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CAPA DE ACE

AGÊNCIA BLC	Nº ACE/ANO 059459 86	TOTAL FLS. 016	SIGILO J
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FLUXO DO PROCESSO	DATA	RUBRICA	CH SE (SS) ou ANALISTA	
ENTRADA NA SF (SS) PSQ ARQ	07 NOV 1986		VALIDADE INICIAL 02 anos	SE (SS) RESPONSÁVEL DV/SC
REMESSA AO DI	13 NOV 86		NOME LEGÍVEL	RUBRICA
ACE PROCESSADO	28.11.86			

ACESSO INICIAL

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DOCUMENTOS COMPONENTES	Nº ORD	TIPO/Nº/ÓRGÃO/ANO	PRG/ANO
	01	MEMO/02104/GAB/SNI/86	57 252/86
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017252 - 8 AGO 86

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GTC

CARACTERIZAÇÃO DO DOCUMENTO

Ass / Tit

ACORDOS ECONÔMICOS BRASIL-ARGENTINA.

Ref.

An

CÓPIA DE NOTA.

Doc. / Ident.

MEMO nº 2104-CH/GAB/SNI, de 08 AGO 86.

DISTRIBUIÇÃO INICIAL

Original

017-5

Cópias

017-2

Responsável Distribuição

SE-621

Observações

ENCAMINHAMENTOS

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Nº	Data	De	Para	Despacho
01	01/08	5	5-2	Culhee. Possível a prorrogação. Da ciência ao Dpt 2. (Hem)
02	11.08	52	Dpt 2	lienda (Hem)
03	23-16	DPT-2	DPT-5	Distribuição. (Hem)
04	24/10	5	5-2	Detonante. (Hem)
05	09/10	5-2		Fpl a for (Hem)

Providências Adotadas

Use o verso da folha para registro das providências

017252

- 8 AGO 85

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3

DESTINATÁRIO: AC/SNI.

Documento: NOTA.

Assunto: ACORDOS ECONÔMICOS BRASIL-ARGENTINA.

Origem: . - .

DIFUSÃO:

PR

GTC

GMPR

GCPR

SG/CSN

GAB

AC

EsNI

SAD

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2104

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017252 -8 AGO 86

DIFUSÃO: AC/SNI.

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ANEXO: Cópia de Nota sobre os Acordos Econômicos Brasil-Argentina, acompanhada de cópia de recortes de jornais estrangeiros.

Obs.:



08 AGO 86

Assinatura

VIDE-VERSO

Os jornais New York Times, International Herald Tribune, Financial Times, Journal de Genève e Le Figaro publicaram, hoje, artigos sobre os principais resultados da visita do Presidente José Sarney à Argentina. O tom das matérias é factual, com poucos comentários, mas, a ênfase é bastante positiva em relação aos possíveis resultados futuros dos acordos assinados entre os dois países.

Escreve o New York Times: " Os Presidentes do Brasil e da Argentina afirmaram ter assinado acordos que criarão a moldura política para uma integração econômica longamente procurada pelos dois países. Ao descrever a substância dos documentos, Alfonsín disse que representam boas notícias para a América Latina e para o mundo. Agora poderemos trabalhar mais efetivamente para superar a estagnação de toda a região".

Segundo o jornal, dos 11 protocolos assinados, dois são de importância imediata, o de trigo porque o Brasil comprará 1,375 milhão de toneladas no próximo ano, com o montante crescendo até atingir 2 milhões de toneladas ano. O segundo diz respeito à eliminação gradual dos direitos alfandegários em relação a compra e venda de bens de capital. "Pelo menos 300 milhões de dólares deverão ser comerciados no próximo ano, montante que deverá crescer até 2 bilhões de dólares-ano, em 1990".

A assinatura dos acordos culminou muitos meses de negociação e precisará de muito trabalho de detalhamento antes de entrar em vigor no dia primeiro de janeiro. Na verdade, os esforços para melhorar as relações políticas e comerciais começaram em 1980, quando ambos os países ainda estavam sob regime militar, mas, se intensificaram muito depois do advento de governos civis em Buenos Aires e Brasília, explica o artigo, escrito por Shirley Christian.

" O Brasil deixou claro que , em contrapartida de maiores compras de carne, trigo e matérias-primas, espera encontrar mercados adicionais para seus manufaturados na Argentina. Alguns empresários se mostraram receosos da competição da indústria brasileira, maior e mais dinâmica, alertando o governo argentino que seria necessário negociar com prudência, deixando a integração se processar por estágios", diz o jornalista

Em pequena nota, o Journal of Commerce cita declarações do Presidente Alfonsín, negando estarem os industriais argentinos contra a integração econômica com o Brasil. "Antes da assinatura dos acordos, circularam notícias insistentes sobre 'uma falta de entusiasmo' dos empresários argentinos em relação a um estreitamento de laços com a economia brasileira, muito mais dinâmica, mas, Alfonsín garantiu que os industriais bem inteirados sobre o real conteúdo dos acordos demonstraram satisfação e até entusiasmo".

