CADERNO DE QUESTÕES

EXAME NACIONAL DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM COMPREENSÃO LEITORA EM LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA

1. Esta prova contém 15 (quinze) questões, cada uma com 4 (quatro) alternativas.
2. A duração da prova é de 60 MINUTOS.
3. As questões estarão disponibilizadas sequencialmente, ou seja, somente será possível ir para a próxima questão após responder a que estiver em tela, **não sendo permitido retornar a questões anteriores.**
4. Para cada questão existe somente uma alternativa correta, que poderá ter sua resposta alterada apenas duas vezes.
5. Não deixe nenhuma questão em branco.
6. A sua nota estará disponível de acordo com a última versão do Edital.
7. Não haverá tempo suplementar para marcar as respostas.
8. Não haverá tempo mínimo para a realização da prova.
9. Caso você tenha algum problema de conexão de internet no decorrer da prova, as questões respondidas estão salvas na plataforma, porém os Coordenadores de Disciplina não assumem nenhuma responsabilidade sobre o envio das respostas.

Para INICIAR A PROVA deve clicar na palavra "TENTATIVA 1", que se encontra no centro do rodapé da página do sistema Moodle.

IMPORTANTE:

- Para escolher a resposta correta basta clicar no círculo vazio ao lado esquerdo da alternativa escolhida.
- Quando terminar de responder as questões confirme o envio e finalização da mesma.

BOA AVALIAÇÃO!

Utilize o texto *Intellectual property rights and the transfer of climate change technologies: issues, challenges, and way forward* de Abdel-Latif como base para responder as questões de 1 a 5.

Intellectual Property Rights and Climate Change: A Complex Path Forward

The global fight against climate change hinges on the rapid development and distribution of climate-friendly technologies, from renewable energy to carbon capture systems. However, the role of intellectual property rights (IPRs) in facilitating—or obstructing—the transfer of these technologies remains a hotly debated issue. Are patents and other protections an incentive for innovation, or do they hinder developing countries' access to critical solutions?

A Divided Debate

The crux of the issue lies in the conflicting perspectives of developed and developing nations. Many developing countries argue that IPRs, particularly patents, drive up costs and limit access to essential technologies, particularly for poorer nations that urgently need them. Some advocate for measures like compulsory licensing or exemptions from patents for green technologies, citing past precedents like the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement, which improved access to life-saving medicines in the Global South.

On the flip side, industrialized countries and businesses insist that IPRs are vital to incentivizing innovation. They argue that without the legal protection provided by patents, there would be little motivation for companies to invest in the research and development required to create these groundbreaking technologies. In their view, patents are not barriers but necessary tools to drive climate innovation.

The UNFCCC's Role

Technology transfer has long been a pillar of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In 2010, the Cancun Conference created the Technology Mechanism (TM), which includes the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). These bodies focus on supporting countries, particularly developing ones, in adopting and implementing climate technologies.

However, disagreements over the role of IPRs persist. Developing nations push for greater access to affordable technologies, while wealthier countries are hesitant to alter the global IP system, fearing it may undermine their technological advantages.

Practical Initiatives

Despite the policy gridlock, several initiatives have emerged to address these challenges. Some governments, like those of Japan and the UK, have introduced fast-track programs for green patents, aiming to expedite the market availability of climate technologies. Platforms like WIPO Green, launched by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), are designed to connect green technology innovators with potential users, fostering greater collaboration.

In the private sector, the Eco-Patent Commons, an initiative by multinational corporations, offers royalty-free access to eco-friendly patents. These efforts demonstrate that technology sharing can happen within the existing IP framework,

providing a balance between protecting innovation and encouraging diffusion.

A Path Forward

The future of climate technology transfer may depend on finding a middle ground. A more constructive, evidence-based dialogue is needed to bridge the gap between protecting intellectual property and ensuring that developing nations can access the technologies they need. Empirical data and case studies could help shape more effective international policies, with a focus on specific sectors and country needs.

Ultimately, climate action requires both innovation and broad access to new technologies. Balancing these priorities through a nuanced approach to IPRs could be key to a more effective global climate response.

Adaptated from: Abdel-Latif, A. (2015). Intellectual property rights and the transfer of climate change technologies: issues, challenges, and way forward, *Climate Policy*, 15:1, 103-126, DOI:10.1080/14693062.2014.951919

QUESTÃO 01.

What argument do developing countries present about intellectual property rights (IPRs) and climate technologies?

a) IPRs help reduce costs of climate technologies.
b) IPRs are necessary for incentivizing innovation.
c) IPRs increase costs and limit access to essential technologies.
d) IPRs are irrelevant to the climate change debate.

QUESTÃO 02.

Why do industrialized countries and businesses support strong intellectual property protections for climate technologies?

a) To prevent the overuse of these technologies.
b) To protect national security.
c) To provide incentives for research and innovation.
d) To reduce competition in the global market.

QUESTÃO 03.

