



---

*Delegation for relations with the Mercosur countries*

Report by Luis Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Chair of the DMER,  
on the visit of a  
Working Group to Brazil (Brasília and Florianópolis)  
from 29 October to 1 November 2012

## **I INTRODUCTION**

A Working Group (WG) from the Delegation for relations with the Mercosur countries (DMER) visited Brazil (Brasília and Florianópolis), from 29 October to 1 November 2012.

The WG included the Chair of the DMER, Luis Yáñez-Barnuevo García (S&D, Spain), and the Members Jean-Pierre Audy (PPE, France), Agustín Díaz de Mera García Consuegra (PPE, Spain) and Edite Estrela (S&D, Portugal), and Gianluca Susta (S&D, Italy), rapporteur of the Committee on International Trade, to monitor trade negotiations on the EU-Mercosur Association Agreement (AA).

## **II BRASÍLIA (31 October-1 November 2012)**

### **1. Interparliamentary meeting**

#### **1.1 Meeting with President of the Chamber of Deputies, Marco Maia**

The President of the Chamber of Deputies, Marco Maia (Workers' Party, PT), accompanied by Senator Bruno de Araújo (Brazilian Social Democracy Party, PSDB), and by Members of Parliament Perpétua Almeida (Communist Party of Brazil, PCdoB), Edinho Bez (Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, PMDB) and Bala Rocha (Democratic Labour Party, PDT), welcomed the WG. He then briefly analysed the results of the second round of the Brazilian municipal elections, which were held on 26 October 2012, and pointed out that the results bore out the political climate prior to the elections. He then described the political make-up of the Chamber of Deputies, in which 22 political parties were represented, and explained that the PT, the party with the largest representation, held only 17 % of the seats. He explained that Brazil used the first-past-the-post voting system, where voters chose a parliamentary candidate rather than a party, and explained that Congress was considering making reforms to the political system.

In his introduction, Mr Yáñez-Barnuevo reiterated the European Parliament's desire to establish a regular structured dialogue with the Brazilian Congress, as enshrined in the EU-Brazil Strategic Partnership and the respective Joint Action Plan (JAP), and in accordance with the conclusions of the 1st EU-Brazil Interparliamentary meeting held on 6 July 2011 in Strasbourg. This regular dialogue would monitor the implementation of the Strategic Partnership JAP, would make recommendations to the EU-Brazil summits and would promote exchanges of parliamentary working methods.

Mr Maia and his colleagues expressed their support of this initiative, which would benefit from shared historical and cultural links, and he suggested that both the Brazilian and European executives should be invited to present their perspectives on the Strategic Partnership within this parliamentary forum.

Senator Bruno Araújo (leader of the PSDB in the Senate) stated that, despite the slow pace and the short-term difficulties that had hindered the Mercosur integration process, there was no going back on it and the process was coming together.

Deputy Perpétua Almeida (PCdoB) stressed that Mercosur was strategically important for Brazil and that the integration process did not just involve trade, as it also encompassed political and defence aspects.

Lastly, Mr Maia underscored that Unasur was an example of regional political integration that made it possible to alleviate differences between Mercosur and the other sub-regional organisations.

### **1.2 Meeting with Perpétua Almeida, Chair of the Chamber of Deputies' Committee on External Relations and National Defence (CREDN), and with other members of the Committee**

Ms Almeida was asked by the Chair and the members of the WG to outline the Brazil's position on several international issues, and she began by affirming that Brazilian foreign policy had always been guided by the principle of non-intervention. She went on to state that Brazilian opposition to the military interventions in Libya and Syria was based both on the belief that diplomatic solutions to conflicts should be sought within the United Nations (UN), and on the understanding that such interventions did not guarantee civilian safety. She also mentioned the Iran nuclear deal brokered by Turkey and Brazil, and Brazilian diplomatic efforts to promote the Middle East peace process, particularly at summits between South American and Arab countries.

