

INGLÊS

*As expressões destacadas em **vermelho** foram descontadas pela banca.

TRANSLATION - PART A

Iquitos, once a boom town, lies more than 2,000 miles from the mouth of the Amazon, yet here the river is still more than half a mile wide. You are deep in the steaming jungle. On both banks, rainforest comes tipping down to the water in a rough and tumble of vegetation sporting a million shades of green. Piranhas teem in the shallows while alligators idle on the banks. Birds of iridescent colours cackle and croak, whistle and squawk. Three-toed sloths lounge leisurely in the branches and monkeys career headlong through the treetops.

Into the midst of all this unbridled wildness there looms a floating incongruity in the discordant guise of a new three-storey luxury cruise boat. Aria, a 150-foot long glasshouse, is plying the waters around Iquitos at a point on the Amazon where Brazilian and Peruvian naval bases flaunt the armed flotillas farthest inland anywhere in the world. Luxury here spells everything the jungle is not: air conditioned, bug-, mud- and snake-free, comfortable and clean.

Internet: <<http://www.spectator.co.uk/supplements/the-spectator-guide-to-cruises/7238013/its-a-jungle-out-there/>> Retrieved on 13/9/2013.

Translate into Portuguese the previous excerpt adapted from Peter Hughes' article "It's a jungle out there", published in The Spectator on 17th September 2011.

[valor: 20 pontos]

ALEXANDRE PIANA LEMOS (17/20)

Iquitos, que já foi uma cidade de economia pujante, localiza-se a mais de 2.000 milhas da embocadura do Amazonas. No entanto, o rio aqui ainda apresenta uma largura de mais de meia milha. Você encontra-se em plena selva sufocante. Nas duas margens, a floresta tropical invade a água com uma vegetação abundante que ostenta uma milhão de tonalidades de verde. Piranhas pululam nas áreas rasas, ao passo que jacarés descansam nas margens. Pássaros de múltiplas cores cacarejam e arrulham, assobiam e piam. **Lesmas** de três dedos estendem-se langorosamente nos galhos e macacos saltitam entre os cumes das árvores.

Em meio a toda essa natureza irrefreável, **espreita** uma presença flutuante que destoa do meio, na forma de um cruzeiro de luxo de três andares. Aria, uma **casa de vidro** de 150 pés, está percorrendo as águas em torno de Iquitos, em um ponto do Amazonas em que as bases navais de Brasil e de Peru ostentam suas frotas armadas, adentrando o território mais que em qualquer outra parte do mundo. O luxo, aqui, é representado por um ambiente climatizado, confortável e limpo, livre de insetos, de lama ou de serpentes. Em suma, tudo aquilo que a selva não é.

PEDRO MEIRELLES REIS SOTERO DE MENEZES (17/20)

Iquitos, que já foi uma cidade dinâmica e em expansão, fica a mais de 2,000 milhas da foz do Amazonas, ainda assim aqui o rio continua com uma largura de mais de meia milha. Você está imerso na selva profunda, quente e abafada. Em ambas as **margens a**¹ floresta tropical chega até a água em um emaranhado de vegetação, exibindo um milhão de tons de verde. Piranhas se aglomeram nas partes rasas, enquanto crocodilos deitam ociosamente nas margens. Pássaros de cores iridescentes **gorjeiam, coalham**, assoviam e gralham. Preguiças com seus três dedos repousam aprazivelmente nos galhos e macacos se atiram com ímpeto entre as copas das árvores.

Em meio a toda essa natureza selvagem encontra-se uma incongruidade flutuante, na figura de uma embarcação de **cruseiros**, nova, luxuosa e dotada de três andares. Aria, uma estrutura envidraçada de 150 pés, está singrando as águas ao redor de Iquitos, em um local da Amazônia onde bases navais brasileiras e peruanas exibem as flotilhas armadas mais distantes da costa no planeta. O luxo aqui demonstra tudo aquilo que a selva não é: climatizada, livre de insetos, lama e cobras, confortável e limpa.

Comentários

¹ Erro de pontuação - falta de vírgula.

