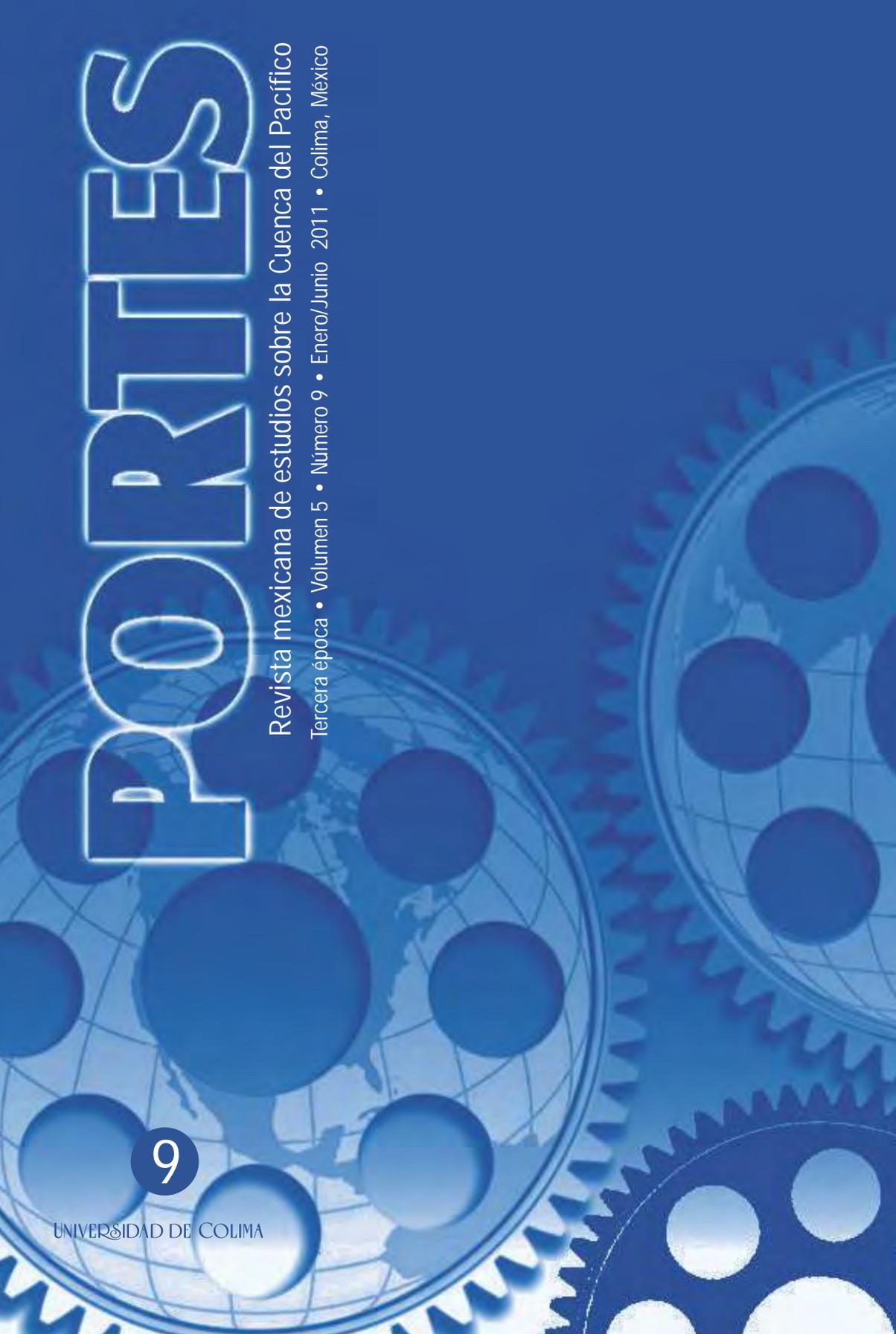


FORTEES



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The integration processes in Asia and Latin America in the last two decades: An necessary comparative analysis¹

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Abstract

In this article the authors analyzed the integration process in Asian and Latin America countries in the last decades, empathizing that such process, are essentially different, because as historic fact as economic and political and cultural facts. Whereas Latin America region, ballast load, because to its colonial heritage from Spain and ankylosed rules system, in Asia region, the countries, equally its heritage of the European countries but its moderns system of rules, its process of integration between themselves and to international economy explain its different results. Also, actually both regions are converging in the international process of economic integration, particularly in the Asia Pacific Cooperation where the most important countries of such region,

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search passing its relations to other level of to understanding, so that must leave.

