



EU-Mexico Joint Parliamentary Committee

**EUROPEAN UNION-UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE**

D-MX_PV (2011)1124-28_00

**DRAFT MINUTES
of the 13th meeting of the EU-Mexico JPC of**

**24 November 2011, from 20.00 to 22.00,
25 November 2011, from 08.00 to 22.00,
26 November 2011, from 09.00 to 22.00
27 November 2011, from 08.00 to 22.00
28 November 2011, from 08.00 to 17.00**

Mexico City

1. Meeting with representatives of the EU Delegation in Mexico and with the Ambassadors of the Member States in Mexico

Before the inaugural session took place, the EP delegation held a debriefing session with Marie-Anne Coninx, EU Ambassador to Mexico, and with the ambassadors of the Member States represented in Mexico.

Speakers: Ricardo Cortes Lastra (Chair of the EP Delegation), Santiago Fisas Ayxela (Vice-Chair), Enrique Guerrero Salom (S&D), Verónica Lope Fontagné (PPE), Emilio Menéndez del Valle (S&D), and Ambassadors Marie-Anne Coninx, (EU Ambassador in Mexico), Boudewijn Deruymaeker (Belgium)), Manuel Alabart Fernández (Spain), Judith Mac Gregor (United Kingdom), Roberto Spinelli (Italy) y Anne Lammila (Finland).

The main topics discussed were:

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- the political and security situation in Mexico;
- the economic situation in Mexico;
- EU-Mexico relations.

On the first topic, it was emphasised that Mexico was a stable democracy, despite facing the serious problem posed by illegal drug-trafficking and organised crime. This problem had far-reaching repercussions for security. Killings of journalists, politicians, human rights activists and vulnerable members of the population (women and migrants) had increased considerably despite the efforts of President Calderón's Government. Ambitious reforms had been made in the sphere of human rights and to the legal system, although their application still posed a challenge. Emphasis was also placed on the permanent EU-Mexico dialogue on human rights and the broad-ranging cooperation programme in this field. Regarding the 2012 elections, it was pointed out that the EU would probably not send a 'classic' electoral observation mission to Mexico, although the presence of a group of European experts was expected.

Mention was also made of the impact of the international economic and financial crisis on the Mexican economy, largely as a result of the depth of the crisis in the United States. Another topic discussed was the opening up of the Mexican economy in the last few decades, and the consequences of Chinese competition.

It was stressed that EU-Mexico relations were going through an excellent phase. In 2010, the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the European Community and the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the EU-Mexico Global Agreement were celebrated. The same year also saw the adoption of the Joint Action Plan for the EU-Mexico Strategic Association, which focuses on issues of human rights, security and climate change, among others.

Two high-level dialogues were underway (on security and human rights, respectively) and another was under preparation on macroeconomic issues. Out of the many areas of cooperation, those of education, science and technology, nuclear safety, European support for small and medium enterprises and improved conditions for European investments in Mexico were addressed. The free trade agreement was working well; the value of commercial exchanges between the two parties had increased by 130 % since 2000 and investments had rapidly increased, reflecting favourable opportunities for European investors, although some sectors were still closed to foreign investment.

2. Meetings with the leaders of the three main Mexican political parties: National Action Party (Partido de Acción Nacional - PAN), Institutional Revolutionary Party (Partido Revolucionario Institucional - PRI) and Party of the Democratic Revolution (Partido de la Revolución Democrática - PRD).

2.1. Meeting with Jesús Zambrano, President of the PRD

In his address, the President of the PRD underlined the following points:

- The PRD's candidate in the 2012 presidential elections would be Andrés Manuel López Obrador.

To a large extent, the PRD saw Brazil as a model to be followed, in light of its economic growth and progress in reducing poverty, and the expansion of its international connections. The PRD identified itself with the Brazilian Left.

- Mexican society had undergone no substantial changes since the PAN came into power in 2000. Economic policy had been poorly handled, leading to weak growth, and the country had increased its dependence on the United States;
- There was a need to review the Free Trade Agreement with the United States and Canada and to diversify Mexico's external economic relations;
- The Government's strategy to combat drug-trafficking and organised crime had failed to produce results;
- Extreme poverty favoured delinquency and insecurity; Nevertheless, the crime rate in Mexico City had fallen due to well-targeted social policies;
- there had been intense legislative activity over the last 11 years, reflecting political changes and new demands; It was important to move ahead with building government and parliamentary coalitions;
- Today's globalised world presented new challenges which called for the implementation of far-reaching structural reforms.

Speakers: Ricardo Cortes Lastra (S&D), Santiago Fisas Ayxela (PPE), Enrique Guerrero Salom (S&D), Teresa Jiménez Becerril (PPE) and Emilio Menéndez del Valle (S&D).

2.2. Meeting with Gustavo Madero, President of the PAN

In his address, the President of the PAN stressed the following points, among others:

- The PAN had spent 61 years in opposition and 10 in government. Mexico was suffering the loss of opportunities for its citizens, its democracy and its institutions;
- Since it had come into power, the PAN had been the main motor of change. It would have enjoyed greater success if it had had a stable majority in the Congress, as this would have allowed it to pass fiscal, labour and political reforms. The political system had blocked essential modernisation;
- In terms of the threat posed by drug trafficking, the country was paying the price of many years of inaction. Despite the difficulties, a large number of victories had been scored in the fight against drug trafficking and organised crime. The number of victims was in fact no higher than during the PRI's last six-year term (1994-2000), and there were fewer homicides per head than in Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela or Guatemala.
- Efforts had also been made to combat poverty, and there had been improvements in access to healthcare and education.

- The major challenge was to reform the political culture and change the inherited pattern of paternalistic and crony-based behaviour.

Speakers: Ricardo Cortes Lastra (S&D), Santiago Fisas Ayxela (PPE), Enrique Guerrero Salom (S&D) and Teresa Jiménez Becerril (PPE).

