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Research and Teaching the European Union in Latin America

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These monographic papers analyze ongoing developments within the European Union as well as recent trends which influence the EU's relationship with the rest of the world. Broad themes include, but are not limited to:

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These topics form part of the pressing agenda of the EU and represent the multifaceted and complex nature of the European integration process. These papers also seek to highlight the internal and external dynamics which influence the workings of the EU and its relationship with the rest the world.

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**Research and teaching
the European Union in Latin America:
Background, context, trends, and a bibliographical selection.¹**

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I

Background of EU studies in Latin America

Coinciding with the Spanish presidency of the EU during the second semester of 2010, a major summit was held in Madrid on May 18, 2010. It was the 6th major gathering of the leaders of the European Union, Latin America, and the Caribbean, a scheme that began its journey in 1999 in Rio de Janeiro. The bulk of the issues discussed in the summit were trade and economic relations, with political items inserted when feasible. However, the global topic of the European Union-Latin American/Caribbean relations reminded attendees that the future of the plans also reside on the consolidation of cultural and educational links between Europe and the subregions of Latin America and the Caribbean. A true mutual understanding needs to be based on a solid knowledge of the accomplishments and failures of the European Union.

Who will continue the work done for a couple of days by prime ministers and presidents? Who will support the popularizing job executed by the media, pressed by the daily grabbing of headlines? What will happen after the press conferences are closed? Surely, the work will fall on the desks of the bureaucrats who have to proceed to fine-tuning the details of the agreements and also discovering the emptiness of the promises made in rush meetings and photo opportunities. But the main lasting pending business will be educational. It will be the time for the scholars and think tank specialists, as well as prestigious journalists, to come to action. The present study tries to offer a selective sample of the setting of the attention given to the European Union in academic centers, either in a collective fashion through joint volumes or by individual works as expressed in single-author books and scholarly journals. A limited selection of the books is listed as an appendix at the end. A compilation of data of articles published in academic journals is listed as available in website form (www.miami.edu/eucenter, publications); direct link:

¹ This research study has been possible as a result of a decade of support of the European Commission in the founding and development of the Jean Monnet Chair and European Union Center at the University of Miami. This experience has allowed the author to be in direct contact with most of the holders of Jean Monnet chairs and modules in Latin America, as well as other scholars and research institutions. The list of people to be recognized is too long to be included here. Suffice is to say that gratitude should be extended to all the scholars who are listed in the report and others that supplied crucial information. Special mention should be given to Federiga Bindi for her constant show of confidence in the development of studies on the relations between the European Union and Latin America and for the chance to share the results in a series of seminars and courses offered by the University Tor Vergata in Rome.

<http://www6.miami.edu/eucenter/publications/roy-EULA-bibweb.pdf>. This list will be updated for as long as it is useful.

The tasks of research, teaching and public opinion outreach activities on the European Union in the Latin American subcontinent² are propelled by two principal motivations. In the first place, interest on the EU originates from the historical proximity between Europe and Latin America. There are no other two regions in the world with a deeper mutual affinity than the one existing between Europe and the conglomerate composed by Latin America and the Caribbean. Only the intimate relationship forged by the United States with the Europe continent is perhaps stronger, and even more special with the United Kingdom.

Modern Latin America traces back its roots, history, political culture, languages and predominant religion to the Old Continent. For these reasons, there should not be a more fertile land for the installation of the model of regional integration developed by the European Union during the last half a century.³ Relations between the two regions should be superior to any other EU's links with the rest of the world. Latin America and the Caribbean would be ideal candidates for receiving the highest attention from Europe and its institutions, resulting in solid integration systems mirroring the EU. However, the reality is that there is an uneven political marriage. The commercial exchanges have been comparatively limited, comparing with the overall EU trade with the whole world. Moreover, regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean (an integral part of the overall strategy of the EU) seems to be lagging in commitment and results.

Nonetheless, the collective profile of both sides of the Atlantic is impressive. The combined bloc composed of the European member states and the Latin American and Caribbean countries is truly outstanding: it includes 60 sovereign states, with a population of over one billion people, creating over a quarter of the world's GDP. However, for the most part the predominance of the EU bloc is overwhelming, although for positive reasons. Europe is the leading donor in the Latin American region. It has become the first foreign investor and it is the second most important trade partner.

This unequal relationship is to be shaped through a plan-concept known as the "Strategic Partnership". The EU's aim in its policy towards the region is for strengthening the political dialogue to better address together new global challenges.⁴ The EU's relations with Latin American countries have developed at the bi-regional level and a number of specialized "dialogues" with specific sub-regions and two individual countries (Mexico and Chile).

The recognition of Latin America and the Caribbean in the institutional framework of the European Union is a late phenomenon. This peculiarity is in part explained by some complementary dimensions. First, the initial membership and the original aims of the European Communities since the 1950s have to be taken into account. In its early years, the European Community concentrated its efforts in the development of its common commercial policy. The

² This geographical setting has to be understood comprising the countries of Central America, Mexico, and South America, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. A short reference to the Caribbean is also made.

³ This part of the report relays heavily on two kinds of references. One is the official description and assessment given by the European Commission documents. The second reflects a series of research publications produced by the European Union Center/Jean Monnet Chair of the University of Miami in cooperation with Latin American institutions. For a general treatment of the relations between the European Union and Latin America, see the following volumes listed in the appendix selective bibliography: Roy/Domínguez/ Velázquez 2003; Roy/ Chanona/ Domínguez 2004; Roy/ Peña/ Lladós 2005.

⁴ European Commission. Regional Strategy Paper.

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/la/rsp/07_13_en.pdf; European Commission. Latin America

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/la/index_en.htm

European Political Cooperation (EPC), the predecessor of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) was very modest in its reach.

Latin America was not even mentioned in the Schuman Declaration that propelled the formation of the original European Community of Coal and Steel (ECCS). Only Africa was recalled as an additional recipient of the benefits of the aims and purposes of European integration. This apparent discriminatory lack of consideration was due to the overwhelming role played by France, the only European Community state power that at the time had former colonies, with the exception of Belgium's colonial control over the Congo. The Caribbean was not seriously considered by the EU in its relations with America until the accession of the UK in the European Community.

Under the inspiration of French and German interests, the European institutions began to pay attention to the region. Latin America at last received the favors of Brussels when in 1986 Portugal and, most especially, Spain became members. The rest of the 80s and the decade of the 1990s was the golden era of EU-Latin American/Caribbean relations, in part due to the European interest in contributing to the pacification of conflict zones, such as Central America. The impetus given to the exportation of the European model of integration was the other decisive factor for the involvement in the region.

The structure of EU-Latin American relations is based on periodic summits at the highest level of government in both continents. Every two years, the Heads of State and Government of the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean have been meeting in a city alternating Europe and Latin America. The series began with the inaugural gathering that took place in Rio de Janeiro (1999), followed by Madrid (2002), Guadalajara (2004), Vienna (2006), and Lima (2008). As seen above, Spain repeated as host in 2010. At the same time, this bilateral relationship has been reinforced by using a forum created by Latin America and the Caribbean, designed more for political consultation: the Rio Group.