O Journal de Genève denominou os 12 acordos de cooperação entre o Brasil e a Argentina como a primeira etapa para a criação de um Mercado Comum Latino-Americano. "Os dois países mais poderosos da América do Sul assinaram um protocolo de integração econômica que engloba setores muito diversificados, desde os tradicionais como produtos alimentares e bens de capital até setores de tecnologia de ponta como energia nuclear, indústria aeronáutica e biotecnologia. O objetivo principal da iniciativa é harmonizar as economias e aproximar os destinos dos dois países que agrupam mais de 150 milhões de habitantes integrando as infraestruturas industriais e os potenciais tecnológicos mais desenvolvidos da América Latina. Os dois países acumulam uma dívida externa superior a 150 bilhões de dólares dos quais 100 bilhões pertencem ao Brasil, a maior dívida externa do mundo".

O artigo detalha a maior parte dos acordos, afirmando que o Uruguai, país de 2.5 milhões de habitantes e vizinho de ambos os países foi convidado a se tornar o terceiro sócio do empreendimento. Nos próximos três meses, representantes dos três países deverão estudar as condições para a plena adesão de Montevideú ao processo de integração econômica.

Segundo o jornal Le Figaro, Brasil e Argentina, "os Grandes" da América do Sul preparam as bases de um mercado comum regional que deverá englobar o Uruguai dentro em breve. "O acordo prevê que a integração econômica será gradual, flexível, equilibrada e sistemática. Gradual porque comporta etapas anuais que permitem uma integração sem supresas. Flexível porque o programa prevê sistemas de alarme para suspender linhas de ação que possam se tornar perigosas. Equilibrado e simétrico, na medida em que a troca de produtos agrícolas por industrializados não será incentivada. Ao

contrário, o comércio de matéria-prima contra matéria-prima (como trigo argentino e minério de ferro brasileiro) ou troca de produtos industrializados entre si deverá se tornar privilegiada, afim de permitir um desenvolvimento harmonioso de todas as atividades econômicas dos dois países".

O Financial Times, depois de descrever a assinatura dos acordos e as negociações que precederam o acontecimento, reproduz declarações do Presidente Sarney em que afirma ser o processo de integração Brasil-Argentina uma iniciativa aberta a todos os países da América Latina que desejarem se unir, "Esperamos criar, no futuro, um verdadeiro Mercado Comum Latino-Americano. As companhias estrangeiras não serão prejudicadas e poderão continuar operando dentro das regras existentes sobre capital estrangeiro nos dois países", disse Sarney, enfatizando porém serem as companhias dos dois países as mais incentivadas a trabalhar em conjunto.

"Na Venezuela, o Presidente Jaime Lusinchi mostrou-se satisfeito com a assinatura dos acordos, dizendo que, no futuro, seu país também pretendia fazer parte deste mercado comum. O tema da integração também será uma prioridade na agenda do Presidente Alfonsín quando se encontrar com outros líderes da América Latina, durante sua próxima visita ao México e à Colômbia no início do mês de agosto", finaliza o artigo escrito por Tim Coone, de Buenos Aires.

Aliança Brasil-Argentina

Os jornais Le Monde, Washington Post e Journal of Commerce publicaram ontem, artigos sobre os acordos econômicos Brasil-Argentina assinados durante a visita do Presidente Sarney a Buenos Aires. " Numa cerimônia refletindo o crescente entendimento entre as duas maiores nações da América do Sul, os Presidentes José Sarney e Raul Alfonsín presidiram a assinatura de 11 protocolos de cooperação em agricultura, energia e biotecnologia e eliminação de barreiras alfandegárias na troca de bens de capital. A América Latina fica mais próxima de seu sonho fugitivo de estabelecer um Mercado Comum", afirma Bradley Graham do Washington Post.

Ao procurar paralelos históricos para este acontecimento, comentaristas lembraram o pacto carvão e aço, assinado pela França e Alemanha Federal, há três décadas atrás, que evoluiu até se tornar o Mercado Comum Europeu. Empresários de ambos os países se mostraram, porém, céticos sobre as perspectivas de integração de suas economias contrastantes e alertaram as autoridades governamentais de ambos os países contra esperanças em demasia. Em Buenos Aires muitos industriais temem abrir suas fábricas ultrapassadas e seus mercados em depressão à economia brasileira em plena expansão, fato que poderá limitar a abrangência dos acordos governamentais, prossegue o Washington Post.

O Le Monde afirma: " Os primeiros passos de um Mercado Comum no Cone Sul da América Latina surgem com a assinatura de acordos de cooperação econômica entre o Brasil e a Argentina. Mas, a balança de forças parece bem mais favorável para o Brasil".

Segundo o jornal, desde que os acordos foram anunciados, as especulações correm soltas nos dois países. " Efetivamente, uma integração econômica poria fim a uma rivalidade antiga e às angústias de alguns geopolíticos argentinos, especialmente militares, diante do chamado "imperialismo brasileiro ". A realidade, no entanto, é mais modesta. Nenhum projeto global de Mercado Comum está em andamento. Os dois países simplesmente decidiram liberalizar ou institucionalizar seu comércio em alguns setores.

Entre os principais acordos assinados, figura o de bens de capital, onde os dois países deverão se beneficiar de uma baixa gradual de barreiras alfandegárias. A idéia é fazer este tipo de mercadoria circular livremente, a partir do próximo decênio".

A principal dificuldade para uma verdadeira integração está na diferença de "peso" entre os dois países. Há cinquenta anos, a Argentina estava à frente dos países em desenvolvimento enquanto o Brasil era apenas uma promessa. Hoje, os papéis estão invertidos: o Brasil massacra seu vizinho com uma população de 135 milhões, quase cinco vezes o número de habitantes da Argentina. O PNB de São Paulo sozinho é maior do que o PNB de toda a Argentina, explica Charles Vannecke, correspondente no Brasil e enviado especial do Le Monde a Buenos Aires para cobrir a visita do Presidente Sarney .