What role does the Technology Mechanism (TM) of the UNFCCC play in climate technology transfer?

a) It provides funding for research in developed countries.
b) It supports developing countries in adopting climate technologies.
c) It creates international patents for climate technologies.
d) It prevents the transfer of technology between nations.

QUESTÃO 04.

Which initiative allows companies to share eco-friendly patents royalty-free?

a) WIPO Green.
b) The Eco-Patent Commons.
c) The Green Climate Fund.
d) The Clean Energy Research Centre.

QUESTÃO 05.

What could help bridge the gap between protecting intellectual property and ensuring access to climate technologies?

a) More strict patent enforcement globally.
b) Reducing innovation in green technologies.
c) Constructive dialogue and evidence-based policies.
d) Eliminating intellectual property rights altogether.

Utilize o texto *Information and Communication Technologies and the Global Digital Divide: Technology Transfer, Development, and Least Developing Countries* de Rice como base para responder as questões de 6 a 10.

Bridging the Global Digital Divide: The Role of ICTs in Development

In our increasingly interconnected world, access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) has emerged as a fundamental element in promoting both economic and social development. Despite their significance, a pronounced disparity persists between developed and developing countries regarding the availability and utilization of these technologies. This gap, often referred to as the global digital divide, poses a considerable challenge, particularly for Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The limited access to modern technologies in these regions stifles economic growth and hinders social progress. In his insightful paper, Mitchell F. Rice examines the underlying causes and ramifications of this divide while proposing potential strategies for narrowing the gap.

The Impact of ICTs on Development

ICTs encompass a wide array of tools, from mobile phones to the internet, and play an indispensable role across various sectors, including education, healthcare, and governance. In developed nations, these technologies have transformed business operations, streamlined public administration, and bolstered democratic participation. For instance, the advent of remote work, distance learning, and telemedicine has ushered in unprecedented opportunities for both efficiency and development.

Conversely, the benefits of ICTs remain largely inaccessible for many individuals in LDCs. A significant portion of the global population—estimated to live on less than two dollars a day—lacks even basic technologies such as telephones or internet access. This deficiency not only marginalizes these communities from the global economy but also restricts their capacity to benefit from technological advancements. Rice highlights the fact that over 80% of all websites are in English, further alienating non-English-speaking populations from the vast opportunities present in the digital landscape.

Barriers to ICT Adoption in LDCs

Rice identifies several critical barriers that impede the widespread adoption of ICTs in LDCs. Economic constraints, political instability, and insufficient infrastructure are among the most significant challenges. While industrialized nations boast robust ICT networks, many LDCs grapple with limited access to even basic technologies. For

example, in sub-Saharan Africa, the availability of internet service providers is often restricted to urban areas, leaving rural populations largely disconnected from digital services.
Governance issues also play a crucial role in hindering the development and diffusion of ICTs. Political instability, lack of transparency, and weak legal frameworks deter essential investments needed to establish and sustain ICT infrastructure. Rice points out that countries demonstrating stable governance and a commitment to civil liberties tend to have higher success rates in adopting and integrating new technologies.

Steps Toward Closing the Digital Divide
Despite these formidable challenges, Rice argues that targeted policies and strategic investments can effectively close the digital divide. He underscores the importance of developing human capital through education and training initiatives that equip individuals with the skills necessary to utilize and adapt to ICTs. Furthermore, governments in LDCs must create favorable economic environments that stimulate investment in technology and promote competition within the ICT sector.
Rice also emphasizes the role of foreign direct investment and international aid in facilitating the establishment of the infrastructure required for ICT adoption. He cites examples of nations that have successfully transitioned into the digital era by prioritizing technology in their development agendas. By addressing economic, political, and infrastructural barriers, LDCs can position themselves to harness the advantages of the global digital revolution.

Conclusion
The global digital divide represents a significant barrier to achieving equitable development worldwide. However, as outlined in Rice's paper, targeted investments in technology, education, and governance reforms can empower LDCs to bridge this divide. By unlocking the transformative potential of ICTs, these nations can fully participate in the global economy, ultimately contributing to a more balanced and inclusive approach to development. The future trajectory of global progress may depend significantly on how effectively the world’s poorest nations can access and leverage the technologies that drive growth in the digital age. Through concerted efforts and strategic initiatives, we can pave the way for a more connected and prosperous world.

Adapted from: Rice, M. F. (2003). *Comparative Technology Transfer and Society, 1(1), 72–88*. doi:10.1353/ctt.2003.0009

QUESTÃO 06.
What does ICT stand for?

a) Information and Communication Technology
b) International Communication Technology
c) Internet and Communication Tools
d) Information and Computer Technology.

QUESTÃO 07.
What is the primary challenge associated with the global digital divide?

a) Excessive access to technology in developed countries
b) Lack of access to ICTs in developing countries
c) The dominance of English in technology
d) Overinvestment in ICT infrastructure.

QUESTÃO 08.
Which sector is NOT mentioned as being impacted by ICTs?

a) Education
b) Transportation
c) Healthcare
d) Government services.

