

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DELEGATION TO THE EU-CHILE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE (JPC)

**Report by André Brie, Chairman of the Delegation, for the
Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Development**

Brussels

25 January 2005

Report on the second meeting of the EU-Chile JPC

Introduction:

Article 9 of the EU-Chile Association Agreement, signed on 18 November 2002, established the legal basis for the creation of a Joint Parliamentary Committee, which effectively came into being in Valparaíso, Chile in November 2003, when the Committee met for the first time.

The delegation's programme of activities for 2005, approved by the Conference of Presidents on 16 December 2004, included a second meeting of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in Brussels on 25 January 2005.

Opening session:

During the opening session, the chairman of the European Parliament delegation, André Brie, the chairman of the Chilean delegation, Senator Roberto Muñoz, and the Commission's Director for Latin America in DG External Relations, Tomás Duplá del Moral, took the floor.

In his opening speech, **André Brie** referred to the significance of the EU's agenda for 2005, which included issues as important as the ratification of the European Constitution, the continuation of accession negotiations with Bulgaria and Romania and the launch of negotiations with Turkey. Internally, the EU needed to continue making the adjustments necessary following the recent enlargement and to decide on the financial perspective for the 2007-2013 period.

There would also be events of fundamental importance on the international agenda, such as the elections in Iraq, the Middle East peace process and the reform of the United Nations.

In terms of bilateral relations, the Association Agreement was of great importance, as, together with the agreement with Mexico, it marked a defining moment in relations between the EU and Latin America. Naturally, there were some issues still to be resolved, such as air traffic and Chile's involvement in the Sixth Research and Development Framework Programme.

Mr Brie concluded by mentioning the importance of personal contact between parliamentarians, which was made possible by this kind of meeting and no doubt resulted in better acquaintance on both sides and the development and deepening of mutual relations.

Senator Roberto Muñoz also described the agreement as pivotal both politically and economically, in addition to its serving as a suitable response to 'globalisation without governance'. It was notable for its scope, covering issues as wide-ranging as the fight against terrorism and organised crime. The opening of procurement markets, the protection of intellectual property and the establishment of a dispute-settlement mechanism made the agreement both ambitious and innovative.

The creation of a Joint Parliamentary Committee was fundamental to the EU-Chile dialogue and the Committee would provide the highest-level opportunity for citizens to express their views under the agreement.

On the domestic front, Chile had experienced steady economic growth since the last meeting under the guidance of solid democratic institutions. GDP had doubled in the last 10 years.

Tomás Duplá del Moral mentioned that the agreement had already been ratified by all parties and that Chile and the EU were currently enjoying excellent relations, especially with regard to political and economic cooperation. This was no doubt due to the fact that the agreement had been based on an ambitious, rapid and effective model that structured relations in terms of three pillars: political dialogue, trade and cooperation.

Mr Duplá del Moral also made reference to the second meeting of the EU-Chile Association Committee, held in Santiago de Chile from 16 to 17 December 2004, at which one of the subjects discussed had been Chile's involvement in operations such as Operation Althea in Bosnia-Herzegovina and in Haiti. Participation in the first of these missions was an unequivocal show of support, since the region was not of geo-strategic interest to Chile, and made clear why the agreement between the EU and Chile was more than solely a trade treaty.

In terms of trade, there were high expectations for the agreement thanks to close cooperation between the administrations and in spite of a strong euro.

Finally, with regard to cooperation, the third pillar of the agreement, Mr Duplá del Moral referred to the signing of the Science and Technology Agreement and to the sum of EUR 34.4m available for the 2002-2006 period, which had already been committed.

The deputy **Jorge Tarud** analysed his country's good economic performance, which included yearly economic growth of between 5.25 and 6%, and voiced his hope that this growth would extend to the whole of South America, so that Chile would not be an isolated example of economic expansion in the region.