2.3. Meeting with Humberto Mora, President of the PRI

The President of the PRI addressed the following points:

- Polls showed the PRI as favourite to win the 2012 elections. The PRI had also won a majority in the latest state elections;
- In terms of security, Mexico had never been in a worse situation. The level of violence had risen considerably and spread throughout the country. There was no respect for human rights, with attendant negative political and economic repercussions. Furthermore, the efforts made by PRI governments to combat drug trafficking had been manipulated. The PRI would place greater emphasis on social measures to combat drug trafficking;
- Poverty had increased considerably in Mexico: millions of families had fallen into poverty over the last decade and unemployment had increased. The country had gradually become more polarised;
- The PRI would bring in vigorous reforms and would carry on with political reform.

Speakers: Ricardo Cortes Lastra (S&D), Santiago Fisas Ayxela (PPE), Edite Estrela (S&D), Enrique Guerrero Salom (S&D) and Emilio Menéndez del Valle (S&D).

3. The inaugural session was held in the Session Room of the Senate of the Republic of the United States of Mexico, in the presence of the EU-Mexico Joint Parliamentary Committees, with introductory speeches by:

- I. Senator José GUADARRAMA MÁRQUEZ, Chair of the Mexican Delegation to the Mexico/European Union Joint Parliamentary Committee.**
- II. Ricardo Cortes Lastra, Chair of the European Parliament Delegation to the EU-Mexico JPC;**
- III. Beatriz Paredes Rangel, co-Chair of the Mexican Delegation to the EU-Mexico JPC;**
- IV. Ricardo Cortes Lastra, co-Chair of the European Parliament Delegation to the EU-Mexico JPC;**
- V. Emilio Chuayffet Chemor, Chair of the Executive Bureau of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies;**
- VI. José González Morfín, Chair of the Mexican Senate Executive Bureau.**

The most significant points raised by the speakers included the following:

- Mexico was a key political, economic and cultural player in Latin America;

- EU-Mexico relations were excellent; as the only country with both a Global Agreement and a Strategic Partnership, Mexico was a priority for the EU's external policy.
- The role of the EU-Mexico JPC as a primary player in the evolution of EU-Mexico relations and parliamentary diplomacy was reaffirmed;
- Mexico and the EU should join forces and establish common positions within the international institutions, particularly the G-20 (whose Presidency was held by Mexico during 2012), in order to find solutions to the current world economic and financial crisis;
- The need was recognised to strengthen bilateral cooperation on topics such as peace, collective security, the environment (particularly with regard to climate change), social cohesion, human rights, migrations and the fight against drug trafficking and organised crime.

At the close of the inaugural session, the work of the 13th EU-Mexico JPC commenced, with the co-Chairs, Beatriz Paredes Rangel (PRI) and Santiago Fisas Aixela (PPE), in the chair.

4. The draft agenda was adopted.

5. The draft minutes of the 12th Meeting of the EU-Mexico JPC (Luxembourg 20-21 June 2011) were approved.

6. - Political, economic and social situation in Mexico and the European Union

Rapporteur for the European Parliament: Santiago Fisas Aixela, co-Chair of the European Delegation (EPP) Rapporteur for the Mexican Delegation: Francisco Javier Salazar Sáenz (PAN).

The rapporteurs drew attention to the following aspects:

- In Europe, the economic situation was stagnant and in danger of a new crisis. Budgetary discipline had been strengthened, but recovery was unlikely in the short term.
- The EU faced challenges in areas such as education, poverty reduction and social exclusion, job creation and environmental protection. Employment and social cohesion were central to overcoming the economic crisis. The solution needed to involve increased integration

Within the G20, it was important to pursue intelligent and sustainable economic growth which encouraged integration.

- Mexico's present situation was complicated and had its roots in the past. The consolidation of democracy still posed challenges, one of the greatest of which would be to make it more efficient and open, although progress had been made with political reforms.

- Another major challenge was posed by insecurity and the rise of organised crime, which was a global danger and not just a problem affecting Mexico.
- In economic terms, Mexico had maintained steady growth and health public finances, which had made it possible to increase its social and educational spending. The provision of basic social services had been expanded.

Nevertheless, there was a need for structural reforms to make the economy more competitive; it was important to think more about the next generations than about the next elections.

Speakers: Teresa Ortuño Gurza (PAN), Carlos Flores Rico (PRI), Beatriz Paredes Rangel (PRI), Francisco Castellón Fonseca (PRD), Carlos Jiménez Macías (PRI), Deputy Luis García Silva (PRI), Edite Estrela (S&D) and Emilio Menéndez del Valle (S&D). The rapporteurs, Francisco Salazar Sáenz (PAN) and Santiago Fisas Ayxela (PPE), presented the results of the discussion.

7. Migration, security and border control

**Rapporteur for the European Parliament: Teresa Jiménez-Becerril Barrio (PPE);
Rapporteur for the Mexican Delegation: Beatriz Paredes Rangel (PRI).**

Among other aspects, the rapporteurs highlighted the following:

- The EU had set up a range of legal instruments and bodies to manage migration and border security (the Trevi Group, the Treaty of Schengen, the Dublin convention, FRONTEX, the European asylum system, common visa policies, etc.);
- The trade in migrants needed to be controlled, especially where weaker groups were concerned, and it was important to promote the human rights of immigrants, rather than criminalising them;
- The right to migrate was an inherent human right;
- There was a need to ensure the gradual and effective social and economic integration of migrants in their host countries;
- Migration was a significant phenomenon of the 21st century, reflecting asymmetries and different levels of development, but it was not a new phenomenon.
- Migration policies should be included in development policies, not in security policies;
- For Mexico, emigration to the United States reflected the economic interdependence between the two countries; there were approximately 30 million people of Mexican origin living in the United States.
- The United States' policy towards migrants and Mexican immigrants had become more restrictive since the 11 September attacks (deportation of minors, outbursts of xenophobia).

