

DELEGATION TO THE EU-CHILE
JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

**Report by André BRIE, Chairman of the Delegation to
the EU-Chile Joint Parliamentary Committee**

to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Development

on the Third Meeting of the EU-Chile JPC

Santiago de Chile - Valparaíso (Chile)

3-7 October 2005

Brussels, 26 January 2006
LMG/nal

Introduction:

Rule 5(1) of the Rules of Procedure of the EU-Chile Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) lays down that the JPC shall meet at least once per year, at a venue alternating between one of the European Parliament's places of work and Chile.

Two meetings were scheduled under the draft programme of activities for 2005, which was adopted on 16 December 2004. The first of these would be in Europe in January, and the second in Chile in October.

The Second Meeting of the EU-Chile JPC took place in Brussels on 25 January 2005.

Internal situation:

The *Concertación para la Democracia* (Coalition for Democracy) has held power ever since the first democratic elections were held in December 1989, which saw the election of Patricio AYLWIN as President and drew a line under 17 years of military dictatorship. That coalition comprises the *Partido Demócrata Cristiano*, the *Partido Socialista*, the *Partido para la Democracia* and the *Partido Radical Socialdemócrata*. Following the election of the current President, Ricardo LAGOS, who won 51.31% of the votes, the durability of that coalition seemed to come under threat. However, the results of the primary presidential elections showed that the coalition remained a firm alliance. The fact that two women and former ministers were running for nomination aroused unprecedented enthusiasm among the public. Michelle BACHELET, the former defence minister won out against Soledad ALVEAR, the former foreign minister.

The opposition presented two candidates - Joaquín LAVIN of the *Unión Democrática Independiente* and Sebastián PIÑERA of *Renovación Nacional*.

The conduct of elections and the course of political life in the country since AYLWIN's election as president indicate there is full democratic normality in Chile and that there has been consolidation of the country's institutions. The recent constitutional amendments eliminating the appointment of life senators not directly elected and abolishing the restrictions the executive could impose on the appointment of senior military officials have only reinforced this perception.

The country's economy has been in good shape in recent years, with growth rates of 7% between 1990 and 1997, 6% in 2004 and a forecast 5% for 2005, coupled with an inflation rate of under 3%. These good results were sparked by the economic reforms of the 1980s and 1990s which were dictated by the desire for an open economy and which, through privatisations and the promotion of exports, have enabled a strong industrial fabric to be established that is highly competitive on the international markets. Chile has very low customs tariffs of around 8%. The majority of its exports are raw materials, and primarily minerals, especially copper. The unemployment rate is reported to stand at around 8.7%.

Market diversification is one of Chile's priorities, but it has proved very hard for Chilean exporters to find new markets for their products, given the level of protection enjoyed by neighbouring markets in relation to Chile.

The Asian crisis and the drop in mineral prices reversed the growth trend in 1998 and 1999, but the economy began to grow again the following year (4.4% in 2000 and 2.8% in 2001). This growth was, and still is, more attributable to the buoyancy of the export sector than it is to any increase in domestic demand. Besides this, the increase in the price of raw materials on the international markets has had a very beneficial impact on the Chilean economy.

Chile's good results become excellent ones when compared to those of their neighbours. Its growth rates and economic forecasts are better than those of its neighbours such as Brazil, Colombia or Venezuela. It is difficult to make a comparison with Argentina since that country's high growth rates in recent years have only now enabled a return to the same GDP as in 1998.

However, this economic development has had no decisive impact for the poorest strata of society. Poverty affects 18% of the population and the main reason for this is the uneven spread of wealth. Despite this, some success was achieved during President LAGOS' term in office, since in 1980 40% of the population was living below the poverty line.

Relations between Chile and the EU have been very good since the Association Agreement entered into force on 1 March 2005. Negotiations on this Agreement were held prior to the free trade agreement Chile signed with the United States. The EU is Chile's main trading partner and the principle market for Chilean exports (25%). EU imports represent 19% of total imports. The EU is also the main foreign investor.

The Agreement comprises three chapters: political dialogue, cooperation and trade.