" Os agricultores e pecuaristas argentinos não temem a concorrência dos brasileiros, porque os climas dos dois países são complementares. O mesmo não acontece com os industriais que não se sentem capazes de resistir à expansão comercial de seu vizinho, com o maior e mais dinâmico parque industrial da América Latina. Sua hostilidade foi avivada pelas declarações desencontradas do Ministro brasileiro das Relações Exteriores, Ruben Abreu Sore (sic) afirmando ser o interesse brasileiro vender produtos manufaturados e comprar carne e trigo argentinos. Ninguém apreciou em Buenos Aires, esta partilha imperial de tarefas..." finaliza o artigo.

O Journal of Commerce noticia que o Presidente do Uruguai, Julio Sanguinetti foi até Buenos Aires para conversações de cúpula com o Brasil e a Argentina e preparado para assinar acordos de cooperação econômica de grande repercussão no futuro dos três países. " Embora não estivesse prevista sua participação direta nos acordos brasileiro-argentinos sua presença como convidado deixou claro a abrangência futura que se espera dos protpcolos. Os dois governos esperam que o pacto leve os demais países da região a formarem uma espécie de Mercado Comum, nos moldes da CEE".

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LE MONDE: 30.07.86

Le Brésil et l'Argentine signent les premiers accords d'intégration économique

Les prémices d'un marché commun dans le «cône sud» de l'Amérique latine apparaissent avec la signature des premiers accords passés entre le Brésil et l'Argentine. Mais le rapport de forces paraît très favorable au Brésil...

BUENOS-AIRES
de notre envoyé spécial

En Argentine et au Brésil, les spéculations vont bon train depuis qu'ont été annoncés les premiers accords d'intégration économique entre les deux pays que les présidents Sarney et Alfonsín devaient signer ce mardi 29 juillet. Une telle intégration, en effet, mettrait fin à une rivalité ancienne et aux angosses entretenues à Buenos-Aires par quelques «géopoliticiens» argentins, notamment militaires, devant ce qu'il était convenu d'appeler, quand les généraux étaient au pouvoir, l'«impérialisme brésilien».

La réalité, pour l'instant, est plus modeste. Aucun projet global de marché commun n'est en route. Les deux gouvernements ont simplement décidé de libéraliser ou d'institutionnaliser leurs échanges dans certains secteurs. Parmi les accords signés par les deux chefs d'Etat, l'un porte sur les biens d'équipement qui devraient bénéficier d'un abaissement graduel des barrières douanières, l'idée étant de les faire circuler librement à partir de la prochaine décennie.

Un autre accord concerne l'achat par le Brésil de blé argentin dans des proportions fixées à l'avance : 1 500 000 tonnes l'an prochain, pour arriver à 2 millions de tonnes annuelles en cinq ans. Les Brésiliens, qui ont hérité du solon portugais l'habitude de manger du pain et des pâtes, bien que leur climat ne soit guère propice à la culture du blé, achètent celui-ci à leurs voisins du Sud, qui n'ont pas toujours été en mesure et toujours désireux de respecter leurs engagements.

L'un des projets les plus intéressants porte sur la formation de stocks régulateurs dans les deux pays. L'opportunité d'une telle initiative saute aux yeux depuis que MM. Alfonsín et Sarney ont

résolu d'assainir leur économie respective par des traitements de choc hétérodoxes, impliquant un blocage des prix qui provoque ici et là des pénuries. Si ces stocks réguliers avaient existé quand le plan Austral a été lancé à Buenos-Aires il y a un an et le plan Cruzado à Brasilia il y a cinq mois, chaque gouvernement aurait pu faire appel à son voisin pour contrecarrer par des importations massives des pénuries organisées.

Le principal handicap à une véritable intégration réside dans la différence de poids entre les deux pays. Il y a cinquante ans, l'Argentine faisait partie du peloton de tête des pays sous-développés, alors que le Brésil n'était encore qu'une promesse irréaliste. Aujourd'hui, les rôles sont inversés : le Brésil érase de sa masse humaine (135 millions d'habitants) un voisin presque cinq fois moins peuplé. A lui seul, le PNB de l'Etat de Sao-Paulo — la région brésilienne la plus industrialisée — égale, voire dépasse, le PNB argentin.

Si les agriculteurs et éleveurs de la Pampa ne redoutent guère la concurrence des Brésiliens, les climats des deux pays étant complémentaires, il en va autrement des industriels argentins, dont les entreprises ont été décapitées par l'ultra-libéralisme du régime militaire — qui les a exposés au choc de la concurrence étrangère — ainsi que par l'incompétence des gouvernements antérieurs. Les patrons qui travaillent au sud du rio de la Plata ne se sentent pas en mesure de résister à l'expansion commerciale de leurs voisins dont le pays s'est doté, en trois décennies, du plus vaste et du plus dynamique parc industriel d'Amérique latine.

Leur hostilité a été avivée par des déclarations maladroites du ministre brésilien des relations extérieures, M. Ruben Abreu Sora, pour qui l'intérêt du projet d'intégration serait de permettre au Brésil de vendre des produits manufacturés en échange de la viande et du blé argentin. On n'a pas vraiment apprécié à Buenos-Aires cette répartition impériale des tâches...

CHARLES VANHECKE.

