

Institute of Latin American Studies

Department of International Relations and European Integration -
SNSPA

Institute of Latin American Studies' internship program 1st edition

Bucharest 2015

Internship

1st edition

Contents

1. ISLA’s description	3
2. ISLA’s internship program – background	4
3. First edition of ISLA’s internship program	6
4. Closing speech.....	20

1. ISLA's description

The Institute of Latin American Studies has been established on 1 October 2012, by the decision of the Senate of the National University of Political Studies and Public Administration of Bucharest. The Institute proposes to help, develop and promote the academic relations between Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe, especially Romania, through research, mobility, debates and partnerships.

The Institute aims to provide expertise to the academics and to the relevant social, economic and political actors and to contribute to promoting the exchange of values between the two regions.

ISLA aims to create a network encompassing educational, research and scientific information institutions and relevant actors for the political and economic/trade cooperation in Central and Eastern Europe in order to coordinate and strengthen relationships with similar partners in Latin America.

Through ISLA, the National University of Political Studies and Public Administration becomes a connection point between academia in the two regions, a center of excellence for discussions and partnerships, and a major player in promoting the image and the national and regional interests of Latin America.

ISLA is a space open for the academic, political, diplomatic, economic, media and business environments and aims to promote the experience of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in the process of Euro-Atlantic integration currently under development in EU, NAFTA and MERCOSUR.

Finally, Romania is bound to develop relations with Latin America and the Caribbean and to act as an academic pole for this region, as Bucharest is the following Latin capital of the European Union, after Madrid, Lisbon, Paris and Rome.

`We speak and think in twin languages and cultures and thus, developing the Institute of Latin American Studies is a responsibility that incumbs to us`.

(Jordan Gheorghe Barbulescu, Director of ISLA)

2. ISLA's internship program – background

2.1. Rationale

It has been acknowledged that an international internship program is an excellent opportunity to build confidence to students and to learn professional experience. In this context, the online internship program developed by ISLA constitutes a concrete way to promote economic, political and cultural relations between European Union and Latin America and Caribbean, providing students with professional confidence and allowing opportunities to gain practical skills and to observe and understand connections based on common values.

2.2. Scope

The internship program aims to closely interlink the young people both from European Union, and Latin America and Caribbean, making them aware of further ways to cooperate.

2.3. Objectives

- To support students' proactive and innovative initiatives in the field of Latin American Studies
- To offer students the opportunity to gain practical experience and to improve their knowledge in the field of Latin American Studies
- To enable students to use in practice their knowledge in the field of Latin American Studies
- To foster the dialogue between the key actors activating in higher education in both regions

2.4. Duration

The normal duration of an internship is two months, which can be extended by mutual consultation and consent.

2.5. Main activities

- Research and case studies in the field of Latin American Studies
- Translation of materials related to Latin American Studies
- Study of the main academic works in the field of Latin American Studies
- Writing articles for the European Journal of Latin American Studies and ISLA's newsletter
- Analytic reports on specific topics in the field of Latin American Studies
- Press monitoring
- Public policies monitoring
- Assistance for creating and updating ISLA's data bases
- Assistance in promoting ISLA's profile and activity

2.6. Eligibility criteria

To be considered for an internship with ISLA, applicants must meet the following requirements:

- Be enrolled in a degree program (undergraduate or graduate) at a university in one EU or Latin America and Caribbean country

Internship

1st edition

- Be proficient in English or Spanish. The ability to speak French, Romanian or Portuguese is an advantage.
- Have a deep interest in Latin America studies

2.7. Other terms and conditions

- The internship does not require travel or relocation and is not paid.
- At the end of the internship all interns who fulfill their tasks will receive a certificate and will become part of ISLA's Alumni network.
- All the activities will be realized online, through digital working platforms.

2.8. **Web page:** <http://www.isla.eu.com/internship/>

3. First edition of ISLA's internship program

3.1. Duration

The first edition of ISLA's internship program took place between 10th December 2014 – 10th February 2015.

3.2. Participants

For the first edition of ISLA's online internship program were enrolled 22 students, coming both from Europe and Latin America and Caribbean, namely from Romania, Chile, Mexic, Spain, Italy and Norway.

