II Forum Euro-Latino-Americano

Realizado em Abril de 1992, o II Forum reuniu em Lisboa, durante a presidência portuguesa da Comunidade Europeia. As presentes conclusões e recomendações, que o Forum aprovou e endereçou aos responsáveis políticos das duas regiões, foram elaboradas com base nas sínteses das várias sessões, quer plenárias quer dos grupos de trabalho, de que se encarregaram os seguintes relatores: Gianni Bonvicini, Carlos Juan Moneta, Jonathan Fryer, Alfredo Valladão, Ion de la Riba, Fernando Jorge Cardoso, Aldo Ferrer e Wolf Grabendorff. A responsabilidade de as redigir coube aos coordenadores do Forum, Gelson Fonseca e Álvaro de Vasconcelos.

Conclusões e Recomendações

I. Acredita o II Forum Euro-Latino-Americano que, fundadas numa convergência de valores, existem bases institucionais e tradição de diálogo entre a Europa e a América Latina que é necessário aprofundar. Forçoso é porém reconhecer que existem obstáculos e lacunas que só poderão ser ultrapassados praticando-se de parte a parte o discurso da verdade, o que significa trabalhar dentro dos limites da realidade. Reconhecendo que existe ainda um défice no relacionamento euro-lati-noamericano e constatando a dificuldade de grandes iniciativas, considera que essa circunstância leva naturalmente a um esforço maior para encontrar oportunidades efectivas de aproximação.

O Forum discutiu, nos seus múltiplos aspectos, a situação da cooperação e do diálogo euro-latino-americano, procurando identificar os diversos níveis de diálogo entre as duas regiões (o comunitário, o dos agrupamentos regionais, o nacional e o das sub-regiões - o sector público e o sector privado), ciente de que é necessário um esforço múltiplo para que se consiga maior dinamismo no intercâmbio euro-latino-americano.

II. O Forum constatou a evolução positiva que ocorreu na América Latina entre a reunião de São Paulo e a de Lisboa, quer do ponto de vista do sucesso das reformas económicas, quer da evolução dos processos de integração regional. De facto, os países latino-americanos, de uma forma geral, começam a registar sucessos na contenção das despesas públicas, na redução do deficit orçamental e na liberalização das trocas comerciais, o que explica o aumento do interesse dos investidores, materializado num acréscimo importante dos investimentos.

A América Latina dispõe de inegáveis vantagens do ponto de vista da estruturação económica e empresarial, uma vez que há uma longa implantação de economias de mercado nos países do continente, e não está pois condenada à marginalidade no novo quadro internacional. Continua no entanto a ter de superar problemas de extrema gravidade, nomeadamente no domínio social.

III. Considerou o Forum que a Comunidade Europeia e os países da América Latina têm todo o interesse em procurar a convergência de pontos de vista sobre a reorganização do sistema internacional, por forma a influenciarem essa reorganização. Neste domínio, o Forum recusou a

ideia de uma partilha do mundo em blocos, designadamente a que sugere que a América Latina teria que integrar-se em exclusividade num bloco continental.

Latino-americanos e europeus consideraram ser essencial que a Europa e a América Latina actuem concertadamente por forma a imprimir à reorganização do sistema internacional um rumo mais democrático, assente no multilateralismo, que privilegie a formação de espaços abertos e facilite o diálogo entre os conjuntos regionais.

No plano económico, é necessário buscar pontos de encontro no processo de articulação das regras multilaterais que garantam um regime comercial aberto. É necessário eliminar as formas de proteccionismo e, especialmente, as que têm bloqueado o êxito do *Uruguay Round* das negociações do GATT, como um dos passos para que se volte ao ciclo de crescimento económico que sirva as duas regiões.

IV. Salientou o Forum o significado da convergência entre a Europa e a América Latina no domínio da cultura e da democracia para as relações entre os dois espaços. Essa convergência e afinidade civilizacional recomendam que, no âmbito de instituições como o Conselho da Europa, a América Latina seja considerada em pé de igualdade com os demais países da área civilizacional europeia do continente americano, e não continue a ser colocada no quadro difuso do diálogo Norte-Sul.