Respectful of the subdivision of the Latin American/Caribbean subregions, the EU has been organizing its framework of activities with individual trading blocs and subregional integration schemes. In this sense, Brussels has been traditionally dealing with the existing schemes: the Andean Community, MERCOSUR, Central America, and the Caribbean. The fact that two individual countries (Mexico and Chile) do not belong to any of these subregional Latin American schemes has advised the EU to arrange individual agreements. Oddly, they are in fact the most advanced in terms of close economic relations. The Dominican Republic and Haiti have been inserted in the Africa, Caribbean, Pacific (ACP) grouping, devised to receive EU's aid. Cuba became an ACP member, pending its application for the signing the Cotonou (successor of the Lomé Convention) Agreement. However, the good intentions of the EU were not responded by Havana, reluctant to go through an elaborate process of credentials examining.

In addition to the subregional programs, and individual agreements with each one of the countries, the EU offers a series of horizontal programs, to cover the whole of the continent. These programs are AL-INVEST (to help to small and medium-sized companies), ALFA (for the promotion of co-operation in higher education), URB-AL (links between European and Latin American cities), ALBAN (reinforcement of co-operation in Higher Education), @LIS (information technologies), and EUSOCIAL (social policies, health, education, administration of justice, employment and taxation policies). Indirectly, some of these programs have considerable impact on the support that Latin American universities and scholars receive from the EU, most especially ALBAN and ALFA.

In view of all the above and the close historical links, numerous voices have reminded scholars, students and policy practitioners that the evolution of the EU, if not Europe itself, should not be considered as a monopoly of Europeans –Latin Americans should claim a stake on it. More than any other citizens in the rest of the world, Latin Americans should feel at home

dealing with the EU. Europe should not be considered an alien dimension. This feeling is reflected in a considerable number of the publications crafted by Latin American scholars.

World-wide it is a fact that the EU is an object of research and political-economic interest because it has been converted as a point of reference, if not an outright model, for all the projects of regional and political regional integration. None of the experiments across the Latin American subcontinent (and the rest of the world, one may add) would have been possible, even just in design, without the evolution and comparatively impressive success of the EU. No matter what the detail is in crafting a mechanism for integration or economic cooperation in Latin America, the looming presence of the EU is detectable.

The above arguments, perceptions and facts come to meet at one common and central dilemma: is the EU to be imitated or Latin America should seek its own models of integration and inter-state cooperation? As a consequence, most tasks of carrying out research, teaching and popularizing of the EU in Latin America reflect this oscillating attraction and rejection. Indifference to EU issues is never the dominating trend. However, knowledge and active production of EU-related topics in Latin America is the realm of the small minority of scholars, students, government officials, and selected media.

General economics, large cultural trends, standard political phenomenon occupy the bulk of the studies carried out by a thinking elite. In the course of the second part of the last century, the United States (through its economic and political hegemony) has inexorably substituted Europe as a cultural and educational priority. Only a handful of experts and government leaders feel basically comfortable with the specificities of the EU. These individuals, clustered around selected universities and think tank ventures, often feel frustrated by the slowness and ineffectiveness of the evolution of the regional integration adventures.

They have been dealing with their own regional integration schemes and the domestic trade arrangements with a sense of nostalgia for missed substance in close relations among the countries of Latin America. In a sense, scholars are the heirs of a truly Latin American species known as the *pensadores*, the intellectual and political thinkers who since the advent of Latin American independence have advocated for unity. They have been preaching with the example of their own work in literature, the arts and the development of Latin America-wide ideological movements. They have asked why the initial work of some of the *próceres*, like Simón Bolívar, has been lost.

It is true that Latin American leaders and governments have responded to this call since the mid Twentieth Century with the development of Latin American-wide integration and economic cooperation projects. The Latin American Free Trade Association (ALALC) and its more ambitious successor the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) were the answers to the needs outlined by studies development by the United Nations Latin American Economic Commission (CEPAL). These entities, to a large degree, were closely developed under the inspiration of the political and economic line of thought of dependency theory. The central issue was the so-called import substitution policies, based on the need for industrialization and protection against foreign imports. The result was the survival of schemes known as “closed” regionalization and regional integration entities, unable to compete in a world inexorably coming to terms with globalization.

In this setting, the institutions of the EU have been responding to the uneven experiments in regional integration in Latin America, especially after its abandonment of the pioneer regional attempts, with a respectful attitude and close attention for the native jurisdictions presented by the different sub-regions. However, in recent years, Brussels and also individual European countries have proceeded to reformat some of their apparently unmovable insistence in negotiating with the corresponding sub-blocs. Having exhausted their energy in encouraging the

formation of real economic and political integration entities, the EU seems to have chosen a more pragmatic path.

Catching up with the educational programs early developed from Brussels to be offered to the rest of the world, activities have recently encompassed the Latin American subcontinent with considerable and promising results. Along the development aid programs executed in each one of the priority countries (Central America at the head), scholarly ventures have been established with selected universities in the rest of Latin America. The incorporation of Latin America (as well as the rest of the world, beyond the Member States and candidate countries) to the territorial target of the Jean Monnet diverse grant programs has to be considered as a success even though in terms of numbers of institutions and financial volume still are modest in comparative terms. Each one of the sub-regions presents specific profiles and individual institutional experiences.

II

General profile of research on the EU

Jean Monnet grantees (running “modules” and specially holding “chairs”) and are in many cases former students of European universities. Their doctorates might have been awarded by Latin American universities, usually by their own current departmental localization, but a considerable part of the advanced training for developing dissertations has been carried out in European Universities. Spain is one of the leading countries in this trend. This fact explains in part the geographical locations of the first generation of Jean Monnet chairs and modules. In sum, there is almost always a European connection in training or formal education. France and the United Kingdom follow Spain in the background of Latin American scholars. On a personal level, several holders of chairs are Europeans by birth or second generation Latin Americans.

Regarding the specific disciplinary insertion of professors dealing with the EU, political science and international relations, as well as economics in recent years, are the most common home department of EU scholars. Law is also notably present in certain countries (Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Peru). However, as it happens in Europe itself, eclectic and multidisciplinary methodologies are part of the profile of courses and publications of Law professors. In sum, politics and international relations are a major focus and inclination of the majority of scholars. Even when dealing with economics, a methodology based on the theories of the subfield of political economy permeates the studies. A common curriculum nucleus composed of history, institutions and policies is the basic trio of themes present in syllabi used in the Latin American universities that offer courses on the EU.

The scholarly production is to a large extent published in Spanish, with some Portuguese as in the case of Brazilian professors. A minority publishes sporadically in English, especially when contributing to European journals (with the exception of Spain). This language inclination is partially attributed to the remains of the linguistic limitations of Latin American scholars teaching the traditional disciplines, such as law. This is also caused by the dependency on books published in Spain for the consumption of Latin American students. French used to be the second preferable language of university professors, before the inexorable “defection” to English. Younger generations seem to have a more linguistic diversification, preferring English to French or other European languages.