Political and economic developments in Chile:

Senator **Andrés Chadwick** described Chilean democracy as stable and strengthened and provided information about the constitutional reform bills being examined in Congress. If assent was given to the reforms, they would particularly affect institutions that worked in a way better suited to a transition period than to conditions of democratic stability. Former presidents, currently senators by right, would no longer be members of the Senate, nor would there be institutional senators. Instead, the representatives in both chambers would be elected by universal suffrage by the Chilean people.

The changes would also affect both the National Security Council and the rules governing the armed forces. The National Security Council would become no more than an advisory body unable to convene itself or adopt agreements. This would put an end to the armed forces' role as guarantor of the Constitution. The powers of the President of the Republic would be extended with regard to the armed forces.

Other changes to be introduced would relate to the forthcoming constitutional recognition of native ethnic groups and amendments to the legislation on Chilean nationality that would result in the application of 'jus soli' and make it easier to obtain dual nationality.

A discussion ensued in which the following spoke:

- the deputy **Pía Guzmán** on the human rights situation and the work of the Rettig Commission, which was charged with investigating the political killings and the disappearances of 3200 people during the dictatorship. Ms Guzmán explained the problems the commission had encountered in its work, only managing with great difficulty to obtain the information needed to progress with the investigations. There was also a section of the population that was in favour of closing this chapter of Chile's history, whilst others considered that there should be greater incentives, particularly for members of the military, to cooperate with the investigations.

Ms Guzmán also referred to compensation for the victims.

- the chairman of the European delegation, **André Brie**, **José Javier Pomés Ruiz**, **László Surján** and **Emanuel Jardim Fernandes** on the fact that some Members of the European Parliament had lived through situations in their respective countries similar to the one experienced by the Chilean people and to the current conditions for the 4m displaced Kurds, on the success of Chilean democracy in uniting the entire Chilean population and on Chile's participation in international peacekeeping missions, particularly in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They also requested information on the new nationality legislation.
- the deputy **Jorge Tarud**, who stated that the total number of Chileans abroad was thought to be between 800 000 and one million and that in Europe they were to be found principally in Sweden (40 000), Austria (30 000) and France (10 000); Senator **Roberto Muñoz** on the negative effects of globalisation, the unequal distribution of wealth and insecurity; Senator **Andrés Chadwick** on the difference between holding nationality and holding citizenship and the deputy **Rodrigo Álvarez** on the economic situation in Chile, where there were still pockets of extreme poverty and unemployment stood at about 7%.

- **Bernard Lehideux** and **André Brie** on the links between European and Chilean regions, the return of Chilean exiles and regional integration.
- Senator **Jaime Naranjo** on the difficulty in reconciling the positions of those favouring a 'full stop' or 'due obedience' approach and those who consider that crimes against humanity should not be subject to amnesties and are imprescriptible. He also mentioned the special conditions, in the form of loans and exemptions, that had been granted to Chilean exiles returning following the end of the dictatorship. Chile's success had been the result of achieving national consensus on the 'country's vision'.

EU-Chile relations:

An exchange of views was then held on employment law and its application by European firms in Chile. From the Chilean delegation, the deputy **Rodolfo Seguel** spoke, referring to the bad practices by foreign companies in the water supply and telecommunications sectors with regard to wages, recruitment and, above all, dismissal conditions. Senator **Jorge Pizarro** spoke on the need to apply corrective measures to offset the negative repercussions of economic growth and globalisation. It was also necessary to ensure that the employment legislation in force in Chile was observed by both Chilean and multinational companies. The Chilean delegation considered it necessary to refer this matter to the Association Council in line with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the EU-Chile Joint Parliamentary Committee.

André Brie, **Emanuel Jardim Fernandes** and **Patrizia Toia** spoke on behalf of the European delegation on the need for a 'code of ethics' to be applied by multinational companies, the relocation of businesses as a result of globalisation, and social cohesion as defined by the EU in the Lisbon Strategy.

There followed a discussion on education and culture in the context of bilateral relations. The Chilean deputies **Alberto Robles** and **Carlos Recondo** referred to the influence of the United States on curriculum development in Chile, the standard of education, especially compulsory education and at primary level, and the need to develop cooperation programmes between Chile and the EU so as to use the exchange of experience to improve the quality of education. Senator **Roberto Muñoz** spoke on Chile's education budget, which exceeded that of the armed forces.