A Europa e a América Latina devem, no seu diálogo institucional, reforçar os instrumentos e mecanismos de defesa da democracia e valorização dos direitos humanos.

Foi manifestada a necessidade de ser prontamente reposta a legalidade democrática nos países em que, contrariando a tendência geral na América Latina e na Europa, foi subvertida. Neste particular, foi expressa profunda preocupação relativamente aos acontecimentos recentes no Peru.

V. Foi considerada questão fundamental a definição dos interlocutores para a institucionalização do diálogo entre a Europa e a América Latina. Na Europa existe a realidade não já do mercado comum mas da União Europeia, espaço com posições comuns na área económica e monetária e na área da política externa. A América Latina, por seu turno, a despeito da sua identidade cultural e histórica, não constitui uma «unidade operacional» do ponto de vista do diálogo com a Europa. Foi salientada a diversidade dos processos de integração em curso, que permitem prever a existência de pelo menos duas áreas de integração no continente americano, uma a norte e outra a sul. Europeus e latino-americanos atribuíram a maior importância ao Mercosul, cujo desenvolvimento e sucesso exercerá um enorme poder de atracção sobre a maioria dos países da América do Sul.

Foi de novo sublinhada a importância do diálogo grupo a grupo e referida a sua especificidade, que implica a criação de consensos no seio de cada um dos grupos e a sua institucionalização, por forma a delegarem poderes em órgãos representativos e falarem tanto quanto possível a uma só voz.

Foi feita uma distinção, a este propósito, entre zonas de comércio livre e processos de integração económica e política como o europeu, com muito maior capacidade de superar rivalidades políticas e de contribuir, através de medidas comuns, para aumentar o grau de coesão económica e social entre os países e regiões que os constituem.

VI. No que diz respeito ao debate sobre o lugar da América Latina nas prioridades europeias e da Europa nas prioridades latino-americanas, foi considerado que a América Latina deveria encarar a Europa como uma das suas prioridades cimeiras e vice-versa. Para tanto, foi frisada a necessidade de uma maior presença dos países latino-americanos na Europa, quer no domínio económico quer político, quer ainda da informação. Foi salientada a conveniência de uma iniciativa latino-americana ao nível infra-estatal na Europa, que se traduza em trabalhar mais directamente com as autoridades regionais europeias, promover associações de empresários e trabalhar de um modo geral em direcção à sociedade civil.

Foi ainda salientado que continuar a medir a América Latina unicamente pela dimensão dos seus problemas sociais, reconhecidamente graves, e sem a superação dos quais não poderá consolidar de forma definitiva as suas democracias, leva a ter dela uma imagem distorcida, a ignorar os factores de modernidade igualmente presentes, que estão na base do crescimento que actualmente volta a verificar-se, e que são importantes para a Europa.

VII. Do que precede, retirou o Forum algumas recomendações específicas:

No **plano institucional**, uma acção de sensibilização das opiniões públicas e dos governos dos dois continentes, com a criação de uma estrutura informal e paritária de informação mútua; a diversificação dos níveis de diálogo euro-latino-americano, com a realização de reuniões sectoriais, designadamente a nível de representantes governamentais e especialistas das áreas da agricultura, da ciência e da tecnologia; a autonomização dos programas para a América Latina, a nível da Comunidade Europeia; o apoio aos processos de integração na formação de quadros e transferência do *know-how* de integração, em que a experiência europeia pode ser da maior utilidade.

No **plano económico**, a criação de um grupo consultivo CE/Mercosul, que englobe, a par de representantes governamentais, representantes empresariais;o fomento de um maior diálogo da OCDE com os países latino-americanos; o alargamento dos programas do BEI aos países latino-americanos e o estabelecimento de uma cooperação deste com o BID; que se busquem oficialmente acordos de comércio livre com a Europa através das associações subregionais latino-americanas ou bilateralmente (modelos EFTA/CEE ou CEE/Marrocos).

No **plano do reforço da cooperação científica e tecnológica**, a abertura de programas como o Eureka à participação de projectos latino-americanos, bem como a criação de um fundo que vincule a CE e o BID para a formação de «centros de excelência», abertos a europeus e latino-americanos.