A review of the production on the EU by Latin American scholars reveals the expected panorama of scarcity of books published by a single author, either of the variance of scholarly

analysis or a textbook. The exceptions are well detected. Book-length studies on the theory of European integration are totally absent. The most frequent format of books is the edited volume, by either a coordinator or two or three. Those compilations are to a large extent subsidized by European foundations and the EU delegations.

This rather disappointing profile can be easily explained by the fact that Latin American scholars rely heavily on European publishers (overwhelmingly located in Spain) for the availability of books to be used in courses and be located in libraries. Textbooks published in Latin America have a limited circulation. The profit emanating from this effort is not worth the financial and editing trouble. However, the import of Spanish books means a considerable expense, to within the reach of students, libraries, and the professors themselves, many of them part time educator, holding other employment.

The anchoring of Jean Monnet chairs and modules in selected Latin American universities has generated as a consequence the quasi monopoly of this connection on formally teaching the EU subjects. Still, the rather short number of awards during the decade of 2000-2010, when the program was opened to the rest of the world, represents a modest balance, especially when compared to the volume of awards in certain European countries as well as in the Far East and Oceania.

This detail can be in part explained as supported by the synergy provided by the award of Centers of Excellence sponsored by RELEX (in coexistence with the ones administered by the Jean Monnet itself) in non-EU industrialized third countries (Japan, Korea, Australia, New Zealand). In contrast, a project to be developed in the Latin American MERCOSUR region for the foundation of a program composed of a dozen centers was blocked (hopefully temporarily) by the European Parliament under the rationale that using funding intended for development aid was not appropriate for more advanced countries. RELEX centers are directly funded from own DG lines, in contrast with Jean Monnet projects that are supported by budgets in the DG of Education and Culture.

Cooperative arrangements with other institutions seem to be a fruitful alternative, not limited to linkages with other Latin American institutions, but also with US and European think-tanks and universities. As an example, the Jean Monnet Chair and the European Union Center of Excellence of the University of Miami have maintained a fruitful research and publications cooperation with Latin American counterparts. As a result of a cooperation agreement with the Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), there has been the publication of several volumes dedicated the EU foreign relations, comparative integration in the Americas and Europe, and the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA), with prefaces offered by EU and Latin American personalities such as Enrique Iglesias, Javier Solana, Valery Giscard, and Enrique Barón. With the Consejo Argentino de Relaciones Internacionales (CARI), a dual volume in Spanish (Roy/Lladós/ Peña 2005) and in English was published. It is worth noting that UNAM is usually one of the few institutions in Latin America that is mentioned in the world rankings. CARI was recently selected as the best think tank in Latin America by the survey conducted by *Foreign Policy*.

Although some think tanks in Latin America have a continental exposure and joint activities with other entities outside the home countries, most are intimately related to the issues that pertain to their own countries, in part serving as showcase for the foreign policies of Latin American governments. Only a handful of centers or institutes with specialization on European and/or European Union affairs are known to have substantial research and publications. Santiago de Chile (CELARE), Mexico City (ITAM and UNAM), Buenos Aires (Bologna) and Havana (Centro de Estudios Europeos) are the exceptions, with varied exposure and scope (see later in the text for more details). In consequence, there is a clear need for a center with overall Latin American ambitions. Moreover, there is a place for an inter-American program of research

exchanges among the three subregions (North America, Latin America and the Caribbean). The fact that the United States and Canada joined efforts in the formation of NAFTA parallels with the experience of the Caribbean countries cooperating in CARICOM (the Caribbean Community) and the struggle in Central America (developing the Central American integration system).

In the realm of regional integration, the Latin American Integration Institute (INTAL), part of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), based in Buenos Aires, fills that vacuum, dealing often with issues related to the EU as a model, comparison, or point of reference. Its journal *Integration and Trade*⁵ is a useful source of studies in the field. In the past, the Institute of European-Latin American Relations (IRELA), based in Madrid, fully funded by the European Commission with limited financial participation of Latin American interests, served as a bridge in this line of thought. Unfortunately, the institute was terminated by the European Commission when it faced serious financial and management difficulties.

Presently, among other more modest projects, at least two entities are dedicated to the relations between Latin America and the European Union, both primarily supported by grants of the European Commission. Based in Santiago de Chile, CELARE serves primarily the field of EU-LA relations and comparative regional integration. Considered to a certain extent as a heir of IRELA, the Observatory of European Union-Latin American Relations (OBREAL/EULARO) is the result of multiple collaboration between Latin American and European universities. Its operations have a more academic and outreach profile than IRELA, centered around symposia, informative reports, and a magazine named *Punto Europa*, based at the University of Bologna branch in Buenos Aires.⁶

The fact that there is no Latin America-wide university poses an additional obstacle for collaborate projects in the general field of the Social Sciences. The Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO),⁷ legally formed as a sort of an NGO, is a multi-campus arrangement and cooperative programs existing in several Latin American countries. It is the closest venture mirroring a continental university. Other experiments, like the case of UNIVERSIA,⁸ in cooperation with Spanish universities, are mostly loose arrangements among universities, under the steady demand of educational leaders for the establishment of better

⁵Web: http://www.iadb.org/intal/ICom/30/eng/i_home.html

⁶ Other Latin American centers with marginal activities and reports related to the European Union, specially its relations with Latin America, are: Centro de Estudios de Integración Económica y Comercio Internacional <http://www.f-integral.com/>; Centro de Integración, Cooperación y Desarrollo Internacional <http://www.cicodi.org/Default.aspx>; Centro Latinoamericano para las Relaciones con Europa (CELARE) Santiago, Chile <http://www.celare.org/>; Centro de Formación para la Integración Regional (CEFIR), Montevideo, Uruguay www.cefir.org.uy; Centro de Estudios Políticos, Económicos y Sociales (CEPES), Argentina <http://www.cepes.org.ar/>; Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI), Buenos Aires, Argentina www.cari.org.ar/; Red Hemisférica de Consejos de Relaciones Internacionales. <http://www.eset.com>; Red MERCOSUR, Montevideo, Uruguay, <http://www.redmercosur.net/>; Centro Brasileño de Relaciones Internacionales (CEBRI), Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. dgregory@cebri.org.br; Consejo Chileno de Relaciones Internacionales (CCEI), Santiago de Chile secretarioejecutivo@consejochileno.cl; Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Internacionales (CEPEI), Asunción, Paraguay bhsaguier@gmail.com; Centro Peruano de Estudios Internacionales (CEPEI), Lima, Perú cepei@cepei.org.pe; Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI), Mexico City, Mexico direccion@consejomexicano.org; Consejo Uruguayo para las Relaciones Internacionales (CURI), Montevideo, Uruguay curi@curi.org.uy; Centro Argentino de Estudios Internacionales (CAEI) Buenos Aires, Argentina <http://www.caei.com.ar/>;

⁷ <http://www.flacso.org/>

⁸ <http://www.universia.es/index.htm>

exchanges and degree recognition in different countries. It is not surprising that the ERASMUS program is often recalled as a potential inspiration for a close educational integration. The out of Europe programs of ERASMUS, Erasmus Mundus, constitute a bridge for Latin American students and scholars to benefit from European exposure.⁹

The arena of academic journals hosting the scholarly production of Latin American specialists (along European authors) on subjects related to the EU presents a rather varied and modest panorama. A number of excellent journals, mostly based in the important Latin American capitals (Mexico City, Bogotá, Santiago de Chile, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro) are adequate forums to maintain its primary task of disseminating research on a varied range of international issues, offered through the disciplines of political science/international relations, law, economics and trade. However, the attention paid to studies solely on the EU is rather limited.