Key words: Asia, Latin America, Integration, Economy, Relations, Process.

Resumen

En este artículo los autores analizan los procesos de integración llevados a cabo por los países latinoamericanos y asiáticos en las dos últimas décadas. Para ellos, ambos procesos son en esencia diferentes debido a factores históricos, económicos, políticos y culturales. Así, mientras que la región de América Latina lleva la carga de su herencia colonial española con su sistema jurídico anquilosado, en la región de Asia su sistema normativo moderno, su proceso de integración entre los propios países de la región y hacia la economía internacional, ha generado resultados diferentes. Concluyen, argumentando que actualmente ambas regiones están convergiendo en el proceso internacional de integración económica, particularmente en el mecanismo de cooperación APEC, enfrentando el desafío de llevar sus relaciones a un más alto nivel de entendimiento.

Palabras clave: Asia, América Latina, integración, economía, relaciones, proceso.

Introduction

Driven by the search of new markets, newly in the century twenty one how in the finished of the twenty century, the most countries are occupied in obtain gains of the it's link with its insertion in the economic globalization. In this objective, countries of Asia and Latin America are there incentive at your entrepreneurs, regions, local governments and cities, for count more linkages with of rest of world and consequently, obtain more benefits.

In effect, in recent years, such as any countries in Latin America as the most countries in Asia Pacific, have been sign agreements of trade free and agreements of regional integration, with the objective of increase your participation in the world market. Results in both regions of the Ocean Pacific, has been

different, whereas the countries in Asia has been obtain positives results, only any countries in Latin America, has been obtain well results.

For clearly understanding both process of integration between countries Asian y Latin America, we believe that is necessary intent realized an effort methodological. In this sense methodologically speaking, we propose three perspectives for the comparative analysis: a) historic, b) economic, and c) international and domestic politics and culture. We are united with those authors who recommend the use of the comparative method to advance in the analysis of the transpacific relationships, such as the invitation to reflect about the method itself and try to carry out a better explicative level. The literature that we found about the integration processes refers to structural, functional and dependency focuses, while recognizing difficulties in conceptualization since not everyone understands the same thing when we refer to the integration processes (Kuwayama, 1999).

Historically, the countries of Latin America, started first its integrations process at world, however the results obtain of the process, don't let at such region, advanced in this objective. Maybe only until decades eighties, this countries, restarting other process of linkages at world economy, on the base of the Washington Consensus and how offers of traditional goods versus its projects of development national that promoter national industry, how in the fifties decades. Countries Asian, on the other hand, after the economic and financial crises in the finish of the nineties, star a process of integration at the world economic on the base its manufactured good and technological goods.

Both processes, in the mark of the world change, simultaneous coexist of economic crises with measures protectionist and regionals projects of the free trade. Asian countries, until now, have done better those Latin America countries. In this article, we analyzed the process of integration between countries main of Asia versus the most important countries of Latin America in the mark of Asia Pacific Economic Council (APEC) and its objectives of free trade.

In studies there are references to global or general tendencies, and to analyze specific cases. In addition, many

studies conclude by selecting “best practices” and recommending actions to APEC or to the interested governments.

In this paper we are interested in responding to the question of investigation that was put forth in the announcement: “The APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) called for creation of a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) in 2006. This effort would accelerate the implementation of the Bogor Goals by encouraging negotiation of a formal free trade area. Over the last few years, while leaders have adopted FTAAP as a formal long-term goal, there has not been significant movement in this direction through APEC. How might such an FTAAP come about and what steps are necessary to move in that direction?” ASCC (2011).

Historical background: Roots of integration process in Asia and Latin America

If we realized an comparing the history of the integration economic processes in Asia and Latin America we find that in Asia they are recent, since they date from the nineties of the last century, while in Latin America they date from the 19th Century. History is misleading, since in the nineties and also in the years of the 21st Century that have already passed, a great convergence has occurred between both regions with regard to negotiations, objectives, principles and values that are the foundation of the integration process.