She went on to talk about Brazil's advocacy of multilateralism, which was at the root of Brazil's excellent relationships with China and Russia, from the BRICS nations, and with India and South Africa (in terms of BRICS and IBSA), as well as with the United States and the European Union. With regard to the EU, she stated that its importance meant that the next CREDN debate would be on respective bilateral relations. She believed that the fact that so many Brazilian university students chose to study at European universities through the Brazilian education programme 'ciência sem fronteiras' ['science without borders'], would strengthen bilateral links and encourage the reciprocal acceptance of qualifications.

Lastly, she touched on the current debate on the White Paper on national defence policy reform, and stated that the Chamber of Deputies would soon hold a seminar on the matter. She went on to underline the potential for cooperation between Brazil and the EU, which, for example, could

take the form of European companies taking part in international calls to tender for the purchase of submarines and fighter planes and the respective transfer of technology.

Deputy George Hilton (Brazilian Republican Party, PRB) called for EP support for Brazil's ambition to have a permanent place on the UN Security Council, and stressed that if this came to pass it would strengthen Brazil's international responsibility. He voiced his support for the conclusion of the AA, and warned against hindering its negotiations, underlining its potential for economic development, particularly in terms of technology transfer. He concluded by stressing that the AA would be equally positive for the world economy, as it would be an important symbol of the rejection of trade protectionism.

In his comments on Brazil hosting the World Cup in 2014 and the Olympic Games in 2016, Deputy Vítor Paulo (PRB) underscored the ways that the country could benefit from Europe's experience in hosting major sporting events.

Deputy Damião Feliciano (PDT) drew attention to the national political target of achieving socioeconomic cohesion so as to build a country without poverty.

### **1.3 Meeting with members of the Brazilian representation to the Mercosur Parliament (Parlasur)**

Deputy Dr Rosinha (PT) opened the meeting and said that the AA negotiations were at something of a standstill as, to a certain extent, they had fallen victim to the adverse international economic and financial climate. In this regard, he stated that the EU and Brazil had taken different approaches to combating the financial crisis: the EU, influenced by German Chancellor Angela Merkel, favoured austerity, while President Dilma Rousseff encouraged public investment with the aim of stimulating growth and employment. To conclude, he advocated the need to ensure that workers did not become the main victims of the crisis.

Deputies Newton Lima (PT) and Benedita da Silva (PT) highlighted the need to include social and educational issues in political debate and parliamentary dialogue between Brazil and the EU.

Senator Ana Amélia (Progressive Party, PP), Vice-President of the Representation, asked members of the WG about the EP's role in concluding trade agreements.

The DMER Vice-Chair, Mr Audy, explained to the Brazilian representatives that, in accordance with the EU institutional structure, the Commission negotiated trade agreements, based on a negotiating mandate from the Council of the EU. The Vice-Chair explained that the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon strengthened the EP's powers in this area, as the institution had to be kept informed of the progress of negotiations, on an equal footing with the Council of the EU, and had the power to ratify trade agreements. He also emphasised the need for Parliament to keep abreast of AA negotiations, and its important role in positively influencing the negotiators' agenda.

Vice-Chair Audy emphasised that it was not the EU as a whole that was in crisis but rather that some of its Member States had failed to comply with its regulations. He added that the EU and the euro were the solution to rather than the source of the problems. He then said that the EU was taking action to avoid excessive public debt, including by concluding the treaty on the budgetary pact, to promote growth and competitiveness and to preserve economic and social

cohesion. He concluded by calling for contact and exchanges between Brazilian and European students to be strengthened.

Edite Estrela stated that the EU had few competences in the field of education, but that nevertheless the positive results of the Erasmus and Erasmus Mundus programmes were worthy of note. She added that social policies, specifically those on education, had been the subject of intense debate in the EuroLat Parliamentary Assembly's Committee on Social Affairs, which she co-chaired.