Among the journals in this wide field that often publish research on the EU are: *Foro Internacional* (Colegio de México, México),¹⁰ *Estudios Internacionales* (Universidad Nacional de Chile, Santiago),¹¹ and *OASIS* (Universidad del Externado, Bogotá).¹² There is no record of an academic journal totally dedicated to European Studies,¹³ even less the EU. A think tank based exception is the *Revista de Estudios Europeos*, published by the Center of European Studies in Havana.

III

A bird's eye view of the geography of Jean Monnet projects

Perhaps reflecting the overall regional distribution of programs of the EU, respecting the subregional groups, it is significant to note that two of the countries with most scholarly activities on the EU are the ones that do not belong to any of the Latin American subregional blocks: Mexico and Chile.

Mexico

A Member of the North American Free Trade Treaty (NAFTA), Mexico has a long tradition of fostering European interests in academia and maintaining political and economic links. Tourism is an industry that benefits from European visitors. Still, the presence of the United States is overwhelming. A saying attributed to long-time dictator Porfirio Díaz, whose regime was finally ousted by the Mexican Revolution of 1910-1917, sighs: "Poor Mexico, sin far

⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/education/external-relation-programmes/doc72_en.htm

¹⁰ <http://biblioteca.colmex.mx/revistas/>

¹¹ http://www.iei.uchile.cl/?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=publicacionesIEI

¹² http://portal.uexternado.edu.co/irj/portal/anonymous?guest_user=oasis&NavigationTarget=navurl://7736232f780fcf826dbca05d7b3b700a

¹³ Among the journals that sporadically publish research on the EU or its relations with Latin America, as well as comparative regionalism, are the following: Contexto Internacional (Rio de Janeiro) [10](http://publique.rdc.puc-rio.br/contextointernacional/cgi/cgilua.exe/sys/start.htm?tpl=home;Integration and Trade (Buenos Aires, Argentina) http://www.iadb.org/Intal/detalle_tipo.asp?cid=234&idioma=esp&tid=4); Desarrollo Económico (Argentina), http://www.ides.org.ar/revista/; Dados (Rio de Janeiro, Brasil) www.scielo.br/rbpi; www.scielo.br/dados; Revista de Ciencia Política (Santiago de Chile, Chile) http://www3.puc.cl/revista/; Política y Gobierno (Mexico City, México) http://www.politicaygobierno.cide.edu/; Papel Político (Bogotá) http://revistas.javeriana.edu.co/sitio/papelpolitico/</p></div><div data-bbox=)

from God and so close to the United States”. In more mundane terms, some claim it seems that Mexico is “so far from Europe and so close to the United States”. Thus, the interest of academic circles to balance the US influence with European relationships.

The best universities in the country, especially in the capital, dedicate considerable attention to European affairs and specifically to the European Union. Two Jean Monnet chairs (CIDE and ITAM) were established since the opening of the program to the world. The largest public university (UNAM) has a Center for European Studies. One of the most prestigious journals in Latin America dedicated to international affairs (*Foro Internacional* of the Colegio de México) has a long record of publishing studies on the EU. In all cases the emphasis is on political and international relations, with an added economic content in many articles.

The development of programs in Mexican universities should be credited to the strong interest on studies on political and economic integration in Mexico after the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the renewal of the integration and political cooperation in the rest of Latin America (such as MERCOSUR), and the strengthening of existing agreements such as the Central American Common Market and the Andean Pact. Moreover, the signing of the Agreement of Economic, Political Concertation and Cooperation between the EU and Mexico has generated high expectations on the future of the relations between the two partners.

Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)

The **Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)** founded in 2002 the **Instituto de Estudios de la Integración Europea** (Institute of Studies on European Integration). It has as main objectives to foster research and teaching on European integration and its relations with Latin America. It is a project undertaken with the financial assistance of the European Commission, and the academic support of the Instituto Universitario de Estudios Europeos of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (IUEE-UAB) and the College of Europe (Brugges, Belgium). Its co-directors are Jordi Bacarà (Barcelona) and Stephan Sberro (ITAM).

It is the mission of the Institute to encourage the training of experts on regional integration; to develop courses, seminars and conferences; to promote foster research on European issues; to offer up to date information; and, in general, to serve as a forum for the discussion of such themes of interest for the country and the region. The ITAM academic program is one of the M.A. degrees that are officially accredited in Latin America.¹⁴

Stephan Sberro, professor of ITAM, was awarded an *ad-personam* Jean Monnet chair. He has a Doctorate in Political Science from the Institut de Hautes Études de l'Amérique Latine of the University of Paris III-New Sorbonne. He has published numerous articles and several books mainly on European Integration and EU-Latin American relations, and has been visiting professor in several universities in the United States, Canada and Europe.

The Jean Monnet Chair of CIDE (Mexico).

The Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) is a higher education research and teaching institution with the specialization in social sciences. With over seventy full

¹⁴ website: <http://ieie.itam.mx>

time faculty members, trained in the best universities of the world, serves a student body of about four hundred. Its main programs are Bachelor degrees in Economics, Political Science and International Relations, Law, MA in Public Administration, and a Doctorate in Economics and Public Administration.

The Jean Monnet chair was awarded in 2007. The purpose of the chair is to reinforce the research program previously undertaken both at CIDE and at the Colegio de México, on the topic of “europeanizing” of national foreign policies towards Latin America. The courses offered by the chair are “European Integration”, “Regional Integration” and “Lessons European Integration for North-America”

The holder of the chair is **Lorena Ruano**.¹⁵ She has a BA from the Colegio de México, and MA and doctorate in International Relations from Oxford University. She was also Jean Monnet Fellow at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. Her main areas of research are EU enlargement, Common Agricultural Policy, and EU-Latin American relations. Her most recent work is a history of the relations between Mexico and Europe (1945-2010), as part of a project on the history of international relations of Mexico, published by the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs to commemorate the bicentennial of the republic.