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA or CEPAL to use its Spanish abbreviation) describes the process in Asia like this: “In the aftermath of the Second World War, these countries accumulated a reduced experience in the matter of formal regional cooperation. Historic factors, regional conflicts on a grand scale and a complex network of strategic interests from the great military powers impeded the generation of institutions who favored regional cooperation. Quite the contrary, in the frame of the Cold War, various countries maintained bilateral military agreements with nations outside the region to articulate the defense of the signatories in the presence of the actions of other countries in the same area. The sole integration scheme, the Association of Nations of South-Eastern Asia (ANSEA, ASEAN), composed of the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, and established as regional organization by

the Declaration of Bangkok in 1967, had basically strategic-military purposes during the Vietnam War. The ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) was established in 1977, but the share of the preferential trade in the exchanges of the member States was maintained at a reduced level until the end of the eighties” CEPAL (2000).

Unlike the Asian case the “first generation Latin-American regionalism” has its roots in the 19th Century, and still in the 20th Century, until the end of the Second World War in which its focus and matters to consider were modified. In this long history, from the 19th Century until 1950, the Latin-American integration processes had high political and ideological content and low economic and commercial content. In addition, the United States of America took an active part in the debate promoting the ideas of “Pan-Americanism, which included the entire American continent, against Hispanic-Americanism or Latin- Americanism, which excludes the USA. The matter transcends these ideas since diverse military interventions from the United States Army aligned the governments of the region in continuation of the policies and mandates outlined in Washington.

By other hand, the Asian countries must bear in mind the two colonization that occurred on the American continent; the English in the USA and a major part of Canada (without forgetting the French in Quebec) and the Spanish and Portuguese in the rest of the continent (the immense Brazil by the Portuguese). The independence from Spain (1810-1820), after three centuries of colonization that started in 1519, occurred almost simultaneously in the Latin-American countries and gave rise in 1830 to the idea of a great mother nation, politically unified since the countries spoke the same language, they shared the same institutions of the Spanish colony, they coexisted with the original indigenous population, they admired the United States institutions although they feared the capitalism that came from the north and they believed the values proclaimed by the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Churches. The proposals of unity and common future were exhibited by Simón Bolívar (1783-1830), recognized as the “liberator of America” thinker and founder of Hispanic-Americanism.

The United States, meanwhile, came to grips with the danger of the colonialist European powers and the necessity to

conserve the whole of the continent under its dominance. The President James Monroe (1758-1831) proposed: “America for the Americans” giving rise to Pan-Americanism or the unity of interests of all the countries of the continent. However, Canada in the northern hemisphere and Brazil in the south maintained themselves far from the ideological debate, although they weren’t free of the influence of the United States.

The process integration in Asia and Latin America in the Century Twenty

While before the Second World War, the debate was centered on the greatest principles for the unity of Latin America, in its centralized or federative form, on how to eliminate regional leadership, or support or reject the exterior policies of the United States, after the Great War the idea arose of economic integration. It corresponds to the CEPAL, an agency of the United Nations Organization founded in 1948, who proposed the terms of the debate and diffused the basic concepts about integration. In the theoretical plan, the train of thought known as “Structural Economics or ECLA structuralism” was strengthened. It contributed to the creation of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) that remained active from 1960 to 1980.

The second type of integration processes, inspired by the European Union and with objectives more economic than political, is:

1. Central American Common Market: 13th December 1960.
2. Latin American Integration Association ALADI (12th August 1980).
3. Andean Pact, later the Andean Community, 25th May 1969 Cartagena Agreement.
4. Common Caribbean Market, 1968 reestablished in 1973.

All these projects of integration, paradoxically faced opposed internal of the own governments of the region, also that don’t exist a real integral project of economic integration. Both decades, meant loose time for to do advanced any process of integration in the Latin America region.

By other hand, the decade of the eighties was considered “the lost decade”, coinciding with these pitiful economic facts the

breakthrough of globalization and the “Washington Consensus” one of whose manifestations was the expansion of neoliberal ideas. The Latin American governments had the notion of having been defeated in the competition by global markets, Japan and the Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs: Singapore, South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan), Asian countries. Years later The “Declaration of the Millennium”, adopted by the United Nations (UN) in September 2000, showed that the failure in the development model resulted in zero growth and accompanied by high poverty rates. One of the recommendations for economic reactivation consists precisely of achieving regional integration agreements.