Referring to the trade agreements concluded by the EU, she underscored that these included clauses on human, social and environmental rights protection. She concluded by highlighting that the EU continued to be the main exponent of global cooperation, given that, thanks to the generalised scheme of preferences (GSP), 71 % of its agricultural imports came from developing countries, and that it (in conjunction with its Member States) was the largest provider of development aid.

## **2. Meetings with the Brazilian Government**

### **2.1 Meeting with the Minister for External Relations, Ambassador Antônio Patriota**

Mr Patriota began by highlighting the influence of Europe's experience of integration on Mercosur and the role that the EP and Parlasur played as the driving forces of the integration processes. He then touched on the various South American integration processes, defining them as 'variable geometry' systems that were part of wider concentric circles. He pointed to the geographical coherence of South America and drew attention to the fact that the continent was united by democracy, notwithstanding the recent events in Paraguay, and by the fact it had no weapons of mass destruction. He therefore believed that, on that basis, the creation of Unasur as the representative of South American integration was logical. He stated that Unasur encompassed several strands, including policy, the economy, education, health, and defence. With regard to defence, he added that Unasur had established a policy of transparency for state defence expenditure. After explaining that the creation of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) was not intended to marginalise the United States and Canada, he explained that it was essentially a forum to coordinate the various Latin American and Caribbean integration processes, which made it a natural negotiating partner for the EU. He added that the bi-regional summits were particularly important for the smaller countries, as they offered them a privileged forum to express their viewpoints. To conclude, the Minister reiterated that, although Brazil accounted for approximately half of the population and territory of South America and around 60 % of the region's GDP, it was recognised as leader of the region because of its gentle approach to diplomacy.

On the subject of Paraguay's suspension from Mercosur and Unasur, Mr Patriota stated that the decision had been consensual in both organisations, that it was unprecedented, and that it had led to the removal of all the region's ambassadors from Asunción. He added that the impeachment of President Lugo had violated Mercosur and Unasur democratic clauses and that those institutions would not tolerate a step backwards for democracy in the region, particularly in the face of the high price that the respective countries had paid to achieve democracy. He stressed that the leaders of Mercosur had stipulated that the suspension should not have negative repercussions for the Paraguayan people and that Paraguay therefore continued to benefit from the bloc's Structural Convergence Fund (FOCEM). The Minister stated that, provided that the upcoming elections in April 2013 were transparent and democratic, Paraguay would regain full

membership of both regional organisations. Nevertheless, as the status quo remained unchanged, Brazil understood that Paraguay would not take part in the January 2013 EU-CELAC summit.

The Minister then called for joint aims and values between Brazil and the EU, and reiterated the Brazilian Government's support for the conclusion of a comprehensive and balanced AA, pointing out that Brazil, in its current presidency of Mercosur, had kept the matter on the agenda. The Minister stated that the economic conditions seen in Argentina were not permanent, and that Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela, whose adhesion had made the bloc more economically attractive to the EU, were also very interested in the AA. He admitted that, even though there were similarities between the Mercosur countries in many of the areas under negotiation, there were also still great differences and that had prevented the bloc from establishing a joint negotiating position.

The Minister went on to say that the Brazilian Government had begun consultations with the private sector on Brazil's offensive and defensive trade interests in terms of the AA negotiations, and noted that the initial results were positive in terms of support for its conclusion. He added that in 2013, the forecast improvement in the economic situation in the remaining Mercosur countries and the desirable recovery of the euro, would enable progress towards an agreement that would stimulate economic growth and employment in both regions.

When asked if Brazil would be interested in reaching a trade agreement with the EU if the AA negotiations failed, the Minister stated that his government did not envisage changing Mercosur's rules to allow its Member States to reach individual trade agreements with third countries or groups of countries from outside the bloc. That was because the conservation of Mercosur was a strategic issue for Brazil, considering the importance of maintaining a special relationship with Argentina and the stability of the Southern Cone. The Minister also reiterated that the absence of a trade agreement did not stop the EU being Brazil's main trading partner.