DE: DELBRASGEN

PARA: EXTERIORES

fac-simile nº

200/D

FINANCIAL TIMES:30.07.86

Brazilians hurry to sieze EEC advantage

BY OUR LEBON STAFF

BRAZILIAN BUSINESSMEN have quickly realised the advantages Portugal offers them as a new EEC member. They are rushing to set up joint ventures with Portuguese manufacturers to finish goods in Portugal, and more than 100 proposals for joint ventures are now being negotiated.

The main areas include tropical juices, cosmetics, domestic appliances and data processing. In the clothing sector, Brazilian producers will join forces with manufacturers in northern Portuguese textile towns to make fashion goods, with Brazilian raw materials and designs and Portuguese manufacturing and marketing.

In recent years, Brazilian textile and clothing industries have mushroomed, while Portuguese textiles and clothing have established a highly competitive name for themselves in the EEC and US.

Portugal and Brazil have for decades officially promised to increase trade and industrial relations but business response has been sluggish.

A further opportunity for Brazilian penetration of Europe via Portugal is being offered by the new EEC industrial zone in the Azores.

1098.D

Embaixada do Brasil em Washington — Resumo de Imprensa

DATA 30 / 7 / 86

THE WASHINGTON POST

3) PRINCIPAIS MATÉRIAS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1986

VISTO:

Argentina, Brazil Sign Trade Pact

Deal May Be a Step Toward Latin American Common Market

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Foreign Service

BUENOS AIRES, July 29—The presidents of Argentina and Brazil today signed a package of accords intended to promote economic integration and to bring Latin America closer to its elusive dream of a common market.

In an evening ceremony reflecting the growing good feelings between South America's two biggest nations, Argentine President Raul Alfonsín and Brazilian President Jose Sarney penned their names to 11 protocols establishing a customs union for capital goods and outlining cooperative ventures in the fields of agriculture, energy and biotechnology.

Searching for historical parallels to today's action, commentators here likened it to the coal and steel pact signed by France and Germany three decades ago that evolved into the European Economic Community.

But businessmen in both countries were skeptical about the prospects of integrating their contrasting economies and cautioned against expecting too much. Fears among industrialists here about opening Argentina's outmoded firms and depressed markets to Brazil's booming economy led to a limiting of the government-to-government agreements.

The integration of the two national economies will begin with capital goods, in hopes of boosting bilateral trade from \$300 million to \$750 million dollars.

The agreement was signed during a three-day visit to Argentina by Sarney, the first elected Brazilian leader to visit here in 25 years. "Never before have we been so close together, never before have we had so many positive opportunities," Sarney said on his arrival Monday.

Alfonsín said the unfavorable world economic climate was one factor pushing Argentina and Brazil together. The two countries, he said, face restrictions caused by a fall in international commerce, unsteady financial markets, the burden of foreign debts and deteriorating trade terms. "All of that brings us together and places us on the road of homemade solutions," the Argentine leader said.

Other Latin American states welcomed the move. Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti, whose small country is sandwiched between the two large powers, flew to Buenos Aires today to meet with the other two presidents to highlight his interest in eventually joining the economic union. "Today is a fiesta for Latin America," he remarked.

The idea of creating a Latin American common market has been foiled for decades by political unrest, national antagonisms and varying development levels. By taking a first step, Brazil and Argentina, which together account for more than half of South America's population and about two-thirds its land mass, hope to provide a framework for an eventual region-wide economic community.

"This program constitutes a renewed impulse for the integration of Latin America and the consolida-

tion of peace, democracy, security and the development of the region," Sarney told the Argentine congress today.

But the differences between the Brazilian and Argentine economies complicate any attempt to integrate even those two. Brazil has more than four times Argentina's population and more than five times its gross domestic product. For the past decade, Brazil has been experiencing a development boom while Argentina—once Latin America's industrial leader—has atrophied, struggling along on a strong agricultural sector.

Argentine officials and businessmen sought to avoid a union with Brazil that would result simply in an exchange of Argentine wheat and beef for Brazilian tools and machinery. Agreement was reached to focus on creating a larger capital goods market for both countries. Capital goods were picked because they are the most manageable sector of the economy and also are a main growth factor.

At present, Argentina sells \$50 million worth of machinery a year to Brazil, which sells three times that much to Argentina. The new accord envisages a rise in Argentina's sales to \$150 million next year.

Roberto Favolevic, president of the Argentine Industrial Union, warned against "exaggerated expectations," saying integration was a matter of years and that negotiations with Brazil would have to proceed with "prudence" because the industry of the giant neighbor "is without any doubt much greater and [more] dynamic than our own and even more modern in many branches." He noted that the United States and Canada have complementary economies and close trade ties without formal integrating mechanisms.

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Argentina and Brazil Eye Alliance

By JEREMY MORGAN

Journal of Commerce Special

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti flew in for top-level talks as Argentina and Brazil prepared to sign far-reaching economic cooperation accords.

The Uruguayan leader was the honored guest when Presidents Jose Sarney of Brazil and Raul Alfonsin of Argentina put their names to 10 accords aimed at boosting bilateral economic ties on Tuesday night.

Mr. Sanguinetti was not scheduled to sign any agreement, but his presence underlined the long-term ambitions behind the Argentine-Brazilian accords.

Both governments hope their pact eventually will lead to an economic

grouping of Latin American nations along the lines of the European Community.