In the same time in Asia a sense of Community was be reborn: “The increasingly powerful economic, financial and trade links that are binding Asia together ever more tightly, have given rise to what some see as a new form of pan-Asian identity, one that is based on a shared colonial experience, but more importantly on a new sense of success and confidence derived from the remarkable growth economic that has taken place in the region since the 1960s driven by Japan and Nics (McKay, John, 2007).

Little by little and in a unilateral way, Latin countries were “opening themselves up” to the global market, incorporating the General Agreement Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and accepting neoliberal ideas. At the same time the perception of the global division in large economic “blocks” was strengthened: Europe, North America and Pacific-Asia. In this context they produced integration treaties of great importance. Chilean and Mexican economies, was firsts countries in open its economic system at globalized world. The next, are any projects of integration of generation third in Latin America:

1. The new process of Mercosur (1991)
2. The North American Free Trade Agreement (January 1994)
3. The Free Trade Area of the Americas (ALCA) (December 1994)
4. ALBA-TCP Bolivian Alliance-The People’s Trade Treaty (2004)
5. The Pacific Latin-American Arc (August 2006)

As a consequence, in the nineties the continent was regulated by five commercial integration processes: in the north

the North American Free Trade Agreement (Mexico, United States and Canada). In the center, the Central American Common Market (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) formed by 15 island nations. In the south of the continent the Andean Community (Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador) and the Mercosur formed by Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. In the new century the ALBA or The People's Trade Treaty was added which has a higher political content than economic, led by Venezuela and with the participation of Bolivia, Ecuador, Cuba and Nicaragua. More recently, it agreed with the forum of dialogue and consultation known as The Latin- American Arc, agreed at the moment by Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru (Pacific Arc, 2011).

Meanwhile in Asia, a large part of the debate about the integration process occurred in the interior of Asia Pacific Economic Council (APEC). This organism was founded in 1989 to initiative of the premier Australian Bob Hawke. APEC objectives, was well seeing and prosperity of the community.

In effect, such as Scollay assessed: "At the time of the Bogor Declaration there were already three PTAs in existence among APEC economies: NAFTA, AFTA and ANZCERTA. The relationship between these preferential developments and APEC's commitment to "open regionalism" was the subject of considerable discussion at that time, especially by the APEC Eminent Persons Group (EPG), which had its life extended by an extra year specifically to consider this and other issues. The possibility of establishing an APEC-wide PTA was considered in the course of these discussions, but this approach was discarded in favor of the "open regionalism" approach, principally because this was viewed as more consistent with the determination of the APEC members to support the multilateral over the preferential approach as the preferred modality for liberalization" (Scollay, 2010).

Emphasizing the importance and cultural significance of APEC, Ravenhill says: -why APEC succeeded when other initiatives did not, why APEC chose open regionalism over discriminatory trade practices, how APEC has shaped regional identity, and whether APEC has advanced other liberalization efforts?. Ravenhill (2002).

So, in decades of nineties the debate in Asia was centered in open regionalism, whereas that, in Latin America “Open regionalism” did not have the same intensity in. In any countries, its process of integration to world economy unilateral and the search of markets divide to these.

In parallel to the discussions in APEC, very specific integration processes were occurring in the South East of Asia, after of the impasse of the decades of sixties and seventies. In effect who our see before: the 8th of August 1967 the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand created the Association of Nations of South East Asia (ASEAN) with the firm purpose of founding a mechanism for the prevention of war and the management of conflicts through the identification of interests and the recognition of mutual problems. In 1977, the ANSEA Free Trade Area (AFTA) was established; with it, equal to that in Latin America, there was a transition from political contents to commercial ones.

So whereas that in Latin America the regional integration processes transit from the “political and ideological agreements” to the commercial and customs type, although what remains are Latin-American history’s own declarations and references to unionistic principles. In Asia the processes are recent since they date from the seventies, and not from the 19th Century, after the phase dominated by the decolonization process, it has transited towards pragmatic agreements that refer to intraregional commerce and investments. It was not the great powers of the north of Asia who started the integration processes but the relatively smaller countries of South East Asia.