Name	University	City
Kevin Cabrera	Instituto Tecnológico De Estudios Superiores De Monterrey	Chihuahua
Mariela Vasquez	Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez	Ciudad Juárez
Julio César Ponce Mendoza	Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez	Ciudad Juárez
Felipe Garcia	Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez	Ciudad Juárez
Jonathan Reyes	Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez	Ciudad Juárez
Andreea Vajda	Babes-Bolyai University	Cluj-Napoca
Andreea Oana Marian	Babeş Bolyai University	Cluj-Napoca
Bedmar- Moldovan Alina-Rodica	Babes Bolyai University	Cluj-Napoca
Bianca Marcoci	Babeş-Bolyai University	Cluj-Napoca
Cristina Elena Buleu	Babes Bolyai University	Cluj-Napoca
Ioana Tudoran	Babes-Bolyai University	Cluj-Napoca
Lup Oana Lavinia	Babes-Bolyai University	Cluj-Napoca
Mihaela Cernei	Babes-Bolyai University	Cluj-Napoca
Preda-Stefan Alexandra	Babes-Bolyai University	Cluj-Napoca
Raluca-Valeria Lușan	Babeş-Bolyai University	Cluj-Napoca
Sheila Georgiana Pop	Babes Bolyai University	Cluj-Napoca
Tătar Daniel Paul	Babeş-Bolyai University	Cluj-Napoca
Văidean Horia Tudor	Babeş-Bolyai University	Cluj-Napoca
Assunta Cecere	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Madrid
Diego Pavez Contreras	Universidad de Santiago de Chile	Santiago
Elena Buda	Høgskolen I Buskerud og Vestfold	Tønsberg
Antonio Barat Burni	University of Veracruz	Veracruz

3.3. Topics and example of work

Our interns had to fulfill 9 tasks in order to complete the ISLA internship program. We are pleased to present the tasks they had to solve and some of their contributions to the ISLA activities.

The tasks were as follows:

Task 1 – Expressing opinions: ERASMUS PLUS in the context of EU-LAC relations

Answer examples:

Raluca-Valeria Lupșan: “Experience is the teacher of all things” said Julius Caesar two thousand years ago. Nowadays these words are as alive as they were then. That’s what the Erasmus Plus Program does, helps young people to experience different cultures, to know and understand the reality of others. I had the opportunity to experience Erasmus and I know that this program makes you become closer to the people you get to know. We know little about Latin America, in my opinion, it is hard to understand such a different culture if you don’t have the chance to live among them. Erasmus + is the opportunity to know them as they are, to establish relations starting with the first and the most important step, education. I think that the other relations, economic and political, have their fundamental base on this first step. Young people that decide to go and study abroad are usually thinking to an eventual return or search a future career related to the country and the language they get to know. So Erasmus Plus Program offers you a professional guidance, in first place. Don’t forget that globalization is the word that defines our present days, technology the one that controls our days, so creating relations is just a matter of choice!

Mariela Vasquez: “My opinion about the Erasmus plus is that this kind of programs will help many people. It is a new program that has many goals like to enrich education and turn people into good students and good professionals. Erasmus plus is an excellent opportunity to get knowledge about the culture and many other things concerning others countries. I think Erasmus plus is a good idea to improve the EU to increase knowledge and professionals aptitudes and to support the modernization of teaching and training Systems. The Program will foster not only learning and understanding of the host country, but also a sense of community among students from different countries. In conclusion, I believe in this project and I am sure that I will learn many new things, this is a fabulous experience.”

Kevin Cabrera: “In my point of view, there are only positive things about the Erasmus+ program. Going to a foreign country, regardless of the reasons of the trip (Tourism, studying, etc.), being surrounded by another culture, another people, another way of living, expands our mind and gives us the tools to see the world from a different point of view. It’s very important to be able to analyze different topics from different perspectives, and doing a trip to another country is a very good way of being able to do this. This “change of perspective” can be even greater if the students make an exchange from Europe to Latin America, being so far one continent from another, the difference between cultures is greater, such difference makes the possibility of learning from each other a lot bigger.”