QUESTÃO 09.
What percentage of websites is noted to be in English, according to the text?

a) 60%
b) 70%
c) 80%
d) 90%

QUESTÃO 10.
Which of the following is a barrier to ICT adoption in LDCs?

a) High levels of internet access
b) Strong political stability
c) Inadequate infrastructure
d) Robust competition in the ICT sector.

Utilize o texto *Competition policy and intellectual property rights in developing countries* de Maskus e Lahouel como base para responder as questões de 11 a 15.

Competition Policy and Intellectual Property Rights in Developing Countries: Navigating Opportunities and Risks

As global economies evolve, the significance of competition policy and intellectual property rights (IPRs) is growing, particularly for developing nations. Keith E. Maskus and Mohamed Lahouel, in their study, delve into the intricate relationship between these two systems, highlighting how competition law and IPRs can either foster or hinder economic progress in less developed regions.

The Importance of Competition Policy

Competition policy involves government actions that promote open markets and prevent anti-competitive practices, such as monopolies. In developed countries, such laws support market dynamism by enabling the rise of new businesses and innovations. However, in many developing countries, competition law is still in its early stages. Governments often use interventionist strategies, such as protecting state

monopolies or subsidizing specific industries, in the hope of encouraging industrialization.
While these policies aim to boost economic growth, Maskus and Lahouel argue that they tend to limit competition, discourage innovation, and obstruct the transfer of foreign technologies. Instead of fostering economic development, these practices often result in inefficient markets that are unable to adapt to global competition.

The Role of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)
IPRs, which include patents, trademarks, and copyrights, offer inventors and creators exclusive rights to their innovations. This protection is intended to encourage investment in research and development, by ensuring that those who invest can benefit from their creations. However, IPRs can also give firms significant market power, allowing them to set higher prices or restrict competition.
In developing countries, the challenge is balancing the need for innovation with the risks of anti-competitive practices. Strengthening IPRs can attract foreign investment and introduce advanced technologies, but it can also lead to higher costs for vital products like medicines. According to Maskus and Lahouel, the key is finding a way to implement IPRs that stimulate innovation while preventing market abuses.

Challenges and Path Forward
For developing nations, establishing effective competition policies is a complex task. Many countries lack the legal expertise and institutional framework to regulate anti-competitive behavior properly. Furthermore, state controlled monopolies and restrictive trade policies can prevent new businesses from entering the market, creating an environment where competition is stifled and innovation lags behind.
The authors recommend that developing countries focus on liberalizing their markets by reducing monopolies, lifting trade barriers, and encouraging foreign investment. They also emphasize the importance of international cooperation in enforcing competition laws, as anti-competitive practices often cross borders and harm developing economies' access to global markets.

Rethinking the Future
While the traditional approach has focused on adopting policies that promote competition and intellectual property protection, the future may require a more nuanced strategy. Rather than a one-size-fits-all solution, developing countries should tailor their policies to their specific economic conditions and developmental goals. For some, stronger competition laws may stimulate growth, while for others, focusing on building legal infrastructure to manage IPRs effectively could unlock innovation.
Moreover, these countries should not see competition policy and intellectual property rights as opposing forces but as complementary tools. By fostering an environment where innovation thrives and competition remains fair, developing nations can create more sustainable economic growth.
In conclusion, the interaction between competition policy and IPRs is pivotal to the future of developing economies. The challenge lies not just in adopting these frameworks but in adapting them to suit the unique needs of each nation. Through strategic policy design and international collaboration, developing countries can better navigate the complexities of global markets and maximize the potential benefits of both competition and innovation.

Adapted from: Maskus, K. E., & Lahouel, M. (2000). Competition policy and intellectual property rights in developing countries. *World economy*, 23(4), 595-611.

QUESTÃO 11.
What is the main goal of competition policy in developed countries?

a) Protect state monopolies.
b) Stimulate innovation and competitiveness in markets.
c) Increase subsidies to national industries.
d) Reduce international trade.

QUESTÃO 12.
Why is competition policy still nascent in many developing countries?

a) These countries have great legal expertise.
b) Local industries are already highly competitive.
c) Governments protect state monopolies and industries through subsidies.
d) Intellectual property legislation is too weak.

QUESTÃO 13.
How can intellectual property rights (IPRs) impact the market?

a) They ensure products have lower prices.
b) They can encourage innovation but also grant firms market power.
c) They increase competition and reduce innovation.
d) They allow all firms to freely use innovations.

QUESTÃO 14.
What is the main challenge for developing countries when implementing IPRs?

a) The lack of local inventions to be patented.
b) Higher prices for essential goods, such as medicines.
c) Difficulty in attracting foreign investment.
d) Excessive innovation in the local market.

QUESTÃO 15.
What do Maskus and Lahouel recommend to improve competition in developing countries?

a) Maintain state monopolies.
b) Reduce trade barriers and encourage foreign investment.
c) Strengthen subsidies to local industries.
d) Increase protection of intellectual property rights.