

**BILATERAL RELATIONS OF
EUROPEAN UNION**

WITH CHINA, RUSSIA, INDIA, BRAZIL

03.01.2013

**BAHCESEHIR UNIVERSITY
EUROPEAN UNION RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
İLKER GİRİT - AHMET KETANCI**

BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN EUROPEAN UNION AND CHINA

History of the Relations between the European Union and China¹

The relations between European Union and People's Republic of China have been established with diplomatic visit from EU to China in May 1975. The commissioner Soames attend the visit and they decided to more cooperation in future. Then, the trade agreement signed between European Economic Community and China and established Joint Committee in 1979. The first Joint Committee met in Beijing and signed first agreement on textile trade.

At that time, one of the most important progresses was inter-parliamentary meeting between delegations of the European Parliament and the National People's Congress in 1980, Strasburg. In later years, the relations were growing on science and technology, management training and rural development, also the agreement on trade and economic cooperation was signed in 1985. Other significant improvement was opening of the Delegation of European Commission in Beijing in 1988.

After the growing relations, the protests were occurred known as Tiananmen Square protest or June Fourth Incident in 1989, China. On this development, the European Community freezes the relations imposes a number of sanctions including arms embargo. However, the embargo was not so effective and next year, European Parliament and the Council decided to restore the bilateral relations stepwise. And the relations become a normal in 1993 by opening the Commission Office in Hong Kong, in 1996 the First Euro-Asia Meeting was held and First EU-China Summit met in 1998, London.

After 2010, the close bilateral relations have been growing in some topics² are; political and economic relation, trade, science and research, food safety and consumer protection, information society and media, human rights, sustainable development, education and culture, agriculture and rural development, international security cooperation.

Before the starting to mention about the topics, we can look at the two parties³; The population of European Union is 501 million, other side the People's Republic of China is 1,3 billion. Total area of the EU is 4,3 million km square and the People's Republic of China has 9,5 million km square. GDP per capita of the European Union is 31.675 US Dollar, of the China is 7.600 US Dollar. The GDP Real Growth Rate of the EU is 1,8%, of the China is 10,3%.

¹ http://eeas.europa.eu/china/docs/chronology_2012_en.pdf

² http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-12-684_en.htm

³ <http://eeas.europa.eu/china/flash/index.html>

1. Political and Economic Relations⁴

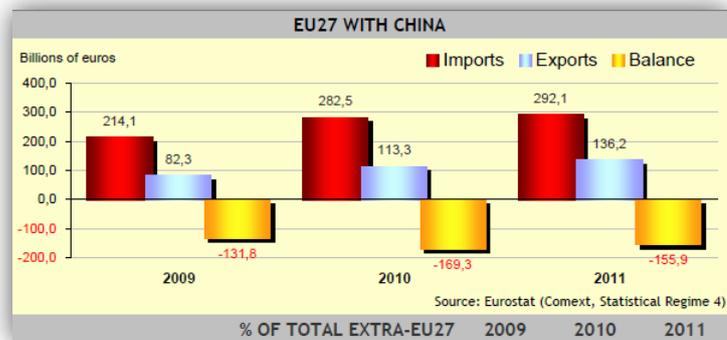
The political relations have been begun with the first meeting in 1975. After this, the political relations have based on some kinds of aims. We can separate them in four different objectives.

First of them is to upgrade political dialogue between the European Union and People's Republic of China; second one is to support China's transition to an open society; other one is to encourage the integration of China in the world and last one is to raise the European Union's profile in China.

2. Trade⁵

The two parties are biggest trade partners in the World. There are open trading relations between EU and China. Also, they signed the bilateral investment agreement to increase the investment on China and European Union's member states.

According to latest data⁶, European Union's import from China is 292,1 billion Euros and export is 136,2 billion Euros in 2011. The import and export are mainly based on Machinery and transport equipment (49,1% in import, 60% in export).



3. Science and Research⁷

Between the parties, bilateral science and technology cooperation have been begun in 1983 with the deciding of common program. Today, most important cooperation is in the 7th Research Framework Programme. 413 Chinese researchers and 171 institutions are benefiting with the grants 26.3 million Euros from the Commission in this programme. The other cooperation is based on career development and training of researchers with other programs.