HEITOR FIGUEIREDO SOBRAL TORRES (16,5/20)

Iquitos, uma cidade que já esteve em plena ascensão, localiza-se a mais de 2000 milhas de distância da foz do rio Amazonas, mas, mesmo assim, o rio apresenta, aqui, mais de meia milha de largura. Você está nas profundezas de uma selva sufocante. Nas duas margens, a floresta tropical chega a arquear até a água, com uma selvagem e pendente vegetação que possui um milhão de tons de verde. As piranhas são abundantes nas partes mais rasas do rio, enquanto jacarés repousam nas margens. Pássaros de cores exuberantes piam e **cantam**, as-sobiam e **berram**. Preguiças de três dedos descansam relaxadamente nos galhos e macacos avançam **verticalmente** pela copa das árvores.

No meio de todo esse espaço selvagem e intocado assoma uma incongruência flutuante na forma dissonante de um novo cruzeiro de **luxo com**¹ três andares. Aria, uma estrutura de vidro com 150 pés de comprimento, está navegando as águas ao redor de Iquitos em um ponto do rio Amazonas no qual as bases navais brasileiras e peruanas abrigam as flotilhas armadas mais distantes do mar do que em qualquer lugar do mundo. O luxo, aqui, evidencia tudo o que a selva não é: dotada de ar-condicionado, livre de insetos, de lama e de cobras, confortável e limpa.

Comentários

¹ Erro de pontuação - falta de vírgula.

MENOR NOTA (4,5/20)

IQUITOS, outrora uma cidade pujante, localiza-se mais de 2000 milhas de distância em relação ao **centro da Amazônia**, mesmo assim, aqui, o rio tem, ainda, mais de meia milha de largura. Você está nas profundezas da floresta fechada. Em ambas as margens, a floresta equatorial chega a tocar a água em uma rústica resplandecência de vegetação que apresenta uma milhão de tons de verde. Piranhas agrupam-se nas **águas escuras**, enquanto jacarés repousam nas margens. Pássaros de cores candentes fazem barulhos estridentes, **gorjeiam**, cantam e **sarapateiam**. **Garças** dançam, **prazerosamente**, nos **manguezais** e macacos **fazem filas** em direção ao topo das árvores.

No meio de toda essa vida selvagem sem limites, lá, aparece uma incongruência a flutuar na **perspectiva** discordante de um novo cruzeiro luxuoso de três **compartimentos**. Ária, um navio de vidro de 150 pés de extensão, **remanesce** sobre as águas próximas a IQUITOS em um ponto **da Amazônia** no qual as bases navais brasileiras e peruanas dispõem de flotilhas armadas em uma região mais central em um continente do que em qualquer outro lugar do mundo. Luxo, aqui, significa tudo aquilo que a floresta não é: **ar condicionado**, **ausência** de mosquitos, de lama, e de cobras, **limpeza** e **conforto**.

TRANSLATION - PART B

Os países da América se unem hoje com um sentimento comum de satisfação para comemorar o primeiro aniversário da Declaração de Paz do Itamaraty, de 17 de fevereiro de 1995, que restabeleceu a confiança e a amizade entre dois povos irmãos.

Esse é o caminho: o diálogo, nunca a confrontação; a razão, jamais a força. Serão, por certo, desafiadoras essas negociações. A agenda é densa e os temas se entrelaçam numa teia de condicionantes múltiplos. Acima de tudo, será preciso saber projetar uma visão de futuro, inspirada no interesse de longo prazo dos dois países. Uma visão que enfrente o desafio de buscar formas, mais do que de convivência pacífica, de desenvolvimento solidário. Esse processo, de dimensão histórica, deverá proporcionar que as Partes se sintam estimuladas a assumir, de forma gradual e progressiva, as tarefas e responsabilidades de, conjuntamente, assegurarem não tão somente a paz na região como também o desenvolvimento e o progresso social.

Source: **Resenha de Política Exterior do Brasil**, número 78, 1º semestre de 1996, pp 37-38

Translate into English the excerpt above adapted from a speech delivered by the Brazilian Minister of State for External Relations, Ambassador Luís Felipe Lampreia, in Brasília on February 16th, 1996.

