

CHAPTER 99

Latin american integration route (RILA) and globalization: importance of implementing a transnational legal intelligence

  10.56238/pacfdnsv1-099

Lúcio Flavio Joichi Sunakozawa

Professor of Law at UEMS. Post-Doctor in Law (UNJu), Doctor in Law (USP). Master in Local Development. (UCDB) and holder of Chair n° 3 of the Academia de Letras Jurídicas de MS.

E-mail: professor.lucioflavio@gmail.com

Gabriela Oshiro Reynaldo

Doctoral student and Master in Local Development (UCDB). Graduated in Geography (UEMS) and in Law (UCDB). Teacher and Lawyer.

E-mail: oshiro.gabriela@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

South America, at the beginning of the 21st century, has become one of the most attractive markets on the world stage, especially when it comes to commodity exports, because, with the significant increase, under the leadership of agribusiness in Brazil, a series of international political and economic movements are reflected in this part of the South American territory, such as the Agreement between Mercosur and the European Union, with a significant share of ¼ (a quarter) of world commercial transactions.

1 INTRODUCTION

South America, at the beginning of the 21st century, has become one of the most attractive markets on the world stage, especially when it comes to *commodity exports*, because, with the significant increase, under the leadership of agribusiness in Brazil, a series of international political and economic movements are reflected in this part of the South American territory, such as the Agreement between Mercosur and the European Union¹, with a significant share of ¼ (a quarter) of world commercial transactions.

However, starting from regional and endogenous movements, the consolidation of a link with the Pacific Ocean, starting from Brazil, is in the process of being consolidated, as claimed by various political and private sector leaders, especially in Chile, and Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. There has always been a dream of connecting the two oceans that bathe the coasts of the South American continent. However, under the pressure of economic demands and the opening of alternative routes, and new markets, the manifesto of local governments occurs to create the necessary infrastructure for a new entry of investors, diverse imports, tourism, and exports of agricultural products, such as soybeans, corn, poultry, beef, pork, cellulose, ores, etc...

The union of efforts of the four South American countries, Brazil-Paraguay-Argentina-Chile, appears to be a response to the economic crisis that is plaguing several nations at the beginning of this century and millennium, including in South America. However, the transformations and consequences of

¹“IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE - MERCOSUR and the EU together represent a GDP of around US\$ 20 trillion, approximately 25% of the world economy, and a market of approximately 780 million people. The agreement will constitute one of the largest free trade areas in the world. The EU is MERCOSUR's second trading partner, which is the EU's 8th largest extra-regional partner. Bi-regional trade flow was over US\$90 billion in 2018. Brazil exported more than US\$42 billion to the EU, approximately 18% of the country's total exports. The EU is the largest foreign investor in MERCOSUR. In 2017, the stock of EU investments in the South American bloc totaled US\$ 433 billion. Brazil is the fourth largest destination for extra-bloc foreign direct investment (FDI) in the EU.” (BRAZIL, 2019)

the establishment of a new trade route, an international business corridor, are inevitable, especially regarding social, cultural, and environmental aspects, in addition to intense economic and technological flows.

The emergence of new scenarios, within the scope of a cross-border territory, from this political and economic intervention, in the South American heartland, composed of a set of bioethnic, multicultural origins, natural riches, and fertile fields, is, therefore, the reason for the present study, in the light of the law of sustainable development, in place, which will be outlined and studied below.

2 THE EMERGENCE OF A NEW COMMERCIAL CORRIDOR FROM A CROSS-BORDER TERRITORY OF WEALTH AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ROUTE (RILA), OR BIOCEANIC CORRIDOR OR ROUTE.

An undeniable fact, given the recent news published by the international press, is that the trade war between the United States and China, in addition to the arm-twisting between the world powers to ensure the top of world trade hegemony, causes great concerns and movements in all the nations of the globe.