Universidad Autónoma de México

The **Universidad Autónoma de México** (UNAM) is the site of the **Centro de Estudios Europeos**, one of the few entities of this nature in Latin America totally dedicated to Europe. Heir to the Royal and Pontifical University founded in 1545, UNAM is the most prestigious university of Mexico and the largest (13 faculties, 4 schools, 44 institutes and research centers, and home to about 314 000 students). The European Studies Center, attached to the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, was founded to sponsor interdisciplinary research about Europe and the EU. Its founder was **Alejandro Chanona** and the coordinator is **Beatriz Nadia Pérez Rodríguez**¹⁶

ECSA Mexico

ECSA Mexico¹⁷ is a nationwide academic association formed by researchers, professors, graduate students, and private sector executives dealing with research, analysis, and related studies dealing with European integration institutions. The main research field at ECSA Mexico is the comprehensive study of economic, political, commercial, social and cultural relationships between the EU and Mexico (as well as both regions links with other Latin American nations). ECSA Mexico is an active member of the European Community Studies Association worldwide network based in Brussels. **Rosa María Pinón Antillón** is the President of ECSA Mexico. She is a professor at the National University of Mexico. She has been visiting professor at Santiago de Compostela University (Spain), Columbia University (NY) and Reading University (UK). Her special areas of research are comparative regionalism and trade blocs.¹⁸

¹⁵ División de Estudios Internacionales, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, Tel. (+52 55) 57279800 ext. 2136; lorena.ruano@cide.edu; <http://www.cide.edu/investigador/profile.php?IdInvestigador=163>

¹⁶ Beatriz Nadia Pérez Rodríguez. Tel. 56 22 29 70 ext. 206, nadiatriz@hotmail.com, centrodeestudioseuropeos@mail.politicas.unam.mx; <http://www.estudioseuropeos.unam.mx>

¹⁷ <http://www.ecsamexico.org/>

¹⁸ E mail: pinonantillon@yahoo.es;
ecsamexico@yahoo.com.mx; Fax: 56-446789

Central America

The Central America area offers a clear contrast. On the one hand, it is region that has received more per capita development aid in the last two decades, contributing to the betterment of social conditions, fostering the demilitarization of the region, and insisting in the progress of the regional integration networks. While the role of the EU has been evaluated as extremely positive in the political realm and economic development, the long process of integration has generated frustration to Brussels due to the inability to obtain a full custom union. Nevertheless, in the summit of Madrid held in May of 2010 Central America became the winner of EU satisfaction when the integration process showed considerable improvement. The same cannot be said in the field of research and teaching of the EU in the Central American countries.

The efforts made by certain universities in the area pursuing teaching and research on Europe have been notable. Among others, the Universidad Centroamericana in San Salvador and Managua, founded by Jesuits with considerable participation of faculty of Spanish origin or training, should be mentioned. However, the production of studies on the EU is extremely limited, with only as a reference in publications about regional integration. In spite of the encouragement of EU entities, no Jean Monnet chairs or modules have been granted in the area. Very modest programs try to fill this vacuum. One exception is an MA offered by the Open University of Costa Rica.¹⁹ Potential exists in the site of the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) in San José, Costa Rica.

The Hispanic Caribbean

The panorama in the Dominican Republic is similar to the case of Central America. In spite of the central importance of the Lomé and Cotonou agreements, granted to the group of African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, the study of Europe in Dominican universities is limited. Private and quasi government foundations have been lobbying to correct this shortcoming. The leading organization seeking expansion of operations on European issues is Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLOBE).²⁰

The case of Cuba is as exceptional as the nature of its political regime. On the one hand, the university system reflects a strong Spanish background in the humanities and law fields. In politics and economics, the imprint of Marxism shares the spotlight with methodologies emanating from the United States. The panorama of academic publications is extremely limited and it suffers from poor circulation outside the country. However, Havana has one of the few research entities (**Centro de Estudios Europeos**²¹) in Latin America entirely dedicated to European affairs. It publishes a journal (*Revista de Estudios Europeos*²²) which content reflects to a large extend the aims of the Cuban government towards Europe.

¹⁹ Coordinator of the program: Luis Arnoldo Rubio Ríos. lrubio@uned.ac.cr

²⁰ <http://www.funglode.org>

²¹ <http://www.cee.cubaweb.cu/>

²² <http://www.cee.cubaweb.cu/revista.htm>

The Caribbean

Although historical links between the non-Hispanic Caribbean and Europe exist since the time of early colonization with the insertion of England, France and, to a lesser extent, the Netherlands, the development of research on strictly European Union topics has been rather limited. Courses and activities related to European-Caribbean relations and comparative regionalism (with emphasis on CARICOM) are mostly offered in the three main campuses of the University of the West Indies located in Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados. The Institute of International Relations at the Trinidad branch is the leading center where activities related to the EU are found.²³ The Barbados campus offers courses on the EU and European-Caribbean relations.²⁴ The Jamaica campus at Mona offers research and activities on regional integration.²⁵

The Andean Community

The Andean area offers a diverse picture as varied as the differences among the countries that are or were members of the Andean Community, heir of the former Andean Pact. On the one hand, under the control of president Hugo Chávez, **Venezuela** announced that it was leaving the group, joining MERCOSUR. It is not then surprising that development cooperation programs between Brussels and Caracas are almost non-existing. The academic work on Europe, in contrast with the rather recent European immigration pattern in the country, is left to individual initiatives, surviving with links in Europe. The same can be said about **Bolivia** under the control of President Evo Morales, experiencing a wave of indigenous-populist policies and constitutional changes and threatening of leaving the Andean Community. Only individual initiatives fill the vacuum of absence of serious study of the EU.

The case of Ecuador is more promising and shows a set of accomplishments. On the one hand, Quito is the site of the Universidad Simón Bolívar, the official academic institution established by the Andean Community. It is not then surprising that this education entity is the site of the only Jean Monnet module in the country, a model of cooperation with local entities and foreign governments, as well as solid links with Europe.

Ecuador

Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar of Quito

The Jean Monnet Module of Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar (Ecuador) was awarded for the first time in 2004 and in 2009 for a second period. The module's coordinator is **Michel Levi-Coral**,²⁶ professor of Law. The purpose of the module is to conduct research, reflect and analyze on how the instruments of European Union external relations policy contribute to South American integration and development process and increase the trans-Atlantic and regional relations in the frame of political dialogue, cooperation and trade.

²³ <http://sta.uwi.edu/iir/>

²⁴ <http://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/>

²⁵ <http://www.mona.uwi.edu/>

²⁶ Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar Ecuador; Toledo N22-80; Quito, Ecuador. Phone: +593 2 322 8085 ext. 1616; Email: mlevi@uasb.edu.ec; jmonnet@uasb.edu.ec; www.uasb.edu.ec

The Universidad Simón Bolívar ²⁷ is a higher postgraduate education center which belongs to the Andean Integration System (Andean Community). The professors and students come from the whole Community member states and from all around the world. The module is housed at the Andean Center of International Studies.

Since 2004, the Jean Monnet program has been developing two main activities: (1) A specialized course for the postgraduate students in Law, International Relations, Latin American Studies, Public Health Studies, History and Latin American Cultural Studies, and (2) an annual colloquium at the end of May, to celebrate the day of Europe, and to discuss the state of the relations between European Union and Latin America.

Michel Levi holds a Doctor of Jurisprudence (D.Jur.) degree from the Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador and a Masters degree in International and European Law from the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium. He is visiting professor at the Pierre-Mèndes-France Law Faculty and at the Institute d'Etudes Politiques in Grenoble, France. His research interests are in the regional integration field, focused on the European Union and Latin American regionalism.