Regarding other matters of international relations, the Minister said that in the multi-polar world in which we were living, where the United States and China played significant roles, Brazil sought to maintain strong relationships with other important world players, such as the EU, and this explained the importance of the Strategic Partnership between the two.

Referring to the situation in Syria, the Minister called for a diplomatic mission, led by the UN High Representative, to try to obtain a ceasefire as soon as possible. Such a ceasefire would be a step towards achieving a peaceful transition to democracy. Although he explained that he did not consider it necessary for Bashar Al-Assad to step down in order for negotiations to begin on resolving the conflict, he pointed out that in the UN Human Rights Council, Brazil voted in favour of charging the Syrian regime with human rights violations. He added that Brazil was against external military intervention in Syria and that, in contrast to what happened in Iraq, Syrian institutions should not be dismantled during the transition period.

On the Iranian nuclear issue, he said that he did not believe that all options had been explored, and that he was therefore against any preventive military action. Finally, he expressed his frustration with the lack of progress in the Middle East peace process, and called for the urgent resumption of negotiations between the parties, calling for the UN Security Council to take ownership of the problem in the face of the Quartet's relative inactivity.

## 2.2 Meeting with the Minister for Agriculture, Mr Mendes Ribeiro

In his introduction, Mr Mendes Ribeiro expressed his support for strengthening the EU-Brazil Strategic Partnership, and pointed out that it also held great potential for three-way cooperation with Africa, particularly with the Portuguese-speaking African countries. The Minister explained that due to its high level of productivity, over the last two decades Brazilian agriculture had become a highly competitive area of economic activity, and he added that research by the state-owned agency EMBRAPA had made a decisive contribution towards achieving this. Referring to the agricultural chapter of the AA trade negotiations, the Minister stated that Brazil faced competition from the other Mercosur countries for beef exports to the EU.

Answering questions from the WG members, the Minister explained that approval of GM products had been accompanied by a consumer information campaign, and that consumers were now fully equipped to be able to make educated choices between GM and organic products. He added that the government had also taken action to promote organic agriculture, particularly for rural development in metropolitan areas. He then touched on the process that had led to the adoption of the new Forest Code, and underscored that the Brazilian Government's position was based on the need to conserve the environment and to tackle deforestation. This could be seen from the fact that, during the legislative process, in which both chambers of the Congress took part, President Rousseff had twice vetoed the project, believing that those principles were not adequately ensured.

The Minister also affirmed that Brazilian agricultural and livestock farming were compliant with social and labour standards and those on animal welfare and environmental protection. He concluded by admitting that the Brazilian authorities had delayed in performing plant health controls, but, after stressing that their criteria should be on a par with the most demanding international standards, he stated that the current consultation mechanisms with the European Commission services would make it possible to resolve these outstanding problems soon.

### 3. Meeting with Brazilian civil society organisations

The WG members met with representatives of the following Brazilian civil society organisations: the Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil [Brazilian International Education Institute], the Instituto Socioambiental [Socio-environmental Institute], OXFAM Brazil, the Conselho Indigenista Missionário [Indigenous Missionary Council] and the Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos [Institute of Socioeconomic Studies]. The meeting covered topics that included environmental issues, the fight against poverty and social inequality, the rights of women, the indigenous population and afro-Brazilians, and participation in decision-making process.

## **II FLORIANÓPOLIS (29-30 October 2012)**

### 1. Working breakfast with the Governor of Santa Catarina State, Mr Raimundo Colombo

This meeting came the day after the second round of Brazilian municipal elections, and the WG and their Mr Colombo discussed subjects including the impact of the electoral results on Brazilian politics, the potential for economic cooperation between the State of Santa Catarina and the EU, and the outlook for the AA negotiations.