[valor: 15 pontos]

FERNANDA CARVALHO DAL PIAZ (9/15)

Today, the **American** countries are reunited, with a shared feeling of satisfaction, to celebrate the first anniversary of **Itamaraty's** Peace Declaration, signed on February 17th, 1995, which **established** trust and friendship between two brotherly peoples.

This is the **way**: dialogue, never confrontation; reason, never force. These negotiations will certainly be challenging. The agenda is dense and the **themes** are mixed together in a web of multiple variables¹. Above all, knowing how to project a vision of the future, inspired in the long-term interest² of both countries, will be necessary. A vision that faces the challenge of seeking new ways of solidary development, more than the³ peaceful relationship. This process, of historic **dimension**, should make the Parties feel stimulated⁴ to take over, gradually and progressively, the tasks and responsibilities to guarantee together not only **the** peace in the region, but also **the** development and social progress.

Comentários

¹²⁴ A banca destacou essas palavras, mas não descontou pontos

³ Comentário da banca: "a" peaceful relationship. A banca destacou, mas não descontou pontos.

GUILHERME ESMANHOTTO (9/15)

The countries of America gather today with a common feeling of satisfaction to celebrate the first **anniversary** of the Declaration of Peace of **the** Itamaraty, of the 17th **of** February **of** 1995, which **reestablished** trust and friendship between two brother peoples.

This is the **way**: talk, and never confrontation; reason, and never force. These negotiations will certainly be **defying**. This agenda is dense and subjects intertwine **on** a web of multiple contingencies, Above all, one needs to know how to project a **perspective** of the future, inspired on the long-term interests of both countries. A **perspective** that shall face the challenge of searching for forms of more than living together peacefully, forms of solidary development. This process, of historical proportions, shall allow the parts to feel encouraged to assume, gradually and progressively, the tasks and responsibilities to, **altogether**, **assure** not only Peace in the region, but also development and social progress.

LETICIA DOS SANTOS MARRANGHELLO (9/15)

American countries get together today with a common feeling of satisfaction to celebrate the first anniversary of Itamaraty's Peace Declaration, of February 17th, 1995, which **established again** trust and friendship between two close peoples.

This is the path: dialogue, never confrontation; reason, never force. These negotiations will be challenging for sure. The agenda is dense, and the topics are entangled in a web of multiple conditioning factors. Above all, it will be necessary to know how to project a vision of the future, inspired in both countries' long-term interests. A vision that faces the challenge of seeking ways, more than peacefully living together, of solidary development. This process, of **historical dimension**, will provide the Parties with a stimulus that will make them **take**, gradually and progressively, tasks and responsibilities of together **assuring** not only regional peace, but also development and social progress.

MENOR NOTA (0/15)

America's countries unite today with a common feeling of satisfaction so as to celebrate the first anniversary of the Itamaraty Peace Declaration of February the seventeenth, 1995, which **reestablished the** trust and **the** friendship between two **sibling** peoples.

This is the path: dialogue, never confrontation; reason, never **strenght**. These negotiations will **be certainly** challenging. The agenda is dense and the **themes** intertwine in a web in a web of multiple conditionings. Above all, **it will be needed** to know how to project a **view** of the future, inspired by the long term **interest of** both countries. A vision that faces the challenge of searching for **forms, of more than** pacific **convivence**, of solidary development. This process, of **historical dimension**, should **aid the Parts feel** stimulated to assume, in a graded and progressive way, the tasks and **responsabilities** of, together, securing not only peace in the region, but also development and social progress.

SUMMARY

A 700-kilometre march by indigenous protesters in Ecuador lasted two weeks before reaching the capital Quito on 22 March 2012. It echoes previous marches in both Peru and Bolivia against policies that pose a threat to indigenous communities.

The governments of all three Andean countries face criticism for policies designed to boost investment but that fail adequately to address the concerns of local people, who claim these projects threaten their physical and social environment.

Earlier in 2012, protesters from the northern Cajamarca region in Peru marched on Lima, repudiating plans to build a giant new copper and gold-mining plant at Conga, a project they say will affect water supplies to local communities.