- Mexico also faced the challenge of being a country of transit for Central American emigrants. The Mexican Congress had stressed that the human rights of emigrants should be respected, their passage through Mexico safeguarded and their rights to stay in Mexico extended.
- The Migration Observatory proposed by the Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly (EuroLat) should also be supported by the EU-Mexico JPC.

Speakers: Carlos Jiménez Macías (PRI), Carlos Flores Rico (PRI), Adriana González Carrillo (PAN), Luis García Silva (PRI), José Luis Jaime Correa (PRD) and the rapporteurs.

The meeting adjourned at 15.00.

8. EU-Mexico dialogue and the human rights situation in Mexico

During the working lunch, Marie-Anne Coninx, EU Ambassador to Mexico, and Sandra Fuentes de Berain, Mexican Ambassador to the EU, gave an account of recent progress in dialogue and cooperation between the EU and Mexico and, in particular, the outcome of the **11th meeting of the EU-Mexico Joint Committee, held in Brussels from 27-27 October 2011, which had strengthened the relationship between the two parties.**

The main points included:

- the launch of the EU-Mexico high-level dialogue on security in July 2011;
- the implementation of the Joint Executive Plan, particularly with regard to the dialogue on human rights;
- the launch of the macroeconomic dialogue, which was of particular relevance in the context of the Mexican Presidency of the G20 during 2012;
- the agreement to incorporate topics such as judicial reform and crime prevention into cooperation and to promote actions to increase the competitiveness of Mexican small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) and enable them to access the European market;
- the importance of triangular cooperation.

Ambassador Juan Manuel Gómez Robledo Verduzco, under-secretary for multilateral affairs and human rights at the Secretariat for External Relations, spoke about the human rights situation in Mexico, highlighting the following aspects:

- it was important for Mexico to have an active policy on human rights;
- Alongside its adoption of international legal instruments in this field, which were already fully in force, Mexico had carried out a series of reforms to strengthen the protection of human rights;
- The human rights situation in Mexico is under closer international scrutiny than ever before.

References were also made in this context to topics such as freedom of expression and protection of Mexican journalists, training for judges on human rights reform, monitoring of the reform of the judicial system, migrants rights and the fight against organised crime.

The meeting resumed at 20.00.

9. Diagnosis and evaluation of progress made towards the Millennium goals

Rapporteur for the European Parliament: Enrique Guerrero Salom (S&D); Rapporteur for the Mexican Delegation: José Luis Jaime Correa (PRD).

The rapporteurs drew attention to the following aspects:

- The central element of the 2000 Millennium Declaration was the Millennium Development goals (MDG), which were a fundamental global social agreement. Achievement of these goals was a political mandate and a moral commitment;
- Eleven years after the Millennium Declaration, the state of achievement of these goals had shown some positive results (such as the rise above poverty of hundreds of millions of people), but the international crisis could have severely negative effects;
- Mexico had maintained its strong commitment to the MDG, and four years ahead of the date set for achieving them, most of the targets appeared attainable in Mexico. Major progress had been made in areas such as healthcare coverage, education and infant mortality;
- Nevertheless, Mexico still faced serious challenges to achievement of the MDG in relation to areas such as poverty, gender equality, reduction of maternal mortality and environmental sustainability;
- The EU had made a commitment to help speed up compliance with the MDG in 2012, by allocating 0.7 % of its GDP to official development aid in 2015, but it was far from meeting this objective;
- The EU and Mexico, which had been very active in international fora in this sphere, should cooperate more closely to put the MDG commitments into practice. One way of doing this was to promote triangular development cooperation initiatives.

Speakers: José Guadarrama Márquez (PRD), Ricardo Cortes Lastra (S&D), Emilio Menéndez del Valle (S&D) and the rapporteurs.

The meeting adjourned at 21.30 and resumed on 28 November 2011 at 10.00, with José Guadarrama Márquez, Chair of the Mexican Delegation, in the chair.
Government Palace, Oaxaca.

10. Visit to the States of Hidalgo, Tlaxcala and Oaxaca

On 26 November 2011, the JPC visited the State of Hidalgo, where its members were received at an extraordinary session of the Hidalgo State Congress, .

The European and Mexican parliamentarians held meetings with the Governor of the State of Hidalgo, José Francisco Olvera Ruiz, and other representatives of the State's authorities, and with representatives of associations from local society.

During the visit, the Mexican and European representatives insisted on the importance of establishing a more direct relationship between the federated states of Mexico (in particular the State of Hidalgo) and the EU.

On 26 and 27 November 2011, the European and Mexican delegations visited the State of Tlaxcala. Among other activities, they attended a working breakfast with businesspeople from the State of Tlaxcala and met the State Governor, Mariano González Zarur, at the Government Palace. At both meetings, delegation members were informed about the specific features of Tlaxcala, which in less than 30 years has transformed itself into an industrialised state highly suited to European investment.

On 27 November 2011, the European and Mexican parliamentarians visited the State of Oaxaca, where they were received by the State Governor, Gabino Cué Monteagudo. On 28 November, after a working lunch with the governor and his cabinet, the delegations resumed the work of the 13th EU-Mexico JPC meeting at the Government Palace in Oaxaca.

11. EU-Mexico international financial regulation and coordination within the framework of the G-20

Rapporteur for the European Parliament: Gianluca Susta (S&D). Rapporteur for the Mexican Delegation: Teresa Ortuño Gurza (PAN).

The rapporteurs drew attention to the following aspects:

- The recent economic and financial crisis had shown that no agent, market or financial product should be exempt from proper regulation and supervision. It had also shown that national responses alone were not enough;
- The EU and, in particular, the EP, whose powers were strengthened by the Lisbon Treaty, had started to adopt relevant legislation in this respect;
- It should be highlighted that in Mexico, the serious crisis affecting the United States had caused a clear crisis of confidence, lack of liquidity and a credit squeeze. Nevertheless, Mexico was among the countries which had more solidly withstood the crisis, showing that it had the necessary stability and confidence, but without excessive regulation;

The 2012 Mexican Presidency presented an opportunity to advance towards greater economic governance and improve the regulatory framework, providing the financial systems with a more solid structure. It was important to take advantage of this opportunity to promote financial regulation initiatives, with EU support.

