



Jean Monnet Chair

EU-Latin America: Cooperation in the Globalized World

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Outline of presentation

- Historical context of EU-LAC relations
- Actual Structure of EU-LAC relations
- Some trade tendencies
- Current challenges

Historical Context of EU-LAC relations

• Regions drifting apart: the Postwar and the Cold War

- Geopolítical context since 1945
 - $\circ~$ Triangulatión with USA is indispensable to understand the relationship
 - $\circ~$ Cuba y Nicaragua related to Central Europe and the URSS
- Each in their own corner...
 - $\circ~$ Europe, introvert and in decline
 - Latin America, relative isolationism

• The beginning of a relationship: 1980s

- The San José Dialogue (1984-)
- Spain as LAC's entry point to the EEC: The "europeanisatión" of Spain's relations with Latin America

• Liberal convergence: 1990s

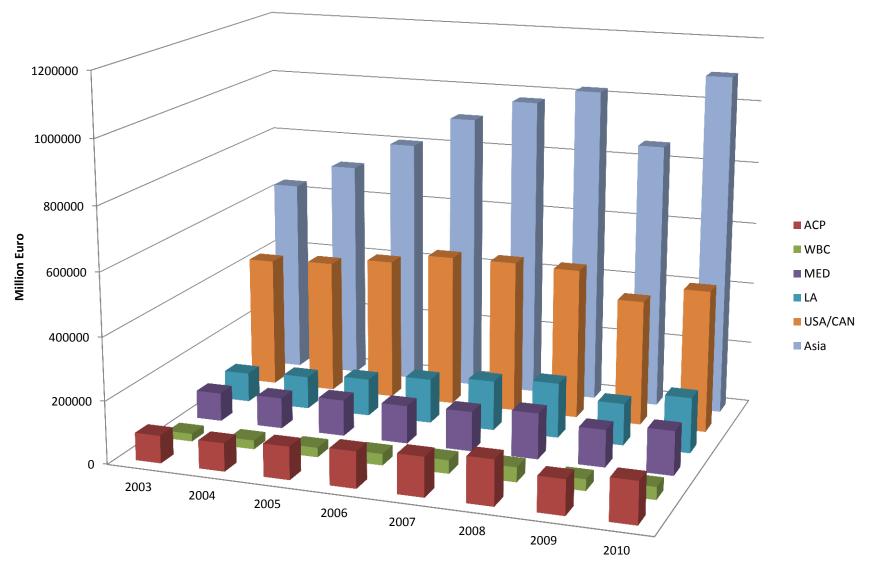
- Europe: Maastricht Treaty, 1992
- Latin America: The Washington Consensus

Current structure of EU-LAC relations

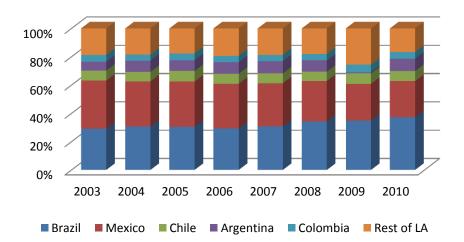
- The 'Rio process', 1999: the Bi-regional Strategic Partnership
 - Summits of Heads of State and Government every other year
 - 7 summits so far, little to show for
- EU and regional groupings in LA: the failure of a policy
 - Only agreement: EU-Central America in 2010
 - Andean Community disintegrated in 2006
 - Negotiations with MERCOSUR stalled
- EU Association Agreements with LA countries
 - Mexico (2000), Chile (2002), Peru and Colombia (2013)
 - 3 pillars: FTAs+ investment, with cooperation and political dialogue
- The EU's 'strategic partners' in LA
 - Brazil and Mexico (2008)
 - Political dialogue, sectoral dialogues

Some trade tendencies

- Partners concentrated in certain countries:
 - Europe: Germany, Spain, Italy, Netherlands, France
 - Latin America: Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Colombia
- LA occupies a marginal, but fast growing proportion of the EU's external trade
- The EU is 1st or 2nd partner for LAC countries
- The EU is being replaced by Asia, especially China
- EU Investment is most important to open economies of LA

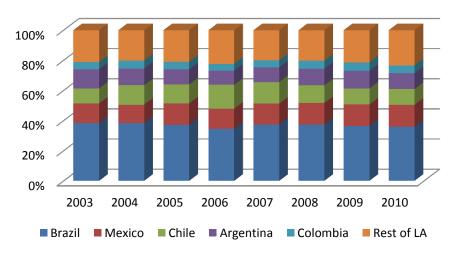


Source: Eurostat

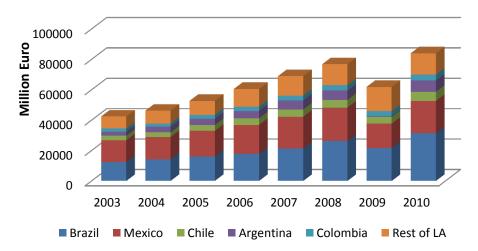


EU exports to Latin America 2003-2010 (%)

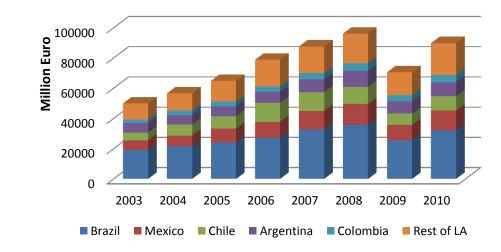
EU imports fromLatin America 2003-2010 (%)



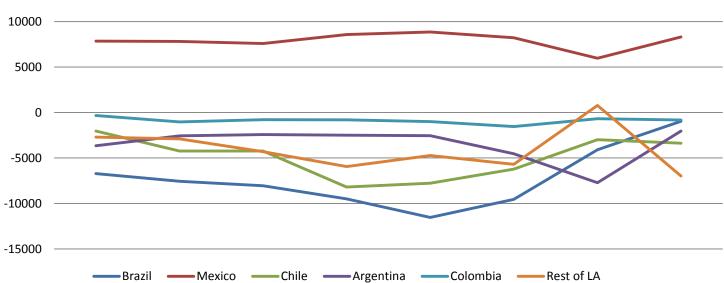
EU exports to Latin America 2003-2010



EU imports from Latin America 2003-2010



Source: Eurostat



Rank	EU-27 Exports to Latin America	EU-27 imports from Latin America
1	Road vehicles	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap
2	General industrial machinery and equipment	Petroleum, petroleum products & related mat
3	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Vegetables and fruit
4	Machinery specialized for particular industries	Feeding stuff for animals
5	Electrical machinery and appliances	Non-ferrous metals
6	Power generating machinery and equipment	Office machines and automatic data-processing machines
7	Other transport equipment	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices
8	Petroleum products and related materials	Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits
9	Organic chemicals	Road vehicles
urce: ¹⁰	Iron and steel	Pulp and waste paper
ostat		

EU trade balance with Latin America 2003-2010

Current challenges

• Revision of EU external relations

- Return to bilateralism and concentration on Strategic Partnerships with great powers at the expense of bi-regional relations
- Revision of EU cooperation policies and 'graduation' of most LA countries

• Enlargement and economic crisis have redistributed power within the EU

- Weakening of Spain, main sponsor relations with LA
- Will a more German (and Polish) EU care about LA

• Latin America is being re-configured

- Growing cleavages between a protectionist and a liberal camp: Mercosur+ALBA vs. Pacific Alliance
- Erosion of Washington consensus
- Growing attraction of Asian markets and investments
 - TPP and China