### 2. Meeting with the Vice-President of the Santa Catarina State Legislative Assembly, Mr Reno Caramori

Mr Caramori described the economic make-up of Santa Catarina, and outlined the importance of the agricultural and livestock sector, as the state was the largest pork producer and second largest chicken producer in Brazil. He also highlighted the diversity of the state economy, emphasising the importance of other products including cereals, fruit, wine, tobacco, wood and pulp. He added that the compliance of production with environmental standards was subject to rigorous controls.

However, he pointed out that while the state had a modern port network, the overly complex bureaucracy and outdated road infrastructure were hindering further economic development. He also stated that faced with a lack of specialised workers, the state government had invested in professional training schemes in conjunction with the state's industry federation.

The Vice-President also noted China's fierce competition with state companies, particularly in the textile and metallurgy sectors, and stressed that this was based on a low wage policy. This led him to mention the economic potential that the AA would bring about, though he admitted that the fact that some Mercosur partners were not complying with the bloc's regulatory system was not facilitating its conclusion.

### 3. Participation in the international seminar on EU relations with Brazil and Mercosur, organised by Professor Jean Monnet of Santa Catarina State University and by the Brazil-Europe Institute

The WG's participation in the first seminar attracted considerable interest from academics and students from Santa Catarina State University; this meant that the seminar was fully subscribed and there were many participants in the debates.

After the speeches by Mr Yáñez-Barnuevo and by Ana Paula Zacarias, the EU Ambassador in Brazil, there was a discussion session in which all the WG members and several academics and students actively participated.

### 4. Activities with the Federation of Industries of the State of Santa Catarina (FIESC)

FIESC organised several activities, the first of which was a visit to the business incubator CELTA at the Alfa Technology Park. Over the visit, the FIESC representatives underlined that the creation of the business incubator in conjunction with the excellent standard of scientific research at UDESC, meant that technology was now an important part of the state's economic fabric. An example of this was the electronic ballot box used in Brazil, which was created by a company that received supported from the incubator.

This was followed by a meeting between the WG and the board of FIESC. The FIESC board members emphasised the influence of the industrial sector on the Santa Catarina state economy, which was responsible for 59 % of state exports. They also underlined the importance of trade with the EU and highlighted that a significant number of their companies participated in projects under the EU's ALINVEST programme and the Seventh Research Framework Programme.

However, the FIESC representatives also acknowledged the main challenges facing the Brazilian economy, particularly regarding administrative efficiency, improvements to the tax system and modernisation of infrastructure. Similarly, they expressed their concern regarding Argentina's protectionist measures, particularly in the light of the fact that, as of 2014, Brazil would no longer benefit from the EU's generalised preferences scheme (GSP), and regarding the

overvaluation of the Brazilian real, which, in their opinion, had been encouraged by the influx of foreign investment into Brazil due to the country's high interest rates.

Speaking for the WG, Mr Yáñez-Barnuevo said that in the undesirable event of failure of the AA negotiations, they would have to seek alternatives in order to strengthen economic and commercial relations between the EU and Brazil. Vice-Chair Audy underscored the economic development that had been seen in Brazil, but also mentioned the difficulties that affected Mercosur, noting in particular the fact that its customs agreement had not yet been concluded, Argentina's protectionism, the inherent judicial-political issues regarding the decision to suspend Paraguay, Venezuela's accession, and Uruguay being considered as a tax haven. He also asserted that the AA should be founded on the principle of reciprocity and thereby, like the Association Agreement between the EU and Central America and the Trade Agreement between the EU, Colombia and Peru, it should also include agreements on social and environmental standards. Mr Susta then advocated the principle of reciprocity as defined in the AA, and set out some areas that had caused particular difficulties for European trade chapter negotiators, including tariff and non-tariff barriers, public markets, designations of origin and aspects of health and plant health. He added that it was reasonable that Brazil would cease to benefit from the GSP in 2014, as it could no longer be considered a developing country.

The meeting finished with a working lunch between the members of the WG and FIESC board members.