Argentine officials suggest Mexico might be the first nation to join the new alliance. But others see Uruguay as the more logical next step toward a Latin American Common Market.

Mr. Sanguinetti makes no secret of aspiring to that aim. Shortly before arriving in Argentina, he emphasized Uruguay did not see itself in the "caboose" of regional integration. "We prefer to be pilots of this process."

Any Mexican move to join the grouping would be complicated by its strong links with the U.S. economy, but Uruguay already has strong

trade ties with Brazil and Argentina, diplomatic sources said.

Between them, the two countries take at least 25% of Uruguay's total exports. Brazil is already not only Uruguay's biggest overseas market but also its largest source of imports.

Argentina, with an agriculture-based economy similar to Uruguay's, is the fourth ranking export outlet but is second only to Brazil for imports.

According to latest figures from Montevideo, Uruguayan exports to Brazil reached \$45 million in the first quarter of this year, while shipments to Argentina were worth \$36 million. No figures were given for imports from either country.

Mr. Sanguinetti signed an economic pact with Mr. Alfonsin last year. Under a more detailed agreement approved last February, the governments are aiming at integrating port operations, and looking at plans to build a causeway and bridge across the River Plate.

Oil Price Drop Helps

THE DROP IN OIL PRICES, though precipitous and therefore disruptive, should be a boon ultimately to real growth in national product in the world.

As the chart below indicates, the spurt in world inflation has a direct correlation to the quadrupling of the price of oil in late 1973 and 1974 and the doubling again of the price of oil that occurred in 1978. The seven major economies on which the chart is based are the United States, France, Japan, Italy, the United Kingdom, West Germany and Canada.

The Treasury of the United Kingdom, which plotted the chart, expects the cumulative growth of these seven major economies to be 3 1/2% in 1986, up from 2 1/2% in 1985 but below the 4 1/2% of 1984. However, its prognostication depends on the U.S. economy growing at least 3 1/2% this year, which so far is not the case. The U.K. Treasury expects total world trade to grow by 5 1/2% in 1986 compared with 3% in 1985.

Deflation, triggered by the drop in oil prices, appears to be the real key to real growth in the world economies in the immediate years ahead.

Inflation in the major seven economies declined from a peak of over 15% in 1980 to an average 4% in 1985. Because of the drop in oil and the weakness in other commodity prices, inflation is expected to be only 2 1/2% for these seven industrial countries in 1986. This would be the lowest inflation rate achieved for these countries taken as a whole since 1961.

3) PRINCIPALES MATERIAS

Argentina And Brazil Sign Pacts

Goal Is to Link Economies

By SHIRLEY CHRISTIAN

Special to The New York Times

BUENOS AIRES, July 30 — The Presidents of Brazil and Argentina said today that they had signed agreements to create the "political framework" for the long-sought economic integration of their two countries.

Argentina's President, Raul Alfonsin, described the accords, which were signed Tuesday night, as "good news for Latin America and the world" at a news conference with President Jose Sarney of Brazil. Mr. Alfonsin added that it was now possible to "work more efficiently to overcome the stagnation of the region."

Of the 11 protocols, one considered of immediate importance is Brazil's agreement to buy 1.375 million tons of wheat from Argentina next year, with that figure to rise gradually to 2 million tons by 1991.

Increase Duty-Free Trade

Under another important protocol, the two countries promise to open their capital goods markets gradually to duty-free goods from the other country. At least \$300 million worth of goods would be traded under that provision next year, and the total value of duty-free trade would rise to \$2 billion by 1990.

The countries also agreed to study the possibilities of providing Argentine natural gas to Brazil and of joint petroleum exploration in Argentina.

The two leaders appeared elated after three days of meetings and ceremonies, which were intended to end 15 years of political and economic coolness between Brazil and Argentina. After the news conference, they received all the Latin American ambassadors accredited in Buenos Aires and said those countries could also join the agreements in the future.

Uruguay Participation Seen

For the near future, only Uruguay was seen as a probable participant. Uruguay's president, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, flew here for six hours Tuesday to participate in some of the discussions and his Government was expected to reach a trade understanding with its two neighbors next month.

The formal signing of the agreements culminated months of negotiations between Brazil and Argentina, although further details must be worked out before the accords take effect Jan. 1. The efforts to improve

trade and political relations began in 1980, when both countries were still under military rule, but the contacts increased in the last year under civilian governments.

Brazil has made clear that, in exchange for buying more Argentine beef, wheat and raw materials, it hopes to find additional markets for its manufactured goods by gaining easier access to the Argentine markets with their traditionally high tariffs.

Groups Express Concern

Some Argentine business groups have expressed concern that their country's participation in the new trade plan will depend too much on agricultural products and other raw materials for which world prices are low.

At the same time, Argentine industrialists have shown nervousness about their ability to compete with the Brazilians. Roberto Pavelevic, president of the Argentine Industrial Union, urged Government leaders to "negotiate with prudence" the details of the free trade package. Contending that Brazilian industry was much larger and more dynamic, he said that integration had to be done by stages.

Argentina has for years run a substantial negative trade balance with Brazil. For a number of years Argentina's deficit ran about \$300 million on total trade of about \$1.5 billion, though it is running at a lower rate this year.

Brazil, Argentina Break Trade Ice

By JAMES BRUCE

Journal of Commerce Special

SAO PAULO, Brazil — Commitments by Brazil's and Argentina's largest capital goods companies to cooperate in local and export markets marked the first fruit of economic integration accords between the two countries.