The acceleration towards the signing of the agreement between the European Union and Mercosur, which, after about 20 years of unsuccessful negotiations between the European Union and Mercosur, is now in its final phase, is certainly one of those consequences, mentioned above, in search of consolidation of other alternatives and as a mechanism of marketing strategy and defense, in the face of the dynamic movement that has been ravaging all countries and continents, fiercely, in recent times.

Thus, although treated as a regional and merely endogenous fact, the announcement of the construction of three bridges between the borders of Brazil and Paraguay, by their governments, can also accelerate a series of business around the world, through the ports of the Pacific, especially from the west coast of Chile, towards Asian countries, the western part of northern South and Central America, the Caribbean, the United States and Canada.

Among these constructions of border bridges, between Brazil and Paraguay, there is one that will be on the Paraná River, in the Marco das Tres Fronteiras region, which will link the city of Foz do Iguaçu, in the State of Paraná, Brazil, with the city of Presidente Franco, in the Department of Alto Paraná, Paraguay, a project called the Second Border Bridge over the Paraná River (the first is the Friendship Bridge that connects the cities of Foz do Iguaçu, in Brazil, with Ciudad del Este, Department of Alto Paraná, Paraguay). A third bridge², also on the border of the two mentioned countries, will be on the Paraguay

²“Acts of the National Congress. I make it known that the National Congress approved, and I, Cássio Cunha Lima, First Vice-President of the Federal Senate, in the exercise of the Presidency, under the terms of the sole paragraph of art. 52 of the Common Rules and item XXVIII of art. 48 of the Internal Regulations of the Federal Senate, I enact the following LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 110, OF 2018 (*) Approves the text of the Agreement between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Government of the Republic of Paraguay for the Construction of an International Highway Bridge over the Paraguay River between the cities of Porto Murtinho and Carmelo Peralta, signed in Brasília, on June 8, 2016. The National Congress decrees: Art. 1 The text of the Agreement between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Government of the Republic of Paraguay for the Construction of an International Highway Bridge over the Paraguay River between the Cities of Porto Murtinho and Carmelo Peralta, signed in Brasília, on 8 June 2016. Sole paragraph. Pursuant to item

River, connecting the city of Porto Murtinho, in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, with the city of Carmelo Peralta, in the Department of Alto Paraguay. And finally, a border bridge with the same countries, over the Rio Apa, to connect the Brazilian city of Porto Murtinho to the city of San Lazaro in the Department of Concepción.

But, for the purpose of these studies, it is worth noting the extensive and cross-border territorial scope of this third building, and its possible legal consequences, from this possibility of building this announced bridge over the Paraguay River, between Porto Murtinho, Brazil and Carmelo Peralta, Paraguay. , therefore, it is from this land connection that makes it interesting, above all, to analyze the transformation of new social, cultural, historical, economic, environmental, legal phenomena, migratory flows, with the attraction of investments in road, customs and port infrastructure, for the flow of grains, meats, ores and other raw materials for industries and world consumption.

The transformations in the territory, therefore, are for the construction of an economic model in the region that aims to meet growing demands, especially for agricultural production to feed billions of people, in other countries in South, Central, North America, Asia and Oceania. , leaving the Brazilian territory, from the Cerrado, Mata Atlantica, Pantanal regions, entering the Paraguayan Chaco region, northern Argentina, the Atacama Desert, the Andes Mountains, until arriving at the ports of northern Chile, Antofagasta, Iquique and Mejillones. And, as an effect of this connection, an intense import is being planned, with entry into this vast territory, of products coming mainly from Asia and the United States.

This regional territory in the heart of South America initially involves four countries, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Chile, and is being called the Bioceanic Route (because it connects the South American east coast in the Atlantic Ocean to the west coast in the Pacific Ocean) or Latin American Integration Route (RILA), the latter being the name preferred by business people and universities, as it will integrate peoples and cultures.