MEPs **André Brie**, **Emanuel Jardim Fernandes** and **Christa Klass** mentioned education problems in Europe, future difficulties in terms of social security owing to the EU's low birthrate, and the situation of women.

Giulio Menato, a representative of the Commission's DG Trade, gave an account of trade relations between Chile and the EU following the entry into force of the Association Agreement, referring to the difficulties created by a strong euro and the need to diversify exports. He described the development of the agreement as a success that, in his view, was down to the pragmatism of negotiators on both sides and the close communication between the respective administrations.

He mentioned the positive outlook for Chilean exports following the recent EU enlargement and the hopes placed in the service sector negotiations.

Carlos Recondo spoke on the difficulties for Chilean salmon exporters if the safeguard measures provided for under the agreement were applied. This sector accounted for USD 1200m and 45 000 jobs within the industry. **Mr Menato** pointed out that a similar measure could soon apply to European wheat flour exporters.

This intervention concluded the morning's proceedings.

International situation:

The afternoon's proceedings began with an intervention by Senator **Jorge Pizarro** on the **economic situation in Latin America**. He referred to the negative impact on employment of deregulation and the use of new technologies. He also mentioned the lack of efficient administration, most notably within the judiciary, across the subcontinent, which resulted in a high incidence of corruption and impunity. Discredited public services made the picture blacker still.

The following then spoke:

- Senator **Roberto Muñoz** on governance in Latin America and the balance between the state and civil society. He also referred to the civil protests and the discontent voiced in many countries in the region by movements of picketers, coca producers, the landless and Zapatistas. In some cases, these protests had led to the resignation of governments. Mr Muñoz then commented on the recent Eurobarometer findings on the level of satisfaction with democracy in the countries of Latin America. In some countries, people were unhappy with how their political parties operated or were concerned at the high levels of corruption and social exclusion. Confidence in the government was a problem in some countries, particularly Peru and Paraguay.
- the MEP **Ioannis Kasoulides** on the situation in Palestine and the EU's recent election observation mission there, in which he had taken part. The recent elections were valid and the launching of dialogue by the winning candidate was a promising sign. Several international organisations were working very hard to ensure that the region's peace process had a successful outcome.

An interesting exchange of views was then held on the development and application of the EU's common foreign policy following the tension that had arisen between Member States over the war in Iraq. The Chilean deputies **Jorge Tarud** and **Carlos Recondo** voiced the hopes of Chile and Latin America that the EU would be able to play an important political role on the international stage. **Norbert Glante** and **André Brie** discussed the difficulties with regard to the common foreign policy.

The economic and political situation in the EU:

Carlos Recondo and **Roberto Muñoz** referred to the subsidies that both the EU and the United States granted their farmers and the difficulties caused by the tariff and non-tariff rates both imposed on agricultural products. They had calculated the subsidies to be around six times the total amount of aid granted to developing countries by developed countries. The subsidies for

domestic producers were thought to total USD 329 000m, of which USD 95 000m were granted by the United States, USD 112 000m by the EU and USD 64 000m by Japan. As a result of this practice, developing countries were estimated to be losing USD 40 000m each year: without these subsidies, their exports would be three times higher.

Although they were aware of the structural changes the EU had made, Mr Recondo and Mr Muñoz called for an end to these subsidies and practices in view of the way they distorted the market. They welcomed the effect the Association Agreement had had on Chilean red meat exports.

On behalf of the European delegation, **Struan Stevenson** and **Christa Klass** explained the philosophy behind the creation of the common agricultural policy and the new basis for financing the CAP, which meant a switch from funding production to funding the protection of the environment by means of subsidies for farmers. In short, the intention was to guide the development of the CAP towards a multifunctional, sustainable and evenly distributed agriculture that protected the land in addition to producing high-quality goods and foodstuffs.

They outlined the EU's position with regard to the salmon sector and it was hoped that a 'salmon war' could be avoided.