Villares SA, of Brazil, and Pescarmona SA, of Argentina, announced here and in Buenos Aires the formal completion of a joint venture that already has domestic and international sales on its order books.

Brazilian President Jose Sarney and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin signed accords for economic, technological and cultural cooperation between South America's two largest economies.

A capital goods sector agreement was spotlighted as a forerunner for potential developments.

The two companies announced they will work together immediately to provide some of the equipment for a steel mill being built in Iraq. Later, they will furnish all the mechanical installations of a hydroelectric

VISTO:

Argentina Denies Pact Is Opposed

Journal of Commerce Special

BUENOS AIRES — Argentine President Raul Alfonsin denied local industrialists are against his "economic integration" pact with Brazil.

Before the agreement was signed with Brazilian President Jose Sarney Tuesday night, reports persistently suggested Argentine industry was unenthusiastic about closer links with Brazil's much bigger economy.

Industry leaders publicly called on the Argentine government to act with "prudence" in upcoming talks.

President Alfonsin, asked at a press conference about Argentine businessmen's attitudes, claimed "those who know the accords in depth showed satisfaction and even enthusiasm."

dam to be built in a binational project on the Uruguay River on the border between the two countries.

Headquartered in Sao Paulo, Villares last year reported approximately \$100 million in revenues from capital goods production. Pescarmona reportedly did between \$50 million and \$70 million worth of business.

Villares President Carlos Ramos Villares told the press in Buenos Aires that negotiations leading to the Villares-Pescarmona association began long before this week's announcement and signings. He said, however, the meeting of the two presidents "fertilizes" such bilateral cooperation between companies.

Following a meeting of the three heads of state Tuesday in Buenos Aires, Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti announced his country will join the Nascent Economic Integration Community within 90 days. Meanwhile, the government in Asuncion declared that Paraguay will appeal its status as a less-developed country within the Latin American Industrial Development Association if the new group threatens its economic interests.

Première étape vers la création d'un Marché commun latino-américain

Le Brésil et l'Argentine ont signé mardi un accord d'intégration économique

Buenos Aires, 30 (AFP). – Les deux plus grandes puissances de l'Amérique du Sud, l'Argentine et le Brésil, ont signé mardi, à Buenos Aires, un accord d'intégration économique considéré dans les milieux politiques, économiques et diplomatiques comme la première étape vers la constitution d'un véritable Marché commun latino-américain dont le prochain membre devrait être l'Uruguay.

Les 12 protocoles de coopération joints à l'accord portent sur des domaines extrêmement variés allant de secteurs traditionnels comme les biens d'équipement et les produits alimentaires à des secteurs technologiques de pointe, comme l'énergie nucléaire, l'aéronautique et la biotechnologie.

L'accord, signé à la «Casa Rosada» (palais de la Présidence argentine) par le chef de l'Etat argentin Raul Alfonsín et son homologue brésilien José Sarney, a pour but d'harmoniser les économies et de rapprocher les destins de deux pays qui regroupent plus de 150 millions d'habitants, sont dotés de l'infrastructure industrielle et du potentiel technologique les plus développés du sous-continent et cumulent, à eux deux, une dette extérieure supérieure à 150 milliards de dollars. La dette du Brésil, qui dépasse 100 milliards de dollars, est la plus importante de tous les pays du tiers monde.

L'Uruguay, pays de 2,5 millions d'habitants, frontalier de l'Argentine et du Brésil, a été invité à souscrire à son tour à cet accord, au cours d'une rencontre que MM. Alfonsín et Sarney ont eue mardi avec leur homologue uruguayen, Julio María

Sanguinetti, invité à Buenos Aires à cette occasion.

Une commission composée des ministres des Affaires étrangères, de l'Economie et des Finances des trois pays devra étudier au cours des trois prochains mois les modalités pratiques de l'adhésion de Montevideo. L'Uruguay est déjà lié à l'Argentine par un accord portant sur le Commerce extérieur.

Le protocole concernant les biens d'équipement, qui doit entrer en vigueur le 1er janvier prochain, prévoit une intégration de la production et du commerce de certains biens, dont le nombre sera augmenté progressivement. L'objectif est que les échanges bilatéraux portant sur ces produits atteignent 2 milliards de dollars durant les quatre prochaines années (de 300 millions de dollars en 1987 à 750 millions en 1990).

Dans le domaine des céréales, Brasilia et Buenos Aires veulent intégrer la production, le stockage, le transport et l'approvisionnement du blé. En outre, le Brésil s'engage à acheter à son partenaire plus de 8 millions de tonnes de blé sur une période de cinq ans. Les deux pays s'attacheront aussi à intégrer l'approvisionnement de produits alimentaires, de manière à parer à toute pénurie.

Energie

Sur le plan énergétique, l'Argentine fournira au Brésil du gaz au moyen d'un gazoduc desservant la ville de Rio Grande do Sul, via l'Uruguay. Les deux pays mèneront aussi des projets d'exploration et d'exploitation pétrolières en territoire argentin et

achèveront la construction du barrage de Garabi, sur le fleuve Uruguay.

Le protocole traitant de l'aéronautique stipule que l'industrie argentine fabriquera une partie des appareils de la société brésilienne Embraer. En outre, les armées de l'Air des deux pays pourraient utiliser des avions de transport, d'entraînement et d'attaque fabriqués en commun.