The political dialogue has hinged around various meetings of the Association Committee and Council, with the third meeting of the Association Council scheduled for 27 January 2006 in Brussels. This dialogue has made it possible to address not only bilateral themes but also current international issues, such as Chile's increasingly important role at the United Nations and in UN- and EU-led peacekeeping missions, such as the deployments in Haiti and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Under the cooperation facet, the EU earmarked 34.4 million euros over the period 2002-2006 for programmes such as implementation of the Agreement and modernisation of the state. Excellent results have also been achieved in the field of technical and scientific cooperation.

EU-Chile trade figures show that exports from Chile to the EU have increased by 44.7% while EU exports to Chile have decreased slightly, probably owing to a rather high euro exchange rate. (Some of the people we spoke with said these figures were too low as there had been a 50% rise in Chile-EU exports and a 10% rise in EU-Chile exports. The latter figure took into account the increase in international prices for copper, which accounts for 45% of Chile's exports to the EU).

Agreements have also been reached under the Galileo Programme and on air traffic.

As regards Chile's relations with its neighbours, the issue of Bolivia's access to the sea and the after-effects of the War of the Pacific with both Bolivia and Peru mean that relations have yet to be fully normalised.

The Interparliamentary dialogue has formally existed since the 'declaration of institutionalisation' was signed in Santiago de Chile in June 1998. In accordance with Article 9 of the Association Agreement, the Interparliamentary dialogue is currently conducted through the EU-Chile Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Meetings with members of the executive:

The Delegation was received by **Ricardo LAGOS, President of the Republic**, who highlighted how important institutionalisation of the Interparliamentary dialogue was for hearing the opinions of legislators from other countries and reaching consensus on joint proposals to the Association Council and Committee, established under the EU-Chile Agreement.

The President commented on the good macroeconomic results achieved by the Chilean economy, which were enabling investment to be made in infrastructure, health reform to be enacted and special attention to be awarded to environmental protection issues. 3.5 million out of 5 million workers were already covered by social security or entitled to up to 6 months' unemployment benefit.

The Delegation was received by **Ignacio WALKER PRIETO, Minister for Foreign Affairs**, who pointed to the importance his country attached to international relations, having already signed 15 agreements with over 47 other countries.

He also expressed frustration at the controversial reform of the United Nations and at the results of the World Trade Organisation meetings. This had shown once again, he said, that the international institutions and their workings were the Achilles heel of globalisation. He nevertheless emphasised the positive results achieved through international cooperation in the area of 'peace building'.

He stated that there were three, by no means mutually exclusive, levels to the relations with the other countries on the American continent: intercontinental, Latin American and South American.

A working meeting also took place with **César ÁLVAREZ VOULLIÈME, Undersecretary of State for the Economy**, with whom an interesting interchange was held on the implementation and evolution of the Agreement.

During these discussions, the Undersecretary expressed the concerns of Chile's mining sector, and especially its copper mining industry, over the effects of the implementation of the REACH Directive, and outlined a range of scenarios for the estimated costs involved. This would be 2 billion dollars at best and 80 billion at the worst, owing in part to the high cost of the trials and registrations required under REACH. Chile had stated before the WTO that the REACH Directive constituted a barrier to trade.

Our Delegation explained the health and environmental concerns that had resulted in the REACH Directive being presented and pointed out that it would apply both to the finished products manufactured by our trading partners and to those produced within the Community, so there was no question of it being in any way discriminatory.

Finally, the need to ensure that small- and medium-sized enterprises could share in the benefits of the Agreement was mentioned. The exemplary role played by 'AL-Invest' via the EuroChile Foundation was highlighted in this connection.

Third Meeting of the EU-Chile JPC

Prior to the JPC meeting, the EU Delegation was received both by the **Sergio ROMERO, President of the Senate**, and by **Alejandro NAVARRO, Vice-President of the Congress of Deputies**. The latter provided information on the development of the electoral process in Chile, and an interesting exchange of views was held on issues of interest to both sides, such as the reform of the United Nations and the conflict in the Middle East. A desire was expressed on the Chilean side for the EU to develop a more active role in the region.

These points were expanded upon during the JPC meeting itself, and discussions were also held on the worrying situation in Haiti.