3 THE URGENT NEED FOR LEGAL PAVING, ALONG THE TERRITORY OF THE RILA, AS A CONSOLIDATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE OF LAW IN THE FACE OF GLOBALIZATION

At this point, the main reason for this study, is the emergence of a new territory that, due to its *sui generis multidimensionality* , escapes from the traditional models of State ³and the classic concept of

I of the caput of art. 49 of the Federal Constitution, any acts that may result in a review of the aforementioned Agreement are subject to approval by the National Congress, as well as any complementary adjustments that entail burdens or burdensome commitments to the national patrimony. Art. 2 This Legislative Decree enters into force on the date of its publication. Federal Senate, on April 18, 2018 Senator CÁSSIO CUNHA LIMA First Vice-President of the Federal Senate, in the exercise of the Presidency (*) The text of the aforementioned Agreement is published in the Federal Senate Gazette of 03/14/2018.” (Official Union Gazette No. 75, of 04.19.2018, Section 1, p. 03).

³In this sense, it is also highlighted: “The world society, which has taken a new form in the course of globalization – and this not only in its economic dimension -, relativizes and interferes in the performance of the national State, since an immense variety of connected places among themselves cross their territorial borders, establishing new social circles, communication networks, market relations and forms of coexistence.” (BECK, 1999).

sovereignty, because, in the face of the new era of globalization, the peoples are subject to new models of social standards, by globalizing impositions, in a network and fully connected, in the face of "... a world of global flows of wealth, power and images, the search for identity, collective or individual, attributed or constructed, becomes the basic source of social meaning" (CASTELLS, 1999).

This is all that is happening in a large part of the planet, as a result of globalization, at the same time that it means progress for the region, but, on the other hand, it shows legal uncertainty⁴, for those who have never seen such a huge movement as it is currently happening, as it is one of the last strongholds not yet impacted by the advance of world economic growth, which can mean a world very different from the current scenario, from the current *modus vivendi* of most of those who were born and still live in this region. In summary, therefore, it is about the last corners not yet interconnected, without the strong global connection, with low population density, intact natural resources, without any access to the great centers, without a doubt, it is a territory that, soon and in a very fast, it will change scenarios, concepts and social and economic behaviors.

However, in some corners of the globe, the connection can occur, it should be noted, with greater or lesser intensity, depending on various political, social, technological or economic factors that cause direct and indirect reflexes.

But, as a means of guaranteeing the necessary legal certainty, in the preservation of goods and rights to the peoples of the territory, in the most diverse themes that involve, for example, human dignity, territorial peace, happiness and economic and social prosperity in a sustainable way, whether in the intense traffic or territorial occupations, therefore, it becomes necessary and urgent, as a matter of priority, broad reflections, debates and construction of legal models that can guide individual, collective, institutional, exploratory relationships in the territory, in a systemic way, which matter for contemporary societies that strive for the Democratic State of Law.

It is observed, for example, that the classic concepts of the Theory of the State start to be relativized in this process of globalization and decentralization of the decision-making process. This process dynamically crosses borders, challenges the rules and principles of the State, threatens sovereignty (RANIERI, 2013), summarized as follows:

"The modern State of the beginning of the 21st century is faced, in its territory and in the international order, with a plurality of decision-making centers and the production of law, non-state or supra-state, which implies the relativization of the centrality, unity and territoriality of power. state-owned. Its sovereignty is shared or shared with other subjects of the international and regional order, causing the decline of state authority as well as the loss of the monopoly of political power. On the other hand, the prevalence of economics over politics, largely due to processes of transnationalization of input, production, capital, finance and consumption markets, and the loss of state control over the currency, associated with information technology and to the organization of the network society relativized the sovereignty of States." (RANIERI, 2013).

⁴"The legal order, which is justified as a mechanism of objective and prescriptive regulation of a society, describes an unreal world to the daily problems and priorities of social groups, whose degree of complexity increases exponentially in a multifaceted society. The consequence is that these groups are alienated from the state legal order and the creation of autochthonous mechanisms for regulation and conflict resolution." (BARRAL, 2006).

New legal concepts emerge or must be rethought, thus, with globalization and its effects for the relativization, deconstruction or conceptual adaptation of the State and its political power and performance, to the demands of the new times, as seen above. However, as there is no other model, it is still important to defend the existence of the State, as a presupposition of order and organization in contemporary society. law, as the case may be.