- The EU and Mexico could be the moving force for a broad alliance on major issues such as stabilisation of the world economy and the institutionalisation of the G20.

Speakers: Ricardo Cortes Lastra (S&D), José Guadarrama Márquez (PRD), Enrique Guerrero Salom (S&D), Francisco Salazar Sáenz (PAN), Santiago Fisas Ayxela (PPE), Beatriz Paredes Rangel (PRI), Adriana González Carrillo (PAN), Armando Contreras Castillo (PRD), Adolfo Toledo Infanzón (PRD) and the rapporteurs Teresa Ortuño Gurza (PAN) and Emilio Menéndez del Valle (S&D), the latter standing in for Gianluca Susta.

12. Seminar: Anti-drugs strategies and cooperation in combating organised crime

Presentation by Antonio Mazzitelli, representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Mr Mazzitelli and the speakers listed below addressed the following aspects:

- The violence affecting Mexico mainly stems from the fact that it shares a border with the country with the world's highest level of drug consumption, the United States;
- For many decades, the activities of the illegal drugs trade in Mexico were exclusively geared towards the United States;
- Mexico's potential as a producer of heroin was such that it could become the world's third largest producer of this drug (after Afghanistan and Burma);
- The substantial increase in organised crime took the Mexican State's weakened institutional structures (responsible for security, administration and justice) by surprise, as they had never before had to face such a situation: the combination of the Government's war on the drug cartels and the war amongst the cartels themselves;
- Around 3.6 % of the world's GDP was estimated to be controlled by organised crime;
- The money generated by drug trafficking and other illicit activities acted as a stimulus to corruption, which even affected parts of the public sector;
- There had been a general increase in drug consumption and production throughout Latin America. Criminal groups had diversified their activities and expanded their activities to an international level;
- Illegal drugs were above all a social and public health problem, and should be treated as such. Drug trafficking was a public security problem, whereas drug production was principally a development problem;
- The prevention of drug addiction, including information and awareness programmes, was essential;
- There was a certain view that traditional strategies to combat illegal drugs and drug trafficking had not worked;

- The EU, as the world's second largest consumer of drugs, recognised that it should strengthen its efforts to combat drug trafficking, in line with the principle of shared responsibility. A number of initiatives in this area were already underway;
- The European Parliament had always stressed that the drugs problem could not be resolved individually by each State, and that it was essential for European anti-drugs policy to be fully applied throughout the EU, using all necessary resources to prevent the human health and social exclusion problems caused by drug use and repairing the damage caused to society by drug-trafficking organisations;
- The EU and Mexico unreservedly agreed that there was a need for ever-increasing solidarity in the fight against drug trafficking and organised crime.

Speakers: José Guadarrama Márquez (PRD), Ricardo Cortes Lastra (S&D), Edite Estrela (S&D) and Alberto Emiliano Cinta Martínez (PVEM).

13. Final considerations and adoption of the Joint Declaration

The Joint Declaration of the 13th Meeting of the EU-Mexico Joint Parliamentary Committee was unanimously approved.

Speakers: José Guadarrama Márquez (PRD) and Ricardo Cortes Lastra (S&D).

14. Date and place of the XIV Meeting of the EU-Mexico Joint Parliamentary Committee

It was proposed that the 14th meeting of the EU-Mexico Joint Parliamentary Committee be held in Europe during the first half of 2012 (date and place to be confirmed).

The meeting closed at 12.30.

PARLAMENTO EUROPEO

Delegación en la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta Unión Europea/México
XIII Reunión de la CPM UE/México
24-28 de noviembre de 2011
México D.F. (México)

Lista de Participantes

Miembros de la Delegación

Nombre	Apellido	Grupo político	País / Tel.
Sr. Ricardo 	CORTÉS LASTRA, Presidente de la Delegación <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegación en la Asamblea Parlamentaria Euro-Latinoamericana, Presidente • Conferencia de Presidentes de Delegación, Miembro • Comisión de Desarrollo, Miembro • Delegación en la Asamblea Parlamentaria Euro-Latinoamericana, Miembro http://www.europarl.europa.eu/members/expert/groupAndCountry/view.do?country=ES&partNumber=1&language=ES&id=96987	S&D	España +32/2-2845814
Sr. Santiago 	FISAS AYXELA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegación en la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta UE/México, Vicepresidente I • Comisión de Cultura y Educación, Miembro • Delegación en la Comisión Parlamentaria Cariforum-UE, Miembro • Delegación en la Asamblea Parlamentaria Euro-Latinoamericana, Miembro http://www.europarl.europa.eu/members/expert/groupAndCountry/view.do?country=ES&partNumber=1&language=FR&id=96729	PPE	España +32/2-2845169
Sra. Edite 	ESTRELA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comisión de Derechos de la Mujer e Igualdad de Género, Vicepresidenta • Comisión de Medio Ambiente, Salud Pública y Seguridad Alimentaria, Miembro • Delegación para las Relaciones con los Países de Mercosur, Miembro • Delegación en la Asamblea Parlamentaria Euro-Latinoamericana, Miembro http://www.europarl.europa.eu/members/expert/groupAndCountry/view.do?country=PT&partNumber=1&language=ES&id=28310	S&D	Portugal +32/2-2845515

Sr.	Enrique	GUERRERO SALOM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegación en la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta UE-México, Suplente • Comisión de Asuntos Constitucionales , Miembro • Delegación en la Comisión Parlamentaria Cariforum-UE , Miembro • Delegación en la Asamblea Parlamentaria Paritaria ACP-UE, Miembro http://www.europarl.europa.eu/members/expert/groupAndCountry/view.do?country=ES&partNumber=1&language=ES&id=96768	S&D	España +32/2-2845334
				