At the meeting with the President of the Senate, special attention was awarded to political issues surrounding cooperation. Mr ROMERO emphasised the importance of that cooperation as well as that of the political dialogue provided for in the Association Agreement, saying these were key factors which differentiated the Agreement from the others signed by Chile. He also referred to the importance attached to the environment, which was a cross-cutting component in all the Chilean Government's policies.

Senator **Gabriel VALDÉS** and **André BRIE**, the Co-Presidents of the Chilean and European Delegations to the JPC, spoke at the ceremony marking the opening of the Third Meeting of the EU-Chile JPC.

Senator **VALDÉS** gave an assessment of the political developments in Chile following the plebiscite, the twelfth anniversary of which had just been celebrated and which had restored democracy to Chile. Since then, political life in the country had been characterised by 'normality'. The various electoral periods had been respected and elections had been conducted in a transparent manner. The current President, Ricardo LAGOS, had received a 75% public approval rating, which was an excellent figure for the end of a presidential term of office.

Senator **VALDÉS** highlighted the amendments made to the constitution under the presidency of Mr LAGOS, and especially those concerning the army.

Chile had also been characterised by stability from an economic viewpoint, despite the fact that its dependence on sources of energy, such as crude oil and gas, was a major concern for the country.

Despite the progress which had been made, work remained to be done in the area of combating poverty and the unsatisfactory distribution of the country's resources. 10% of the population held 40% of those resources, while 40% of the population held 10% of them.

André BRIE gave an assessment of recent developments in the EU, laying particular emphasis on two themes: enlargement and the Constitution. With regard to the latter, he described the situation in the EU as a crisis following the rejection of the Constitution by two Member States: France and the Netherlands.

He also spoke on the work in progress at the EP, referring in particular to the discussions on the financial perspective for 2007-2013 and the first reading of the REACH Directive.

He ended by mentioning the Millennium Goals and expressing his doubts as to whether the 2015 targets could be achieved.

For the European side, two MEPs - **Mrs KLASS** and **Mr STEVENSON** - gave an analysis of the common agricultural and fisheries policies, focusing in their contributions on the major reforms made to those policies in recent years. They expressed their concerns at the fact that international fora were unaware of the extent of those reforms and that it was even believed that the common agricultural policy continued to be a policy based on production subsidies and had therefore been criticised for being clearly protectionist.

Antonio HORBATZ, President of the Senate's Environment Committee, then spoke for the Chilean side. He outlined the areas in which EU-Chile cooperation was possible and desirable and also called on the EU for technical advice in matters such as the Pascua Lama mining project.

Senator **OMINAMI** focussed on the economic aspects of life in Chile and also referred to the concerns regarding energy supply, especially in periods when supplier countries were experiencing political instability.

He also mentioned the country's sound economic situation, especially when compared to the other countries in the region. He nevertheless pointed out the following flaws:

- over-dependence on the exportation of natural resources such as mining and fisheries products, which accounted for 84% of unprocessed product exports;
- the innovation 'deficit';
- the environmental threat posed by the pressure on natural resources;
- labour legislation;
- room for improvement in education.

With regard to the international situation, he mentioned the problems which affected Latin America most directly, highlighting the instability in the Andean region, emigration and the crisis being experienced by the political parties, which had lost a great deal of credibility without any other public participation bodies being able to fill the vacuum.

The senator referred to the positive effects of implementation of the Association Agreement, which had brought an increase in exports even if these were now concentrated into fewer products. He considered that efforts would have to be made to harness scientific and technical cooperation more effectively.

Finally, he mentioned the agreement in principle reached by the country's political forces on ratification of the agreement that would enable Chilean membership of the International Criminal Court.

Mr FERNANDES spoke for the European side in support of regional integration as a means of drawing benefits from globalisation. He also mentioned the encouraging economic growth that the region had experienced in general, despite the fact that this came hand in hand with potential problems such as imbalances in the distribution or management of pensions, which had profoundly affected several countries. The fact that the population of Latin America was relatively young, with 90% under 65 years of age, might delay the issue, but the situation could become explosive in the medium term.