It is therefore urgent to adopt urgent actions of support and caution, in the legal sphere, when this new territorial, multinational, cross-border, multicultural space, with transcontinental reflexes, is born, which involves this part of South America that accounts for 25% of the current transactions with the European Union, not to mention business with other global continents, admitting and immediately inserting the discussions to safeguard the peoples, the territory and the relationships that affect them (locally) and them (of the location).

3.1 INTEGRATION AND STANDARDIZATION OF NORMS AS AN EFFECT OF TRANSNATIONAL LAW: URGENCY TO BUILD LEGAL CERTAINTY IN LOCAL AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

Legal integration is based on the assumption that all the rules of the countries involved in the territory, where the Latin American Integration Route is located, will have a broad dialogue to be applied to commercial, social, private and public relations, without requires a substantial change in the original essence of its rules, while standardization predisposes a rectilinear application, but with changes that are necessary to adapt to the greater interests of the agreements, conventions or treaties.

Both legal modalities, integration or standardization of norms, can guarantee the necessary reliability of relations in the territorial scope, which can affect the principles of Public and Private International Law. In the private sphere, a new legal phenomenon called “Transnational Law” (RAMOS, 2016) has emerged, which is of ⁵non-state-centric origin, “neither national nor international, but the result of the concatenated action of private entities, with the direct or indirect support of the States”, in an interaction that makes possible the admission of a “global legal pluralism”, whose main characteristics are:

“(i) because it is composed of norms of non-state origin, (ii) aimed at cross-border events, and (iii) because it counts on the consent of the States, either through the recognition of autonomy of will or even the execution of arbitration awards. .”

In this sense, the joining of various spaces and national norms and not their mere internationalization, but something that transcends the old concepts, emerging something totally different from what had been,

⁵“The bodies producing these transnational standards can be private, such as the International Chamber of Commerce, or international, such as UNIDROIT (Unification of Private Law, which is an international organization). Decisive is the nature of the transnational norm produced, which is not domestic (for example, a law) or international (a treaty), aiming at the regulation of cross-border facts . The proliferation of Transnational Law thus consecrates the existence of a true global legal pluralism, with rules coming from the States and also from private agents.” (RAMOS, 2016).

thus, generates the so-called transnationalization of rights (BECK, 2001). , in the face of an “anarchy, in which globalization and the porosity of political borders form a window of opportunity for certain economic agents to seek full autonomy.” (RAMOS, 2016).

The new territory, in the South American Midwest, already beckons with cooperative relations between governments, companies, universities, but conflicts will also arise within society over the course of its existence, where the interests erected by Private International Law , Consequently, they should overflow into the vast ocean of Transnational Law, since the autonomy of private will will be subject, in this tuning fork of integration and legal harmonization necessary for legal certainty, fundamental rights, “equality, access to justice, privacy , among other rights that may clash with the freedom of private economic agents” (RAMOS, 2016).

Customs and customs issues, for example, represent today a very big bottleneck for the fluency that globalized development requires. Outdated methodologies and exaggerated bureaucracy prove the slowness, which contradicts the dynamics required, nowadays, by contemporary societies.

It is necessary to review concepts, especially the internal and national ones, in view of the need for a vision, no longer as a society of norms, generally, with an endogenous and protectionist vision, but, focused on an exogenous, broad, systemic plan, attentive to the latent relationships and the effects of globalization, since the “Law became _ on one well interchangeable. transposes the borders as if were a product in export. Raisin in one ball national to another, per times infiltrating without visa in Prohibited.” (ALLARD and GARAPON , 2006).

Finally, legal certainty has a central focus, which must be seen from all angles and actors that will participate in this territorial construction, whether private or public, individual or collective, since it projects integrated development “ to which the dictates of globalization can only can reinforce the need for a cross-border planning region, which requires a greater effort from its rulers” (PAIXÃO, 2005) .