In their style of negotiating, Latin American countries search for greater autonomy in integration, as much multilateral as regional, for that reason they bestow great importance to the project of the south-south. We think that the Asian style of negotiation consists of not mixing the commercial matters with those that refer to national sovereignty, or those principles and values that are potentially controversial. It seems the case to recognize that the Asian style predominates and expands the integration processes in Latin America. The exception we must remember is that of the ex-Prime Minister of Malaysia, Mohamad Mahatir, who proposed an integration process based on distinct Asian values of the neoliberal proposal and excluded, if possible, the presence of the USA.

Benchmarks of integration in Asia and Latin America

As Kritzinger-van Niekerk (2009), we find from the economic point of view that, next following parameters are mainly a) Outward orientation, b) Market Driven and c) Private Sector Involvement. Below, we analyzed such parameters.

First, outward-orientation; meaning that sub regional policies must contribute to lowering and eliminating obstacles to global trade and investment, including tariff and non-tariff barriers. High levels of protectionism not only raise costs for both producers and consumers, they systematically discourage investment in export-oriented activities and inhibit economic transformation. Thus, lower and more uniform tariffs, the total elimination of non-tariff barriers and concomitant reforms of domestic taxation must remain on the menu.

In this regard we find that in both Asia and Latin America have observed these rules, when difficulties arise they are dealt with through courts, arbitration or through the application of International Private Law. In general, the treaties are edited better each time. Nor in Asia neither in Latin America are reported situations of extreme conflict resulting from the application of treaties.

Second: market-driven integration process, meaning that governments must not develop national monopolies, nor should they collude at the sub regional level to develop multinational monopolies. National monopolies constitute restraints on competition, free trade and investment; and the thrust of national reform programs is, among other things, to eliminate them. But as the market expands beyond national boundaries as part of the integration process, the sub region must guard against the appearance of sub regional monopolies, which the larger scale does not necessarily prevent and may even make more attractive. Instead, countries must cooperate to expand markets and competition across borders. This is obviously the very idea of a common market. But it must go beyond traditional goods market integration (FTA, custom unions, etc.), and extend to infrastructure services, which have traditionally remained the domain of national monopolies and which are now the targets of national privatization and liberalization programs.

The experiences of America and Asia show reluctant governments to privatize some sectors, as well as difficulties

in opening up to agricultural products, reminds us that the stagnation of the Doha Round. In Asia they are a strong government-business linkages, on the contrary in Latin America this kind of ties are not equally sensitive or specialized.

Third, private sector involvement is implied by the very idea of a well-functioning market. Ultimately, integration is for the benefit of the people of a sub-region; they should be the critical actors, and governments and regional organizations only facilitators through appropriate choices and policies. Enhanced production and trade of goods and services are dependent on improved performance of private firms and farms, and private operators and consumers will be the main beneficiaries of larger markets and investment opportunities. This also means that private operators have to be involved in the design and the implementation of regional activities, which would also help change the widespread perception that regional organizations are simply remote outgrowths of government bureaucracies rather than an instrument for empowering the private sector region-wide.

In the case of Asia the private sector is better prepared, with better experience and it is more enthusiastic for export and “cross-border” trade than the Latin American private sector. The public opinion is too critical and observes the processes with mistrust in the case of Latin America. With respect to the Asian case, we could not obtain information that carried us to conclusions. However, one cannot deny the growth of trade, as much intraregional as regional and transpacific.

In general the integration processes on both continents do not satisfy everyone and they are the cause of conflict between export sectors, in this respect the case of the NAFTA is very illustrative: “The predominant economic theory was found on the side of the NAFTA; it prevailed over the hope that reduction of the barriers to trade would allow the nations of North America to produce goods and services where they were most efficient and so accelerate trade and investment in the region; which would generate more employment and growth. It was hoped that long term the treaty could facilitate a salary convergence and regulation between the parties (Gallaher, Wise y Dussel, 2011).

To finalize this section, we must add that international trade, regulated or not by agreements of integration, have

a high content of raw materials in the case of Latin America, while in Asia the percentage of manufacturers is the most important. While the Asians have achieved the participation of the private sector with success, the Latin-Americans prefer to resort to government action. Asians accommodate the long and medium term visions, while their counterpart is orientated towards the short term. It was detected that in Asia there is a tendency towards saving and in Latin America a tendency towards consuming.