Julio César Ponce Mendoza: “The ERASMUS+ Program: Unemployment, an insufficient social engagement, a poor academic and professional formation and lack of opportunities, these are some of

the problems that the youth of the world will eventually have to face, problems that Erasmus+ is willing to fight. By taking care of multiple responsibilities and opening their doors to the world, the Erasmus+ Program aims to develop the capacities and qualifications of young people all across the globe, by promoting cooperation and mobility activities that could certainly broaden their horizons and help them reach their full human potential.”

Elena Buda: “Going out from your country, gaining geographical knowledge, learning about the cities, the world makes you a person with large horizons and big expectations. Latin American countries are facing difficulties, graduation rates are low, and finally, those who do graduate, have no place in the labor market. Offering students programs that will prepare them for the next years, it is for sure a key for the upcoming opportunities. After all, the relationship developed within the Erasmus + program between LAC and EU it’s one big step and useful consequence of the process of globalization in the context of higher education. Significant benefits are resulting from this partnerships, such as changes in the process of decision making in the universities from LAC countries, a way of making students from EU countries face and understand different economic situations, and the most important a way of connecting students that are qualified, to innovate, exchange sets of ideas, knowledge, and in the end, adapt to different environments.”

Alina-Rodica Bedmar Moldovan: “Erasmus Plus represents a new EU study-abroad program in the field of higher education and training with great potential for youth from around the world and it will probably be a very successful one in the future. As I see it, it is also a new opportunity for EU to strengthen the academic and scientific ties with Latin America and the Caribbean. It should be expected that this will mean fruitful cooperation between LAC and Spain, countries which share deep cultural ties. With this program, more and more Latin American and European students will be able to meet the requirements concerning professional qualification and job adaptability for both Latin and European companies and have the valuable life experience which it usually offers. As the job market become more and more global, in what regards academic and professional achievement, it is very good news that borders no longer represent an obstacle in this sense.”

Task 2 - Translation

Contributions:

Spanish translation:

First page: Jonathan Reyes; Left column: Page 2 - Felipe Garcia; Page 3 - Cristina Buleu; Page 4 - Andreea Marian; Page 5 - Kevin Cabrera; Page 6 - Alina Bedmar; Right column: Page 2 - Julio Ponce; Page 3 - Andreea Vajda; Page 4 - Diego Pavez; Page 5 - Mihaela Cernei; Page 6 - Georgiana Pop.

Romanian translation:

First page: Oana Lup; Page 2 - Elena Buda; Page 3 - Bianca Marcoci; Page 4 - Ioana Tudoran; Page 5-6 - Tudor Vaidean.

French Translation:

Pages 1 and 2 – Alexandra Preda Stefan; Pages 3 and 4- Tatar Daniel;
Pages 5 and 6- Antonio Barat Burni.

Portuguese Translation:

Pages 1, 2 and 3 - Raluca Lupsan; Pages 4, 5 and 6 - Assunta Cecere.

Task 3 – Identifying opportunities for students in educational or employment fields.

Contributions:

The interns identified a diversity of opportunities and they share the information on the online group, raising awareness about these development possibilities for young people.

Task 4 – Promoting Latin American Studies and the Institute of Latin American Studies

Results:

Starting with January of 2015 the number of likes on [our Facebook page](#) rose from 479 to 796 and is continuing to go up on a daily basis.

Task 5 – Database. Articles or/and books in the field of Latin American Studies

Answer examples:

Sheila Georgiana Pop:

1. Enrique Mendizabal and Guy Edwards- Opinion: Relations between Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean: The partnership phase- Overseas Development Institute(September2008)
<http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/2770.pdf>
Keywords: trade, consensus, environment, EURO social
2. Joaquín Roy -European Union-Latin American Relations in a Turbulent Era- The Jean Monnet/Robert Schuman Paper Series- (December 2012) <http://aei.pitt.edu/43439/1/roy-EULAT-special121200.pdf>
Keywords: Immigration, challenges, summits, investment
3. Susanne Gratius- Europe and Latin America: in need of a new paradigma- Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE) (2013)
http://fride.org/download/WP_116_Europe_and_Latin_America.pdf
Keywords: financial crisis, division, scenarios, inter-regionalism
4. The Guardian Editorial: EU and Latin America: strategic partnership- The Guardian (25 December 2012) <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2012/dec/25/eu-latin-america-strategic-partnership>

Keywords: rising, wealth, markets, partnership.