Sra.	Teresa	JIMENEZ-BECERRIL BARRIO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegación en la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta UE/México, Suplente • Comisión de Libertades Civiles, Justicia y Asuntos de Interior, Miembro • Comisión de Derechos de la Mujer e Igualdad de Género, Miembro • Subcomisión de Derechos Humanos, Miembro • Delegación para las Relaciones con Japón, Miembro http://www.europarl.europa.eu/members/public/geoSearch/view.do?country=ES&partNumber=1&language=ES&id=96806	PPE	España +32/2-2845198
				
Sra.	Verónica	LOPE FONTAGNÉ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comisión de Empleo y Asuntos Sociales, Miembro • Delegación para las Relaciones con Sudáfrica, Miembro • Delegación para las Relaciones con el Parlamento Panafricano, Miembro http://www.europarl.europa.eu/members/expert/groupAndCountry/view.do?country=ES&partNumber=1&language=ES&id=96765	PPE	España +32/2-2845223
				
Sr.	Emilio	MENENDEZ DEL VALLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comisión de Comercio Internacional, Miembro • Delegación para las Relaciones con la República Popular China, Miembro http://www.europarl.europa.eu/members/public/geoSearch/view.do?country=ES&partNumber=1&language=ES&id=4348	S&D	España +32/2-2845752
				
Sr.	Gianluca	SUSTA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegación en la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta UE-México, Miembro • Comisión de Comercio Internacional, Miembro • Delegación en la Asamblea Parlamentaria Euro-Latinoamericana, Miembro http://www.europarl.europa.eu/members/expert/groupAndCountry/view.do?country=IT&partNumber=2&language=ES&id=36396	S&D	Italia +32/2-2845565
				

Grupos Políticos de los Miembros de la Delegación

PPE	- Grupo del Partido Popular Europeo (Demócrata-Cristianos)
S-D	- Grupo de la Alianza Progresista de Socialistas y Demócratas en el Parlamento Europeo
CRE	- Grupo Conservadores y Reformistas Europeos

Secretaría de la Delegación (3)

Sr.	Pedro	NEVES	Administrador de la Delegación
Sr.	Jesper	TVEVAD	Administrador
Sra.	Rosa-María	LICOP CABO	Asistente de la Delegación




/

Intérpretes (3)

Sr.	Enrique	QUIJANO	ES/de/en/fr/it/pt <i>Jefe de Cabina</i>
Sra.	Maria-Antonietta	FUSCO	IT/en/es/fr/pt
Sr.	Andrzej	JANOWSKI	IT/en/es/fr/pl



**DELEGACIÓN MEXICANA
XIII REUNIÓN COMISIÓN PARLAMENTARIA MIXTA
MÉXICO – UNIÓN EUROPEA**

SENADORES	Datos de Contacto
 Sen. José Guadarrama Márquez, Presidente PRD	<p>Paseo de la Reforma No. 135, Hemiciclo Piso 3, Ofna. 4, Col. Tabacalera C.P. 06050 Teléfono: 51302200 Ext. 3545, 5196</p> <p>Correo electrónico jguadarrama@senado.gob.mx</p>
 Sen. Carlos Jiménez Macías, Vicepresidente PRI	<p>Av. Paseo de la Reforma No. 135, Hemiciclo Piso 4, Oficina 16 Col. Tabacalera México DF, 06030 Teléfono 51-30-22-00 Ext.: 3072,5127 Fax 5326</p> <p>Correo electrónico cjimenezmacias@senado.gob.mx</p>
 Sen. Adriana González Carrillo PAN	<p>Av. Paseo de la Reforma No. 135, Hemiciclo Piso 6, Oficina 20 Col. Tabacalera México DF, 06030 Teléfono 51-30-22-00 Ext.: 3012 Fax 3553</p> <p>Correo electrónico adriana.gonzalez@pan.senado.gob.mx</p> <p>Sitio Web http://www.adrianagonzalez.org.mx/</p>



13th MEETING OF THE EU- MEXICO JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

Mexico City
24 - 28 November 2011

Programme

Thursday, 24 November 2011

Mexico City

- 19.00-20.00** **Arrival of the European Delegation at Benito Juárez International Airport (Mexico City) and transfer to the Four Seasons Hotel**
Place: Paseo de la Reforma #500, Colonia Juárez, México D.F.
- 20.30-21.00** **Debriefing on Mexico by Ambassador Marie-Anne Coninx**
Place: Hotel Four Seasons
- 21.00-21.00** **Meeting of Delegation members with the EU Ambassadors**
Place: Hotel Four Seasons

Friday, 25 November 2011

Mexico City

- 08.00** **Meeting of the European Delegation with the President of the Party of the Democratic Revolution, Jesús Zambrano**
Place: Hotel Four Seasons - San Cristóbal room
- 08.30** **Meeting of the European Delegation with the President of the National Action Party, Gustavo Madero**
Place: Hotel Four Seasons - San Cristóbal room
- 09.00** **Meeting of the European Delegation with the President of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, Humberto Moreira**
Place: Hotel Four Seasons - San Cristóbal room
- 09.45** **Transfer of the European Delegation to the new offices of the National Senate**
Place: Av. Paseo de la Reforma 135, Colonia Juárez, México D.F.
- 10.00** **Official Photo** *Place: Sessions Room of the National Senate*
- 10.15** **Opening of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Mexico-European Union Joint Parliamentary Committee. Plenary of the Permanent Committee**

Place: Av. Paseo de la Reforma 135. - Sótano 1 , Colonia Juárez, México D.F.