This was followed by a fruitful debate on integration in Latin America and the European integration model, to which delegates from both sides contributed. It was emphasised that the big geographical distances and inadequate infrastructure found in Latin America presented an enormous obstacle to developing genuine integration which could be directly perceived by the people.

It was also pointed out that the lack of central integration authorities in Latin America, or the minimal powers of those that did exist, also meant there was a lack of genuine drive. Some speakers highlighted the fact that the European integration model had been sensitive to differences between the regions and that minorities had not been overlooked.

In Latin America, by contrast, the indigenous minorities had been excluded from the creation of nation states. The example was cited of Chile, which even in 1870 was experiencing confrontations with the native peoples, of whom there were now a little over one million in the country.

The lack of coordination between monetary policies was pointed to as another hindrance to regional integration since it meant that some governments used devaluation to gain a comparative advantage that helped their exports.

The MEPs **STOCKMANN**, **BÖSCH** and **KLASS** spoke of the challenges that the EU too was facing, highlighting the formulation of an adequate response to rejection of the Constitution by some EU Member States and discussions on incorporating Turkey into the EU.

An interesting exchange of views was also held on one of the most commonly recurring themes in bilateral discussions: salmon. **Mr STEVENSON**, the former Chairman of the EP's Committee on Fisheries, was among those who spoke on the European side. The Chilean delegation mentioned the difficulties which EU impediments were causing for the development of a sector that had created some

50 000 jobs and 410 fish farms in Chile. The speakers called for the EU to set market access conditions under which there was no variable rate since this was damaging to the industry's development and discouraged investment. Lastly, it was pointed out that 35% of the capital invested in the salmon industry was of European origin.

Discussions then turned to other issues with a significant environmental component, including that of the situation in the cellulose industry. The Chilean delegates stated their opposition to a policy of inspecting third countries but their agreement, in the spirit of transparency, both with inspections of processing centres and with the dissemination of information on the activities carried on there, which could now be obtained from the Internet, among other places.

Several Chilean delegates criticised the REACH Directive, whose adverse effects on trade flows had been more marked than the promised benefits for consumer and environmental protection. They called for an exception to be made for products of mineral origin, in view of the costly proceedings required under the Directive, and also asked that measures be taken to avoid multiple registrations for the same substances, given the financial repercussions this had for producer companies.

Finally, a discussion was opened on the draft Final Declaration, to which delegates from both sides made contributions. The Final Declaration was adopted by both sides by consensus.

It was also agreed that two meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee should be held in 2006, with the first to take place in Europe early in the year and the second in Chile from 2 to 7 October 2006.

Other meetings:

The Delegation's participation in the JPC had aroused great expectations among the environmental organisations that had drawn attention to the pollution of the River Cruces by a CELCO paper mill in the Valdivia region and the resultant death or migration of many black-necked swans owing to the disappearance of the 'luchecillo' plant on which they fed. Since the Delegation was unable to travel to Valdivia, several meetings were held in Santiago de Chile with all the parties concerned.

The directors of **CELCO**, including its **Vice-Chairman, Roberto ANGELINI** explained that the Valdivia plant had met all environmental requirements before the time it went into operation and that the relevant environmental impact assessments had also been conducted.

The non-governmental organisations spoke of the ecological importance of the region affected, highlighting its size - 4 800 hectares - and the 109 species of birds for which it was the natural habitat. They also mentioned the contamination of the area's water mantle which, especially in summer, was the source of drinking water for the city of Valdivia.

Finally, they mentioned how difficult it would be to find a solution to the pollution of the region, to which CELCO was to make a 90% contribution. Other industries in the region were also polluting, but were less so given their volume of activity.

Some of the people we met with suggested that provision could be made in the Association Agreement for assessing the environmental impact of companies which, owing to their activities, stood to benefit from that Agreement.

Conclusion:

Since the signing of the Joint Declaration of June 1998 by the delegation from the Chilean Congress and the EP Delegation for EU-Chile relations, the EU-Chile Interparliamentary dialogue has been conducted within an institutionalised framework that was the first of its kind.

However, the entry into force of the Association Agreement has made a more direct channel necessary, to enable legislators to discuss the implementation and development of that Agreement.