Jonathan Reyes:

1. Icaza, R. (2010). Global Europe, Guilty! Contesting EU neoliberal governance for Latin America and the Caribbean. *Third World Quarterly*, 31(1), 123-139. doi:10.1080/01436590903557439
2. Alexander, R. J., & Parker, E. M. (2009). *International Labor Organizations and Organized Labor in Latin America and the Caribbean : A History*. Santa Barbara, Calif: Praeger/ABC-CLIO.
3. Stavridis, S., & Ajenjo, N. (2010). EU-Latin American Parliamentary relations: some preliminary comments on the EUROLAT. *Jean Monnet/Robert Schuman Paper Series Vol. 10, No. 3*, April 2010.
4. Sanahuja, J. A. (2008). The effectiveness of European Union development cooperation with Latin America: assessment and perspectives.
5. O'Keefe, T. A. (2009). *Latin American and Caribbean Trade Agreements : Keys to a Prosperous Community of the Americas*. Leiden: M, Nijhoff.

Horia Tudor Văidean:

1. Wolf Grabendorff, Reimund Seidelmann - "Relations Between the European Union and Latin America: Biregionalism in a Changing Global System" (Nomos Publishers, 2005) – Keywords: regionalisation, MERCOSUR, cooperation, future developments
2. Luis A. Ferreira – "The European Union's Trade with Latin America" – *World Policy* - 2013 - <http://www.worldpolicy.org/blog/2013/08/01/european-unions-trade-latin-america> - Keywords: free trade, EU-Latin America summits, tariffs, economic recovery
3. Cathy McIlwaine – "Cross-Border Migration among Latin Americans: European Perspectives and Beyond" - Palgrave Macmillan – 2011 – Keywords: diaspora, poverty, migration, domestic service
4. Beatriz Padilla, João Peixoto – "Latin American Immigration to Southern Europe" – Migration Policy Institute – 2007 - <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/latin-american-immigration-southern-europe> - Keywords: unauthorized immigration, unemployment, economic growth, labor market.

Alexandra Preda-Ștefan:

1. Alvarez, Mariano, Kuwayama, Mikio, LaFleur, Marcelo, Mulder, Nanno, Zaclicever, Dayna, Duran Lima, Jose Elias, Echeverria, Myriam, Faundez, Sebastian, Garcia- Millan, Tania, Herreros, Sebastian - *Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union: striving for a renewed partnership* - ECLAC- 2012
<http://eulacfoundation.org/sites/eulacfoundation.org/files/pdf/LAC%20AND%20THE%20EU%20STRIVING%20FOR%20A%20RENEWED%20PARTNERSHIP.pdf> Keywords: global context, trade relations, foreign direct investment, cooperation and promotion of clean technologies.
2. Gratius Suzanne *Europe and Latin America; in need of a new paradigm* - FRIDE- 2013-
http://fride.org/download/WP_116_Europe_and_Latin_America.pdf

Keywords: The changing face of Latin America and Europe, shared problems, prospects and scenarios, the future of relations.

3. Nilsson Manuela, Gustafsson Jan (editors) - Latin American Responses to Globalization in the 21st Century - PALGRAVE MACMILLAN- 2012

<https://books.google.ro/books?id=pblckA850p4C&pg=PA204&dq=european+union+latin+america+and+the+caribbean&hl=ro&sa=X&ei=->

[AC1VJ3fNIKvygPywoDIAw&ved=0CC0Q6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=european%20union%20latin%20america%20and%20the%20caribbean&f=false](https://books.google.ro/books?id=AC1VJ3fNIKvygPywoDIAw&ved=0CC0Q6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=european%20union%20latin%20america%20and%20the%20caribbean&f=false) Keywords: responses to the process of globalization, remittances and social development, global discourses, Latin America and the European relations in an age of uncertainty and opportunity.

Task 6 – Expressing opinions. Best ways in which EU and LAC should work together

Answer examples:

Diego Paves Contreras:

“Several years ago Latin America and the Caribbean have been boosted new process about cooperation and dialogue, which have become in a new institutional framework, CELAC (Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), which there are high expectations, not only from Latin-Americans but also from other regional organizations such as European Union, which have seen positively a meaningful interlocutor for the whole region.