Colombia

The record of research and teaching the EU in Colombia is impressive, mostly due to the establishment of a Jean Monnet chair at the Universidad del Externado de Colombia, in Bogotá, the capital city that is the host of other academic institutions with a long traditions of relations with Europe, such as the Universidad de los Andes and the Universidad Javeriana.

Jean Monnet Chair, Universidad del Externado de Colombia, Bogotá

For a long time, the Universidad Externado de Colombia has been offering courses on European Community Law and comparative regional integration, all within the undergraduate curriculum of the School of Finance, Government and International Relations. With the support of the European Commission, these academic activities were reinforced with the establishment of a Jean Monnet Chair on EU Law. Founded in 2006, over thirty courses have been offered to almost 500 undergraduate students. At graduate level, a dozen courses on European integration have been offered to more than 200 students in International Relations, Trade Law, and International Tax Law, both in the central campus of Bogotá and in the city of Medellín. One of its journals (OASIS) is a leader in publications on the EU.

The holder of the chair is **Eric Tremolada**,²⁸ professor of International Law and International Integration Law at the Faculty of Government, Finance and International Relations at University Externado of Colombia. He has a Law degree awarded by the Externado of Colombia. He is a graduate in International Law and International Relations of University Complutense of Madrid, Spain. He was also awarded a Diploma on Advanced Studies in International Law and International Relations, University Complutense of Madrid, and the University Institute Ortega and Gasset, Spain, and M.A. degrees in Analysis and Development of Science and Technology, University Carlos III of Madrid, Spain, and in Constitutional Law and

²⁷ www.uasb.edu.ec

²⁸ Calle 12 N° 1-17 Este CO - 034141 Bogotá; Tel. : (571) 34202882002 Fax : (571) 3418715 E-mail : ERIC.TREMOLADA@uexternado.edu.co

Political Science, Center of Constitutional Law Studies of Madrid, Spain. He is the author of several books and articles on those subjects.

The Jean Monnet chair has organized a series of annual international seminars with the participation of scholars from France, Spain, the United States, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Perú and Ecuador. More than 1000 students have benefitted. Round tables on timely issues have been held with the participation of Colombian and foreign experts, EU member states ambassadors, staff of the Delegation of the European Commission in Colombia. The High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU, Javier Solana, gave a special key note speech in one of the conferences. The chair also performs important outreach activities in the community, most especially in the field of comparative regional integration law. To support the academic activities, a Documentation Center has been established in the university library. The chair maintains its own website²⁹ providing information about the internal programs, data on the EU institutions and documentation of other Jean Monnet chairs around the world.

Perú

Reflecting its rich intellectual and academic background (its Universidad de San Marcos in Lima is the dean of Latin American educational centers), Along the sporadic EU activities at the private Universidad de Lima and the Universidad Pontificia de Lima, Perú is the site of one of the first Jean Monnet chairs, awarded to a private entity, far from the capital, the Universidad de Piura.

Jean Monnet Chair. University of Piura, Perú

The Jean Monnet Chair on the Institutions and Law of the EU was awarded in 2002 to the Law School of the University of Piura. It is an institution founded forty years ago with the aim of offering a quality education, sponsoring academic research, and the purpose of training professionals able to transform the society. Its Law Faculty aims to educate future professionals to face a changing world. At the same, the curriculum includes courses in ethics and humanistic studies, with the objective of relating the jurídic-social issues with a commitment to law, justice and solidarity. The Jean Monnet chair includes the following themes: (1) History of the European Union, its reason for its creation; (2) the institutions and their organization, and the need for the Member States to share their sovereignty within the common entities; (3) an introduction to Community Law, including the principles of primacy and direct effect.

The holder of the chair is **Carlos Hakansson**,³⁰ professor of Law teaching courses on Constitutional Law and Regional Integration Law. He has a doctorate in Law from the University of Navarra, Spain, and did postgraduate work at the Universidad de Santiago de Compostela and Oxford University. He also holds a Diploma on European Union Studies awarded by the Universidad de la Coruña (Spain). He is the author of several books and academic articles on the evolution of the EU constitutional process in a comparative perspective

²⁹ <http://www.uexternado.edu.co/jeanmonnet>

³⁰ P.O. Box 353 PE – PIURA; Tel. : +51 (74) 307777; Fax : +51 (74) 308888 E-mail : hakan@udep.edu.pe

Chile

Chile, in spite of its geographical isolated situation, Chile is proud to offer one of the richest connections with Europe, due to its considerable European immigration, the economic and political links of the country, and the efforts made by its researchers. Santiago de Chile is the site of several Jean Monnet projects, with chairs awarded to professors at the Universidad de los Andes and the Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez. Three modules have as holders Chilean professors at Universidad Miguel de Cervantes, Universidad Diego Portales and Universidad de Chile.

Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Jean Monnet Chair

The holder of the chair is **Fernando Laiseca**.³¹ He is Licenciado en Derecho, Universidad de Deusto, Spain, MA in International Studies (Universidad Complutense, Madrid). He is a professor of the Law School at the Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez and director of program on Regional Integration co-sponsored with the Institute of International Studies of the University of Chile. His main areas of research are regional integration law, public International law, and international economic law.

He is also president of the Asociación de Estudios en Integración Europea (**ECSA-América Latina**), a Latin America-wide organization formed by 52 different ECSAs and other EU-related networks in the continent, representing more than 9,000 members.³²

Universidad de los Andes, Santiago de Chile

The activities of the Jean Monnet Chair of Public Law began on 2004, preceded by a Jean Monnet Module (2002-2004). Courses include “What is the European Union?”, and two doctorate seminars on “The EU from the perspective of federalism and the sources of law” and “The federal process of the EU”.

The holder of the chair is **José Ignacio Martínez Estay**. He has a Ph.D. from the University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain, and BA from the University of Valparaiso (Chile), 1987. He is Professor of Constitutional Law at the Faculty of Law of the University of the Andes and Director of Research of the University of the Andes. His publications deal with the constitutional system of the EU, as reference for regional integration projects.³³

Centro Latinoamericano para las Relaciones con Europa (CELARE)

The Latin American Center for Relations with Europe was founded in 1993 to promote the links between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean. It is a non-profit institution located in Santiago de Cuba, with activities in several Latin American countries and Europe.

Its main objectives are: the strengthening of historical, political, cultural and economic links between the EU and Latin America; to foster research on the process of an association between the two regions; to contribute to the cooperation and exchange among parliaments, governments, academic institutions, media and the civil society; to support the integration

³¹ Diagonal las Torres 2640 Peñalolén CL - SANTIAGO Tel. : (56) 23693690 flaiseca@uai.cl

³² http://www.uai.cl/prontus3_newsletter/site/artic/20060503/pags/20060503122357.html

³³ San Carlos de Apoquindo 2.200 Las Condes CL – Santiago. Tel. : (56) 22141258 Fax : (56) 22141759

processes in Latin America using the experience and cooperation of the EU; cooperate with public and private institutions in their programs of development cooperation. Among its main activities are: monitoring the evolution of European-Latin American relations through an on-line daily newsletter, a weekly report, and four reports per year; studies and research on the main objectives; seminars, conferences and workshops; teaching in universities topics of the EU.