Sur le plan nucléaire, l'Argentine, qui dispose de deux centrales, et le Brésil coopéreront étroitement pour «prévenir ou atténuer les dommages pouvant résulter» d'accidents. Un autre protocole prévoit la création d'un centre bilatéral de biotechnologie. Les cinq autres protocoles concernent l'accroissement des échanges commerciaux, la mise sur pied d'entreprises conjointes, les questions financières, la création d'un fonds d'investissement et la constitution d'un centre des hautes études économiques.

"Argentine-Brésil : accord d'intégration économique"

fac-simile

n° 201/H

Les deux « supergrands » de l'Amérique du Sud posent les bases d'un marché commun régional.

Longtemps voisins ennemis, l'Argentine et le Brésil viennent de signer un accord d'intégration économique qui, au-delà d'une entente bilatérale constituée la première étape d'un véritable marché commun sud-américain. Le premier pays à s'y associer sera l'Uruguay - qui est déjà lié à l'Argentine par un accord portant sur le commerce extérieur - et dont le président, Julia Maria Sanguinetti, s'est rendu mardi à Buenos Aires pour rencontrer les chefs d'États des deux plus grandes puissances du cône Sud : Raul Alfonsín pour l'Argentine et José Sarney pour le Brésil.

Selon une source diplomatique sud-américaine, l'accord signé mardi est le résultat de deux ans d'intenses conversations entre Buenos Aires et Brasilia, auxquelles ont participé les chefs d'entreprises des deux pays. L'accord d'intégration a pour but d'harmoniser les économies des deux États qui regroupent plus de 150 millions d'habitants, sont dotés de l'infrastructure industrielle et du potentiel technologique les plus développés d'Amérique du Sud et cumulent une dette extérieure supérieure à 150 milliards de dollars.

L'accord prévoit que l'intégration économique entre l'Argentine et le Brésil sera « graduel, flexible, équilibré et systématique ». Graduel, car il comporte des étapes annuelles permettant une intégration progressive et sans surprise. Flexible car le programme prévoit des systèmes d'alarme pour suspendre des lignes d'action qui pourraient paraître dangereuses. Équilibré et symétrique dans la mesure où le troc de produits agricoles contre

des produits industrialisés ne sera pas favorisé. Seront en revanche privilégiés les échanges de matières premières (blé ou gaz argentin contre minerais de fer ou bois brésilien, par exemple) et de produits finis afin de permettre un développement harmonieux de toutes les activités économiques des deux pays.

Douze protocoles de coopération

Les 12 protocoles de coopération joints à l'accord portent sur des domaines extrêmement variés allant de secteurs traditionnels comme les biens d'équipement et les produits alimentaires, à des secteurs technologiques de pointe, comme l'énergie nucléaire, l'aéronautique et la biotechnologie. Le protocole concernant les biens d'équipement - qui entrera en vigueur le 1^{er} janvier prochain - prévoit une intégration de la production et du commerce de certains biens. L'objectif est que les échanges portant sur ces produits atteignent 2 milliards de dollars durant les quatre prochaines années, allant de 400 millions de dollars en 1987 à un milliard en 1990.

En ce qui concerne les céréales, les deux pays veulent intégrer la production, le stockage, le transport et l'approvisionnement du blé. En outre, le Brésil s'est engagé à acheter à son partenaire 1 375 millions de tonnes de blé en 1987 pour arriver à 2 millions de tonnes en 1991.

Dans le domaine énergétique, l'Argentine fournira du gaz au Brésil. Y.P.F. (pétrole argentin) et Pétrobras (Brésil) doivent étudier la possibilité d'explorations communes en territoire argentin et les deux pays prévoient l'achèvement en 1997 de la construction du barrage de Garabi, sur le fleuve Uruguay.

Le protocole traitant de l'aéronautique stipule que l'industrie argentine fabriquera une partie des appareils de la société brésilienne Embraer. De plus, les armées de l'air des deux pays pourraient utiliser des avions de transport, d'entraînement et d'attaque fabriqués en commun.

D'autres protocoles concernent l'accroissement des échanges commerciaux, le règlement des questions financières, la création d'un fond d'investissement, la constitution d'un centre des hautes études économiques et la création d'un centre bilatéral de technologie.

PAULO NOGUEIRO BATISTA

Argentina, Brazil Sign Trade Accords Aimed at Economic Integration

DE: DELBRASGEN

PARA: EXTERIORES

fac-simile no

201/C

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — The presidents of Argentina and Brazil have signed a package of accords intended to promote economic integration and to bring Latin America closer to its elusive dream of a common market.

Eleven protocols establishing a customs union for capital goods, and outlining cooperative ventures in the fields of agriculture, energy and biotechnology were approved Tuesday by President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina and President José Sarney of Brazil.

Commentators here, searching for historical parallels to the action by South America's two biggest nations, likened it to the coal and steel pact signed by France and Germany three decades ago that evolved into the European Community.

The agreements, which grant mutual preferences in exports over goods from third countries, were signed during a three-day visit to Argentina by Mr. Sarney, who is the first elected Brazilian leader to visit here in 25 years.

"Never before have we been so close together, never before have we had so many positive opportunities," Mr. Sarney said.

But businessmen in both countries were skeptical about the prospects of integrating their contrasting economies and cautioned against expecting too much.

Fears among industrialists here about opening Argentina's outmoded companies and depressed markets to Brazil's booming economy led to a limiting of the agreements, which have been under discussion for several years.