This new setting also involves a paradigm shift in how both sides of the Atlantic Ocean were talking until now, because Latin America and the Caribbean have become a significant player on the international scene but also requires to recognize certain challenges which we can't ignore, because they invite us to learn and dialogue with the EU.

[...]

Given these new dynamics, it is necessary to renew the commitment between the two blocs at the political level, leading efforts to a more inclusive society with greater equity and ensuring equal rights for many political and social to every person.”

Daniel Paul Tătar:

“[...] This new position was created under the Lisbon Treaty and the holder is charged with coordinating the EU's Common foreign and security policy. The post combines previously separate roles – to make EU foreign policy more consistent and coherent.

Latin America is an increasingly important and dynamic part of the world. Its population is expected to reach 625 million people by 2015, its politics are increasingly democratic, and it looks set to develop into

an economic powerhouse. European Union has well-established ties to a number of Latin American countries but there is potential to develop much broader links in the future.

I think that the strategy of EU in Latin America identifies three priorities:

1. Cooperation on global challenges such as environmental protection and climate change.

Cooperation on global warming and climate challenges is imperative. Scientific research has confirmed that the climate is changing and there are signs that these changes have accelerated. The EU and Latin America need to find and share common strategies to limit the global warming. A solution that could solve the problems is renewable energies and energy efficiency

2. Expansion of economic ties and promotion of mutually beneficial trade and investment in both directions. EU needs to focus on expanding and to maximize the economic opportunities in the region and to strengthen political and foreign policy engagement. The industrialization and development of Latin America is an opportunity for EU countries.

3. Cross-border networking in the fields of science, research, education and culture. [...]"

Andreea Vajda:

"I think that the shared history, as well as cultural, political and economic ties, connects Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). The countries enjoy close bilateral relations. However, beyond the economic relationship, the EU-CELAC cooperation needs to improve cultural, scientific and social ties and common vision between the two „worlds”.

It is important to be aware of the past and present cultural, scientific, intellectual and social diversity and exchanges between individuals, countries and regions within the wide EU-CELAC area, with a view to determinate new ideas.

Also it would be a good idea to find out how LAC representative groups of citizens perceive the role of Europe in their own continent and the process of European integration.

This is how they could provide a better understanding of cultural, scientific and social dimension of the relationship between the EU and LAC, supporting as well the process of EU-CELAC cooperation.

In both societies I think that it is very important to encourage mutual knowledge between the two regions, use the power of the communication, use the internet services to create programs and presentations about each country, bring new information about the people, their traditions, the culture differences, history, etc.

Also it would be great if EU and LAC could create different mobility programs for student, conferences in different countries of both areas, more university exchange programs, because there are a large number of students interested in learning the language, about the culture and the history of some particular country, and in my opinion the education is one of the most important aspects of this cooperation. Also the tourism can be more promoted, there are a lot of incredible places all over the EU or LAC areas. In my opinion it would be necessary create some cooperation agencies and centers for workers, students and tourist, to improve the relations between this regions and help the people to understand better and to encourage the cooperation between them."

Felipe Garcia:

“From my point of view, bilateral cooperation between the European Union and Latin America and Caribbean is needed in order to achieve a better sustainable development in these countries. It is well known that working together has as principal recompense the diffusion of strategies and information between governments, which helps to the creation of better policies in different fields of action.

One of the most important mechanism for which these countries work together is through the creation of programs that specializes in a well-defined area, such as economics, education, politics, etcetera. Therefore, in my personal opinion, the development of new programs related with economics, politics and education are the most important for EU and Latin America and Caribbean work together in a good way. Programs in the educational field (Erasmus plus, for example) have shown that international cooperation brings as a result the formation of more able students in both the EU and Latin America and Caribbean, which has a direct impact in the development of these countries.

In the current days, the Economic and political aspects should be considered as the principal fields where countries have to work together if they really want to make remarkable progresses. That is where economic and political programs take their importance. It exist a few number of economic programs between the EU and Latin America and Caribbean. In the other side, Political programs are also just a few so that new ways are needed in order for countries to work together in a bilateral cooperation sphere.