Moreover, the parties to show the importance of the cooperation on the science, they decided to award to 2006 as China-EU Science and Technology Year⁸ and they did official launch of the year in October 2006.

⁴ http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/china/eu_china/political_relations/index_en.htm

⁵ <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/creating-opportunities/bilateral-relations/countries/china/>

⁶ http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2006/september/tradoc_113366.pdf

⁷ <http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/index.cfm?pg=china>

⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/eu-china/about_en.html

4. Food Safety and Consumer Protection⁹

There are huge trade flows concerning on food safety and consumer protection between the parties. Around the 85% of the toys are produced by China in the European Market. For this reason, product safety has serious importance on the relations and the trade.

The cooperation on food safety and consumer protection is based on the trilateral relations¹⁰ by European Union, China and the United States. They determined the common safety standards and rules on the food production.

5. Information Society and Media¹¹

European Union's relations on the Information Society and Media have been established to cooperate with Chinese entities in 2004. There are four entities in China for sharing knowledge with European partners are these; Ministry of Science & Technology, Ministry of Information Industry, State Council Information Office, State Administration of Radio, Film and TV. But, it can be said that the cooperation is successful and effective on this area.

6. Human rights¹²

The cooperation on human right area is very limited because of China's policies. China does not want to involve foreign powers to enter internal human rights issues. European Union and China has the cooperation on some kinds of fields but there are on paper and do not affect the real policies and the people. These areas are; minority rights, the rule of law, freedom of expression and the treatment of civil society, criminal punishment and deprivation of liberty.

7. Sustainable development¹³

On the World, sustainable development issue become more important especially for the counties have huge production level like China, therefore European Union and China need cooperation with each other for the sustainability. They took action against to climate change in 2005. Then, they have been worked on using clean energy and zero emissions moreover they built Euro-China clean energy centre (EC2)

In 2012, European Union and China have started to Urbanization Program which aims urban planning, energy supply for cities and energy demand management in cities, developing green digital cities, urban mobility, water and air quality, waste management

⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/docs/50years_foodsafety_en.pdf

¹⁰ http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/china/eu_china/food_safety_and_consumer_protection/index_en.htm

¹¹ http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/china/eu_china/information_society_and_media/index_en.htm

¹²

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/china/eu_china/political_relations/humain_rights_dialogue/index_en.htm

¹³ http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/china/eu_china/sustainable_urbanisation/sustainable_urbanisation.htm

8. *Education and Culture*¹⁴

The cooperation on this area is not so extensive and especially going on education. There is Erasmus Mundus funding for Chinese students who want to study in European Countries. The program budget is 35 million Euros. According to last data, in 2011 there were 1100 Chinese students in European Union. In other side, the parties declared to 2011 as EU-China Year of Youth and 2012 as EU-China Year of intercultural dialogue. These are the cultural events to increase awareness of the cooperation of the parties.

9. *Agriculture and rural development*¹⁵

The cooperation on this area has been begun in 2012 with the planning on agriculture and rural development. Concerning on these topics, the European Union and China give importance on exchange of best practices and research, protected names for agricultural products. Also, They developed the geographical indications for agricultural products.

10. *International security cooperation*¹⁶

The security cooperation between the parties is so limited because of the previous relations especially on arms embargo and effect of the United States. Nevertheless, they started the Strategic Dialogue in July 2012, they talk about defense and security also selected special represented to contact each other on this issue. European Union allowed selling the small arms and light weapon to China. Lastly, they fought together with the piracy in Gulf of Aden.

BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN EUROPEAN UNION AND RUSSIA

*History of the Relations between the European Union and Russia*¹⁷

The relations between European Union and Russian Federation have launched by cooperation programme after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Further years, the parties were closing each other. Then, they signed Partnership and Co-operation Agreement¹⁸ in 1994 and it have been entered into force in 1997. In this year, they signed first agreement on steel trade, and next year signed agreement on textile trade. In the 1999; European Union prepared Common Strategy of the EU on Russia, in the 2000; they agreed to cooperate in science and technology area.