The process integration of point of view international and domestic politics and cultural

Other topics that impact the process of the economic integration in both regions are system political and cultural. In effect, as much in Asia as in Latin America, politics have to do with governments and their actions in the matter of regional integration. However, it is difficult to get close to the borders between politics and culture since their actions incorporate values and principals.

The CEPAL sees it like this: “in its most trivial meaning it is “open” regionalism as opposed to “closed” regionalism. While this ultimate allude to a development strategy is based on protection of the national industry respect the international competition, in the case of the first, the preferential opening is practiced by governments that profess their commitment to principals and disciplines of the multilateral system of trade... in Latin America open regionalism and new regionalism are employed indistinctly to describe a movement characterized by extensive liberalization of the trade of goods and services, and the capital movements, together with the harmonization of the national regulatory regimes accord to World Trade Organization (WTO).

That is to say that open regionalism is related to the combination of various forms of trade liberalization institutions and with the depth of the commitment of liberalization. In the last instance, the opening for regionalism is dictated by the grade in which liberalization in the regional environment is close to generalized and multilateral regionalism” (CEPAL. Panorama of the international insertion of Latin-American and the Caribbean, page 2011). In both regions advances occur towards democracy

insomuch as the politic regime most compatible with free trade and integration, countries still exist in disagreement with “the democratic necessity”.

The legacy that Britain Empire left in Asia favored a type of regulations based on common law. Instead in Latin America the legal heritage that the Spanish and Portuguese left is the Roman Germanic Law. Both regions have different legal traditions and consequently its rules economic are different. For this reason, together with the previous it results that in the trade relationships the Asians use the values of voluntary participation, consensus decisions, non-binding agreements, An example of this legal traditions are the concepts of Open Regionalism, Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalization (ESVL) initiatives, Individuals Action Plans (IAPS) and the Collective Actions Plan (CAP). On the contrary, Latin peoples follow the tradition of contracts, preferred reciprocity, obligation, legal regulations and court resolution by pre-established results of the negotiations.

One cannot deny that a new law is being born, the practice of integration processes, such as debates and agreements as much as in the WTO as in the APEC itself have forced the approach of an interpretation of the legal norms and also in the matter of principals: both regions are close in terms of values and principles.

Furthermore, whatever the scheme, successful integration has to be guided by principles, which would assure that the sub regional and the national programs are compatible and mutually reinforcing. One such principle, “open-regionalism”, seeks to insure that a sub-regional strategy is bred in the same ideological paradigm as national reform policies. The other, “subsidiarity”, provides guidelines for dividing responsibilities between countries and regional organizations for facilitating the integration process. Another principle, “pragmatism/gradualism”, indicates how, given differences in countries conditions, integration may proceed realistically so as to build on demonstration cases and minimize the frequency of policy reversals (Kritzinger-van Niekerk, 2009).

We believe that all contemporary cultures are at risk, on a larger or smaller scale, the cultural influence of English goes back, just like Latin in the Middle Ages, or French in the Enlightenment, and is the lingua franca of the civilized world. It

is not strange then that said language is official in the matter of integration processes. This situation is accepted and practiced in the Asiatic processes in a greater form than in Latin-America processes. The reason is that while in Asia there exist a linguistic and cultural mosaic, Latin America presents a high level of unity as much cultural as linguistic. No other region of the world shows this condition, but, regrettably until now has not been used by the countries of such region.

Perspectives of convergence in the process of integration between countries of Asia and Latin America

The convergence, more than the difference insomuch as the negotiations and practices of the integration processes are occurring in four exemplary cases, the first of them is the so-called APEC to build the Pacific Community, the second case is the joint invitation that in 1998 Chile and Singapore achieved known as the "Forum For East Asia Latin America", the third is the Trans-Pacific Economic Partnership Agreement in which Latin-American countries as well as Asian participate and the fourth is the project of a Free Trade Area en APEC known as FTAAP.

The idea of an Asia Pacific community is not new, and was suggested by US President Bill Clinton at the first APEC Leaders' meeting in Seattle in 1993. However, neither in Asia nor in Latin America, it is clear the role of civil society and the academics bodies in the central negotiations of Transpacific Integration Agreements.