As a conclusion, the creation of new laws, programs and activities focused on the mentioned fields are the best ways to achieve that the European Union and Latin America and Caribbean work together in a good way and, by this mean, improve their competitiveness in the economical, educational and political aspects. All these aspects contribute in a global way to achieve a better sustainable development in these countries.”

Bianca Marcoci:

“I think the fact that more and more ways of increasing cooperation between the European Union and Latin America are being explored is great and I believe that it will prove to be in the advantage of both parties.

One domain in which the EU and LAC should work together is connected to the political system and democracy. I think that both continents could benefit from a cooperation in this area, especially the former communist countries from East-Central Europe that only recently joined the Union and LAC former communist countries, because they are both still in a process of transition towards a qualitative democracy and they are facing the same challenges. That’s why I think that sharing the transition experiences between the countries, while still being aware of the fact that their contexts are different, and what may seem to work for a country may not work for another one, it’s very important and could positively impact the quality of the democracy in the respective states.

Another area in which the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean should work together is technology and research. The Guadalajara Summit in 2004 already placed on the political agenda the development of an EU-LAC Knowledge Area for solving societal problems and creating new opportunities and a number of concrete steps have been taken in this matter, following the EU-LAC Summit in Madrid in May 2010. I think this is a great initiative and the sooner the Knowledge Area gets properly established and starts its activity, there are going to be some visible results.

Maybe one of the most important ways in which the two continents should work together is, in my opinion, through mobility projects, both for formal education and informal education. I think the civil society, and specifically NGOs have a huge potential for facilitating the relation between EU and LAC by working together. Apart from Erasmus+ mobility scholarships, granted to students, I believe there should be more projects and programs involving mobility, or even exchanges, that may further on lead to other projects organized and led by people from EU and LAC, with a big potential impact on both communities. Of course, these kinds of projects require funding, and that's why I think that creating more funding opportunities for EU-LAC mobility projects is one essential point in finding „more ambitious ways of working together”.

As a conclusion, I think that collaboration between the European Union and Latin America should be encouraged, and in more ambitious ways, but I am aware of the difficulties that may arise, given the fact that we are talking about many countries with different backgrounds, cultures, economic level, needs and expectations. I believe there is a lot of work and motivation needed in order to find even more ambitious ways of working together and to implement them, but, once this process gets started, the outcome will be amazing.”

Task 7 – Public policy monitoring

Answer examples:

Assunta Cecere:

“With the second highest rate of chronic malnutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean, **Bolivia** is a country where almost one in three children under five are delays in growth, one the effects of malnutrition. Poverty and lack of health systems that can provide adequate food supplements are the reasons most often cited as the cause of this problem. To this factors such as lack of awareness of the problem and behavioral issues related to nutrition are added. In **Spain**, the crisis has implications modified food and feeding behavior. Families are looking to save on food. The cuts in food spending are also accompanied by unhealthy eating habits that promote obesity. Consequently, it can be argued that the crisis contributes to the infringement of the right to safe and healthy food recognized by the International Pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the United Nations. Like any complex problem, even this has not simple solutions. **For this to Expo 2015 in Milan, there will be many ideas from around the world for to change the world of food.**”

Andreea Oana Marian:

“Agriculture in Spain and Argentina. Until the 40s of the XX century, more than half of Spanish active population was working in agriculture, being this production the main subject of the economy. In 1984 the proportion had fallen a lot and this production met just 18% of the total employed population, its contribution to the overall production of the country being 6.7%. To improve performance and working conditions of the farmers there have been carried out some reforms such as land consolidation, which has increased the area of arable plots to an average of 2.58 ha. The Spanish agricultural sector is

characterized by the variety of its productions, with a major exporter of fruits and vegetables. The main crops in Spain are cereals (barley, wheat, corn), olives and vineyard, fruit (such as oranges, lemons, tangerines, apples, cherries).

Agriculture represents one of the primary activities in Argentina because it involves the use or extraction of natural resources. Argentina is known for its temperate climate and its extensive pampas, but its territory recognizes significant regional differences. Since the late nineteenth century, Argentina was outlined as an agricultural exporter (cereals and meat, mostly) given the importance of the port of Buenos Aires.