This Third JPC Meeting once again showed both sides' commitment to formulating recommendations to the Association Council on issues relating to the Agreement. Those proposals were set out in the Final Declaration.

Throughout the discussions issues were addressed that directly affected trade aspects of the implementation of the Agreement, such as the repercussions of the REACH Directive and the salmon trade.

The meeting also made it possible to address issues of a regional and global nature of interest to both sides, prominent among which were regional integration and the reform of the United Nations.

The fact that an election campaign was in full swing in Chile enabled the Members of the European Parliament to follow the course of that campaign very closely.

JOINT DECLARATION

Meeting in Santiago de Chile on 6 October 2005, the Parliamentary Delegations of the Chilean National Congress and the European Parliament to the Chilean Congress-European Union Joint Parliamentary Committee, headed respectively by Senator Gabriel Valdés, Chairman of the Chilean Delegation and André Brie, Member of the European Parliament and Chairman of the European Parliament Delegation have agreed the following:

1. to consolidate the political, social and cooperation bonds between the Republic of Chile and the European Union;
2. to reaffirm free trade as a tool for achieving development of the peoples, and in this respect oppose any measure which, either directly or indirectly, impedes trade flows between the two sides;
3. both Delegations undertake to consider and propose solutions for resolving any differences that may arise as a result of the adoption of measures that create barriers to trade. They furthermore undertake to prevent the introduction of unnecessary and unjustified obstacles to trade and where appropriate to refer these to their relevant authorities;
4. to place emphasis on the importance of fostering cooperation in all areas. Propose in this respect that their respective authorities draw up a concrete programme that defines specific areas and programmes to be developed.

To this end, the European Delegation undertakes to provide full information on the work which it falls to the European Parliament to conduct on these matters;

5. reiterate their undertaking on respect for the environment. Both sides urge their respective authorities to exchange information enabling the improvement of Chilean institutional structures in this field;

6. both Delegations pledge to continue the allocation of budgetary resources for cooperation projects between the European Union and Chile;
7. both sides undertake to hold, during their next meeting, a seminar to assess the benefits that the Agreement has brought for small- and medium-sized companies and its impact on those regions with a higher unemployment rates or which export manpower;
8. similarly, they will promote access by civil society to the information relating to implementation of the Agreement;
9. the European side undertakes to take into account the Chilean side's observations regarding the REACH system. The European side will also keep its Chilean counterpart informed on development in the adoption of the REACH Directive. Moreover, both sides propose to take forward the issue of the recognition of tests and certifications performed outside the European Union on the chemical substances falling within the scope of REACH;
10. both Delegations consider that, with the purpose of providing information to the members of the Association Council, arrangements should be made for the Chairmen of the European Union-National Congress of Chile Joint Parliamentary Committee to attend the meetings of that Council;
11. both sides urge their respective authorities to conclude an air treaty enshrining a genuine opening of the skies, without any restrictions or regulations which impede the development of air traffic.

GABRIEL VALDÉS
Chairman
Chilean Delegation

ANDRÉ BRIE
Chairman
European Delegation

III Reunión de la COMISIÓN PARLAMENTARIA MIXTA UNIÓN EUROPEA / REPÚBLICA DE CHILE

Valparaíso - Santiago de Chile

Miércoles, 5 de octubre, 2005 - Lugar: Congreso en la Ciudad de Valparaíso
Jueves, 6 de octubre 2005 - Lugar: Ex-Congreso Nacional en Santiago

PROYECTO PRELIMINAR DE ORDEN DE DÍA

1. Apertura de la reunión y declaraciones introductorias por parte de:
Senador Gabriel VALDÉS, Presidente de la Delegación Chilena
Sr. André BRIE, Presidente de la Delegación del Parlamento Europeo
Sr.(a) , , Representante de la Comisión Europea
2. Aprobación del proyecto de orden del día