Its structure is composed of a board, an internal team of experts, and a network of Latin American specialists and institutions. The president of the Board is **Gonzalo Arenas Valverde**, former ambassador of Chile to the European Union, Dean of the Engineering School at the University Pedro de Valdivia, Chile. Its Executive Director is Héctor Casanueva Ojeda, professor of International Relations and Integration, former ambassador of Chile to ALADI and MERCOSUR. Gonzalo Arenas is also the holder of a Jean Monnet Chair at the **Universidad Miguel de Cervantes** in Santiago³⁴

ECSA Chile

ECSA Chile³⁵ was founded in 2000 with the aim of fostering the study and research on the EU. It is a non-profit corporation, with membership composed of researchers, academics, students and representatives of the private sector. The impact of the European process on Latin American integration, especially the relationship between Chile and the European Union, has been a priority for its activities. Other objectives of ECSA Chile include networking of its members and the academic community around the country, with the proposal of research topics, outreach programs and information related to the EU. ECSA Chile organizes a bi-annual congress, holds bi-monthly seminars and organizes the celebration of Europe Day. It is an active participant of the European Community Studies Association (ECSA World). The president of ECSA-Chile is **Rosa María Madera Núñez**³⁶. She is a professor of Law at the Universidad de Los Andes (Santiago de Chile). She holds a Law degree from the University of Oviedo (Spain) and MA degrees from the Instituto Universitario Ortega y Gasset (U. Complutense, Madrid) and the University of Saarbrücken (Germany).

The MERCOSUR region

The countries of MERCOSUR offer a scene on academic activities on the EU commensurable to their corresponding population and economic strengths. Argentina is the leader in the establishment of Jean Monnet projects, followed by Brazil. While Paraguay reveals non-existing entities with Jean Monnet links, Uruguay, which capitol Montevideo is the site of MERCOSUR, is the host of the first Jean Monnet module in the country.

Brazil

Universidade do Vale do Itajai, Santa Catarina

³⁴ Merced 379 CL – Santiago. +56 (2) 6338933

³⁵ <http://www.ecsachile.cl/>

³⁶ Av.ElGolf de Manquehue 9360 –M. Lo Barnechea, Santiago; Teléfono 2496216, celular 09-1002193; rmadera@uandes.cl, rmadera6@hotmail.com

The first and until today only Jean Monnet chair awarded in Brazil was established at the Universidade do Vale do Itajai. The main objectives of the chair are 1) to study relations between Latin America and European Union; to establish modes of interpreting and producing knowledge which stimulates the models of Latin-American integration; to study the general theory of Community Law, encompassing historical, political, and social aspects of the European integration; to stimulate the critical-reflective study of Community Law, as a new line of Law destined to govern the European integration process; To critically study the evolution of the European integration in its different facets, encompassing the challenges, advances, and retreats.

Major activities undertaken since its foundation have been: organization of Seminars; the elaboration of academic papers and the organization of activities pertinent to the theme; the creation of the “Integration Studies Group” which congregates faculty, Doctor’s, Master’s and undergraduate students of UNIVALI, permitting the exchange, production, and socialization of research concerning themes linked to Community Law and to Integration Law, with a special emphasis on the European Union and to the regional integration of Latin America.

The holder of the chair is **Karine de Souza Silva**, professor at the School of Law and at International Relations Faculty. She holds a doctorate in European Union Law from the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC), a Master in International Law (UFSC), and BA in Law from the Universidade Católica do Salvador. She has been Visiting Scholar at the Institute for International Policy of the Katholieke Universiteit in Louvain, Belgium (under a scholarship awarded by the Coimbra Group), at the European Community Court of Justice, Luxembourg , at the Universidad de Sevilla in Spain (under a scholarship from the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior of the Brazilian Federal Government). She has been a Consultant for the European Commission (Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency) for the Ministério de Educação do Brasil, and for the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico do Brasil. She has been in charge of the development of Research Projects sponsored by the Government of the state of Santa Catarina as well as by de Federal Government of Brazil. She has published books and articles in Brazil, United States, Portugal and Spain on Communitarian Law, Relations between Latina America and EU, Latin American Integration and the protection of human rights.

Ibmec, Instituto Veris³⁷ Sao Paulo

Inspere Instituto de Ensino e Pesquisa (São Paulo, based at Instituto Veris) is a non-for-profit educational institution with focus on research and teaching in business and economic fields. Founded in 1987, it has programs on business, economics, MBA, LL.M., and an MA in Economics and Business

The Jean Monnet Module is a 45-hour program including the participation of 2 (two) foreign professors and 6 (six) Brazilian professors. Classes are taught in English and Portuguese. The program discusses the following topics: Introduction to International Commercial Arbitration, Europe’s Integration Process, Institutions and Legal Order of the European Union, the European Central Bank, the free movement in the European Union, Geopolitical Aspects, and Introduction to European Law.

The general director of the Modulo is **Jairo Saddi**.³⁸ He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Law from São Paulo’s University School of Law (USP) as well as a Bachelor's Degree in

³⁷ www.insper.edu.br

³⁸ Rua Quatá, 300 Vila Olimpia BR - 04546-042 SAO PAULO; Tel. : (55) 11-45042303 Fax : (55) 11-45042315 E-mail : jairos@isp.edu.br

Business Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas (EAESP/FGV). He also holds a Doctorate Degree (Ph.D) in Economic Law from São Paulo's University School of Law. (USP) and a Post-Doctorate degree from Oxford University (UK). He is Dean of Insper School of Law, Director of the Center for Legal Studies of Ibmec São Paulo, and Editor-in-Chief of The Banking Law and Capital Markets Review (Ed. Revista dos Tribunais). He has been a Visiting Professor at St. Gallen University and at Coimbra School of Law. He has authored diverse legal textbooks and academic articles.

Argentina

A record in Latin America, eight Jean Monnet modules (not all currently active) have been established in Argentina since 2001 the year the program was opened. An *ad personam* chair was awarded to the director of the activities of the University of Bologna in Buenos Aires. Santa Fe is one of the interior cities that compete with Buenos Aires in the establishment of projects.

University of Bologna, Buenos Aires

Lorenza Sebesta³⁹ is the holder of a Jean Monnet *ad personam* chair. She teaches history of European integration and institutions and history of international relations with a special attention to the rising and demise of European national states. She founded an information and study centre of European integration, *Punto Europa*⁴⁰, which in 2005 was offered the coordination of the information and communication area within the European program OBREAL.⁴¹

In October 2009, the University of Bologna, campus of Buenos Aires was selected as a Jean Monnet Center of Excellence, cofinanced by the European Commission. Punto Europa became its "headquarters" and the chair holder its director. Among the activities of the center have been a course on the European Union and its Agricultural Common Policy⁴², a conference on regional institutions, organized together with the Unit for Mercosur of the Argentinean Congress, with the sponsorship of the University Tres de Febrero and the Permanent Conference of Latin American and Caribbean Political Parties (COPPAL)⁴³, and a special number of *Puente@Europa* in order to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the first elections at universal suffrage of the European Parliament.