These events are set against a background where, in all three countries, governments elected with the support of indigenous populations have taken steps to enshrine indigenous rights in their respective legal codes.

In Peru, these rights have recently been passed into law. Soon after his inauguration as president in July 2011, Ollanta Humala passed a law making prior consultation a legal obligation. Elected on a leftwing ticket that supported indigenous rights, Humala was obliged to enact a law vetoed by his predecessor, Alan García Pérez. In 2009, García had faced down protests in the northern town of Bagua as indigenous groups protested against plans to facilitate hydrocarbons exploration and exploitation in the Amazon jungle. Some thirty people, including police, were killed in the fray.

The governments of Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador reflect aspects of what has been called the “pink wave” in Latin America, a reversion of the free-wheeling neo-liberal policies in vogue up until the early years of the new millennium – albeit to varying degrees. Bolivia and Ecuador belong to the Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas (ALBA), spearheaded by President Hugo Chávez of Venezuela. Both countries have pursued policies highly critical of the United States and its policies towards Latin America. For his part, Peru’s Humala came to power having previously established and led a highly nationalistic party which, in the elections of 2011, made common cause with the parties of the Peruvian left. Since taking office, however, Humala has abandoned much of his earlier leftist rhetoric.

In Peru traditional party elites had failed conspicuously to resolve the country’s chronic economic and political problems, and were largely swept aside under the governments of Alberto Fujimori (1990-2000). But Fujimori’s departure from the scene did not lead to the resurgence of partisan organisation. Even the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (Apra), which dates from the 1930s and was once Peru’s largest mass party, remained but a shadow of its former self; in the 2011 elections it won only four seats in the 130-seat unicameral legislature.

All three presidents have had scope, therefore, to refashion their country’s electoral politics since taking power. In Bolivia, despite some defections, the MAS has a clear majority in both houses of the legislature, now known as the “plurinational legislative assembly”. With only a modest presence, the opposition parties are effectively powerless to stop legislation.

Rafael Correa’s party, Alianza País (AP), has likewise enjoyed a working majority in Ecuador’s national assembly, although it has suffered some damaging defections in recent times. The situation is different in Peru, where Humala’s Gana Peru grouping did not win a majority in the 2011 elections, but has since entered into alliances with centrist and centre-right groupings which have (at least so far) afforded him parliamentary majorities.

All three presidents have managed to fashion good working relationships with their armed forces, still an important factor of power in this part of Latin America. In each case,

they have used their electoral prowess to push through changes at senior levels to garner support in the barracks.

Opinion-polls suggest support for Humala has risen strongly since his election in 2011; admiration for his young and attractive wife, Nadine, who has displayed some consummate political skills since becoming the first lady, makes her a political factor. It is too soon to say what will happen when the president's term ends in 2016. Humala has said he will not stand, and he lacks the parliamentary strength to change the constitution to be able to do so; but there are many who argue that he will seek to perpetuate his power by supporting the candidacy of his wife. This would be to emulate the Argentine model, whereby Néstor Kirchner was replaced as president by his wife, Cristina.

The future of mining and extractive industries more generally in Peru has become a major source of political discord, of which the Congas dispute is but the latest of a series of bitter confrontations. The Congas project involves the expansion of activities by Yanacocha, Latin America's largest gold producer. It is formed by a consortium of Newmont Mining (of the United States), Buenaventura (a large Peruvian miner) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), part of the World Bank. There has been a history of conflict between Yanacocha and local community groups and farmers stretching back over most of the past decade. The latter claim their livelihoods will be irretrievably damaged by the project.

Environmental impacts have been a major source of conflict between mining companies and communities throughout the Peruvian highlands. Several important projects have been halted owing to local pressure, including Yanacocha's Cerro Quilish scheme near Cajamarca city. Peru has seen an unprecedented expansion in mining and hydrocarbons projects in recent years, attracting more investment than most other Andean countries. Often these investments take place in remote areas where the state is virtually absent and where no other legitimate entities are on hand to mediate disputes.