Temario

3. Evolución política y económica en Chile:
 - Situación política (reformas constitucionales, proceso electoral)
 - Situación económica
 - Varios
4. Evolución de la situación económica y política de la Unión Europea:
 - Constitución Europea y su proceso de aprobación
 - La PAC (Política Agrícola Común)
 - La PCP (Política Común de la Pesca)
 - Situación económica de la Unión Europea
5. Temas de interés común:
 - Seguridad internacional (misión en Haití y misión Althea)
 - La Conferencia de Doha (OMC)
6. Relación Unión Europea/Chile:
 - Sistema REACH (sistema de control de sustancias y preparados químicos)
 - Cooperación científica y técnica
 - Balance del comercio desde la entrada en vigor provisional del Acuerdo de Asociación (incluyendo presentaciones por parte de la Comisión y del Gobierno de Chile)
 - Tratado aeronáutico Chile-UE

7. Diálogo Interparlamentario:

- El Diálogo Interparlamentario en el contexto del Acuerdo de Asociación
- Recomendaciones al Consejo de Asociación

8. Plan de trabajo:

- Compromisos pendientes
- Seguimiento a los acuerdos surgidos en las Reuniones Interparlamentarias

9. Asuntos varios

10. Lugar y fecha de la IV reunión de la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta Unión Europea/Chile

Bruselas, 19 de septiembre de 2005

PARLAMENTO EUROPEO

<http://www.europarl.eu.int>

Deleg en la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta Unión Europea/Chile

III Reunión de la CPM UE/Chile

3-7 de octubre de 2005

Santiago de Chile/Valparaíso

Lista de Participantes

Miembros de la Delegación

Nombre	Apellido	Grupo político	País
Sr. André	BRIE, Presidente de la delegación en la CPM UE-Chile <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conferencia de Presidentes de Delegaciones, Miembro• Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores, Miembro	GUE/NGL	Alemania
Sra. Christa	KLASS, 2 Vicepresidenta <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Medio Ambiente, Salud Pública y Seguridad Alimentaria, Miembro	PPE-DE	Alemania

Sr. Herbert	BÖSCH <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Control Presupuestario, Vicepresidente• Comisión de Presupuestos, Miembro	PSE	Austria
Sr. Arunas	DEGUTIS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Transportes y Turismo, Miembro	ALDE	Lituania
Sr. Antoine	DUQUESNE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Libertades Civiles, Justicia y Asuntos de Interior, Miembro	ALDE	Bélgica
Sr. Emanuel	FERNANDES <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Transportes y Turismo, Miembro	PSE	Portugal
Sr. José Manuel	GARCÍA-MARGALLO Y MARFIL <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Asuntos Económicos y Monetarios	PPE-DE	España
Sr. Norbert	GLANTE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Medio Ambiente, Salud Pública y Seguridad Alimentaria, Miembro	PSE	Alemania
Sr. Friedrich-Wilhelm	GRAEFE zu BARINGDORF <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural, Vicepresidente	Verts/ALE	Alemania
Sr. José Javier	POMÉS RUIZ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Desarrollo• Comisión de Control Presupuestario	PPE-DE	España

Sr.	Struan	STEVENSON ● Comisión de Empleo y Asuntos Sociales, Miembro ● Comisión de Pesca, Miembro	PPE-DE	Gran Bretaña
Sr.	Ulrich	STOCKMANN ● Comisión de Transportes y Turismo, Miembro	PSE	Alemania

Grupos Políticos de los Miembros de la Delegación

PPE-DE	-Grupo del Partido Popular Europeo (Demócrata-Cristianos) y Demócratas Europeos
PSE	-Grupo del Partido de los Socialista Europeos
ALDE	-Grupo de la Alianza de los Demócratas y Liberales por Europa
Verts/ALE	-Grupo de los Verdes/Alianza Libre Europea
GUE/NGL	-Grupo Confederal de la Izquierda Unitaria Europea/Izquierda Verde Nórdica
IND/DEM	-Grupo Independencia/Democracia
UEN	-Grupo Unión por la Europa de las Naciones
NI	-No inscritos

Secretaría de la Delegación

Sr.	Luis	MARTÍNEZ-GUILLÉN	Administrador Principal
Sr.	Raymond	HERDIES	Asistente principal
Sra.	Nekane	AZPIRI LEJARDI	Secretaría

Secretarías de los Grupos Políticos

Sr	Patricio	CONTRERAS	Consejero grupo PPE-DE
Sr	Nicolás	MACIAS	Consejero grupo PSE