### **III MAIN CONCLUSIONS**

It is worth noting the political importance of the visit, which took place the week after the AA negotiations in Brasilia (22-26 October 2012) and just a few months after the EU-Brazil and EU-CELAC summits.

EU-Brazil bilateral relations and the AA negotiations dominated the agenda of the friendly meetings with the WG's Brazilian counterparts. On the subject of bilateral relations, the importance of the Strategic Partnership was underlined as a mechanism to bring together two influential players in a multi-polar world, which have common historical and cultural origins and shared principles and values. This underlined the importance of giving the Strategic Partnership a parliamentary dimension by establishing regular structured dialogue between the EP and the Brazilian Congress. The planned parliamentary forum would oversee the implementation of the Partnership's Joint Action Plan, would make recommendations to the EU-Brazil summits and would promote the exchange of parliamentary working methods.

With regard to the AA, the Brazilian representatives reaffirmed their desire to conclude an ambitious but balanced agreement. This message was communicated both by economists and politicians, although they advised caution, given that the internal situation of Mercosur (with Argentina's protectionist policies and the suspension of Paraguay) and the EU's financial difficulties hindered AA negotiations. It should be noted that the Brazilian Department of Foreign Trade stated that the country will not sacrifice Mercosur in order to conclude the AA, stressing the strategic nature of relations between Brazil and Argentina. Were the negotiations to conclude the AA to be unsuccessful, it seems unlikely that Brazil would call for the repeal of the Mercosur decision to prohibit its Member States from individually reaching trade agreements with third countries or groups of countries from outside the bloc.

Therefore, considering that negotiations on the legislative part of the AA have almost come to an end, it is clear that the next stage of exchanging offers of market access will entail a political



decision at the highest level. It is thus hoped that the EU-Mercosur ministerial meeting that will take place at the same time as the forthcoming EU-CELAC summit in Santiago, Chile, can give political impetus to furthering negotiations.



PARLAMENTO EUROPEO

2009 - 2014

---

*Delegación para las relaciones con los Países de Mercosur*


---

## Visita de un Grupo de Trabajo a Brasil

### 28 de Octubre al 1 de Noviembre de 2012

### Programa

---

**Lunes, 29 de octubre de 2012**
**Florianópolis**


---

- 8h30 Encuentro con S.E. el Gobernador del Estado de Santa Catarina, Sr. D. Raimundo Colombo, en compañía de S.E. el Presidente de la Asamblea Legislativa del Estado de Santa Catarina, Sr. D. Gelson Merísio  
Lugar : Residencia Oficial del Gobernador
- 10h00 Reunión con la Mesa Directiva de la Asamblea Legislativa del Estado de Santa Catarina - Dep Reno Caramori, Segundo Secretario de la Mesa  
Lugar : Palácio Barriga Verde
- 12h00 Almuerzo ofrecido por la Rectora da Universidad de Santa Catarina Reitora, Prof. Dr. Roselane Neckel  
*Lugar : Restaurante Quinta de Bica d'água, rua Capitão Romualdo de Barros, 641, Carvoeira, Trindade, Florianópolis*

---

**Lunes, 29 de octubre de 2012**
**Florianópolis**


---

- 14h20 Participación en el II Seminario Internacional de la Cátedra Jean Monnet: las relaciones de la UE con Brasil y el MERCOSUR, organizado por el IBE y por la Universidad de Santa Catarina  
*Lugar : Auditório do Centro Sócio-Econômico  
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina*

- 8h30 Salida del hotel Sofitel hacia el Centro Tecnológico de Santa Catarina
- 9h00 Visita a la Incubadora CELTA - Parque Tecnológico Alfa
- 11h15 Reunión con la Presidencia de la *Federação das Indústrias do Estado de Santa Catarina* (<http://www.fiesc.com.br>) sobre las relaciones EU-Santa Catarina  
- Relaciones comerciales EU-Santa Catarina  
- Perspectiva en la relación EU-Mercosur
- a continuación almuerzo ofrecido por la Presidencia de la *Federação das Indústrias do Estado de Santa Catarina*
- 17h35 Salida del vuelo JJ 3874 de Florianópolis hacia Brasilia
- 19.36 Llegada de la delegación del PE a Brasilia