The president previously sided with local communities against extractive industries. But Humala has found himself under huge pressure from pro-mining lobby groups and other interested parties to shift his ground. Since his election victory, he has publically acknowledged the need to continue to support mining investments but argued that the resources generated thereby should be used to improve the living conditions of the poorest, including those living in the areas surrounding mining camps. In December 2011, he dismissed many of the more leftwing voices in his cabinet.

However, traditionally, the Peruvian state has proved unable to respond effectively to such social needs, lacking the administrative machinery to achieve its ends. While social spending has increased in recent years, the conditions of poverty in Peru's interior have not improved substantially. Considerable doubt thus remains as to whether Humala will succeed where his predecessors failed.

John Crabtree. **The New Andean politics: Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador**. openDemocracy, 25 March 2012.

Internet: <<http://www.opendemocracy.net/john-crabtree/new-andean-politics-bolivia-peru-ecuador>>

Retrieved on 18/9/2013. John Crabtree is a research associate at Oxford University's Centre for Latin American Studies, St. Anthony's College, Oxford University.

Write a summary, in your own words, in no more than 200 words, of the previous excerpt adapted from John Crabtree's 2012 openDemocracy paper "The New Andean politics: Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador".

Extensão do texto: máximo de 200 palavras
[valor: 15 pontos]

ALEXANDRE PIANA LEMOS (12,5/15)

Indigenous communities in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador are protesting against policies that may harm their traditions and the environment. Governments in these three countries assumed power supported by those communities, but now are divided between the need to develop and the demands of their peoples.

The three governments were elected to fight neo-liberalism in Latin America, following the leftist trend of Hugo Chavez.

Ecuador's Rafael Correa, Bolivia's Evo Morales and Peru's Humala enjoy support both from their armies and from their parliaments, so they can impose their will. In Peru, Humala's power may last, if his popular wife Nadine is elected in 2016.

The three presidents try to cater to their peoples' needs, but in Peru disputes between local tribes and exctrative firms is particularly serious. Development projects in the region, according to some communities, threaten the environment and their livelihoods. Initially, Humala backed the protesters' demands, but egged on by the companies' pressure groups, he has abandoned radical left-wing stances and supported projects that could improve life conditions. The Peruvian state record, however, suggests Humala may disappoint his people again.

* A palavra sublinhada foi destacada pela banca.

FERNANDA CARVALHO DAL PIAZ (12/15)

Against the background of the “pink wave” in Latin America (where left-wing parties have been reverting the neo-liberal policies of the 1930s), Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador are facing popular protests against investments that disregard the interests of indigenous peoples. Recently, these governments were able to build Congressional majority¹ to approve laws supporting the interests of indigenous groups, nevertheless² policies to boost the economy are being questioned.

Take Peru’s case. Pollsters indicate President Humala enjoys growing popular approval, which may stimulate his³ plans to perpetuate in power. However, despite adopting a leftist rhetoric during the presidential campaign, in which he affirmed he was against huge investments in mining and hydrocarbons in Peru’s highlands, he is now defending that such projects could contribute to lifting people out of poverty.

Nevertheless, doubts abound over Peru’s ability to distribute wealth, due to the country’s traditional failure to meet its population’s demands and the remoteness of the areas the industries will be installed. Disagreement over the future of mining and extractive industries and the environmental impacts that result from the exploitation is the order of the day. Whether Humala will manage the conflict is still unknown.

Comentários

¹ Comentário da banca: "majorities".

² Comentário da banca: "but".

³ Comentário da banca: "who?".

* As palavras sublinhadas foram destacadas pela banca.

* Comentário da banca: "concise summary, got most of the points, but some misplaced idiomatic expressions".

IGOR ANDRADE VIDAL BARBOSA (12/15)

A series of protests have occurred in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia against policies that favor investment in detriment of the interests of indigenous communities. These policies have been adopted despite the election of governments that try to protect indigenous rights. In Peru, Ollanta Humala made prior consultation with indigenous groups a legal obligation.

The election of these governments reflect the so called “pink wave” in Latin America, where neo-liberal policies, popular until the end of the 1990s, have been rejected.

The elected presidents have been able to transform electoral policies in their countries. In Bolivia, the MAS has a clear majority in the legislative assembly. In Ecuador, the AP has a working majority, and in Peru, political alliances have given parliamentary majority to Gana Peru. The presidents also have good relationships with their armed forces.