¹⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/cyprus/news/20120418_vassiliou_china_en.htm

¹⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/ciolos/headlines/news/2012/06/eu-china-cooperation-agri-rural-development-20120611_en.pdf

¹⁶ http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/china/press_corner/all_news/news/2012/20120919_en.htm

¹⁷ http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/russia/eu_russia/chronology/index_en.htm

¹⁸ [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:21997A1128\(01\):EN:HTML](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:21997A1128(01):EN:HTML)

Until the 2000, the parties realized fourth times EU-Russia Summit. After the 2000, the summits have been met two times a year. And, their main topics for cooperation are on partnership for modernization, human rights consultations, partnership council freedom, security and justice, competition authorities, executive-to-executive talks.

There are some significant developments until to 2012; one of them was agreement of readmission and visa facilitation¹⁹ in 2007. In this way, Russia citizens can enter the EU member states without the visa. The relations have going on successfully, but in 2008 Georgia-Russia war effected the relations, European Union freeze the relation in short term and they re-start the negotiation under the name of new agreement.

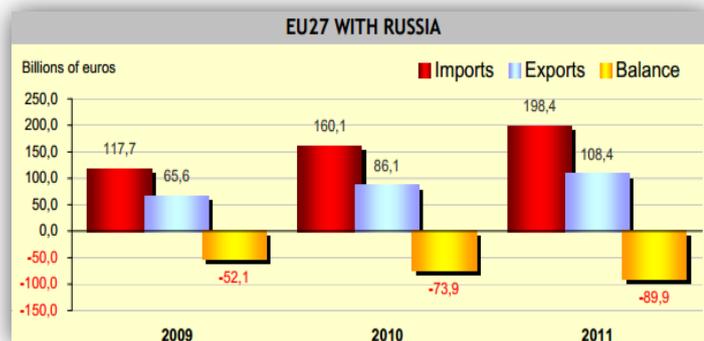
Before the starting to mention about the bilateral relation topics, we can look at the two parties; the population of European Union²⁰ is 501 million, other side the Russian Federation²¹ is 143 million. Total area of the EU is 4,3 million km square and the Russian Federation has 17 million km square. GDP per capita of the European Union is 31.675 US Dollar, of the Russia is 21.246 US Dollar. The GDP Real Growth Rate of the EU is 1,8%, of the Russia is 4,3%.

The close bilateral relations of the EU and Russia have been growing in some topics²² are; trade relations, environment and climate change, higher education, human rights and civil society, justice freedom and security, space, transport and energy.

1. Trade Relations²³

Between the two parties, The Partnership and Cooperation Agreement signed in 1997 and it regulates the political and economic relations between the European Union and Russian Federation. Also, after the 18 years of negotiations, Russia joined the World Trade Organization as its 156th member²⁴ at that time. This membership is mostly important for the EU, because the European Union is Russia's first trading partner and Russia is the EU's third trading partner in the World.

According to latest data²⁵, European Union's import from Russia is 199,5 billion Euros and export is 108,3 billion Euros in 2011. The import and export are mainly based on Machinery and transport equipment (49,1% in import, 60% in export).



¹⁹ http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/russia/eu_russia/fields_cooperation/visas_readmission/index_en.htm

²⁰

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&language=en&pcode=tps00001&tableSelection=1>

²¹ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rs.html#>

²² http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/russia/eu_russia/fields_cooperation/index_en.htm

²³ <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/creating-opportunities/bilateral-relations/countries/russia/>

²⁴ http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres12_e/pr668_e.htm

²⁵ http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2006/september/tradoc_113440.pdf

2. *Environment and Climate Change*²⁶

The environment is of huge importance both to the European Union and Russia. In the common land and sea borders, environmental problems would and should be tackled together. Russia has huge areas undisturbed by man and holds over 20% of the Earth's water resources and forests. Also, Russia has natural resources, and they suffer from environmental problems.

To find the solution, European Union and Russia work together on some of these problems, such as using wasteful energy, the depletion of natural resources and the management of radioactive waste under the name of cross-border co-operation programme.

3. *Higher Education*²⁷

On this topic of the bilateral relation is based on scholarships programmes of the European Union. Main aims are that encouraging closer co-operation in the area of non-formal education and promoting the development of life skills education. One of the other important relations is on the Bologna Process to get common standards for the all Universities. Also, Russian students can benefit from the Tempus and Erasmus Mundus Programmes to study in any EU member states.

4. *Human Rights and Civil Society*²⁸

The European Union supports to promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the world as normative power. Therefore, the EU is supporting to Russia's move to an open society based on the rule of law and the respect for human rights.