Carlos Recondo asked for Chile's request for an end to agricultural subsidies and the practices affecting market freedom in the agricultural sector to be included in the Association Council's recommendations.

José Ignacio Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra requested that the application of any type of safeguard clause in EU-Chile trade relations should be avoided, as this would be counter to the spirit of the agreement.

Interparliamentary dialogue:

Summarising some of what had been said during the discussions that morning and afternoon, it was suggested that interparliamentary dialogue should focus on the application by European companies of Chilean legislation on employment and environmental protection. There was also a request for support, in the appropriate spheres, for improvements in education and for the recognition of qualifications.

Senator **Andrés Chadwick** called for greater cooperation in the fields of science and technology and for exchanges of experience in the application of regional policy.

The chairman of the European delegation, **André Brie**, proposed that the following two subjects should be given particular attention at the next meeting in Chile:

- civil society involvement
- interregional relations

Joint declaration:

The draft joint declaration was then presented and adopted by consensus by both delegations to the EU-Chile Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Conclusions:

Although it was too early to ascertain the benefits of the EU-Chile Association Agreement, which was signed in Brussels on 18 November 2002 and provisionally entered into force on 1 February 2003, both sides considered that it had proved mutually advantageous in terms of trade, even though external factors, such as the strength of the euro, made it impossible to carry out a definitive analysis.

Interparliamentary dialogue within the context of the Joint Parliamentary Committee had now advanced further with the holding of a second meeting, more or less one month after the second meeting of the EU-Chile Association Committee had taken place, in a spirit of openness. Existing bilateral problems, such as the possible introduction of a safeguard clause for salmon and wheat flour, had been discussed in a constructive manner.

Areas where biregional cooperation was to be developed, such as the environment and education, had also been addressed.

Finally, it was agreed that the key issues at the next meeting would be civil society involvement and the exchange of experience relating to regional policy.

**SECOND MEETING OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION-CHILE
JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE**

25 January 2005

Brussels, Belgium

JOINT DECLARATION

1. The parliamentary delegations of the European Parliament and Chilean National Congress meeting as the EU-Chile Joint Parliamentary Committee, co-chaired by the Member of the European Parliament André Brie and Senator Roberto Muñoz respectively, welcome the holding of the second meeting of the EU-Chile Joint Parliamentary Committee in the aim of strengthening interparliamentary relations, as provided for under Article 9 of the Association Agreement between the Republic of Chile and the European Community and its Member States signed in Brussels.
2. They reiterate their satisfaction at the creation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in Valparaíso in November 2003 and consider the Rules of Procedure of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, with the changes resulting from the most recent EU enlargement, adopted.
3. The parties reaffirm their desire to support the efforts of the EU and Chile in maintaining special relations in the areas of politics, trade and cooperation. With this in mind, they consider the proposals for cooperation in education policy discussed at the second meeting of the EU-Chile Association Committee, held in Santiago de Chile from 16 to 17 December, to be a valuable contribution.
4. The parliamentarians voice their satisfaction at the recent conclusion of the negotiations between the European Commission and Chile regarding air traffic.

5. The members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee have identified some new areas in which it will be possible to develop a strategic partnership on international issues such as reforming the United Nations and the International Criminal Court.
6. They voice their concern at the possible application of safeguard measures to imports of both Chilean salmon and wheat flour produced in the EU. They call on governments, therefore, to spare no effort to avert this danger.
7. Both parties agree to call on their respective governments to evaluate the impact, both positive and negative, of the Association Agreement in order to be able to look at the chapters where the application of the agreement could be improved. Civil society representatives will be invited to the discussion of the evaluation's findings.
8. Both delegations voice their satisfaction with the outcome of the recent Summit of Presidents in Cuzco on 8 December 2004, at which the South American Community of Nations was formed and measures to integrate infrastructure and facilitate the free movement of persons were introduced.
9. The delegations welcome the holding in June of the Seventeenth EU-LAC Interparliamentary Conference in Lima. This provides the key context for interparliamentary relations between the two continents. Chilean and European parliamentarians agree to hold an informal meeting during the Conference proceedings.