The **Universidad de San Andrés**⁴⁴ is a private higher-education institution founded in 1988. It offers degrees in Business Administration, Communication, Economics, Education, International Relations, Law and Political Science, both at the BA, MA and PhD level. The University was awarded a teaching Jean Monnet Module at graduate level, as part of the elective

³⁹ Punto Europa, Universidad de Bologna en Buenos Aires, Rodriguez Peña 1464, Ciudad de Buenos Aires, CF021 ABF, Argentina, tel. e fax 0054.11.48782900. e-mail: Lorenza.Sebesta@unibo.it; lorenzasebesta@yahoo.it

⁴⁰ <http://www.puntoeuropa.eu/> *Puente@Europa*,

<http://www.ba.unibo.it/BuenosAires/Extension/PuntoEuropa/revistapuentaeuropa.htm>)

⁴¹ www.obreal.org.

⁴² <http://www.ba.unibo.it/BuenosAires/formacionacademica/modulomonnet/default.htm>)

⁴³ <http://www.ba.unibo.it/BuenosAires/Extension/PuntoEuropa/parlamentosregionales.htm>

⁴⁴ www.udesa.edu.ar

courses in the curriculum offered by the Master program on International Relations and Negotiations jointly taught with FLACSO/Argentina, in cooperation with University of Barcelona. The main course entitled "Introduction to European Integration: Legal, Institutional and Economic Aspects" is a general introduction to European integration, with focus on the economic, legal and institutional aspects of the European integrative process. The module also sponsors research and dissemination activities on European integration by University professors and graduate students.

The module's coordinator is **Roberto Bouzas**,⁴⁵ Professor at Universidad de San Andrés and Chair of its Department of Social Sciences. He holds a BA (Universidad de Buenos Aires) and MA in Economics (Cambridge University). He is also a Senior Research Fellow of the National Scientific and Technical Research Council. His areas of expertise are international trade, regional integration and international political economy.

The Jean Monnet Program at Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero (Buenos Aires, Argentina)

The European Program is part of the Jean Monnet Action, within which the Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero has been awarded a grant to develop a program entitled "The European Path towards Integration: Lessons from an Experience." Centered around a course. The course has been attended by students from the Latin American Integration and International Commercial Relations Masters Programs as well as scholars, teachers and professionals with interest in the European Union, its functioning and the consequences it has over the rest of the world and the Latin South American region in particular.

Its Director is **Félix Peña**. A specialist on international economic relations, international trade law and economic integration, he holds a law degree from the Universidad Nacional del Litoral (Santa Fe), a doctorate in Law (University of Madrid), and a degree in European law (Catholic University of Louvaine, Belgium). He is Director of the International Trade Institute of the Standard Bank Foundation and Professor of International Trade Relations at the Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero (UNTREF), Director of the MA in International Trade Relations and of the Interdisciplinary Nucleus of International Studies of UNTREF, and Director of the Jean Monnet Module of UNTREF. He is a member of the Executive Board of the Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI).

The **Universidad Nacional del Litoral** (Santa Fe, Argentina) was awarded a **Jean Monnet Module** in 2007, a project carried out jointly by the schools of Law and Economics. Among the main activities are an elective course ("Law, Economics and Politics of the Integration in the European Union") and a Bibliography Center. Conferences, workshops and seminars are organized during the school with participation of other Jean Monnet Action programs in Argentina and foreign countries.

The holder of the Module is **Luis Felipe Agramunt**. He has a degree in Administration from the Universidad Nacional del Litoral (UNL) in Management in International Business from the Universidad Politécnica of Madrid. He is Professor of International Marketing and Economic Integration of the UNL. He has been visiting professor at several universities in Spain (Alcalá de Henares, León, Santiago de Compostela) and Brazil (UNISINOS). He is the author of two books and several papers on the relationship between Latin America and the EU⁴⁶

⁴⁵ Roberto Bouzas, Tel (+54-11-4725-7090). rbouzas@udesa.edu.ar

⁴⁶ lagramunt@fce.unl.edu.ar

Uruguay

The Jean Monnet Module at the Catholic University of Uruguay

The Catholic University of Uruguay is the oldest (1882) private university of the country and presently is the largest and more prestigious private high education institutions in Uruguay. It was the first institution in Uruguay to incorporate “Economic Integration” as a formal subject, and offers a degree in “International Business and Integration”. Located in Montevideo the administrative capital of MERCOSUR, the University is the primary center of integration studies in the region.

The Jean Monnet Module was awarded to the University in July 2009. From September to November the module conducted its first course on European Integration.⁴⁷ The module director is **Héctor N. Di Biase**.⁴⁸ He holds a doctorate in law and social sciences (UDELAR, Universidad de la República, Uruguay) and a Diploma in University Education (Catholic University of Uruguay). He is Director and Professor of the Bachelors Degree of International Business and Integration (Catholic University of Uruguay). He is the author of numerous articles issued in academic publications.

The Academic coordinator is **Amílcar Peláez**.⁴⁹ He is Professor of Economic Integration at the Catholic University of Uruguay. He holds a PhD in Economics and Business Management (University of Deusto, Spain). He also was awarded a distinction of "European Doctorate" at University of York, a degree in International Business and Integration (Catholic University of Uruguay).

IV

Current topics and themes for future research

While the three standard topics (the EU itself, comparative regionalism, and EU-LA relations) of research and teaching will continue to dominate the corresponding agendas, additional themes will need to be addressed. The first one is the economic crisis with political impact that is taking place in Europe, creating not only uncertainty about the European process, but also presenting a potential impact in the integration experiments taking place in Latin America.

The central question will be not only “how the EU is a model for Latin America integration”, but “do we have to take into account a procedure that has reached its limits”? The latest reform provided by the Lisbon Treaty will be studied in Latin America as a culmination of the European process itself. However, it will also be studied because of its internal uncertainties, inadequacies, and doubts about its effective transfer to other regions, where the first stages of regional integration have not been carried out.

⁴⁷ Website: <http://jm.ucu.edu.uy>.

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In general terms, the future volume and the quality of studies on the EU carried out in Latin America will depend on the importance given to Europe in the overall development of the Latin American societies. In turn, the support offered in the past by the European institutions to foster the knowledge of the EU in the continent will also depend on the degree of importance awarded to Latin America in the objectives and agendas of the European member states and business. In the event that the attention given to Latin America is maintained at the current level (not a priority, but with considerable sensibility, thanks to the push provided by certain member states (Spain at the lead, but also Germany and France), there is a future for the study of Europe in the Latin American countries. The availability of local resources (foundations, private universities, and business) will continue to be very modest, hence forcing scholars to continue to rely on the programs emanating from Brussels and the influential European capitals. In addition to the Jean Monnet, ALFA, Erasmus Mundus and other programs, the recently approved EU-Latin America Foundation will certainly help in filling the vacuum of almost non-existent private support. Replicating the assessment given in most of the evaluations for development aid programs, the issue of sustainability has a very blunt answer: without the support of EU programs most of the research and considerable part of the teaching would suffer serious damage.

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