nr. 303, of March 20th of 2002 (MMA, 2011), in its: Art. 3rd "Permanent Preservation Area constitutes the located area": X - "In mangrove, in all its extension".

Regarding the state sphere, State Law nr. 11.206, dated since March 31st of 1995, provide for the Forestry Policy of the State of Pernambuco and provides other measures (PERNAMBUCO, 1995), Art. 9th. "Forests and other forms of natural vegetation located" are considered to be permanent preservation for the purposes of this Law: VII - "in the mangroves, in all its extension". Perceives from the previews, the fact that these areas do not only act in a preservationist context of the flora and fauna, they exert (or should) functions much more wide-ranging, especially those ones related to the protection of water resources and to conceive the well-being of human populations (MMA, 2011).

However, the discourse does not follow the rule, nor has it materialized. In the 80's, Braga et. al. (1989) evidenced, in 1974, the presence of 2,874 hectares of APPs in Suape. After fourteen years (1988),

the authors draw attention to the fact that “considering only the area of jurisdiction of the Industrial and Port Complex, of the 1,005 hectares of mangrove within its limits, 60% are already degraded” (BRAGA, et al., p. 15), mainly affecting the “Tatuoca river mangrove and partially in the Massangana and Ipojuca rivers” (p. 15).

It is important to highlight that the 1965 Forest Code already was operative. Currently, between 2007 and 2015, 659 hectares of PPAs were authorized to be suppressed; all involved in the implementation and expansion of mega-projects (shipyards, refinery, etc.), when its conception is explicitly prohibited for activities with economic and potentially impacting purposes (Coelho and Tavares, 2013).

On the other hand, there are the Conservation Units whose legal regime is much denser, and it is up to the federal sphere, state and municipal governments to manage it. They are governed mainly by the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC), Law 9.985 / 00 and its subsequent decrees nr. 4,340 / 02 and nr.5,746 / 06 (MMA, 2011). For the state of Pernambuco, Law 13.778 / 09 is available on the State System of Nature Conservation Units - SEUC (CPRH, 2017).

Regarding the concept and objectives, the UCs are divided into two groups: integral protection and sustainable use, differentiating themselves “as to the form of protection and allowed uses: those that need greater care, by their fragility and particularities, and those that can be used in a sustainable way and conserved at the same time” (Available at: <http://www.mma.gov.br/areas-protegidas/sistema-nacional-de-ucs>. Accessed in Apr 15th, 2017).

For the integral protection category implies the “maintenance of ecosystems free of changes caused by human interference, only allowing the indirect use of their natural attributes”, having in art. 7th, of the SNUC: § 1st The basic objective of the Integral Protection Units is to preserve nature, with only the indirect use of their natural resources admitted, with the exception of the cases provided for in this Law.

In the case of sustainable use conservation units, there are those in which: § 2nd The basic objective of Sustainable Use Units is to reconcile nature conservation with the sustainable use of a portion of their natural resources.

At present, the CIPS contemplates within its territorial limits four UCs. Of this total, three are categorized as full protection: the State Parks

of Duas Lagoas and Zumbi Forest and the Ecological Station of Bitá and Utinga and one of sustainable use, (created in 2014) the Area of Relevant Ecological Interest (ARIE) of the Ipojuca-Merepe Rivers, located in the municipality of Ipojuca, with 1,488.81 hectares of Mangrove and *Restinga* ecosystems resultant of a compensation process (SUAPE, 2017).

Regarding these UCs, the creation of the Bitá and Utinga Station (2012) is questionable, whose applicability coexists with the protectionist (preservation) argument while predicting the obligatory exit³ (in many cases, abusively and with the use of physical violence) of local populations. On the other hand, ARIE is specifically concerned with the criterion used for its creation, in the means that mangroves (APP) are already protected by federal law, ergo, it does not need to make UC, that is, “it is created protection for what is already protected by law” (Coelho and Tavares, 2013). From this point of view, is perceived the “negligence” of technicians - in the state of Pernambuco, within the jurisdiction of the State Agency for the Environment (CPRH) –against the compensatory rules provided in the law nr 11206/1995, in art. 8th State Forestry Policy (Pernambuco, 1995):

§ 2nd The suppression of the vegetation referred to in this article should be compensated with the preservation or recovery of a similar ecosystem, at least corresponding to the degraded area that guarantees the evolution and the occurrence of ecological processes, prior to the completion of the work.”