- 9h00 Encuentro con la Delegación de la UE  
Lugar: Delegación
- 10h30 Encuentro con S.E. el Presidente de la Cámara de los Diputados, Sr. Diputado Marco Maia  
Enderezo: Edificio Principal – Cámara dos Deputados
- 11h00 Reunión con la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores y Defensa Nacional  
Presidente: Deputada Perpétua Almeida (PCdoB/AC)  
Lugar: Plenario 3 - Enderezo: Anexo II
- 12h30 Encuentro con S.E. el Ministro de los Asuntos Exteriores, Embajador Antônio Patriota
- 13h30 Almuerzo ofrecido por S.E. el Presidente de la Cámara de los Diputados, Sr. Diputado Marco Maia  
Lugar: Sala Reservada del Restaurante del SENAC - Endereço: Anexo IV, 10º and.
- 15h00 Reunión con la representación brasileña en el Parlamento del Mercosul  
Presidente: Senador Roberto Requião (PMDB/PA)  
Sala 19 – Ala Alexandre Costa - Senado Federal
- 16h30 Encuentro con S.E. el Ministro de Agricultura, Pecuaria y Abastecimiento, Sr. João

Mendes Ribeiro

17h30 Recepción ofrecida por S.E. Embajadora Ana Paula Zacarias, Jefe de la Delegación de la UE en Brasilia

**Jueves, 1 de noviembre de 2012**

**Brasilia**

10h00 Encuentro con la Sociedad Civil  
Lugar: Delegación de la UE

12h30 Entrevista a la Radio-Web  
Lugar: Delegación de la UE

tarde/noche Regreso individual de los Miembros de la Delegación del PE hacia Europa



PARLAMENTO EUROPEO

2009 - 2014

*Delegación para las Relaciones con los Países de Mercosur*

### Visita de un Grupo de Trabajo a Brasil

29 de Octubre al 1 de Noviembre de 2012

### Lista de Participantes

#### Miembros



Luís YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO GARCÍA, Presidente  
S&D - España



Jean-Pierre AUDY, Vicepresidente  
PPE - Francia



Agustín DIAZ DE MERA  
PPE - España



Edite ESTRELA  
S&D - Portugal



Gianluca SUSTA (\*)  
S&D - Italia

(\*) Ponente de la Comisión de Comercio Internacional sobre las negociaciones del Acuerdo de Asociación UE-MERCOSUR

*Abreviaturas utilizadas para los grupos políticos del PE*

- PPE : Grupo del Partido Popular Europeo (Demócrata-Cristianos)
- S&D : Grupo de la Alianza Progresista de los Socialistas y Demócratas en el Parlamento Europeo

## Secretaría de la Delegación : DG Políticas Exteriores

Sr	Pedro	<b>VALENTE da SILVA</b>	Unidad Administrador - Desk Mercosur	América Latina
Sr	Francisco	<b>CABRAL</b>	Unidad Asistente Administrativo	América Latina

## Consejeros de los Grupos Políticos

Sr	Pier	<b>RIZZA</b>	PPE, Consejero
Sra	Odilia	<b>HENRIQUE</b>	S&D, Jefe de Unidad

## Interpretes

Sra	Arantxa	<b>ERRO ERANDONEA</b>	Cabina Española, Jefe del equipo
Sra	Silvia	<b>SOLE</b>	Cabina Española
Sra	Ana Sofia	<b>CASTANHEIRA</b>	Cabina Portuguesa
Sra	Niceia	<b>PAPPAMIKAIL</b>	Cabina Portuguesa