The EU and Russia has cooperation on international human rights but in reality this is on paper, it does not affect so much in real life²⁹. Actually, these topics are, the functioning of civil society; the rule of law and judicial reform; the protection of human rights; the fight against racism, xenophobia and discrimination, including on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender; children's and women's rights.

5. *Justice, Freedom and Security*

The cooperation³⁰ between the European Union and the Russian Federation in the field of Justice, Freedom and Security has enlarged quickly over last years. Today, it is key point in the partnership and of the bilateral relation. The parties have agreed for detailed roadmap in May 2005. This partnership is focusing and monitoring; border management, trafficking and fight against organized crime, judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters

²⁶ http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/russia/eu_russia/fields_cooperation/environment_climate/index_en.htm

²⁷ http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/russia/eu_russia/fields_cooperation/higher_education/index_en.htm

²⁸ http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/russia/eu_russia/fields_cooperation/human_rights/index_en.htm

²⁹ <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/12/17/russiaeu-moment-truth-over-human-rights>

³⁰ http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/russia/eu_russia/fields_cooperation/justice_freedom/index_en.htm

6. *Space*³¹

The European Union and Russia have been work together in space for lots of years. The parties signed Partnership and Cooperation Agreement³² in 1997. This cooperation brings together representatives of space agencies, research institutes, public authorities, space operators, and industry. The objectives of the cooperation are that; to deepen EU-Russia ties in cooperating on space research and to develop joint projects.

At the EU-Russia summit in Moscow³³ in May 2005, the parties adopted a Roadmap for the Common Economic Space for cooperation in space as one of the priorities. One of them is European Space Agency. In here, Russian and European scientists are working together. Under the cooperation, their common interests are; space applications, earth observation, global navigation, satellite communications, access to space, space science and exploration including the use of the International Space Station and space technology development.

7. *Energy*³⁴

The Russian Federation and the European Union are natural partners in the energy sector. The Russian is the 3rd biggest world trade partner of the EU. Energy represents 65% of total European Union imports from Russia. Russia is the biggest oil, gas, uranium and coal importer to the European Union.

In 2007, 44.5% of total EU's gas imports (150bcm), 33.05% of total EU's crude oil imports, and 26% of total EU coal imports came from Russia. In total, around 24% of total EU gas sources are originating from Russia.

³¹ http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/russia/eu_russia/fields_cooperation/space/index_en.htm

³²

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/external_relations/relations_with_third_countries/eastern_europe_and_central_asia/r17002_en.htm

³³ http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/er/84811.pdf

³⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/energy/international/russia/russia_en.htm

BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN EUROPEAN UNION AND INDIA

History of Relations between the European Union and India

Diplomatic relations were established in 1992 between Republic of India and the community of six western countries (Belgium, the Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands)³⁵.

India was concerned at during the 1960s with safeguarding its access to the UK market once Britain had joined the EC (European Community, because of it is before the Lisbon Treaty so we say to EC at those times). It is important that the collapse of the 1961/1963 negotiations for Britain's entry did not mark the end of India's relations with common market³⁶.

By 1972 when the community enlarged to involve Denmark, the United Kingdom and Ireland, the trade relations between EC and India had developed. After that the community declaration proclaimed the Community's "will to strengthen and extend its trade relations with India and other developing countries in Asia"³⁷.

The Agreements

- *Commercial and Economic Cooperation Agreement*

The commercial cooperation agreement concluded by India and the Community in 1973, it has facilitated commercial cooperation, an excellent example being the Indian Trade Centre opened in Brussels in 1980 with financial help from the community³⁸.

- *The 1994 Co-operation Agreement*

It provides for an EC and India joint commission as the central body to oversee the entire range of cooperation activities between India and the EC. In that agreement 3 different sub commission on trade; Economic Cooperation, Development Cooperation, cover a more detailed agenda and report directly to the joint commission³⁹.