Introductory statements from:

- ✓ *Senator José GUADARRAMA MÁRQUEZ, Chair of the Mexican Delegation to the Mexico-European Union Joint Parliamentary Committee.*
- ✓ *Ricardo Cortés Lastra, MEP, Chair of the European Parliament Delegation to the Mexico-European Union Joint Parliamentary Committee.*
- ✓ *Beatriz Paredes Rangel, Co-chair of the Mexican Delegation to the Mexico-European Union Joint Parliamentary Committee.*
- ✓ *Santiago Fisas Ayxela, MEP, Vice-Chair of the European Parliament Delegation to the Mexico-European Union Joint Parliamentary Committee.*
- ✓ *Emilio Chuayffet Chemor, Chair of the Executive Bureau of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies.*
- ✓ *José González Morfín, Chair of the Mexican Senate Executive Bureau.*

11.15 Press conference

11.35 Formal start of the work of the 13th JPC. Plenary of the Permanent Committee

Place: Av. Paseo de la Reforma 135. Sótano 1.

- **Adoption of draft agenda**
- **Adoption of the minutes of the 12th meeting of the Mexico/EU JPC (Luxembourg, 20-21 June 2011).**
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11.50 - Political, economic and social situation in Mexico and the European Union

Rapporteur for the European Parliament: *Santiago FISAS AYXELA*

Rapporteur for the Mexican Delegation: *Francisco Javier SALAZAR SÁENZ*

13.20 Migration, security and border control

Rapporteur for the European Parliament: *Teresa Jiménez-Becerril Barrio*

Rapporteur for the Mexican Delegation: *Beatriz Paredes Rangel*

14.45 Transfer to the lunch venue

Place: Floor 51. Edificio Torre Mayor. Av. Paseo de la Reforma 505.

15.00 Lunch. Speakers:

- *Sandra Fuentes Berain, Mexican Ambassador to the EU*
- *Marie- Anne Coninx, EU Ambassador in México.*
- *Juan Manuel Gómez Robledo, under-secretary for multilateral affairs and human rights at the Secretariat for External Relations.*

Topics: Eleventh Meeting of the EU-Mexico Joint Committee (Brussels, October 2011), on the EU-Mexico dialogue on human rights and security.

16.30 Transfer to the venue for the meeting Plenary of the Permanent Committee

Place: Av. Paseo de la Reforma 135. Sótano 1.

16.45 3. *Diagnosis and evaluation of progress made towards the Millennium goals*

Rapporteur for the European Parliament: Enrique Guerrero Salom

Rapporteur for the Mexican Delegation: José Luis Jaime Correa

18.15 Transfer to the Museum of the Templo Mayor

18.30 Visit to the Museum of the Templo Mayor.

20.00 Dinner hosted by José Guadarrama Márquez, Co-Chair of the EU-Mexico JPC

Place: Av. Paseo de la Reforma 135. Rooms 3 and 4, floor 14, Torre de Comisiones.

22.00 Transfer of the European Delegation to the Four Seasons Hotel.

**Saturday, 26 November 2011
and Tlaxcala**

States of Hidalgo

08.00 Breakfast (European Delegation)

09.00 Departure of the European and Mexican delegations for the State of Hidalgo.

10.30 Arrival at the Hidalgo State Congress building Formal session

**11.15 Transfer of the European and Mexican delegations to the Hidalgo State
Government House**

**11.30 Private meeting with the Governor of the State of Hidalgo, José Francisco Olvera
Ruíz. *Place: Cabinet meeting room***

**12.00 Meeting of the EU-Mexico JPC with the Cabinet of the State of Hidalgo
and with representatives of various social sectors.**

12.45 Press conference

**13.00 Transfer of the European and Mexican delegations to the Pachuca monumental
clock**

13.15 Official photo of the JPC with the State authorities.

Place: Reloj Monumental de Pachuca.

13.45 Transfer to the Football World Museum and Football Hall of Fame

14.00 Visit to the Football World Museum and Football Hall of Fame

15.15 Transfer of the European and Mexican delegations to the Hacienda de la Concepción

15.30 Lunch. Hacienda de la Concepción. Display of horsemanship.

17.30 Departure of the European and Mexican delegations for the State of Tlaxcala.

**19.15 Arrival of the European and Mexican delegations at the Misión de San Francisco
Hotel**

- 19.45** **Transfer to the auditorium of Tlaxcala Exhibition Centre**
- 20.30** **Arrival at the auditorium of Tlaxcala Exhibition Centre. Artistic show: 'Tradición Tlaxcalteca'. Tlaxcala, its history and traditions. Dance of the knives. Catrines / Yauhquemecan (Camada de Huehues).**
- 21.15** **Typical dinner Tlaxcala Exhibition Centre.**
- 22.15** **Transfer of the European and Mexican delegations to the Misión de San Francisco Hotel**

Sunday, 27 November 2011

States of Tlaxcala and Oaxaca

- 08.00** **Breakfast with businesspeople from the State of Tlaxcala. *Place: Hotel Misión San Francisco***
- 09.30** **Transfer of the European and Mexican delegations to the Government Palace.**
- 09.45** **Tour of the Government Palace murals.**
- 11.00** **Transfer of the European and Mexican delegations to the former Convent of San Francisco.**
- 11.15** **Tour of the former Convent of San Francisco.**
- 11.45** **Transfer of the European and Mexican Delegations to the Basilica of Ocotlán.**
- 12.20** **Tour of the Basilica of Ocotlán Exhibition of ephemeral art (carpets)**
- 13.15 hrs.** **Transfer of the European and Mexican Delegations to the Cacaxtla archeological area..**
- 13.45** **Tour of the Cacaxtla archeological area.**
- 14.45** **Lunch.**
Cacaxtla archeological area restaurant.
- 16.30** **Transfer of the European and Mexican delegations to Puebla airport.**
- 17.00** **Flight to Oaxaca. Transfer of the European and Mexican delegations to Oaxaca city.**
- 18.00** **Arrival of the European and Mexican delegations at Oaxaca city airport. Reception by the State Governor, Gabino Cué.**
Place: Hangar de Gobierno
- 18.30** **Arrival of the European and Mexican delegations at their hotels.**
Place: Casa Oficial de Gobierno and Camino Real Hotel
- 20.00** **Dinner Meeting with the governor of Oaxaca, Gabino Cué Monteagudo. Main Patio of Government House Presentation of Guelaguetza dances.**

Monday, 28 November 2011

Oaxaca

08.00 Transfer to the Government Palace

08.10 Breakfast with the Governor of Oaxaca and his cabinet.

Place: Patio Central del Palacio de Gobierno.