Therefore, for the full consolidation of the development of the RILA, governmental, institutional, academic, business awareness and actions are urgently required, above all, in the construction of agendas from the perspective of Transnational Law and the Democratic State of Law, interconnecting not only physical structures, but the necessary legal environment to ensure peace, stability, dignity and sustainable and prosperous development in the territory.

3.2 RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONSTITUTIONS OF BRAZIL, PARAGUAY, ARGENTINA AND CHILE: SIMILITUDE AND POSSIBILITY OF TRANSNATIONAL LEGAL INTEGRATION

The Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil foreshadows that one of the four fundamental objectives of the Republic is the guarantee of national development, expressed in item II of article 3. The concern with development in Brazil is quite recent (FOLLONI, 2014), even in the legal sphere.

The constitutional concern started, timidly, with the 1967 letter, growing a little with the 1969 amendment. But it is with the current Constitution, of 1988, that there is an intense legal concern with development. The Constitution provides a detailed treatment, conforming the notion of development in a broad sense (technological, economic, social, scientific, cultural, human, urban, educational, personal, national, country development). An interesting fact that the author points out is that until the 1990s, GDP was used to measure development, which shows that until that time, economic growth was synonymous with development. (FOLLONI, 2014, p. 70).

The author also points out that in the Constitution of the Republic, there is a mention of the themes of economic development and social development. However, the themes are linked, and at times the Constitution itself unifies the two terms, such as the expression “economic and social development”. That said, it was argued that one development cannot cancel out the other (FOLLONI, 2014).

This is what is proved when analyzing the themes addressed in the Constitution of the Republic: there is the major premise that is the scope of development as a whole, but that, throughout the titles and chapters that the Major Law addresses, it is perceived that the idea of development is also found when legislating on topics such as the environment, education, research, work, for example (GABARDO, 2009). The 1988 Constitution is the symbol of a socializing project of a people that seeks justice, solidarity and happiness.

Having satisfied, at least for this work, the analysis of the development of the country's Constitution, it is necessary to start with the constitutions of other Latin American countries: Paraguay, Argentina and Chile. To make such a comparison, it is necessary to consider (LEGRAND, 2018), who defends:

“If the Brazilian comparatist wants to understand a question of English law, he cannot be content with analyzing it from a positivist point of view. He must also measure it from the cultural plane. Ultimately, a positive description (such a law, such jurisprudential decisions) explains little or nothing.”

Starting, therefore, for the analysis of the Constitution of the Republic of Paraguay, it is noted that its article 6 foreshadows the quality of life as an objective to be achieved by the State. Therefore, for the objective to be achieved, the article sets out the command that the study of economic and social development with the preservation of the environment and the preservation of the quality of life of the inhabitants is urgent.⁶

It is interesting to note that, similar to the Brazilian Constitution, its Paraguayan counterpart also prescribes the defense of a right to a healthy environment, as follows:

“The preservation, conservation, recomposition and enhancement of the environment, as well as its reconciliation with comprehensive human development, constitute priority objectives of social

⁶ Article 6 - DE LA CALIDAD DE VIDA [...]. The State will also encourage research into the factors of population and their links with social economic development, environmental preservation and the quality of life of the inhabitants.”

interest. These purposes will guide relevant government legislation and policy ”. (PARAGUESE, 2019).

It can be seen that the Constitution also has provisions with limited effectiveness that seek to promote development in sectors such as child development (art. 54), the right of youth and youth (art. 56), the right to social development through from education (art. 73) to the promotion of technical education (art.78) and universities and higher institutes (art.79).

Regarding education in general, the Paraguayan Constitution, as well as the Brazilian Constitution, considers that education must be taken as a public policy necessary for the achievement of development. In a very similar way to the Brazilian one, the constitution of Paraguay allowed the State to establish policies for education at all levels (either regulating or promoting), guaranteeing, in addition, the protection of autonomy for higher education. (art. 79).