In 2004 India became one of the EU's "*Strategic Partnership*". According to this strategic partner;

- They promote cooperation between political parties, trade unions, business associations and civil societies,
- To organize joint workshops an automotive engineering, life sciences and nanotechnology,

³⁵ http://aei.pitt.edu/7820/1/31735055281301_1.pdf

³⁶ http://aei.pitt.edu/7820/1/31735055281301_1.pdf

³⁷ http://aei.pitt.edu/7820/1/31735055281301_1.pdf

³⁸ http://aei.pitt.edu/7820/1/31735055281301_1.pdf

³⁹ http://aei.pitt.edu/7820/1/31735055281301_1.pdf

- To organize an EU-India environment forum to exchange views and information on issues of mutual interests,
- Reduce the access of terrorists to financial and other economic resources,
- Protect the security of international transport and ensure effective systems of border controls,
- To continued economic reform,
- Pursuing the dialogue on democracy and human rights in mutually respectful and constructive manner,
- Deeping the cultural relations,
- Promoting sustainable development and the good management of globalization⁴⁰.

The 2005 Joint Action Plan, which was revised in 2008, is helping to realize the full potential of this partnership and it include key policy areas of interest for India and the EU. Current efforts are centered on;

- Strengthening dialogue and consultation mechanism
- Political dialogue and cooperation; democracy and human rights, fight against terrorism and organized crime
- Bringing together people and cultures; Erasmus Mundus, Scholarship Programme and Encourage continuation of the programme
- Economic Policy Dialogue and Cooperation; Industry Policy, Science and Technology, Energy
- Developing trade and investment⁴¹.

Furthermore there is a *The Country Strategy Paper* for India for 2007-2013; it concentrates EU funds on health, education and the implementation of the Joint Action Plan. This country strategy paper focused;

- Support for the social sectors(health and education)
- Support the economic, academic, civil society and cultural activities foreseen in the Action Plan⁴².

Also I will focus the annual summit India with European Union. The annual summit (starting2000) and ministerial meetings is the most visible feature of an ongoing political dialogue. Senior officials meet regularly to discuss broad foreign policy issues; regular dialogues are held on issues of common concern such as security, counterterrorism, human rights, and migration, trade and development, science and technology, environment and energy matters. In every year they are doing like that summit and talk about those issues⁴³.

⁴⁰ <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail?ots591=cab359a3-9328-19cc-a1d2-8023e646b22c&lng=en&id=10874>

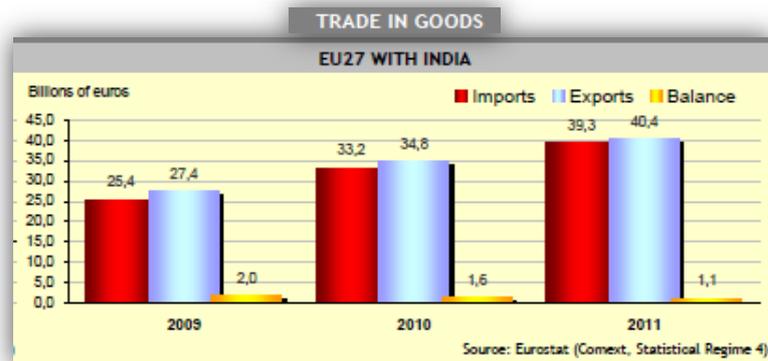
⁴¹ http://ghum.kuleuven.be/ggs/publications/policy_briefs/pb16.pdf

⁴² http://ghum.kuleuven.be/ggs/publications/policy_briefs/pb16.pdf

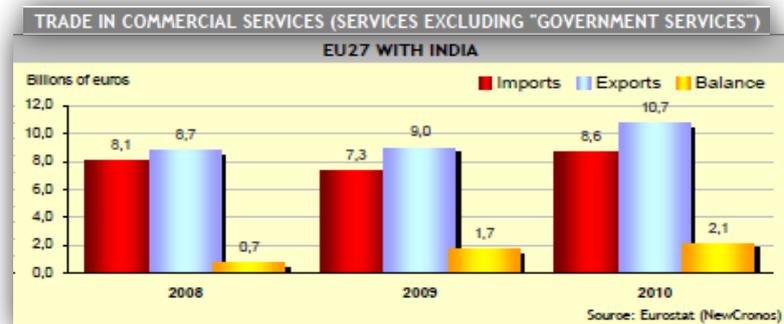
⁴³ http://ghum.kuleuven.be/ggs/publications/policy_briefs/pb16.pdf

Trade Relations

The value of EU-India trade grew from 28.6 billion Euros in 2003 to 79.9 billion Euros in 2011. EU investment in India more than tripled between 2003-2010 in 2003 the investment is 759 million Euros, it increase dramatically so in 2010 it was 3 billion Euros. Trade commercial services tripled during the same time period, going from 5,2 billion Euros in 2002 to 17,9 in 2010. Also we can see the numbers of trade EU with India above⁴⁴.