From a superficial approach the Spanish countryside is disadvantaged by its natural conditions but is greatly accompanied by a strong policy of subsidies. On the other hand, Argentina is favored for its natural wealth but does not have a policy to support the country's agricultural sector.

The conceptions of agriculture are completely opposite, both for society and for the State. The state and the Spanish society consider the rural sector fulfills its multi-functionality and has to be protected with financial aid. In Argentina, both the population and the State believe it is an important source of wealth and should be exploited, without distinction as to the size, location or the situation of the holding."

Ioana Tudoran:

„Health in Germany and in Colombia

Germany

The health care system in Germany is structured as a public-private partnership. Therefore, since 2005 the system is 77% government-funded and 23% privately funded. Coverage is universal for all legal residents. 85% of the population is covered by SHI(Health Insurance Scheme) and 10% by substitutive PHI(Private Health Insurance). Regarding the hospitals, they are mostly publicly owned. German patients are treated by physicians who are divided into general practitioners and specialists. Ambulatory physicians work in their own private practices. A survey from 2005 showed that 27% of German adults are smokers.

Colombia (The Republic of Colombia)

The most important health issues in Colombia are the tropical diseases. Malaria affects nearly 85% of the national territory with an estimated of 250 000 cases per year and a rate of mortality of 3/100 000. Colombia also fights with yellow fever and many different forms of malnutrition. AIDS is also a hot spot, because as of 2006, between 5,200 and 12,000 people had died from AIDS. Regarding the hospitals, private healthcare establishments account for more than 57% of all within the country. Coverage is at about 96% of the population, according to statistics from 2012.

Comparison

While in Germany the majority of the hospitals are public, in Colombia more than half of them are private. Colombia has serious unsolved problems, especially regarding the health disparities, because poor people continue to suffer less attention in the medical procedures. One of the many advantages in the medical system in Germany is the electronic medical chip implemented in 2012, which is important for keeping health records. But Germany also has problems. For example, the reform performed in 2010 did not raise to the expectations, because the chronically ill have trouble getting private insurance. One possible cause was the political battle over the reformed healthcare system. A similar problem occurred

in Colombia, where the health professionals had little participation in the realization of the healthcare system, so there are a lot of improvements to be made.”

Task 8 : Press monitoring. EU-LAC relations.

Answer examples:

Oana Lavinia Lup:

“Part A. Overview

- Monitoring period: 5 February 2015 – 9 February 2015
- Total amount of publications monitored: 8
- Total amount of article monitored: 14
- Type of publications:
 - online
 - national and international publication
- News category
 - education: 4
 - public relations: 3
 - foreign policy: 7
- The collaboration between EU and LAC is growing constantly, fact sustained by the evolution of their collaboration during the years.

Part B. Daily report

February, 5th 2015

- Name of the publication: BBC News
- Type of the publication:
 - online
 - international publication
- News category : foreign policy
- Name of the article: Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union: striving for a renewed partnership
- 3 key words: contribution, Summit, cooperation;
- Short resume: It’s a report about a better understanding of relations between the two regions in the areas of trade, investment and cooperation, and in the formulation of proposals to strengthen bilateral ties between LAC and the EU, preparatory to the Seventh EU-LAC held in Santiago, Chile, in 2012.

[...]

February, 9th 2015

- Date of the publication: December 18th, 2014
- Name of the publication: BBC News
- Type of the publication: online , international publication
- News category: foreign relations
- Name of the article: US-Cuba relations: Global praise for normalization of ties
- 3 key words: embargo, cooperation, damage;
- Short resume: This article captures the problems facing in Cuba and prospects for the future cooperation with the other states and , of course, with the EU , which is blamed for barriers placed in relation to Cuba.”

Mihaela Cernei:

“Part A

- Monitoring period = 05/02/2015-07/02/2015
- Total amount of publications monitored =5
- Total amount of articles monitored = 8
- Type of publications= Online/International
- News category:
 - Economics- 2
 - Education-1
 - Development-2
 - Social-2
 - Partnership & Cooperation-1
- Conclusion: On the score of monitoring several articles on EU and Latin America/the Caribbean relationship, it cleared more the image of the EU-CELAC cooperation sectors in creating bi-regional space for achieving the utmost purposes.