Intérpretes

Sra	Gerda	ALLOA-THYWISSEN	DE (Jefe de equipo)
Sr	Albrecht	STRECKER	DE
Sr	Alan	RODGER	EN
Sra	Andrea	BATEMAN-SUBERCASEAUX	EN
Sra	Angeles	FUENTE MEDINA	ES
Sra	Elsa	MICHAEL-SACRISTAN	ES

PARLAMENTO EUROPEO

DELEGACIÓN EN LA COMISIÓN PARLAMENTARIA MIXTA UE-CHILE

III Reunión CPM UE/Chile

3 - 7 de octubre de 2005

Programa

Martes 4 de octubre

Santiago

- 07:50 Llegada a Santiago de Chile con vuelo IB 6837 y traslado a:
- Hotel Park Plaza**
Ave. Ricardo Lyon 207
Santiago de Chile
Tél. : (56-2) 372 4000
- 12.00 Briefing - Almuerzo con los Embajadores de los Estados Miembros de la UE
Lugar: Hotel Torre Mayor, Salón Tarragona
Av. Ricardo Lyon 322
Tel.:(56)(2) 234 2000
- 16.15 Audiencia con el Sr. Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
Sr. Ignacio Walker Prieto
Catedral 1158
Tel: (56)(2) 696 25 74
- 17.15 Audiencia con el Subsecretario de Economía
Sr. Carlos Álvarez Voullième
Teatinos 120, piso 10
Tel: 679 48 25

Miércoles 5 de octubre

Valparaíso

- 08.00 -09.00 Desayuno de trabajo con presentación informativa
Participarán:
Sr. Roberto ANGELINI, Vicepresidente Celulosa ARAUCO
Sr. Alberto ECHEGARAY, Presidente Celulosa ARAUCO
Sr. Matías DOMEYKO, Gerente General Celulosa ARAUCO
Sr. Charles KIMBER, Gerente de Asuntos Corporativos y Comerciales
Lugar: Hotel Park Plaza – Salón Verde B
Ave. Ricardo Lyon 207, Santiago de Chile

-
- 12.00 Audiencia con el Sr. Presidente de la República,
Sr. Ricardo Lagos Escobar
Palacio de La Moneda
Tel: (56)(2) 690 42 33
- 13:00 **Salida hacia Valparaíso**
- Almuerzo
Lugar: House of Morandé
Ruta 68, km 61 - Casablanca
Tel.: (56)(32)754 700
- 16.30 Audiencia en la Cámara de Diputados ,
Honorable Diputados Sr. Alejandro NAVARRO y Sra. Isabel ALLENDE
Lugar: Congreso en la Ciudad de Valparaíso
- 17.00 Audiencia con el Presidente del Senado,
Honorable Senador Sr. Sergio ROMERO
Lugar: Congreso en la Ciudad de Valparaíso
- 18.00 Apertura de la reunión y declaraciones introductorias por parte de:
- Senador Gabriel VALDÉS, Presidente de la Delegación Chilena
- Sr. André BRIE, Presidente de la Delegación del Parlamento Europeo
- 18.15 Aprobación del proyecto de orden del día
- 18.20 Primera reunión de trabajo
- 20:00 Cena ofrecida por la Delegación chilena
Lugar: Comedor de la Cámara de Diputados, piso 14
- Regreso a Santiago

Jueves 6 de octubre

Santiago

- 09:00 III Reunión de la CPM UE-Chile
Segunda reunión de Trabajo
Lugar: Ex-Congreso Nacional en Santiago - Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Catedral, 1158

- 14:00 Término de la reunión
- 15:00 Almuerzo ofrecido por el Presidente de la delegación chilena
Lugar: Sala de los Presidentes

Viernes 7 de octubre

Santiago / Europa

- 08:00 Desayuno con organizaciones de defensa del medio ambiente
*Lugar: hotel Park Plaza
Salón Verde A
Av. Lyon 207
Tel: 372 4000*
- 10:15 Salida al aeropuerto
- 12:10 Salida del vuelo IB 6832 con destino a Madrid