No **plano das questões ambientais**, a harmonização de posições, dentro de toda a medida do possível, com vista à conferência Eco/92, no Rio, que pode constituir um momento especial das

relações euro-latino-americanas, esperando-se que a Europa comunitária esteja representada ao mais alto nível da Presidência e da Comissão.

Second Euro-Latin-American Forum

The following conclusions and recommendations were drafted by the coordinators of the II Forum, Gelson Fonseca and Álvaro de Vasconcelos, who drew heavily on the reports prepared by the rapporteurs of the plenary and working group sessions. The contribution of Gianni Bonvicini, Carlos Juan Moneta, Jonathan Fryer, Alfredo Valladão, Ion de la Riba, Fernando Jorge Cardoso, Aldo Ferrer and Wolf Grabendorff, should therefore be acknowledged.

Conclusions and Recommendations

I. The II Euro-Latin-American Forum believes, on the basis of a convergence of values, that the existing institutional foundations and tradition of dialogue between Europe and Latin America should be further developed. It must, however, be recognized that obstacles and deficiencies exist that can only be overcome through real dialogue which means working within the boundaries of reality. It recognizes that there is still a deficit in relations between Europe and Latin America, and that additional efforts will have to be made to find effective opportunities for achieving closer relations.

The Forum discussed the numerous different aspects ofthe status of cooperation and dialogue between Europe and Latin America, endeavouring to identify the various levels of dialogue between the two regions (European Community, regional groupings, national and sub-regional - public sector and private sector), fully aware that a multiple effort must be made to achieve greater dynamism in exchanges between Europe and Latin America.

II. The Forum noted the positive developments occurring in Latin America during the period between the São Paulo meeting and the Lisbon meeting, both as regards success of economic reforms and in the evolution of regional integration processes. The Latin American countries in general are beginning to be successful in containing public expenditure, reducing the budget deficit and liberalizing trade, thus accounting for renewed interest on the part of investors, as apparent in a marked increase in investment.

Latin America enjoys unparalleled advantages in the sphere of economic and company structuring, since market economies have long existed in the countries of that continent which is therefore not condemned to remaining on the side lines of the new intemational framework. Extremely serious problems have yet to be overcome, however, particularly in the social sphere.

III. The Forum considers that the European Community and the countries of Latin America have everything to gain from endeavouring to achieve a convergence of views on the reorganization of the intemational system, in order to have their say in this reorganization. In this regard, the

Forum rejected the idea of a world split into blocs, particularly insofar as it suggests that Latin America would have to belong exclusively to a continental blocs.

Latin Americans and Europeans consider it essential that Europe and Latin America act in conjunction, in order to direct the reorganization ofthe intemational system in a more democratic direction, based on multilateralism, favouring the creation of open areas and facilitating dialogue between regional groups.

On the economic front, points of contact have to be found in the process of harmonizing multilateral rules guaranteeing an open system for trade. Different forms of protectionism must be dismantled, particularly those which have stood in the way of a successful completion of the Uruguay Round of the GATT talks, this being one of .lhe steps towards retuming to the cycle of economic growth of benefit to both regions.

IV. The Forum emphasized the importance for relations between the two regions of the convergence between Europe and Latin America in the sphere of culture and democracy. Given this convergence and affinity of civilization, it is desirable that institutions such as the Council of Europe place Latin America on an equal footing with the other countries ofthe European civilizational area within the American continent, and cease to situate it within the hazy framework of the North-South dialogue.

In institutional dialogue between Europe and Latin America, the instruments and mechanisms for defending democracy and enhancing human rights should be strengthened.

The need was expressed for a prompt retum to democratic rule of law in those countries in which it has been overtumed, contrary to the general trend in Latin America and Europe. In this regard, profound concem was expressed regarding recent events in Peru.

V. It was considered to be of prime importance that partners be defined for the institutionalization of dialogue between Europe and Latin America. The situation in Europe is no longer one of a common market but of European Union, a space with common positions in the economic, monetary and foreign policy spheres. In contrast, despite its shared cultural and historical roots, Latin America is not an "operational unit" as regards dialogue with Europe.