In relation to indigenous protection, a topic that is quite relevant for the countries of the American continent, the Paraguayan Constitution established the right of community property for indigenous peoples to a sufficient extent so that such peoples can promote the development of their way of life, thus guaranteeing the continuity of indigenous culture and history. Furthermore, it can be seen that such lands are indivisible, non-alienable, imprescriptible and cannot be encumbered or taxed. The defense of the autonomy of such peoples over community lands is strongly defended in the Paraguayan constitution. (art. 64).

The Paraguayan Constitution also considered agrarian reform as a means of rural development to be essential for one of the facets of development (articles 114 and 115), combating unproductive lands (article 116). Also noteworthy is the relevant role of cooperatives as a means of achieving “national economic development” (national economic development) (art. 113).

Considering the multiple faces of development, the Paraguayan Constitution gave importance to national economic development. Thus, the higher law provided for the State to establish programs and policies that guide global economic activity, which will be indicative for the private sector and mandatory compliance for the public sector. (arts. 116 and 117).

Still from the perspective of economic development, the financial organization of the Paraguayan state establishes that state resources, created through taxation, must be applied only and solely for the fulfillment of national interests (art.178). Furthermore, the creation of taxes must have policies favorable to national development (art.179).

When analyzing the Constitution of Argentina, it is immediately possible to observe that the Major Norm of that country also seeks to preserve the environment, considering it relevant for human development and future generations. (art. 41). It is also noted the great concern expressed by this Constitution regarding the ethnic and cultural preservation of the Argentine indigenous peoples (art. 75).

A fact that draws a lot of attention in relation to the protection of indigenous peoples is that the Argentine Constitution seeks to recognize the legal personality of their communities (art. 75), something that was not observed in the Constitutions previously analyzed.

Compared to the Constitutions of Brazil and Paraguay, the Constitution of Argentina establishes some national maximum values, similarly, namely:

“provide it conducive to human development, to economic progress with social justice, to the productivity of the national economy, to the generation of employment, to the professional training of workers, to the defense of the value of the money, to the investigation and scientific and technological development, its diffusion and benefit”. (art. 75).

As seen, norms of limited effectiveness were again established, giving powers to the Public Administration to establish the pertinent policies.

Finally, the Chilean Constitution defines that education, in its article 10, has human development as its ultimate goal. Therefore, it will be up to the State to promote the development of education at all levels, as well as to promote scientific and technological research, artistic development and cultural protection.

Finally, in a first analysis, there is the opening that the Constitutions of Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Chile, provide for the same direction of common interests, such as the right to development required in the territory of RILA, however, necessary and urgent is the encouragement of more in-depth and punctual analyzes that can be carried out through governmental, business and academic groups or commissions, aiming at their harmonization or normative integration, consequently, the legal certainty and trust of the relationships established in the transnational territory, under comment.

4 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The new structure in the heart of South America, which involves the infrastructure that crosses the territories of Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Chile, called the Latin American Integration Route (RILA), constitutes a new focus of development, due to the expressive production of *commodities*, services, tourism and new investments that will transit through it, with all the effects of contemporary globalization.

Several countries, mainly from South America, Central America, North America, Asia and Oceania, will be intensifying their commercial, industrial, technological and academic business exchanges, while the Mercosur and European Union countries are beckoning to major agreements and tariff breaks, placing RILA in a territory of outstanding economic, social and legal evidence.

Among the various obstacles to territorial success and prosperity, it is necessary and urgent to form research, study and action groups, with academic, business and governmental proactivity, on the new rights that should be in force, within the scope of the RILA and the countries affected by its implementation, due to cultural and legal differences, although with a good load of similarity among themselves, however, cry out for a closer look at the obstacles that deserve priority solutions.

Therefore, in the face of this urgent legal paving that is necessary, the issues of legal harmonization and integration and, consequently, following a contemporary tendency to reduce the overwhelming effects of globalization, when the balance between the impulses of economic domination and the law is unbalanced. to free development, with the protection of life, human dignity, the environment, preservation of the multicultural cultures of peoples, with full access to justice and modern technological means, must be stimulated and encouraged by all the actors involved in the consolidation of development sustainable, prosperous and peaceful within the RILA territory: government, business, academia and society.

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