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The speeches that I've heard here, all coming from different studies deal with the same reality of the need of an increasing amount of energy in order to safeguard the current economic model. The challenge is how to keep the capitalist development of the Developed North without its main source of energy, fossil fuels combining it with the demand of preserving our planet, especially in combating global warming. The ideological discourse used as a backdrop is a widespread concern about climate change or global warming. This question is appropriate because of the concerns through which is passing part of humanity with regard to the future of the planet and species. The model of capitalist development based on consumerism and the exploitation of nature, is now trying to pass a new image, a "recycled" image of a model that seeks sustainable alternatives, capable to preserve what remains of the planet and create a new idea of consumption green and responsible. The present study demonstrates the interest of Europe in maintaining its level of energy consumption with a view to increase the energy produced and it shows that the main concern is maintaining the standard of living of European citizens and the huge profits of European companies. With clear goals and targets, Europe strides for an energy policy that gives priority to renewable fuels, ignoring the negative aspects and the wounds that peasant families and traditional communities have to suffer, directly affecting the right to own land in underdeveloped countries of the South. The European parliament and sectors of society started discussing since 2003 about the amount of energy coming from agrofuels that will be used in the next years. Having a goal to use 10% of the fuel consumed in the members States until 2020, and this target will be every two years. One of the solutions in order to resolve a future energetic crisis was to present the production of agrofuels as a politically correct solution named clean energy as a real alternative to fossil fuel, which will prevent the depletion of the planet. Meanwhile governments, researches and large companies that have invested in the production of agrofuels as a solution to the energetic and environmental crisis, excluded from their analysis the negative impacts of agroexporter model. The effects of the production of agrofuels should be evaluated from the whole cycle of production, and not only "of what comes out of the muffler" In this scenario of interest, the texts present the governments, industry and civil society organizations as key players in the discussion of alternatives to oil. And the Brazilian government appears as one of the main actors, not only for the "experience" gained in the production of agro fuels, particularly sugarcane, called ethanol, but also for acquired technology and political leadership in Southern America.

Historically, the activity of sugarcane in Brazil has been a producer of deep disrespect for human rights and has caused serious damage to the environment. In recent years, the indiscriminate expansion of sugar cane for ethanol production - in order to meet the expectations of foreign markets - has been increasing over-exploitation of sugar workers and increased the number of slave-workers. Another important factor to be checked is the concentration of land and the subsequent rural exodus, complicating the already slow process of land reform in the country. Several forces of Brazilian and international society have reported these facts and are requiring changes.

The "experience" gained by Brazil in the production of agro-fuel goes against what in the texts has been defined as the major obstacle or element of the global debate about the production of renewable fuels, which is sustainability. To put Brazil as a key country in the production of renewable energy is to make a cursory reading or result, is to pass a rubber in the recent past and create a false impression that all the impacts (economic, social and environmental) have been overcome and that ethanol produced in Brazil is a clean fuel. The ethanol produced in Brazil is responsible for the destruction of the rainforest, which has been reduced to 7%. Since the Brazilian Northeast, where there is sugarcane monoculture, the Atlantic forest has been reduced to only 3% of the original territory. The Northeast sugarcane plantation, with its "experience" of almost 500 years, were built from the work of black slaves from Africa and the high subsidies provided by federal and state governments. Currently the model is still exploiting the workers of the cane and enslaving them. According to "caderno de conflitos" (conflicts' book) of CPT in 2008, 2553 workers cutting cane were rescued from a condition very close to slavery, and they represented 49% of all the workers freed in 2008. This model - which favours land's concentration, which expels the peasants, which damages the environment and exploits the workers - that Brazil wants to export to Mozambique and other African countries, reliving as a farce the recent history in which blacks were enslaved to the work cutting sugarcane and now sugarcane is exported to enslave the workers in Mozambique.

Brazilian reality imposed to Social movements fighting for land and human rights a mobilization able to show the world in many ways the true face of the agrofuels industry. Social movements consider that the Brazilian government, with this policy of producing ethanol, moves in the opposite direction to eradicate hunger, legal job and land reform. In fact, the government's position favours only the traditional interests of Brazilian businessmen and factory owners and large corporations who come to Brazil looking for easy profits at the expense of worker exploitation and environmental devastation.

We can not allow that this kind of exploitation is exported to

Africa or to any other country in the world. We will continue denouncing and combating the monocultures. Brazilians, Africans and all over the world lands should be in the hands of the peasant families so they can produce food in environmentally friendly way, preserving nature and supplying the tables instead of tanks. I will end my participation with an excerpt from the poem The Rio, João Cabral de Melo Neto

Discovery of Usina

The sugarcane plantation is the mouth they first use to devour the forests and barns, fenced pastures, to devour the land where a man has planted its plantation; and then the few meters where he planted his house, then the little space that a man needs for sitting; finally the seven feet where he will be buried