Particular reference was made to the range of on-going integration processes, on which basis it may be anticipated that at least two areas of integration on the American continent will come into being, one in the north and another in the south. Europeans and Latin Americans alike attribute utmost importance to Mercosul which will exert an immense power of attraction over the majority of South American countries if it develops and is successful.

The importance of dialogue between groups was again emphasized and its specific nature examined, implying the creation of points of consensus within each group, and their institutionalization, with a view to depositing powers in representative bodies and speaking as far as possible with a single voice.

A distinction was made in this regard between free trade areas as compared to economic and political integration processes in the European style, which are better equipped to overcome political rivalries and play a part, through joint measures, in increasing the degree of economic and social cohesion between member countries and regions.

VI. On the subject of Latin America's place in Europe's priorities and Europe's place in Latin American priorities, the view was expressed that Latin America should regard Europe as one of its top priorities and vice-versa. Consequently, it was stated that the Latin American presence in Europe, in both the economic and political spheres, as well as information, should be enhanced. The desirability was stressed of a Latin American initiative at the infra-European level, reflected in working more closely with regional European authorities, promoting entrepreneurial associations and, in general, directing efforts towards society as a whole.

The point was further highlighted that Latin America cannot continue to be assessed exclusively from the angle of its undeniably serious social problems, and which must be overcome if their democracies are to be definitively consolidated, since this presents a distorted image which fails to reflect the seeds of progress that also exist, which are important for Europe, and which underlie the growth that is once more becoming apparent.

VII. The Forum drew a number of specific recommendations from the above points:

In the institutional sphere, an awareness-raising campaign directed towards public opinion and governments of both continents, and the creation of an informal and parity-based mutual information structure; diversification of levels of dialogue between Europe and Latin America, with the holding of sectoral meetings, particulariy between govemment representatives and specialists in the fields of agriculture, science and technology; autonomization of programmes for Latin America, at the European Community level; support of integration processes in training of personnel and transfer of integration know-how, where European experience could prove extremely helpful.

In the economic sphere, creation of an EC/Mercosul consultative group, including representatives both of govemment and of business; promotion of greater dialogue between OECD and Latin American countries; broadening of EIS programmes to include Latin American countries and establishment of cooperation between EIB and lOS; official endeavours to establish free trade agreements with Europe through Latin American sub-regional associations or bilaterally (EFTA/EC or EC/Morocco models).

In the sphere of strengthening scientific and technological cooperation, opening of programmes such as Eureka to participation of Latin American projects, and establishment of a fund involving the EC and the lOS for creation of «centres of excellence», open to Europeans and Latin Americans.

In the environmental sphere, harmonization of positions to the greatest possible degree, in view of the ECO/92 conference in Rio, which could constitute a special moment in relations between

Europe and Latin America, where it is anticipated that EC Europe will be represented at the highest Presidency and Commission levels.

Abstract

This publication contains a selection of the papers presented at the Second Euro-Latin American Forum. In the opening note, **António de Siqueira Freire** gives anoverview of the Euro-Latin American programme of the IEEI, mentioning its main achievements (pp. 9-10).

In the introductory chapter, **Celso Lafer** (Brazilian foreign minister at the time of writing) states that in a world of conflicting centripetal and centrifugal trends,important aspects of convergence between Europe and Latin America are worthy of special mention: the retum of both continents, in their near entirety, to democracy; their seeking mechanisms for integration, with a political ingredient,which can also be seen, aside from a struggle for economic viability, as contributing towards regional security. Europe and Latin America have too much in common to forego a close relationship. (Pages 11-14.)

The first section contains articles by the chairman of the IEEI, José Calvet de Magalhães, the secretary-general of the Organisation of American States, João Baena Soares, and the president of the Court of First Instance of the European Community, José Luís da Cruz Vilaça.

José Calvet de Magalhães. With the end ofthe bipolar order, the relationship between Latin America, the United States and Europe has changed.

In this triangular relationship it is desirable to strengthen interdependence between Latin America and Europe, so as to have perfect equilibrium. This is clearly justified, moreover, by the political, strategic, cultural and economic interests they all share.

