POLICY AND REGULATION OF ENERGY TRANSITION

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# Overview

We characterize an essential aspect of the current stage of development of international regimes focused on environmental issues, which is the massive participation of what the literature of International Relations have established as International Society which is composed by a huge and diverse nonstatal actors that are working though global social networks in order to wrestle against the international system´s incapacity of actions.

**Keywords**: International Society, Social Network, Energy transition

**Methods**

The energy transition opens a new world of opportunities for those who invest in it, whether in the field of developing new sources, processes, technologies, business models, consulting, certifications, communication and marketing, activism, etc. An exploratory analysis based on systematic literature review and deep analysis of cases of study based on energy transition, foreign and public policy, and the understanding in how social networks emerges to integrate this relationship will be used as the method of the paper.

# Results

The aim of this research is to understand the evolution of the international regimes on the environment with the massive participation of the international society and the Brazilian response - state and society - to the multiple constraints brought by this new context. Indee, this proposal intends to reveal the key aspects of the current stage of development of international regimes focused on environmental issues, which is the massive participation of what the International Relations literature has enshrined as an international society. The hypothesis is that this massive international society that materializes in the diversity of actors, platforms, goals, principles, ways of action, skills, capacities, etc., has been conditioned the environmental agenda and ended up centralizing discussions, actions, and commitments on the issue of climate change. On the other hand, the emphasis on the energy transition arose from the typical pragmatism of the business world, as the adoption of new patterns of energy production and consumption can be translated into naïve reports to stakeholders.

**Conclusions**

Since COP21, foreign policy brings challenges for all sectors of state management. This is because foreign policy - which is a state policy conducted by the diplomatic corps, generally with a high degree of specialization and autonomy -, but, in the environmental field it is carried out through public policies that involve practically all areas of government.

That is, adherence to international regimes is within the scope of foreign policy, but the fulfilment of commitments - for example COP21/PARIS 2015, which are basically decarbonization targets depend on good policies on energy (production and distribution), on industrial, on mobility and transport, on R, D&I, on agriculture, on the environment, on urban management and to be effectively transforming mentalities, it has to be focused on education and culture.

All this implies an equally comprehensive regulation movement, at a pace, at this moment, slower than new factors appear on the agenda. For example, even before the Brazilian managers responsible for public and regulatory policies regarding natural gas - federal government, state governments, regulatory agencies and state and federal legislatures - had reached consolidated regulatory frameworks on natural gas, other new energy vectors appear on the agenda, such as hydrogen. And the European Union is already so advanced in regulating the insertion of hydrogen in its energy matrix, that other countries are put under pressure to follow them under the risk of being isolated from industrial chains, investment, and technology flows.

In the same way, the trend towards electrification of automobile industry in the United States brings others very hard challenges to policies makers abroad.

As the largest consumer market for automobiles and home of major companies in the sector, including two prominent companies in the production of EVs - Tesla and Rivia -, the United States is apparently on track to accelerate the shift from internal combustion vehicles to EVs. That implies that other countries need to adapt to the new industry chains. This is a hard challenge for both government and managers in all industrial chains.

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