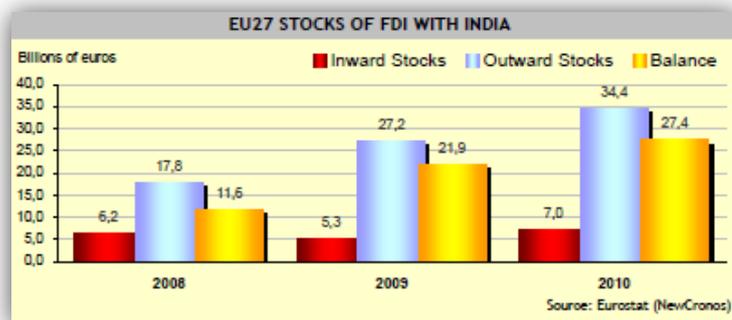


The EU and India hope to increase their trade in both goods and services and investment through the Free Trade agreement negotiations in 2007. However important issues include market access for goods, the overall ambition of the services package and achieving a meaningful chapter on government procurement.



Trade related technical assistance; To assist India in counting its efforts better integrate into the world economy with a view to further enhancing bilateral trade and investment ties, the EU is providing trade related technical assistance to India. In 2002-2006 country strategy paper 13.3 million Euros allocated through the Trade and investment development programme⁴⁵.

EU and India could not succeed to create free trade agreement. The negotiations started in 2007. There are lots of reasons, but the most important reason is that child labor force issue. Also the other reasons are environment and social problems in India. Also Indian side says the environment and social problems are not yours and also they sad that problems only related us not yours problems. All of these reason they still not succeed the Free Trade Agreement.



⁴⁴ http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2006/september/tradoc_113390.pdf

⁴⁵ http://eeas.europa.eu/india/csp/11_13_mtr_en.pdf

Environment Relations

They did an EU –India environment forum and EU-India initiative on clean development and climate change are some of the key commitments undertaken to strengthen bilateral cooperation. Also they debate the environment problem in annual summit⁴⁶.

Energy

They focused security of energy supply and on ways to reduce demand while ensuring diversification of producers and transit routes for the supply of those energy that need to be imported, promoting the development and use of alternative sources of energy and increasing the efficient use of energy⁴⁷.

Science and Technology

European Community and India did an agreement on Science and Technology cooperation agreement on 23 November 2001. S&T plays an important part in the EU-India strategic partnership⁴⁸.

Finally, the relationship increased in the last decade of the 1990s, following the collapse of the Eastern Bloc and India's new economic policy, which oriented more in free trade and private initiatives. During this period, the EU lacked a clear foreign policy, but deepened its economic cooperation and started dialogue with Asia countries especially with China. This stimulated India to spread its attention-so far largely focused on the US-and to include the EU in its sphere of interest. Also India is an interesting partner for the EU for many reasons, India is difficult to ignore; at 1.2 billion, India is the second most populous state and largest democracy in the world; is now the world's fourth largest economy. If India is extremely promising in economic terms, it is political voice too⁴⁹.

BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN EUROPEAN UNION AND BRAZIL

History of Relations between the European Union and Brazil

EU-Brazil bilateral relations started in 1960s when diplomatic relations were established. The 1992 Framework co-operation agreement established the legal basis for cooperation. It include the democratic basis for cooperation, strengthening of cooperation, economic cooperation, development of trade cooperation, industrial cooperation, investment and like that things. Relations are strong, with regular high level visits, political dialogue⁵⁰.

⁴⁶ http://eeas.europa.eu/india/csp/11_13_mtr_en.pdf

⁴⁷ http://eeas.europa.eu/india/csp/11_13_mtr_en.pdf

⁴⁸ http://eeas.europa.eu/india/csp/11_13_mtr_en.pdf

⁴⁹ <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=cab359a3-9328-19cc-a1d2-8023e646b22c&lng=en&id=10874>

⁵⁰ http://www.eliamep.gr/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/24_2011_-WORKING-PAPER-_Elena-Lazarou1.pdf

The Mercosur

Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay founded in 1991, the objective is setting up a common market and a custom union. The EU supported Mercosur since the outset. In 1995, the EU and Mercosur concluded an inter-regional Framework Cooperation Agreement. Brazil represents 70% of Mercosur's GDP and 80% at its population. Mercosur is a large market. Total GDP of the region is reached 1800 billion Euros, more than South Korea, India or Russia. Average annual GDP growth in the block exceeds 5% over the past 7 years. EU investments in Mercosur amount the more than 165 billion Euros, more than EU investments in China, India and Russia combined⁵¹.