It is also worth mentioning the indiscriminate use of the compensation law as an instrument to regularize the right to degrade. A contradiction legitimized again by technicians who usurp the law in the art 10 of Federal Law nr 6938/81, which provides for the National Environmental Policy. According to Coelho and Tavares (2013) what happens in the case of CIPS is the sale of the right to pollute to the extent that “Environmental compensation seeks an adjustment of discordant activities and not, of course, to enable the “desires of polluting” of the entrepreneur” (Coelho and Tavares, 2013, p.6). It is questioned the destination given by the State of the amount received, approximately R\$ 215 million from environmental licensing (EIA / RIMA), through the CPRH, for the construction and expansion of mega-projects that are part of CIPS, especially the EAS, RNEST, Promar Shipyard and Suape Petrochemicals between 2005 and 2016 years (CPRH, 2017).

In the Tatuoca Island, there is an economic measure - through the installation and expansion of the Atlântico Sul and Vard Promar shipyards - directly correlated to the suppression of mangroves and expropriations of several families (Costa, 2016). Add to this the more than 50,000 workers who have been stripped of their jobs between 2014 and 2016 (JC, 2015; Costa, 2016). A movement that has nothing to do with the objective of the SNUC law: Protect the natural resources necessary for the subsistence of traditional populations, respecting and valorizing their knowledge and culture and promoting them socially and economically” (Available at: <http://www.mma.gov.br/areas-protegidas/sistema-nacional-de-ucs-snuc>. Accessed in Apr 15th of 2017).

For all of the above, the environmental rhetoric used by the State in relation to CIPS activities is contradictory to the environmental laws mentioned. Authorizing the assertion that the environmental issue becomes no integrable to the contemporary logic of economic development, thus, configuring the harmonious relationship between social, environmental and non-factual economic. As we have seen, we are following the thinking of the various authors mentioned, centered on the critical analysis of capitalist public policies, which factually continue to subvert the right of both conservation and preservation of flora, fauna and water resources, as well as the local populations, demystifying what is nowadays believed as “state of social and environmental well-being”.

In addition, it is concluded that what is seen in historical and current socio-environmental discourse, in the form of one or another adjectivation (green economy, sustainable development, sustainability, etc. all present on the Suape website), are actually a form of capital adequacy so that it can continue with its socio-metabolic dynamics (to quote Mészáros, 2011). For CIPS this characteristic can be verified by the use of environmental *marketing*⁴. This adjustments, says the author consist of “overpass the obstacles and resistance encountered whenever he was unable to demolish them” (Mészáros, 2011, p. 100), since the Capital system is not subjected to an “Appropriated long-term control or a rational self-restriction” (*idem*).

Final Considerations

The environmental discourse adopted in contemporaneity, as seen, more confuses⁵ than clarifies reality. The materiality about the State's performance through the environmental discourse in relation to the Suape Port Industrial Complex is contradictory to us, insofar as, on the one hand, the project is apparently governed by public development policies, allied to sustainability imperatives; On the other hand, it has historically been active in a context of legitimization - also through public policies - of strictly economic activities, therefore, inserted in a logic of exploration and appropriation of this very nature that theoretically were supposed to be preserved.