10. Finally, both parties agree to hold a third meeting of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in Santiago de Chile in October this year.

European Parliament Delegation to the
EU-Chile Joint Parliamentary Committee

Delegation of the Chilean National
Congress to the EU-Chile Joint
Parliamentary Committee

André BRIE
Chairman

Senator Roberto MUÑOZ
Chairman

László SURJÁN
Vice-Chairman

Deputy Jorge TARUD
Vice-Chairman

Christa KLASS
Vice-Chairman

**DELTAGERLISTE/ANWESENHEITSLISTE/KATAΣΤΑΣΗ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΩΝ/LIITE RECORD
OF ATTENDANCE/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/LISTE DE PRESENCE/ELENCO DEI
PRESENTI/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/LÄSNÄOLOLISTA/DELTAGARLISTA**

Til stede	Formandskabet/Vorstand/Προεδρείο/Bureau/Ufficio di Presidenza/Mesa/Puhemieshistó/J.L. Presidium: (*) BRIE (P), SURJAN (2VP); KLASS (2VP)
Anwesend	Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Μέλη/Members/Diputados/Députés/Deputati/Leden/Deputados/Jäsenet/Ledamöter: BŐSCH; FOURTOU; GLANTE, SALVINI; STEVENSON; TOIA,
Παρόντες	Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Αναπληρωτές/Substitutes/Suplentes/Suppléants/ Membri supplenti/Plaatsvervangers/Membros suplentes/Varajäsenet/Suppleanter: CAMRE, FERNANDES; LEHIDEUX, MAAT; POMÉS RUIZ
Present	
Presentes	
Présents	
Presenti	
Aanwezig	
Lasna	
Närvarande	
Art. 178,2	
Art. 183,3	KASEULIDES, SALAFRANCA SÁNCHEZ-NEYRA
Endv. Deltog/Weitere Teiln./ Συμμετείχαν επίσης/Also present Participaron igualmente/ Participaient également/ Hanno partecipato altresì/ Andere deelnemers/ Outros participantes/ Muut osallistujat/ Dessutom deltog	
(Dagsorden/Tagesordnung Pkt/Ημερήσια Διάταξη Σημεί/Point OJ/Punto OG/Agenda Punt/Ordem do dia Punto/punto orden del dia/Esityslist Kohta/ Föredragningslista punkt):	

- * (P) = Formand/Vorsitzender/Πρόεδρος/Chairman/Président/Presidente/Voorzitter/Presidente/Puhemies/Ordförande
(VP) = Næstform./Stellv. Vorsitz./Αντιπρόεδρος/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Président/Vicepresidente/Varapuhemies/Ondervoorz./
Vice-Pres./Vicepres/Vice ordförande.

Til stede den/Anwesend am/Παρόν στις/Present on/Présent le/Presente il/Aanwezig op/Presente em/Presenteel/Läsnä/Närvarande den.