The agreement

Agreement is for Scientific and Technological cooperation in 2005. A thematic agreement aiming to increase reciprocal co-operation in the field of science and technology was concluded with Brazil in 2005. EU is contributed of 24 million Euros. The main research areas in which Brazilian research teams participate are Transports, Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology⁵².

In May 2007 the EU recommended to launch a *Strategic Partnership* to further deepen its ties with Brazil. It happened the first EU-Brazil summit in Lisbon. The commission highlights the increasing role Brazil plays on the international stage, its regional prestige and the strong bilateral ties the country has with Europe⁵³.

Annual Summit have been held since 2007, focusing on key global challenges such as climate change, the international financial crisis as well as the analysis of the respective regional situations. These have been very successful events generating a positive dynamic in the relationship. Sector dialogues have been established so far. Energy, environment, information society, maritime transport, education and air transport.

The *Joint Action Plan (2008-2011)* led to reinforced relationship between the two sides, including the area of political relations. Central topics of the partnership include effective multilateralism, climate change, sustainable energy, the fight against poverty, the Mercosur's integration process and Latin America's stability and prosperity⁵⁴.

Brazil Country Strategy Paper (2007-2013), the EU identified two priorities and its assistance to Brazil, enhancing bilateral relations and promoting the environmental dimension of sustainable development. An indicative 61 million Euros has been attributed to Brazil for the period⁵⁵.

⁵¹ http://eeas.europa.eu/mercosur/index_en.htm

⁵²

<http://ec.europa.eu/world/agreements/prepareCreateTreatiesWorkspace/treatiesGeneralData.do?step=0&redirect=true&treatyId=2041>

⁵³ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52007DC0281:EN:NOT>

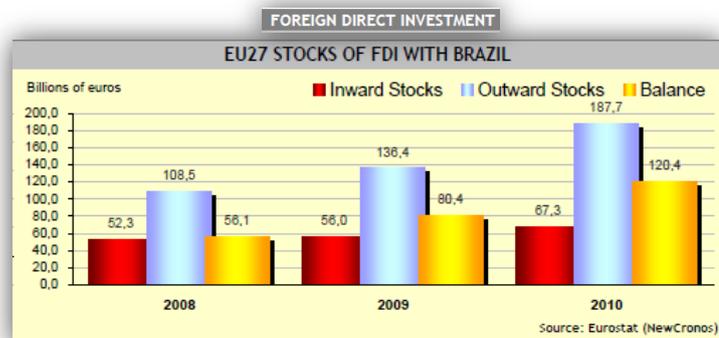
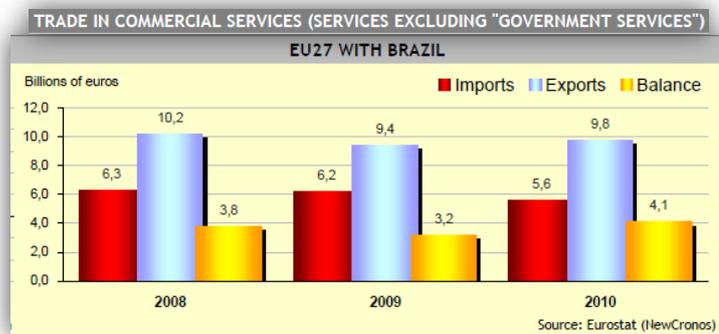
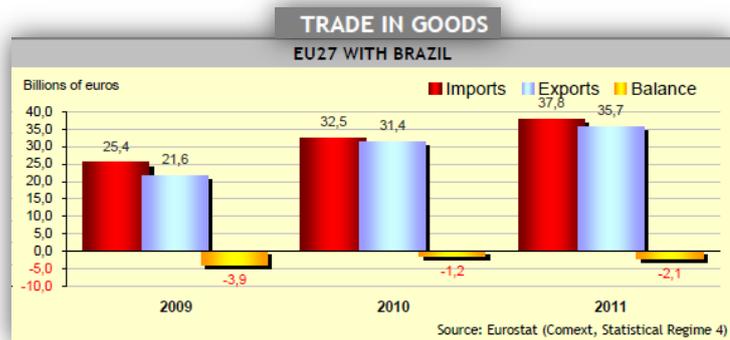
⁵⁴ http://eeas.europa.eu/brazil/docs/2008_ii_summit_joint_statement_en.pdf