09.10 Transfer of the European and Mexican delegations to Governors' Hall of the Government Palace.

09.15 Work of the 13th JPC meeting resumes. Governors' Hall

Place: Government Palace

09.15 EU-Mexico financial regulation and coordination within the framework of the G-20

Rapporteur for the European Parliament: Gianluca Susta

Rapporteur for the Mexican Delegation: Teresa Ortuno Gurza

10.45 5. Seminar: Anti-drugs strategies and cooperation in combating organised crime

Presentation by Antonio Mazzitelli, UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Parliamentary dialogue.

12.30 6. Final considerations and adoption of Joint Declaration

12.45 7. Close of work and decision on the place and time of the 14th Mexico-European Union Joint Parliamentary Committee, to be held during the first half of 2012 in Europe.

13.00 Transfer to the Escudos Hall of Government Palace

13.05 Press conference Escudos Hall Government Palace

13.30 Transfer to the Camino Real Hotel.

13.45 Brunch meeting with local businesspeople. Área de Los Lavaderos.

Place: Camino Real Hotel

14.45 Lunch meeting with local members of parliament. Salón La Capilla.

Place: Camino Real Hotel

17.00 Transfer to Oaxaca airport.

17.30 Transfer to the Government hangar. Return to Mexico City.

18.30 Arrival at Mexico City International Airport. Presidential hangar.

20.00 Departure of the European Delegation.



EU-MEXICO JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

13th meeting of the EU-Mexico Joint Parliamentary Committee

**Mexico City and Oaxaca
25-28 November 2011**

To wind up the proceedings at the 13th meeting, held in Mexico City and Oaxaca, the delegations from the General Congress of the United Mexican States and from the European Parliament to the EU-Mexico Joint Parliamentary Committee (hereinafter the JPC) have agreed on the following

JOINT DECLARATION

Political, economic, and social situation in Mexico and the EU

1. The two delegations express their satisfaction at the frank, open, and respectful dialogue on the political, economic, and social situation in Mexico and the EU, and undertake to continue and intensify their systematic exchange of information on the defining national and regional issues.
2. The Mexican and European delegations reaffirm their decision to strengthen the Joint Parliamentary Committee in order to provide a channel of interaction and communication between the Congress of the United Mexican States and the European Parliament, the object being to intensify cooperation and the exchange of experience still further, not least with a view to combating social inequality, consolidating democracy, defending human rights and gender equality, strengthening institutional systems, fighting organised crime, and promoting economic development, policies to counter the crisis, and regulation of the financial markets.
3. The two delegations reiterate the importance of relations between Mexico and the EU under the Global Agreement and within the Strategic Partnership, and maintain that the parliamentary dialogue should be used to help our countries develop and consolidate their leading role on the international stage.

Migration, security, and border management

4. The Mexican and European delegations point to the need to pursue all-embracing approaches, bringing a positive perception of migration into balance with security and border management concerns; and they undertake to promote policies and legislation based on a comprehensive approach that strictly respects human rights and fully recognises the contributions which migrants and immigrants make to our societies.
5. The two delegations point to the need to engage in ongoing dialogue and action on the varied impacts of migration, and call for the bilateral discussion to be intensified so as to encompass the opportunities for cooperation on security and border management under the Joint Executive Plan underpinning the EU-Mexico Strategic Partnership.
6. The members of the two delegations maintain that the human rights of migrants have to be respected, irrespective of their migration status, and urge the countries affected by migration, as places of origin, transit, or destination, to exchange their best practices and work in closer cooperation in order to combat people smuggling and trafficking in migrants.
7. The Mexican and European delegations recognise the need to foster closer cooperation between Mexico and the EU covering every aspect of human security, proceeding from a multidimensional approach employing a joint strategy to tackle transnationally organised crime from a perspective of shared responsibility.
8. As regards climate change, the two delegations point to the need for closer cooperation and coordination in terms of objectives in anticipation of the forthcoming negotiations in Durban; they again reiterate the need to reach ambitious legally binding agreements.

Achieving the Millennium Development Goals: state of play

9. The two delegations maintain that peace and security on the one hand and development on the other are interrelated and mutually reinforcing; and they express their disquiet at the fact that, in spite of the significant progress made in some areas, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are not certain to be achieved by 2015.
10. The Mexican and European delegations reaffirm that parliaments have a crucial role to play in promoting the MDGs to the extent that they adopt the necessary legislation and participate actively in general policy-making and in monitoring policy implementation by calling on governments to report on progress as regards the MDGs and approving and implementing the appropriate budget funding allocations.
11. The two delegations are aware that, because they have to service their debt, most debtor countries have to reserve a substantial portion of their scant resources and hard-won savings for debt payments while endeavouring to maintain their budget funding for education, health, housing, and other development projects.
12. The Mexican and European delegations undertake to seek support in the parliaments of developed countries for measures serving to fulfil the commitment whereby 0.7% of GDP is to be allocated to official development assistance, in keeping with the essential stipulation laid down in the Monterrey Consensus in order to achieve the MDGs.

13. The delegations call for triangular cooperation projects to be explored and pursued with other countries, whether in Latin America or in Africa.
14. The two delegations believe that sufficient funds should be provided in order to create social safety nets to help lessen the impact of globalisation on those economic sectors and population groups being harmed by it, women and children being particular examples; and they urge the world's parliaments to consider cutting unnecessary expenditure of every kind with a view to financing expenditure intended to meet basic human needs.
15. The Mexican and European parliamentary representatives welcome the degree of cooperation that the EU and Mexico have attained in the area of social cohesion, and draw attention in particular to the progress announced at the 11th Joint Committee meeting in October 2011.
16. The Mexican and European delegations express their determination to work closely together in anticipation of the Eighth WTO Ministerial Conference so as to contribute to the multilateral trade negotiations aimed at reactivating the currently deadlocked Doha Round, the object being to bring manifest improvements to the multilateral trading system and hence improve the development prospects for developing countries.