From the Monroe doctrine to the Marshall plan and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, the author gives an overview of the most salient aspects of relations between the three regions. He also stresses the contrast between shared values and comparatively poor relations, arguing for the need to correct the present imbalance especially through increased economic relations and political dialogue. (Pages 17-26). **João Clemente Baena Soares.** The future course of relations between Latin America and Europe depends on how both regions are going to respond to a profoundly changed world. Democratic values are the centrepiece of convergence between Europe and Latin America. A dramatic difference persists, however, in the economic and social realm. Democratic convergence calls upon developed and developing countries to closely cooperate in order to eradicate poverty and suffering, which in tum contributes decisively to safeguard and bolster democratic regimes. (Pages 27-36.)

José Luís da Cruz Vilaça. The state of the European Community is central to Europe's external relations. In this regard, the article focuses on the implications of the Community's institutional development as laid out in the Treaty on European Union for external action. The re-emergence of nationalisms may negatively influence the Community's 'openness'. While

Latin America finds itself competing for Europe's attention with the East, especially in the face of pressures for a forthcoming enlargement in this direction, it nonetheless has non negligible comparative advantages for actively pursuing policies towards Europe and the Community in particular -privileged relations with a number of EC members, democratic institutions and well-established market economies among them. Although the public sector in the EC in general is strained by its financial effort towards the East, private capital is certainly not flooding those countries as some had anticipated, but rather looking for more attractive investment opportunities, which Latin Americancountries are beginning to provide. Latin American business should in turn be able to benefit from the single market, through mergers or joint ventures with EC companies. (Pages 37-44.)

Articles by Guilherme d'Oliveira Martins, Portuguese MP, Geraldo Holanda Cavalcanti, president of Ericsson Telecomunicações at the time of writing, and Francisco Orrego Vicuña, chairman of the Chilean Council for International Relations, discuss whether institutionalising a "new dialogue" and Europe's initiatives are contributing to creating a "community of destiny". **Guilherme d'Oliveira Martins.** A new kind of dialogue is necessary if there is to be an improvement in institutional and political exchanges between Europe and Latin America.

Informal, lighter structures in areas such as rights, freedoms and guarantees, cooperation between universities, economic cooperation, should be established, building whenever possible on existing organisations. Economic relations may not be as strong as they could or should, but in the political field, where values are shared, there is a vast scope to be explored. (Pages 47-52.)

Geraldo Holanda Cavalcanti, compares the Enterprise for the AmericasInitiative with the different EC policies and initiatives for Latin America. Looking at three main issues (trade, debt, investment), the author argues that trade and financial instruments are largely absent from EC policies towards Latin America. The debt issue is also ignored by the Community as such, and as far as investment is concemed the EC is not doing as much as it could. Nonetheless, relations between the EC and Latin America have increased substantially, irrespective ofthe nature offormal instruments involved. Efforts on the part of the Rio Group and Mercosul countries to establish a positive agenda for their relationship with Europe should be stressed in this regard. Latin American countries are also behaving less as 'beggars' and more as equals. What they want from Europe is non-discrimination as opposed to preferences. (Pages 53-67.)

Francisco Orrego Vicuña argues that European policies towards Latin America have generated estrangement between the two regions, rather than closer links. It is out of disappointment with Europe, and in light also of a declining share of its market that Latin American countries are hopefully looking towards the North American Free Trade Agreement. This is due precisely to the fact that trade liberalisation is not an European priority as far as Latin America is concemed, and also accounts for the fact that official development aid is still the central component in Euro-Latin American relations. Europe fails to see, however, that traditional development approaches are ill-adapted to the new realities that have resulted from

the structural reform the region has generally undertaken. Cultural and historicallinks are there, however, not only to justify a European initiative for Latin America, but also to make it work, provided the Community is willing to base its relations with Latin America on hard facts and actual support for its development. (Pages 69-79.)

The third section includes articles by the Portuguese secretary of state for European Affairs, Vítor Martins, and by Felix Peña, former Argentinean under-secretary for Mercosul and Inter-American Relations.

Vítor Martins. Even if shared values call for close cooperation and solidarity between Europe and Latin America, there is still a 'deficit' in their relationship. The recent history of EC relations with Latin America, however, shows an improvement over the past situation, and the institutionalisation of relations with the new common market in the Southem Cone expected to be a further step forward. Economic cooperation also shows signs of improving. Mention should be made in this regard to the ECIIP programme and the extension of EIB operations towards Latin America. (Pages 83-88.)

