

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL ECONOMY

The EU-Mercosur Trade Agreement

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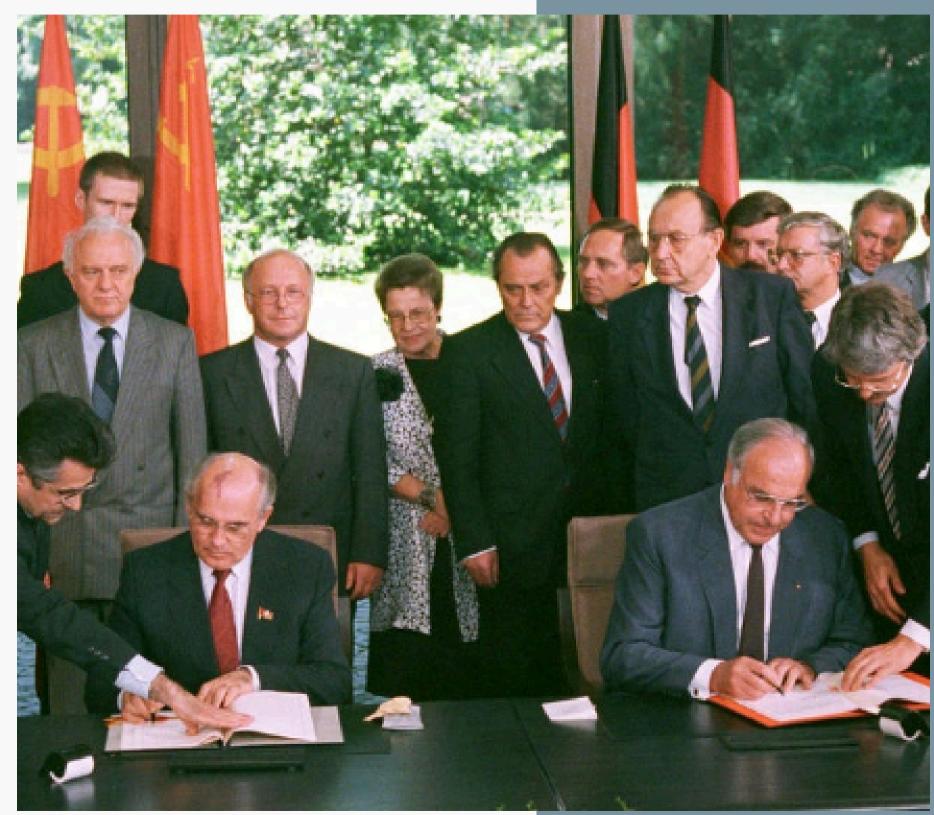
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1) The historical and geographical context of the agreement:

- Mercosur : "Mercado Común del Sur"
- -> a South American economic bloc consisting of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay
 - signed after two decades of negotiations
 - represents the largest international deal signed by Mercosur to date
- => The agreement signed in 2019 aims to lower trade barriers between the two blocs, but its ratification is still uncertain.





2) Economic issues – agriculture and industry:

<u>agriculture:</u>

-> The countries of Mercosur benefit from cheap labor, fewer regulations, and massive production capacity.

-> the EU -> Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), applies heavy regulations and subsidies

=> The agreement will allow Mercosur to export more agricultural products, such as beef, sugar, and rice, to Europe

Industry:

• New Market to expend: the automotive, chemical, and pharmaceutical sectors

-> This agreement seeks to reduce these barriers and open up South American markets to European products.

=> affect local industries in Mercosur



3) Criticisms – environmental issues and protectionism:

Environmental problems:

 the management of the Amazon under President Jair Bolsonaro.

-> ex: the use of dangerous pesticides, genetically modified crops, and hormones

<u>Protectionism and the impact</u> <u>on European agriculture :</u>

 Fear of it threatening their livelihoods.

-> particularly in France, Belgium, and Ireland

-> significantly impact
European beef producers

4) The winners and losers of the agreement

The winners:

- -> Spain and Portugal
- -> Germany, particularly its automotive industry
- -> Mercosur farmers

The losers:

- -> European farmers,especially in France, Ireland,and Belgium
- -> Mercosur manufacturers, particularly in industrial sectors

Conclusion



- -> raises important economic, environmental, and social questions
- -> the ratification of the agreement
- -> This agreement highlights the current tensions surrounding global free trade, in a context of rising protectionism and growing concerns about sustainability.



Thank you

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