In Peru, Humala has gained public support since 2011. Since he cannot be reelected, he might even support his wife’s candidacy in 2016.

In Peru, the activities of mining and extractive industries have led to political discord. Local community groups question the social and environmental impacts of some projects. Humala argues that the resources that are generated can improve living conditions in Peru.

* A palavra sublinhada foi destacada pela banca.

MENOR NOTA (5/15)

The conflict between indigenous populations and investment policies in the Andean countries regarding Amazon resource exploitation has changed since previous years' neo-liberalism, even if confrontation, such as that of 2009's Congo, show its dangers. Today, popular anger against such policies is linked to a framework of at least nominally left-wing politicians. In Peru, traditional party politics suffered a major blowback as outsiders claimed both power and legitimacy. A similar development also occurred in Bolivia and in Ecuador, where leftists are even stronger¹. However, Peru's leftist success has been halted by a lack of parliamentary support. Its president, Ollanta Humala, does not have the support so as to seek reelection² and may opt to put his popular wife's name on the ballots.

Economic imbroglios add up to Peru's political struggles. Conflicts regarding oil extraction and gold mining put local farmers and environmentalists against partially foreign-owned projects, such as the Yamacocha trust. Recently, investment has soared, mostly in remote hinterlands where State power is feeble. Even if Humala had previously supported locals' claims, he is now adopting a more pro-market stance. The question is whether his government will be able to tackle poverty, especially in remote areas.

Comentários

¹ Comentário da banca: "than what?".

² Comentário da banca: "he does have parliamentary support through alliances".

* As palavras sublinhadas foram destacadas pela banca.

COMPOSITION

Peru's government, like those in other emerging economies, sees development of minerals and timber as the fastest way to lift the country out of poverty, particularly in the country's largely untouched Amazon region. In Peru, land ownership is private, but the government has full rights to the resources below ground - such as minerals, oil, and gas - and above it - such as water, fish, and timber. In 2007, President Garcia infamously dismissed what he called "the law of the dog in the manger, which says, 'If I do not do it, then let no one do it.'" Without the state to give out concessions, Garcia wrote, the land would remain undeveloped, with "unused resources that cannot be traded, that do not receive investment, and do not create jobs".

But indigenous groups and communities in the Amazon fear the government is engaged in a large-scale giveaway of their land to industry at the expense of their cultural heritage. "For the indigenous people, the land is sacred, but in [Western culture] the land is simply a resource", said Roger Rumrill, an expert on the Amazon's indigenous communities. The government recently created new concessions that would open up 70 percent of the Amazon to oil and gas exploration, though many of these concessions haven't been given out yet.

Toni Johnson. **Peru's mineral wealth and woes**, Council on Foreign Relations, 10th February 2010.
Internet: <<http://www.cfr.org/peru/perus-mineral-wealth-woes/p21408#p4>> Retrieved on 19/9/2013.

Weigh up the potential benefits and drawbacks of Peru opening up and developing its Amazon region.

Extensão do texto: 400 a 450 palavras
[valor: 50 pontos]

IRINA FEISTHAUER SILVEIRA (43/50)

It stands to reason that the Amazon region is rich in natural resources, such as minerals, water and great biodiversity, which become more essential every day. The use of these resources can lead to the countries of the Amazon region, namely Peru, to achieve improved development levels. Nevertheless, depending on how the resources are managed, their exploitation can lead to unmitigated disaster, both for the environment and for local people. In this sense, Peru does not have to maintain the Amazon region untouched, what it needs to do is create basis for sustainable development projects.

Peru is a developing country which needs to improve its population's living standards. Since its territory includes part of the Amazon forest, it can use the potential of the region to develop profitable activities that not only could increase its GDP, but also would create jobs and, in some cases, foster innovation. The region's biodiversity, for example, can be used to produce **cosmetics** and new drugs and, therefore, help the country develop an industry related thereto.