Felix Peña. Against the backdrop of change in Latin America and the creation of Mercosul, the author makes the case for sub-regional groupings in Latin America being considered as privileged interlocutors in Euro-Latin American relations. While recognising the continued relevance of the institutional framework and the need for political dialogue, it is nevertheless aaparent that integration processes, be it in Europe, Latin America or elsewhere (the true levers for opening up formerly closed markets), are positive elements for building a multilateral world trade system. Economic multilateralism, an international economic environment which will in tum favour democratic transition and consolidation is undoubtedly a vital interest which Europe shares with Latin America.

Taking into account the economic and political relevance of Mercosul, an institutional dialogue should be established forth with with the European Community (comprising also private business) to address issues that are central to both: trade, investment and technological cooperation. (Pages 89-102.)

In the fourth section, articles by Albrecht von Gleich, director of the Institut fur Iberoamerika Kunde, and Luís Pais Antunes, from the European Court of First Instance, discuss the economic and social challenges in Euro-Latin American relations.

Albrecht von Gleich. Relations between Europe and Latin America were characterised in the 1970s and 1980s by varying economic and political patterns of cooperation. In the 1990s, political relations between both regions have improved significantly, chiefly as a result of redemocratisation in Latin America, and the positive outcome of conflicts in Central America. In an intemational economic system characterised by regional bloc building, uncertain prospects for the multilateral trading system and rapid technological change, Latin America and Europe share a number of important interests and objectives. To meet some of the current challenges,

especially in what concems ensuring a non-protectionist trading environment, one may even think of a strategic alliance between both. (Pages 105-116.)

Luís Miguel Pais Antunes. How will the important wave of change in EC Europe affect relations with Latin America? The foreign common and security policy enshrined in the Maastricht treaty also aims at promoting regional political stability and at contributing towards the creation of political and economic mechanisms designed to bolster regional or sub regional integration. The future of Europe does not concem Europeans alone. One of the issues of concern to EC partners is the free movement ofpeople of third countries within the Community.

How will equal rights or dual nationality, depending on the member state in question, be applied to citizens of third countries? Reciprocity of nationality has implications especially for Spain and a number of Latin-American countries, while the Convention of Brasília does not contemplate dual citizenship for Portuguese and Brazilian nationals, but solely the concession of certain civil and political rights. (Pages 117-126.)

The next section contains articles by Miguel Anacoreta Correia, director for Latin America at the European Commission, Rafael de luan y Peñalosa, professor at the Universidad del Pais Vasco, Ruy Altenfelder Silva, director ofthe Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo, and Femando Albuquerque Mourão, professor at the Universidade de São Paulo.

Miguel Anacoreta Correia. The present moment of historical transition points to the need of a thorough review of the state of EC relations with the Latin American continent. Portugal and Spain's membership of the EC, together with the 'spring of democracy' that swept through Latin America were powerful levers for increased relations between both regions. 'Third generation' agreements seek to go beyond traditional development aid schemes and trade cooperation.

The author extensively deals on the instruments for political dialogue, to conclude on their positive outcome, and particularly mentions the role of the European Parliament in strengthening the biregional relationship. (Pages 129-136.)

Rafael de Juan y Peñalosa. After the crisis in Central America was over, the European Community and Latin America have undoubtedly come closer to each other, even if the latter has not succeeded in ranking significantly higher among EC priorities. Restricted official development aid has shifted the EC approach towards promoting private sector and technological cooperation.

This is in line not only with the measures taken by Latin American countries to attract foreign investment but also represents a positive adjustment to the needs and the economic realities of Latin America.

The author analyses the three main aspects of Community action in this respect: promotion of cooperation between companies; making available to Latin America instruments originally designed to assist small or medium-sized businesses in Europe; and the ECIIP scheme, established by the Commission to promote joint ventures between companies in Europe and in the signatory countries of cooperation agreements. Scientific and technological cooperation,

closely linked to the private sector, has the important side-effect of minimising asymmetry between donor and recipient, in light of an overriding mutual interest. (Pages 137-156.)