<p>Efter indbydelse fra formanden/Auf Einladung d. Vorsitzenden/Με πρόσκληση του Προέδρου/At the invitation of the Chairman/Por invitación del presidente/Sur l'invitation du président/Su invito del presidente/Op uitnodiging van de voorzitter/A convite do presidente/Puhemiehen kutsusta/På ordförandens inbjudan:</p> <p>Rådet/Rat/Συμβούλιο/Council/Consejo/Conseil/Consiglio/Raad/Conselho/Neuvosto/Rådet: (*) PARNISARI</p> <p>Kommissionen/Kommission/Επιτροπή/Commission/Comisión/Commissione/Commissie/Comissão/Komissio/Kommissionen: (*) MAIA;</p> <p>Cour des comptes: C.E.S.:</p>		
<p>Andre deltagere/Andere Teilnehmer Επίσης Παρόντες/Also present Otros participantes/Autres participants/Altri partecipanti Andere aanwezigen/Outros participantes Muut osallistajat/Övriga deltagare</p>		
<p>Gruppernes sekretariat Sekretariat der Fraktionen Γραμματεία των Πολ. Ομάδων Secretariat political groups Secr. De los grupos políticos Secr. Groupes politiques Segr. Dei gruppi politici Secr. Van de fracties Secr. Dos grupos politicos Puolueryhmien sihteeristö Gruppernas sekretariat</p>	<p>PPE-DE PSE ALDE Verts/ALE GUE/NGL IND/DEM UEN NI</p>	<p>SALAFRANCA; CONTRERAS LUNDY TRAUFFLER SCHÜTTPELE CIUFFREDA</p>
<p>Cab. Du Président</p>		
<p>Cab. Du Secrétaire Général</p>		
<p>Generaldirektorat Generaldirektion Γενική Διεύθυνση Directorate-General Dirección general Direction générale Direzione generale Directoraat-generaal Direcção general Contrôle financier Service juridique Pääosasto Generaldirektorat</p>	<p>I II III IV V VI VII</p>	
<p>Udvalgssekretariatet Ausschubsekretariat Γραμματεία επιτροπής Committee secretariat Secretaria de la comisión Secrétariat de la commission Segretariato della commissione Commissiesecretariaat Secretaria de comissão Valiokunnan sihteeristö Utskottssekretariatet Assist./Βοηθός</p>		<p>MARTINEZ GUILLEN DONALDSON, AZPIRI LEJARDI</p>

* (P) = Formand/Pres./Πρόεδρος/Chairman/Président/Voorzitter/Puhemies/Ordförande

(VP) = Næstform./Vize-Pres./Αντιπρόεδρος/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Président/Ondervoorz./Vice-pres/Varapuhemies/Vice ordförande.

(M) = Medlem./Mitglied/Μέλος/Member/Miembro/Membre/Membro/Lid/Membro/Jäsen/Ledamot

(F) = Tjenestemand/Beamter/Υπάλληλος/Official/Funcionario/Fonctionnaire/Funzionario/Ambtenaar/Funcionário/Virkamies/Tjänsteman

PARLAMENTO EUROPEO

DELEGACIÓN EN LA COMISIÓN PARLAMENTARIA MIXTA UE-CHILE

IIª Reunión de la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta UE-Chile

Martes 25 de enero de 2005

1. Bruselas

Lista de Participantes (provisional)

CÁMARA DE SENADORES.

Sergio ROMERO (R.N.) Presidente de la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores del Senado

Andrés CHADWICK (U.D.I.)

Jorge PIZARRO (D.C.)

Roberto MUÑOZ (P.P.D.)

Jaime NARANJO (P.S.)

Julio CÁMARA, Secretario de la Comisión de RR.EE.,

CÁMARA DE DIPUTADOS

Jorge TARUD (P.P.D.)

Pía GUZMÁN (R.N.)

Rodrigo ALVAREZ (U.D.I.)

Carlos RECONDO (U.D.I.)

Rodolfo SEGUEL (D.C.)

Alberto ROBLES (P.R.S.D.)

Miguel LANDERO, Secretario de la Cámara,
políticos:

Siglas de los grupos

P.S. : Partido Socialista

P.P.D.: Partido Por la Democracia.

P.D.C. : Partido Demócrata
Cristiano.

R.N.: Renovación Nacional

U.D.I.: Unión Demócrata

Independiente

P.R.S.D.: Partido Radical Social
Demócrata.