However, there is more to the issue than meets the eye. By developing its Amazon region, Peru can seriously **damage** the region's environment and destroy the culture of indigenous groups that inhabit the forest. Despite being rich, the Amazon environment is fragile. Careless exploitation will cause irreversible harm to the forest's soil and, consequently, to its vegetation, climate and fauna. Furthermore, indigenous people who are already threatened by the "Western way of life", are deeply connected to the environment and risk disappearing if the forest does so. Their ancient knowledge and culture would be forever lost.

For these reasons, Peru's government must find balance between developing the region and not causing harm to the environment or to local groups and their culture. A Brazilian specialist in the Amazon region, Bertha Becker, believes that this balance is possible. She states that the government must pave the way to sustained development by integrating local people in projects which use the region's resources in a well balanced way. This model can also be applied to Peru. It is important that the government creates laws to regulate the use of natural resources in the region and mechanisms to guarantee that such laws are observed. Moreover, the government itself can develop projects in the region to set examples of good practices.

By developing the Amazon region, the Peruvian government can surpass its present development level and offer better living standards to its population. Nonetheless, these projects will only bear fruit if the region is developed in a sustainable way, with all due respect to its environment and local population

Organização e desenvolvimento de ideias: 18/20

Correção gramatical: 18,5/20

Qualidade da linguagem: 6,5/10

ALEXANDRE PIANA LEMOS (42/50)

Peru is a resource-rich country and its Amazon region offers unique opportunities for the nation's development. Yet, recent projects to tap into the region's minerals and timber have been met with fierce resistance. Indigenous groups and local communities fear that their cultural heritage is under threat. To a great extent, however, these worries are unwarranted. There is no contradiction between responsible resource exploration and the rights of local tribes. Opening up the Amazon provides Peru with a unique opportunity **for Peru**. The Amazon's resources and biodiversity could lift millions out of poverty and contribute to developing the nation.

Mining and extractive industries in Peru have been fuelling protests. Local communities believe their cultural heritage and traditional ways of life are at risk. Given Peruvian government's record of utter disregard **towards** their own people, these worries are reasonable. But exploration of resources is not tantamount to environmental damage. Responsible firms acting under strict regulations could contribute to improving the **life** conditions of the down-trodden in the country.

Indigenous communities in Peru lack jobs and live in extreme poverty. Opening up the Amazon to foreign investment could provide a livelihood for millions. Admittedly, there are always risks of environmental damage. Nonetheless, setting up protected zones and natural reserves should guarantee the survival of ancient traditions, while firms operating under environmental regulations could offer jobs and opportunities for the destitute. At the Rio+20 conference, world leaders agreed that environmental policies should foster development. Keeping Peruvian resources intact, while millions are starving, is pure nonsense.

Moreover, developing the Amazon is not tantamount to destroying the environment. As Bertha Becker argued, value needs to be added to the standing forest. Peru's biodiversity should be tapped through clean-mechanism projects, which could generate much of the wealth the country so badly needs. Pharmaceutical companies would be eager to aid Peruvians in this task. But only if Peru opens up its Amazon region to research and investment.

It would be ill-advised to isolate Peru's Amazon from the world. Biodiversity and mineral riches are the world's most valuable assets in our days, and Peru has plenty of them to offer. The very indigenous groups and communities that shudder at the risks of opening up the Amazon are likely to benefit from greater investment and responsible development projects. Peru should seize this historical opportunity, lest it condemn its people to another century of penury. There is no sense living in paradise surrounded by poverty and underdevelopment.

Organização e desenvolvimento de ideias: 16/20

Correção gramatical: 17,5/20

Qualidade da linguagem: 8,5/10

CAIO GROTTONE TEIXEIRA DA MOTA (40,1/50)

The debates concerning the Amazon Rainforest encompass not only the environment and biodiversity, but also the demands of local communities and opportunities to promote development. In this context, Peru stands out as a country facing the challenge of conciliating different perspectives about the use of natural resources. In order to succeed in promoting social welfare, Peruvian authorities should adopt a three-dimensional approach to development: one that combines economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.