Ruy Altenfelder Silva. The reduction of the role of the state in Latin America as a whole is a positive result ofthe current process of reforrn, and one that favours increased economic relations with the world in general, and Europe in particular. In an environment of business globalisation, ali stand to gain by replacing traditional technological transfers with technological cooperation. (Pages 157-160.)

Fernando A. Albuquerque Mourão. Two subregional areas emerge in Latin America with a marked potential for integration: the partnership between Mexico, and the United States and Canada, and Mercosul. The success and the functionality of Mercosul largely depends on its ability to create an 'integration know-how', which has already been established and put to the test by the European Community, and in the absence ofwhich political will is not sufficient. (Pages 161-170.) In the concluding chapter, Àlvaro de Vasconcelos, director of the IEEI, argues that with the end of the bipolar system mechanisms of association between states have become not only possible but also indispensable to face current challenges. Shared values play today a greater role tin inter-state relations and the intemational system as a whole than during the Cold War, when they tended to be overshadowed by global strategic concems. Are European and Latin American democracies condemned to economic and political estrangement? The author argues that, on the contrary, common interests, shared values and the fact that they belong to the same civilisation make them natural partners.(Pages 173-179.).

Lista das siglas mais utilizadas

ACE-acordo de complementação económica

ACE-Associação de Cooperação Empresarial CEE/América Latina

ACP-África, Caraíbas e Pacífico

AELC-Associação Europeia de Comércio Livre

European Free Trade Association (EFT A)

AEITI-Associação de Investigação e Especialização sobre Temas Ibero-Americanos

ALADI-Associação Latino-Americana de Integração

ALALC-Associação Latino-Americana de Livre Comércio

ANEP-Associação Nacional da Empresa Privada de EI Salvador

AOD-ajuda oficial ao desenvolvimento

APD-ajuda para o desenvolvimento

BEI-Banco Europeu de Investimentos

BERD-Banco Europeu de Reconstrução e Desenvolvimento

BID-Banco Interamericano para o Desenvolvimento

CAD-comité de ajuda ao desenvolvimento

CANACINTRA-Câmara Nacional de Indústria e Transformação (México)

CARICOM-Comunidade das Caraíbas

Caribbean Community

C-CT-cooperação científica e tecnológica

CE-Comunidade Europeia

European Community

CEE-Comunidade Económica Europeia

CEI-Comunidade de Estados Independentes

CEPE-Comissão Económica para a Europa

CEPAL-Comissão Económica para a América Latina

CEOE-Confederação Espanhola de Organizações Empresariais

COOPECO-cooperação económica

COPARMEX-Confederação Patomal da República do México

ECIIP-European Community International Investment Partners

ECOFIN-Conselho Económico e Financeiro

EFTA-Associação Europeia de Comércio Livre

GATT-Acordo Geral de Comércio e Tarifas

General Agreement on Trade and Tarifls

GRULA-Grupo dos Embaixadores Latino-Americanos junto da Comunidade Europeia

IICA-Instituto Iberoamericano de Cooperação Agrícola

IILA-Instituto Italo-Latino-Americano

IIP-International Investment Partners

IRELA-Instituto de Relações Europa-América Latina

JUNAC-Junta do Acordo de Cartagena

MERCOSUL-Mercado Comum do Sul

MERCOSUR-Mercado Común del Sur

MCCA-Mercado Comum Centro-Americano

NAFTA-Acordo de Comércio Livre da América do Norte

North America Free Trade Agreement

NICs-países recém industrializados

OCDE-Organização para a Cooperação e Desenvolvimento Económico

OEA-Organização dos Estados Americanos

OMPI-Organização Mundial da Propriedade Intelectual

ONGs-organizações não governamentais

ONU-Organização das Nações Unidas

PIB-Produto Interno Bruto

PICAB-Programa de Integração e Cooperação Argentino-Brasileira

PME-pequenas e médias empresas

PNB-Produto Nacional Bruto

PVD-países em vias de desenvolvimento

SELA-Sistema Económico Latino-Americano

SPG-sistema de preferências generalizado

UEM-União Económica e Monetária

UNCTAD-Conferência das Nações Unidas sobre Comércio e Desenvolvimento

USTR-*United States Trade Representative*