

Technology as Redemption of Global Climate and Its Social-Environmental Problems (1990–2015)

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While there are numerous academic publications, as well as other substantial information, on global climate dynamics within the context of mass communication, this study aims to discuss the technologies that have been used as “rendition ideological instruments” of social and environmental problems generated by global climate change. The primary sources for this work are articles, cartoons, and images published by *Nature* and *The Economist* from 1990 to 2015. Moreover, this research aims to verify the “problem” of how climate technologies have been adopted by these media.

This research also aims to verify the proposed technologies and the economic and political interests found in the sources above, and how, together, they constitute what I call here the global climatic puzzle. In this way, this investigation considers the debate on global climate dynamics as a metaphor for the ecological contemporary crisis, or even as the collapse¹ of the capitalist Western productive system.

Finally, I aim to analyze the political conflicts and agreements on climate change in international arenas following the proposal of technological alternatives. Thus, as a methodological procedure, this work ponders the international climate events *Rio-92*, *COP-3*, *Rio+10*, *COP-13*, *COP-15*, *Rio + 20*, and *COP-21* as pillars of technological, political, social, and environmental analysis and as a historical process.

¹ Recognizing the concept of collapse defined by Jared Diamond in his work *Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Survive* (New York: Penguin Books, 2006): “Much more likely than a doomsday scenario involving human extinction or an apocalyptic collapse of industrial civilization would be ‘just’ a future of significantly lower living standards, chronically higher risks, and the undermining of what we now consider some of our key values. Such a collapse could assume various forms, such as the worldwide spread of diseases or else of wars, triggered ultimately by of environmental resources.” (2006, 7)