The winding paths of Suape are increasingly directed towards the paths of accumulation of foreign capital. Through expansionary policies promoted largely by so-called public-private partnerships, the neoliberal state becomes the most effective link of transnational corporations in their perverse process of socio-environmental exploitation in that territory. *A priori*, the genesis of this port complex is intentionally intended for the salvation of the Pernambuco economy at all costs, regardless of the expropriations of the various families and suppressions of vast areas of vegetation. *A posteriori*, the contemporary movement is accelerated within this logic, since the authorizing public policies of economic growth for installation and expansion of companies are directly correlated to the deterritorializations and deficits of quality of life (high unemployment rates, increase in the cost of living) for local populations.

All this is based on the contradictory argument of the social interest and the generation of employment and income, which in our opinion has materialized with the precariousness of work, constituting itself as a "necessary social falsity" at the service of the continuous affirmation of an evidenced *status quo*. Nevertheless, with the State, another performance characteristic of this type of mega-business is seen, the private capital that is socialized through real estate speculation, with the construction of closed condominiums of high luxury, notably reaching targeted elite audience. Context that causes favela processes to emerge in their surroundings and trivial examples of appropriation and artificialization of nature.

To some extent, the results point to the integrative aspect between State and Capital. In the case of CIPS, it has been manifesting itself from the political and economic agents, where the first one - in the municipal, state and federal spheres - acts in a context of fiscal and environmental incentives, which authorize the latter to carry out the exploration of natural resources. A form of exploratory legitimation obtained through a discursive movement, apparently governed by sustainable practices, but which actually act in a disintegrative⁶ pattern of nature and the populations involved, which respectively conjecture to preserve and conceive better living conditions. Therefore, prioritizing economic agents and government ideas of growth and expansion, in order to achieve social consensus. In short, the socio-environmental discourse destined to justify a *status quo* whose consequence, in this context, is precisely the disintegration of nature.

Notes

1 It is considered as environmental discourse all forms of approach, by which some agents use the environmental issue as a means to promote, in particular, the notion of sustainable development, and therefore, sustainability in their activities and / or practices. For Acselrad (1999) these ideas are truly another way of alienation - what the author will call "teleological causality" (ACSELRAD, 1999, p. 81) - by which hegemonic agents (public and private) tend to fit, therefore, aiming to continue its economic development projects. One example is the "greening of industrial megaprojects" whose attempts, apparently, are centered on the socio-environmental development of certain territories, but their materiality is contradictory 1934to these purposes.

2 In the aforementioned laws, potentially impacting projects that require the elimination of APPs can only be authorized under two exceptions: social interest and public utility (CPRH, 2017). It is in these documents that the State of Pernambuco has been working together (and, in partnership) with the environmental agencies, in particular the CPRH.

3 The Director Plan, Suape 2030, foresees the withdrawal of all local citizens within UCs, under the argument of environmental preservation. To get an idea, the studies produced by the CPRH show that the average cost to create a UC is around R\$ 3.5 million. In the aforementioned UC, about R\$ 46 million have already been spent, primarily for the withdrawal of traditional populations. The informal narratives of the residents and recent researches have shown that this is fundamentally a question of spatial planning rather than environmental preservation (Araújo, 2016).

4 The use of environmental marketing or green marketing, which apparently presupposes the idea that it is possible to create wealth by reducing negative environmental impacts, is nowadays becoming another marketing tool used to exploit environmental resources (Gonzaga, 2005).

5 In the essay on the use of the word development, Santos et. al., (2012), makes several caveats by stating that, depending on who speaks and explicitly and implicitly intentionalities (for the most part), they can make us be, and sometimes not be. In the case of environmental discourse, in many cases, the sustainable adjective added to the word development can only remain in the theoretical field and / or serve as a legitimate argument for exploratory activities.

6 In this context, the “solid and long-lasting” intended by environmental legislations (creation of PPAs and PAs), among other notions of sustainability, do not become reality, since the vision of progress and growth are essentially linked to cyclical transformation processes - destroy to build. Therefore, they are only self-destruction, in other words, to quote Marshall Berman (1986, p. 94) again, “to say that our society is falling apart is to say that it is alive and in shape.”

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