



Universidade Federal do Pará
Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas
Programa de Pós-Graduação em Defesa Social e Mediação de Conflitos – PPGDSMC
Resolução Nº. 4.091, de 27/01/2011 – CONSEPE

Prova de Proficiência em Língua Inglesa do Processo de Seleção – Turma 2013

O texto desta prova refere-se ao Índice de Paz Global - 2013, com recorte para o Ranking da América do Sul, publicado pelo Instituto para Economia e Paz (IEP). A partir dele pede-se para você responder cada uma das questões abaixo em língua portuguesa.

1ª Qual o país que teve o pior desempenho da América do Sul em relação ao Índice de Paz Global? (2,5 pontos)

2ª Quais os motivos que levaram a Argentina ter alcançado o terceiro pior desempenho da América do Sul em relação ao Índice de Paz Global? (2,5 pontos)

3ª Cite dois pontos positivos dos países da América do Sul apontados na avaliação do Índice de Paz Global? (2,5 pontos)

4ª Qual característica negativa comum existe entre o Brasil, a Colômbia e a Venezuela em relação ao Índice de Paz Global? (2,5 pontos)

TEXT

Global Peace Index - South American Rankings – 2013

By The Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) - Quantifying Peace and Its Benefits

With few exceptions, South American countries experienced only slight changes in terms of peacefulness since the last Global Peace Index (GPI), with the region ranking among the four most peaceful in the world. Relations with neighbors have remained broadly positive and there is a gradual process of greater political and economic integration underway among different sets of countries and among all 11 South American nations in the GPI.

Peru was the biggest faller in the region, chiefly on the back of an increase in the score for homicide rates. Two other countries, Paraguay and Argentina, did experience sharp falls in their external peace scores. The former was involved in a constitutional crisis - the president, Fernando Lugo, was removed from office owing to a controversial congressional

decision in June 2012 - which led to Paraguay being suspended from the Mercado Común del Sur (Mercosur, the Southern Cone customs union). In the past year, Argentina has been involved in a series of trade spats with neighbors (particularly Brazil), as well as high-profile disputes with international organizations over economic matters.

On the upside, there have been no military threats or acts of aggression between any countries. Tensions between Colombia and Venezuela, which rose significantly two years ago, have all but dissipated. This development has helped reduce the need for militarization and has contained spending. Countries in the region have also shown an increased willingness to address their political differences via international mediation. This includes addressing



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longstanding border disputes, for example between Chile and Peru, who have taken their case to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague.

On the domestic front, South America continued to enjoy broad political stability, including in Paraguay, where the ousting of Mr Lugo did not lead to a rise in political violence and where a democratic transition was broadly respected. However, although there is a low incidence of political violence and terrorism in South America, Colombia continues to struggle with guerrilla violence, highlighted South America.

The 50-year-old civil conflict largely explains Colombia's very poor standing in the GPI, but there is scope for change in the medium term, given the decision by the government to seek a peace agreement with the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) guerrilla organization. If

successful, this would put an end to the continent's last civil conflict and allow for further institutional strengthening.

Although levels of criminality vary significantly from country to country, South America remains one of the most violent regions in the world. This is reflected in a high homicide rate in some of the biggest countries, such as Brazil and Colombia, and has been a particularly worrying recent trend in Venezuela, where the homicide rate is now one of the highest in the world. There, as in other countries in the region, violence is fuelled by a combination of poor social indicators, the presence of national and international criminal groups (mainly drug-traffickers), weak security forces and corrupt judicial and penal systems. Countries where the rule of law is stronger, such as Chile and Uruguay, rank higher in the index.

Table 1 - Global Peace Index - South American Rankings – 2003

Country	Overall Rank	Overall Score	Change in Score	Regional Rank
Uruguay	24	1.53	-0.086	1
Chile	31	1.59	0.007	2
Argentina	60	1.91	0.147	3
Guyana	70	1.96	—	4
Brazil	81	2.05	0.004	5
Ecuador	83	2.06	0.010	6
Paraguay	84	2.06	0.134	7
Bolivia	86	2.06	0.006	8
Peru	113	2.26	0.164	9
Venezuela	128	2.37	0.042	10
Colombia	147	2.63	-0.006	11
Regional Average		2.04		