MISIÓN DE CHILE ANTE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA

S.E. Alberto **VAN KLAVEREN**, Embajador

Sr. Francisco **BERGUÑO**, Primer Secretario
Sr. Alvaro **JARA**, Segundo Secretario

PARLAMENTO EUROPEO

Delegación en la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta UE/Chile **IIª Reunión de la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta UE/Chile**

Bruselas

Martes 25 de enero de 2005

de 09h00 a 12h30 y

de 14h30 a 18h30

Sala ASP A1E-2

PROYECTO DE ORDEN DE DÍA

1. Apertura de la reunión y declaraciones introductorias por parte de:
Sr. André BRIE, Presidente de la Delegación del Parlamento Europeo
Sr. Sergio ROMERO, Presidente de la Delegación Chilena
Sr. Tomas DUPLA DEL MORAL, Director de la Comisión Europea
2. Aprobación del proyecto de orden del día
3. Adopción del proyecto de reglamento de la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta UE-Chile

Temario

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: Proceso de Lisboa
5. Evolución política y económica en Chile:
 - Situación política
 - Ámbito económico y financiero
 - Varios

6. Situación internacional:

- Situación política-económica-financiera de América Latina
- Gobernabilidad en América Latina
- Comunidad Sudamericana de Naciones
- Situación política del entorno de la Unión Europea (Balcanes, Turquía, etc.)
- Seguridad internacional: Operación Althea y Haití
- Oriente Medio: el problema Palestino
- La situación en Irak
- La Conferencia de Doha (OMC)

7. Relación Unión Europea/Chile:

- Perspectivas del comercio bilateral en el contexto del Acuerdo de Asociación
- 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)
- Limitaciones al libre comercio: caso del salmón y de la harina de pescado
- El Diálogo Político en el contexto del Acuerdo de Asociación

8. Diálogo Interparlamentario:

- El Diálogo Interparlamentario en el contexto del Acuerdo de Asociación
- Recomendaciones al Consejo de Asociación (mayo 2005)
- Las Conferencias Interparlamentarias UE/ALC

9. Asuntos varios

20 de enero de 2005

PARLAMENTO EUROPEO

DELEGACIÓN EN LA COMISIÓN PARLAMENTARIA MIXTA UE-CHILE

Visita de una delegación de Chile

24-26 de enero de 2005

BRUSELAS

Proyecto de Programa

Lunes 24 de enero

18:40 Llegada de los parlamentarios al aeropuerto de Bruselas con vuelo IB 3214 proveniente de Madrid y traslado al hotel:

Hotel Stanhope

Rue du Commerce 9 – Square de Meeûs 4

1000 **Brussels** - Belgium

Tel.: +32 (0)2/506 91 11

Fax: +32 (0)2/506 93 48

summithotels@stanhope.be

20h45

Cena ofrecida por el Embajador Sr. Alberto van Klaveren en honor de la delegación chilena (solo delegación de Chile)

Martes 25 de enero

08.45 Salida del hotel hacia la sede del Parlamento Europeo, rue Wiertz
Llegada al Edificio Altiero Spinelli (ASP)
Sala A 1 E 2

09.00-12.30 1^{era} Sesión de trabajo de la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta UE-Chile

12:45 Almuerzo de trabajo ofrecido por el Presidente de la Delegación del Parlamento Europeo, Sr. **André BRIE**
Lugar: Salón privado en el restaurante de los diputados, (con invitación)
Edificio ASP, planta baja

15:00-18:30 2^{da} Sesión de trabajo de la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta UE-Chile
Sala A 1 E 2

Regreso al hotel

19:45 Salida hacia el restaurante
20:00 Cena ofrecida por el Vice Presidente Sr. **Alejo VIDAL-QUADRAS ROCA**
en nombre del Sr. **Josep BORRELL FONTELLES**, Presidente del
Parlamento Europeo (con invitación)

*Lugar: Restaurante "La Maison du Cygne"
Grand'Place, 9
1000 Bruselas
Tel: 02 511 8244*

Regreso al hotel

Miércoles 26 de enero

17:00 Traslado de la delegación hacia el aeropuerto

18:45 Salida del vuelo BA 399 con destino a Londres

Direcciones:	
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO Rue Wiertz, 60 1040 BRUSELAS Tel +32 (0)2 284 2111 Fax +32 (0)2 284 6831 Edificio Altiero Spinelli (ASP) Sala A 1 E-2 tel interno 48111	Misión de Chile antes la UE: Rue des Aduatiques, 106 1040 BRUSELAS tel + 32(0)2 743 3660 fax +32 (0)2 736 4994