When it comes to the economy of emerging markets, the need to "catch up" and reach levels of development similar to those of traditional powers demands economic growth. Although international flows of capital are considered as causes of political instability by some policy-makers in Latin America, it would be **churlish** to deny that they may contribute to boosting investments, creating jobs and raising income. As a matter of comparison, suffice it to say that Brazil's recent boom has benefited to a large extent from foreign investments. Should Peruvian authorities be able to carry out policies sovereignty, investors may become partners to use local natural resources with legitimate purposes.

Secondly, in order to tackle longstanding social inequalities, Peru's government should keep its commitment to Peruvian society, which supports the leftist **perspective** proposed by the candidate Humala. As a president, he has promised to use the resources generated by the investments of mining and extractive industries **in benefit of** social policies. This approach is grounded in Brazil's experience, which has helped millions of people clamber out of poverty. Moreover, Peruvian authorities have passed a law which turns into a legal obligation the need of consulting local communities before final investment decisions.

Last but not least, environmental protection, which is one of the most pressing issues of international relations, presents challenges at the local level. In Peru, indigenous communities and local populations have risen against projects of Yanacocha, a gold producer. Environmental impacts of such activities threaten water supplies and areas of tropical rainforest. According to Bertha Becker, deforestation is related to economic activities which forgo a high level of technology. The investments which the countries sharing the Amazon Rainforest should seek are those which **conciliate** economic opportunities and the preservation of the environment.

The pros and cons of Peru opening up its Amazon region depend on the capacity of authorities to conduct the process according to the three pillars of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental). International flows of capital present economic opportunities for emerging markets, which must not make light of social and environmental challenges. A balanced and integrated perspective may be enhanced if Peru furthers its cooperation with regional partners. Brazil, for example, is at the cutting edge of sustainable development and may help Peru strengthen its policies.

Organização e desenvolvimento de ideias: 17/20 Correção gramatical: 16/20 Qualidade da linguagem: 7,5/10 Palavras em excesso: 2 (-0,4 pontos)
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MENOR NOTA (25/50)

One of the biggest concerns of Latin American countries is the promotion of development. This fact has particularly been in vogue since leftwing governments, interested in social issues, were elected throughout the region. Peru is not an exception. Remote areas of the country, such as the Amazon region, are being integrated through projects related to the exploration of natural resources. Only after adopting an approach based on sustainable development, will Peru be able to **overcome** the **dispute** between the positive and the negative impacts of those initiatives.

Peru may follow some remarkable examples of countries which have promoted widespread development through **its** own natural potentials. Historically, by possessing great reserves of coal and iron ore, the United Kingdom led the Industrial Revolution. Thus, it stands to reason that Peru can benefit from its resources, but an enhanced cooperation among several groups, such as the Government, local communities, and companies, is required. Since the regions which possess natural resources are the least developed ones, the current economic policy may not only foster the country's integration but also reduce inequalities, should the perks be duly **transferred** to the local population. Notwithstanding these opportunities, there are negative arguments which may hamper this brand new Peruvian policy.

Given that economic impacts do not suffice, there is a host of drawbacks which may thwart the government's plans. Two of them call more attention. Firstly, the projects must take into account the utmost importance of the environment, with the aim of not damaging the livelihoods of local communities. Secondly, there must be legal commitments with a view to guaranteeing that the affected communities will truly benefit from these initiatives, in the shape of local jobs, tax revenues, and the preservation of their culture.

Sustainable development must be the paradigm upon which these projects will hinge. This concept, one of the bastions of this age of global cooperation, gathers together three indissociable pillars, regarding economic, social and environmental aspects, which can adequately address the aforementioned drawbacks due to the introduction of standards to oversee the exploration of resources. Furthermore, by following this paradigm, Peru will be able to comply with international obligations, such as those stemming from the treaty which has set the cooperation among the country **whereby** the Amazon river **pass**.

Development is the driving force behind many countries in Latin America, such as Peru. One of the strategies to promote it has been the exploration of natural resources, but some drawbacks are casting doubts on this strategy. The Peruvian government has great opportunities to reaffirm its commitments its people's living conditions. Therefore, the adoption of an approach based on sustainable development can contribute to **overcome resistences**.

Organização e desenvolvimento de ideias: 7/20 Correção gramatical: 13,5/20 Qualidade da linguagem: 5,5/10