The role of civil society in EU-Mexico relations

17. Both delegations understand how important it is for civil society to be involved in EU-Mexico relations, since it is a sine qua non for increasingly closer and stronger ties.
18. The Mexican and European delegations believe that the participation of European and Mexican civil society needs to be incorporated and strengthened both within the Strategic Partnership and under the Global Agreement. To that end, they undertake to foster horizontal links between civil societies and between regional and local authorities so as to enhance the substance of the bilateral relationship.
19. The two delegations reiterate their view that a joint body of an advisory nature should be set up to enable the dialogue between the civil societies and the Mexican and EU authorities to be established on an official footing.
20. The Mexican and European delegations welcome the cooperation that has served to implement the Joint Executive Plan in the area of human rights; they call for efforts to be redoubled to promote and defend human rights and combat impunity; and they welcome the fact that civil society has been involved in the preparations for the third high-level human rights dialogue due to be held in Mexico.

Financial regulation and EU-Mexico coordination within the G-20

21. The Mexican and European delegations recognise the seriousness of the debt crisis affecting some European countries and consider global financial instability to constitute a risk factor for the euro area and the international financial system as a whole; and they renew their commitment to working in closer coordination and joining the efforts within the G-20 to find a socially sound way out of the crisis, especially once Mexico has assumed the presidency in the run up to the G-20 meeting to be held in Mexico in 2012.

22. The two delegations undertake to press ahead with a common agenda in which the main aims are to discuss short-, medium-, and long-term economic policies, take immediate steps to curb sovereign debt speculation and manipulation, bring targeted action to bear to correct the fiscal weaknesses, and bolster the public finances, of many of the most advanced economies, consider the possibility of taxing international financial transactions, and implement a new form of financial regulation making for greater certainty and stability, thus helping to reactivate the flow of capital and global economic growth.

They accordingly agree to hold a seminar on the economic outlook and employment in the 21st century.

23. The members of the two delegations maintain that social protection and development-related aspects should be strengthened and hence treated in the same way as economic, monetary, and financial affairs. They therefore urge international institutions and bodies, when dealing with those matters, to take an objective, coordinated approach.
24. The European and Mexican parliamentary representatives share the view that fighting corruption will do much to bolster economic development and surmount economic and financial crises. Acting within their spheres of responsibility, they thus undertake to work for breakthroughs in their own regions and at national level.
25. The Mexican and European delegations agree that they will continue to address themselves at their meetings to the social consequences of the crisis, fiscal imbalances, a minimum agenda for stimulating and reactivating sustainable economic development, and other relevant issues.

Drug enforcement strategies and cooperation to fight organised crime

26. Both delegations consider that drug trafficking is a complex subject posing problems as regards health, public security, and the fabric of society and that any policy approach must therefore proceed from a multidimensional and multidisciplinary perspective.
27. The Mexican and European delegations both take the view that drug enforcement policies have traditionally alternated between prohibitionism and harm reduction, without, however, achieving notable success, and that thoroughgoing assessment therefore needs to be brought to bear on those models.
28. The Mexican and European delegations agree that, in addition to taking into account the types of drugs, the approach to drug-taking must be revised in the light of the different options, for example regulation, tax policy, and health matters, and should not underestimate the progress already achieved.
29. The conclusion drawn by the two delegations is that the drug enforcement strategy has failed to produce the desired results at international level; the prevailing perception is that the planted area has not been reduced everywhere; the adverse environmental impacts can still be high; cultivation has shifted to other places; neither supply nor consumption has fallen, and many users have switched to other drugs; traditional producer or transit countries are turning into drug-taking countries; and in some countries the degree of violence and the extent of social breakdown have risen significantly.

30. The Mexican and European delegations believe that drug trafficking is a transnational phenomenon that no country can deal with on its own and that international cooperation in the political, legal, judicial, and police spheres is an essential key to an effective solution.
31. The two delegations are resolved to continue discussing comprehensive approaches bringing to bear existing laws and agreements entered into to combat the transnational criminal threats linked to drug trafficking, in particular illicit trafficking in arms and human beings and the illegal flow of money.
32. The Mexican and European delegations undertake to promote a global debate with producer, transit, and user countries with a view to determining together what reasonable alternatives could replace criminalisation of the consumption of certain substances now classed as illicit and what effective ways could be found to reduce consumption and demand and to reactivate the existing cooperation agreement on the control of chemicals used in the production of illicit narcotic drugs.
33. The two delegations maintain that more substantial resources must be channelled towards prevention and social cohesion programmes, focusing on socially more vulnerable groups, while at the same time strengthening education programmes and promoting common regional policies as part of EU-LAC cooperation on drugs.
34. The two delegations agree to renew the call for the Mexican and EU Heads of Government to invite the Co-Chairs of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, as observers, to attend meetings of the consultation and sectoral dialogue bodies provided for in the Global Agreement and the Strategic Partnership, especially where the Dialogue with Civil Society is concerned.
35. The European delegation thanks the Mexican delegation for its hospitality and also expresses its gratitude to the authorities of the states of Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, and Oaxaca.
36. The Mexican and European delegations agree to hold the 14th JPC meeting in the first half of 2012, in Europe.

Signed in Oaxaca on 28 November 2011

**For the Delegation from the
General Congress of the
United Mexican States**

**For the European Parliament
Delegation**

**José Guadarrama Márquez
Chair
Mexico-EU Joint Parliamentary
Committee**

**Ricardo Cortés Lastra
Chair
EU-Mexico Joint Parliamentary
Committee**