The formation of East Asia-Latin America Forum-EALAF was proposed by Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong when he visited Chile in October 1998. The Inaugural Meeting and Senior Officials Meeting of EALAF were held in Singapore in September 1999. Pushing forward by Singapore and Chile, the 1st foreign ministers conference adopted the proposal by Malaysia and renamed the forum as Forum for East Asia and Latin America Cooperation.

By the principle of mutually respecting for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non- inference into each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and reaching unanimity through consultation, East Asia -Latin America Forum (EALAF) would provide a broader platform for political, business and other leaders to exchange views, and to promote

better understanding, and political, economic and cultural cooperation between countries in the two regions.

There are 30 member countries by 2001. China, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar; Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Ecuador, Mexico; Australia and New Zealand are the initiators. Costa Rica, El Salvador and Cuba joined the forum in the 1st foreign ministers conference in March 2001.

“The Trans-Pacific Economic Partnership Agreement is a free trade agreement between the four Pacific governments of Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore which was signed on June 3, 2005 and came into force on January 1, 2006. The Trans-Pacific Agreement aims to create a free trade agreement that could serve as a model within the Asia Region. It is open to accession to any APEC economy or other state, subject to terms agreed among the parties. In September 2008 Us Trade Representative announced that the Us will negotiate entry into the P4 agreement, Australia, Peru and Vietnam also announced that they want to be part of this FTA. There is a strong support from Chile for Korea to join in this agreement. The P4 is seen as possible pathway for the creation of a wider Free Trade Area in APEC (FTAAP), an issue which has been deliberated in APEC for some time.”

Insomuch as the FTAAP, it is a matter of great debate in which the Latin-American countries, members of APEC as in the case of Mexico, Peru and Chile, are directly involved; to that respect we mention the following opinion:

In the words of Ippei Yamazawa: “APEC met its midterm Bogor Goals in 2010 and has started to tackle the Post-Bogor agenda, that is to pursue deeper liberalization and facilitation in the form of FTAAP and the Trans-Pacific Strategic Partnership (TPP), as well of broader cooperation in pursuit a greater economic growth” (Yamazawa, 2012).

Those types of agreements are not currently politically viable, and its desirability is also questionable. However, the proposal has attractive elements, particularly if it could be an avenue toward global freer trade. For this reason, it will continue to have advocates and should continue to be studied. We believe, however, these studies should continue to be with the

nongovernmental sector, rather than official and governmental (PECC, ABAC, 2009).

Conclusions

The participation of the United States of America in the regional Latin American agreements has greater weight than in the Asian processes. This is the result of the asymmetry between the economies and of the regional, political and military influence of the USA.

Likewise, in the multilateral forums, the Latin American countries are driven to closely monitor the position of the USA.

Also the history of the about the integration processes can be divided into the following periods: a) antecedents, 1830-1950, b) the mismatch between the “old” and the “new” integrated regionalism, 1950-1990, c) the new integration processes 1990-2000 and d) the debate between the proponents that non-capitalist processes put forward (ALBA) and those who propose the insertion of globalization and the global market (FTAA, Pacific Arc, bi- national NAFTAS, etc.) 2000 -2011.

Despite that the history of these regional integration processes is different in the regions considered, there is no room to doubt that economic and political reasons exist to recognize the divergences, and based on this knowledge mutual understanding can be achieved and concrete agreements arranged, including carrying out “best practices”. They call it the transpacific international commercial reality, as in that each time more new values and principals are shared. Furthermore, the Pacific Community Project, as well the “fourth generation” of Transpacific Treaties is a great opportunity to improve the prior experiences in integration matters.

Our comparative analysis shows that, the ideas and experiences on integration in Asia and Latin America were different and antagonistic in the past. However, today it shows convergence and complementarity in the performances. Consequently, it would be highly desirable that ABAC continues supporting the negotiations on the Pacific Community, Free APEC Trade Area and the Trans Pacific Economic Partnership Agreement, because they constitutes a great advance in a new interpretation of the Bogor Goals.

Finally, we think that, is possible wait that in the actual decade, both process of economic integration, converge to one more wide field of economic relations in scale bilateral and multilateral.

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