Part B

- Date of monitoring : 05/02/2015
- Name of the publication: www.eeas.europa.eu
- Type of publication: Online/International
- News category: Partnership and Cooperation
- Name of article: Speech of the HR/VP Federica Mogherini at the CELAC Summit
- Key words: Strategy, mutual interest, diversification
- Short summary: The core idea of the Mogherini’s speech was to emphasize the belief of cooperation between the EU, Latin America and the Caribbean and improvement of bi-regional relations for the coming years in not only politics but technology, and education as well.
[...]
- Date of monitoring: 06/02/2015

- Name of publication: www.eeas.europa.eu
- Type of publication: Online/International
- News category: Economics
- Name of the article: 7th EU-Brazil Summit
- Key words: Market access, economic development, integration
- Short summary: The 7th summit was the last meeting of the 2 partners before the elections on both sides of the Atlantic. The following themes were brought into discussion: foreign policies in competitiveness and investment sectors, inclusive growth of the economy, challenges in the area of sustainable development and internationalization of EU and Brazilian SMEs.”

Cristina Elena Buleu:

“Part A. Overview

- Monitoring period: 5 February 2015 – 9 February 2015
- Total amount of publications monitored: 5
- Total amount of article monitored: 7
- Type of publications:
 - ❖ online
 - ❖ national and international publication
- News category
 - ❖ Education: 1
 - ❖ Economy:2
 - ❖ Foreign policy: 2
 - ❖ Immigration: 1
 - ❖ Development-1
- The collaboration between EU and LAC is growing constantly, fact sustained by the evolution of their collaborations during the years.

Part B. Daily report

- Date of monitoring: February 6th, 2015
- Date of publication: 23 January 2015
- Name of the publication: BBC News
- Type of the publication: Online/International
- News category: Economy
- Name of the article: Latin America is enjoying the good times - at last
- 3 key words: summit, growth, wise central banking.
- Short resume (2-3 rows): Latin American economic growth has outstripped that of Europe, and will do so again in 2013. The United Nations' Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) predicts the region's economy will expand.

Internship

1st edition

- Date of monitoring : February, 7th 2015
 - Date of the publication: May 2nd 2013
 - Name of the publication: The Economist
 - Type of the publication: online/international publication
 - News category : economics
 - Name of the article: Trade in Latin America, Oceans apart
 - 3 key words: race, support, function;
 - Short resume: The article is about the race for the World Trade Organization, which was narrowed to two representatives of the Latin America, giving them the main role in the trade business for the first time;
-
- Date of monitoring February, 9th 2015
 - Date of the publication: December 18th, 2014
 - Name of the publication: BBC News
 - Type of the publication: online/international publication
 - News category: foreign relations
 - Name of the article: US-Cuba relations: Global praise for normalization of ties
 - 3 key words: embargo, cooperation, damage;
 - Short resume: This article captures the problems facing in Cuba and prospects for the future cooperation with the other states and, of course, with the EU, which is blamed for barriers placed in relation to Cuba.

4. Closing speech

Dear colleagues, friends and students,

It was our pleasure to launch the internship program in order to foster regional cooperation between European Union and Latin America and Caribbean. The program targeted young people, students, both from European and Latin American countries.

This first edition brought together a diverse group of 22 promising young students from Chile, Mexico, Italy, Spain, Romania and one non-EU country, Norway, all of them having strong interest in Latin American Studies.

Traditionally, an internship is seen as a connection between academia and labor work. By introducing the cultural dimension, relevant not only for the future career of the students, but affecting also the future cooperation perspectives between the two regions, our program provoked attention of the participating young people because it offered them a new vision about the EU-LAC relations through an innovative way of working by using the advantages of online communication to undermine the geographic barriers. This approach allowed not only gaining practical experience, but also fruitful discussions and networking.

Due to its frameworks providing a platform for training, exchange of knowledge, ideas and experience, this internship program and its follow-up activities will be mutually beneficial for us, as organizers and for participants, but also for a variety of stakeholders, including future candidates and interns.

Last but not least, I want to express my gratitude to our first 22 interns for their work and the seriousness manifested and to invite all students interested in Latin American Studies to join our program.

Iordan Gheorghe Barbulescu

Director of ISLA

Editors:

Raluca Saftescu

Iulia Balteanu

Ioana Dodi

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