The idea of creating a Latin American common market has been thwarted for decades by political unrest, national antagonisms and contrasting development levels.

In taking a first step, Brazil and Argentina, which together account for more than half of South America's population and about two-thirds its land mass, hope to provide a framework for an eventual regional economic community.

The agreements signed Tuesday are designed to favor local products over foreign competition as a means of expanding trade and reducing the outflow of hard currencies. Together, the two countries have a foreign debt of more than \$150 billion.

The integration of the two national economies will begin with capital goods, such as machinery and manufactured goods, in hopes of increasing bilateral trade from \$300 million to \$750 million.

Other Latin American states welcomed the move. President Julio María Sanguinetti of Uruguay, whose country sits between the two large powers, flew to Buenos Aires to meet with the other two presidents to promote his interest in eventually joining the economic union.

"Today is a fiesta for Latin America," he remarked.

Mr. Sarney emphasized that the accords were made possible by the "happy coincidence that both countries restored democracy at almost the same time." For the past year, Argentina and Brazil have been ruled by democratic governments for the first time since 1965.

Brazil and Argentina seek trade pact support

By Tim Coore in Buenos Aires

URUGUAY has been invited to join a Latin American common market, the first steps towards which were made on Tuesday evening with the signing of an economic integration pact between Brazil and Argentina.

President Julio Sanguinetti of Uruguay joined President Jose Sarney of Brazil and President Raul Alfonsín of Argentina, in their discussions over the pact during which he declared "determined support for these initiatives which are of fundamental importance for the future of the region and the process of integration of Latin America."

The three agreed to formalise a series of meetings between their respective Foreign and Economic Ministries to bring about Uruguay's inclusion into the integration process during the next 90 days.

A total of 12 protocols were signed by Presidents Alfonsín and Sarney which establish a customs union with zero import duties on bilateral trade in capital goods, create financial mechanisms for adjusting trade imbalances between the two and establish an investment fund for the promotion of binational companies. One protocol was also devoted to increasing co-operation in the aerospace industries of the two countries with special emphasis on breaking into the world market.

Speaking in a press conference yesterday morning, President Sarney said that no countries on the continent would be excluded from the process if they wished to join. "Our hopes are to eventually create a Latin American common market."

He said that foreign companies would not be at a disadvantage under the new accords and would continue to operate under the existing rules regulating foreign investment in Brazil and Argentina. He emphasised, however, that a greater role would also be played by Argentinian and Brazilian businesses through the creation of new joint ventures.

In Venezuela, President Jaime Lusinchi welcomed the signing of the accords between Brazil and Argentina, and said that Venezuela was prepared to form part of a future common market.

The subject of economic integration will also be a top priority on President Alfonsín's agenda when he meets with other Latin American leaders during his visit to Mexico and Colombia which is programmed for the first week in August.

FINANCIAL TIMES: 31.07.86

DE: DELBRASGEN

PARA: EXTERIORES

fac-simile no

201/E

LE FIGARO: 31.07.86

G.A.T.T. : la France bloque

A cause du dossier agricole, la France refuse de signer le projet de déclaration.

GENEVE :

Laurent MOSSU

La France bloque à nouveau les négociations de Genève. Elle s'oppose fermement au nouveau compromis entériné par une cinquantaine de délégations. Pourtant, nombre de ses préoccupations avaient été prises en compte, et l'Australie avait retiré son amendement réclamant l'élimination des subventions à l'exportation. Comme il s'agissait là de la principale pierre d'achoppement, on estimait généralement au G.A.T.T. que Paris à son tour léverait son objection. Il n'en est donc pas question.

Ce matin, les pays de la Communauté leveront leur drapeau en famille, une session du comité 113 étant convoquée. Ce sera de toute évidence l'heure de vérité. D'une façon générale, les onze autres pays de la C.E.E. sont prêts à accepter la formulation du projet de déclaration ministérielle devant lancer le nouveau cycle. Certes, leur adhésion ne reflète pas toujours un enthousiasme sans borne, mais ils semblent juger acceptable le document élaboré depuis des semaines et bénéficiant d'un large appui parmi les pays occidentaux et certains états du tiers monde. En séance, hier d'ailleurs, plusieurs délégations dont celles des Etats-Unis et du Japon ont donné leur feu vert.

La critique française semble toujours portée sur ce qui apparaît à ses yeux une absence de spécificité du secteur agricole. Paris estime que la P.A.C. n'est pas assez défendue de la sorte, et qu'une négociation ouverte dans de telles conditions porte en elle le germe du démantèlement de la politique agricole commune. La façon dont serait abordé le problème des subventions - personne ne peut imaginer que le nouveau cycle passe à côté d'une question aussi controversée - fait craindre à la France des remises en cause douloureuses.

Selon certains observateurs, le mécontentement des Français porterait sur d'autres points, et constituerait en fait une attaque générale sur l'ensemble du document. On pense à Paris que les reculades de l'Europe sont trop importantes pour ne pas hypothéquer l'entreprise.

Cette attitude suscite nombre de commentaires, et l'on parle à nouveau ouvertement à Genève des réticences manifestées d'entrée de jeu par la France lorsque fut lancée l'idée d'un nouveau round. De là à parler de prétextes, il y a un pas que certains délégués n'hésitent pas à franchir.

L'affaire est grand bruit sur les bords du Léman, où l'on s'attend à une épreuve de force pour ce matin.

L.B.

F I M