⁵⁵ http://eeas.europa.eu/brazil/csp/07_13_en.pdf

Trade Relations

Noting that Brazil is the most important market for the EU in Latin America. Also EU-Mercosur discussions and suggests to enhance co-operation in sectors and key areas. The EU and Brazil have an important trade relationship as Brazil is the most important country and also it is most important country in Mercosur. The EU taken as a block is still today the main trade and investment partner for Brazil ahead of China and the US⁵⁶.

Brazil is the EU's 10th trading partner, immediately after India, accounting for 2.2% of the EU's total trade. The EU is Brazil's main trading partner accounting for 22.2% of its total trade. In 2010, EU companies exported to Brazil goods worth 31.3 billion Euros. Import accounted for 32.3 billion Euros for an overall trade deficit in goods of 971 million Euros. Around 90% of EU 27 exports to Brazil in 2010 were manufactured goods (cars, medicine, and aircraft). The largest Brazilian export product to the EU is iron, which together with other minerals and crude materials represented 34% of Brazilian exports to the EU. Brazil remains the EU's most important provider of agricultural products⁵⁷.



⁵⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/trade/creating-opportunities/bilateral-relations/countries/brazil/index_en.htm

⁵⁷ http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2006/september/tradoc_113359.pdf

Science and Technology

The S&T has an important role between EU-Brazil;

- To support European Scientific and economic development
- To respond to specific and global problems of third countries⁵⁸.

Information Society

The European Commission and the Brazilian authorities also shared their experience and knowledge of policy and regulatory aspects in the telecom fields such as broadband development, governance and internet security. The importance of cooperation in these field drivers from the following factors;

- The significant investment of European industry in the sectors of telecommunications and ICT following the privatizations of the sector in the late 1990s,
- The increasing globalization of the economy, and of the ICT sector in particular as well as the leading role played by Brazil in Latin America⁵⁹.

References

- http://aei.pitt.edu/7820/1/31735055281301_1.pdf
- <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=cab359a3-9328-19cc-a1d2-8023e646b22c&lng=en&id=10874>
- http://ghum.kuleuven.be/ggs/publications/policy_briefs/pb16.pdf
- http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2006/september/tradoc_113390.pdf
- http://eeas.europa.eu/india/csp/11_13_mtr_en.pdf
- http://www.eliamep.gr/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/24_2011_WORKING-PAPER_-Elena-Lazarou1.pdf
- http://eeas.europa.eu/mercosur/index_en.htm
- <http://ec.europa.eu/world/agreements/prepareCreateTreatiesWorkspace/treatiesGeneralData.do?step=0&redirect=true&treatyId=2041>
- <http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52007DC0281:EN:NOT>
- http://eeas.europa.eu/brazil/docs/2008_ii_summit_joint_statement_en.pdf
- http://eeas.europa.eu/brazil/csp/07_13_en.pdf
- http://ec.europa.eu/trade/creating-opportunities/bilateral-relations/countries/brazil/index_en.htm
- http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2006/september/tradoc_113359.pdf
- http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/latin-america/country-cooperation/brazil/brazil_en.htm
- http://eeas.europa.eu/china/docs/chronology_2012_en.pdf
- <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/creating-opportunities/bilateral-relations/countries/china/>
- http://ec.europa.eu/cyprus/news/20120418_vassiliou_china_en.htm
- http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/er/84811.pdf
- [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:21997A1128\(01\):EN:HTML](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:21997A1128(01):EN:HTML)
- http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/russia/eu_russia/fields_cooperation/index_en.htm

⁵⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/latin-america/country-cooperation/brazil/brazil_en.htm

⁵⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/latin-america/country-cooperation/brazil/brazil_en.htm