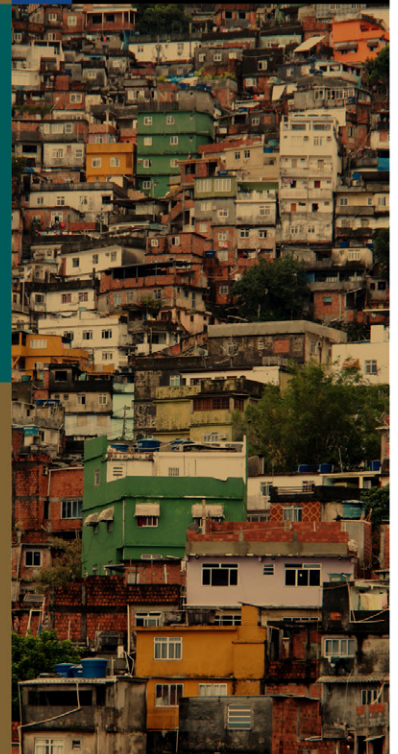


# Who cares about the Atlantic space? Almost no one in Latin America

Elena Sánchez-Montijano,  
Gerardo Maldonado,  
Ivan Vieira

SECURITY/  
INEQUALITY



---

This discussion paper was prepared within the framework of the Jean Monnet Atlantic Network 2.0. The European Commission's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of its content, which reflects the view only of the authors. The Agency and the Commission are not responsible for any use which may be made of the information it contains.

---

# Who cares about the Atlantic space? Almost no one in Latin America\*

**Elena Sánchez-Montijano,  
Gerardo Maldonado,  
Ivan Vieira**

---

\* The authors would like to thank the project's colleagues for their insightful comments and suggestions during the VI Network Meeting of the Jean Monnet Network for Atlantic Studies 2.0, which took place in Rabat, Morocco, on April 2023.

---

## Abstract

The Atlantic space, which played a significant role in economic, social, and political exchanges in past centuries, has lost relevance in recent decades, largely due to the growing presence of the Pacific, particularly China. However, the Atlantic has the potential to play a fundamental role in rebuilding international trust in a scenario of tension between powers and the crisis of multilateralism. Relevant in this context is the role that public opinion can play in pressuring their governments to reactivate forgotten alliances. Within this framework, the article reviews what Latin American societies think about the Atlantic space. The findings show that despite limited interest and certain preferences for the United States and China, opportunities for cooperation persist. The results of the surveys suggest that the Latin American population still views the Atlantic as a means of developing cooperative institutions, promoting values, and generating democratic processes. This suggests that there is still room to strengthen the once-existent Atlantic ties.

**Keywords:** Atlantic; Latin America; public opinion; values; institutions.

---

## About the authors

**Elena Sánchez-Montijano** is a Professor of the Division of International Studies at Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) and Director of the Interdisciplinary Program of Migration Studies at CIDE.

**Gerardo Maldonado** is a Professor of the Division of International Studies at Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) and Director of “Las Américas y el Mundo” survey.

**Ivan Vieira** is a PhD candidate in Political Science at Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE).

**Address:** Carretera Mexico-Toluca, 3655 - Col. Lomas de Santa Fé, Mexico City, Mexico | [elena.sanchez@cide.edu](mailto:elena.sanchez@cide.edu); [gerardo.maldonado@cide.edu](mailto:gerardo.maldonado@cide.edu); [ivan.souza@alumnos.cide.edu](mailto:ivan.souza@alumnos.cide.edu)



# 1 An Atlantic space in disuse

The Atlantic space had a significant development in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This region was important for the economic and population movements but was also characterised by exchanging ideas and social and political movements (Cañizares-Esguerra and Seeman, 2017; Rodgers, 2000). This relevance was largely sustained due to the absence of other spaces that faced the hegemony of the relations between Europe and Africa, on the one hand, and the South and North Americas, on the other. Since the last century, this importance has been reduced in different areas and for various reasons, despite multiple political efforts to strengthen ties after the Cold War (Mattheis, 2018). However, today, this evident Atlantic basin's lack of supremacy has as a contrast - and in many ways as a threat - with the growing presence of the Pacific, especially China, in global relations, mainly in the economic and technological spheres.

It is evident that there has been a reduction in the flows of diverse types in the Atlantic compared to the Pacific. However, given the current tension between the powers, in which multilateralism in international cooperation is questioned, the Atlantic should play a fundamental role in rebuilding international trust. On what basis should actions and policies be designed and implemented to increase the importance of the Atlantic area? In democratic countries, it is necessary to consider the public opinion of societies among the determinants of public policies: the support and social base to build policies. Although the academic literature (Page and Shapiro, 1992) has not been completely conclusive on whether public opinion conditions public policies or whether public policies influence public opinion, it is true that if there is no relationship or fit between the two, governments face more costs in front of their electorates.

In this framework, we want to ask what Latin American societies think about the Atlantic area. Moreover, to what extent is it possible to think of a reconstruction of the Atlantic area considering the opinion of citizens? At present, there is limited information available regarding this topic. Various publications have been written about the opinions of different societies on specific thematic areas and other geographically located countries or regions within the Atlantic basin. Nonetheless, there is a lack of information on how space is perceived as a concept or identity.

For example, some studies have examined societal perceptions on specific issues such as security, especially with regards to the Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO, 2022), and trade, specifically about the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the United States and the European Union (Sojka et al., 2019). When

examining countries or regions, most studies have analysed relations between the United States and the European Union. This approach simplifies the Atlantic space in these two regions. It can be illustrated by the Transatlantic Trends Survey, a joint initiative between the German Marshall Fund of the United States and the Compagnia di San Paolo in Italy.<sup>1</sup> Few exceptions broaden the scope of the case studies. This phenomenon can be observed in the survey conducted by Turcsányi et al. (2022) across 15 countries spanning North America, Europe, and the Middle East. The study reveals that amidst the current crisis of global multilateralism and the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the United States and Europe are perceived as axes of positive cooperation vis-à-vis countries such as China or Russia.

Another example of a broad study on public opinion in the Atlantic space is Domínguez's analysis (2023), which focuses on Latin America's perceptions of the European Union. In summary, the author identifies that Latin America's perceptions of the European Union are generally more positive than negative, with the overall assessment that Europe remains a significant and influential global player, particularly in health, education, gender equality, and human rights. However, the European Union has experienced a persistent decline in its reputation in certain regions, especially in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, and Venezuela, since 2015. Brazil and Mexico are two notable exceptions. As a result, other global players, including the United States, China, and Japan, have been viewed as more relevant.

The contribution of this text to the previous questions comes from analysing what is happening in Latin America, in other words, the viewpoints of Latin Americans regarding the Atlantic space. To answer this question, the present study undertakes a descriptive analysis of three public opinion surveys, namely Latinobarómetro, Las Américas y el Mundo and Latin America-European Union project, before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. The analysis focuses on three themes: 1) opinion on major countries of the world, 2) regional preferences, and 3) preferences on collaboration issues with areas of the world.

This document is developed into the following sections. First, a brief methodology review is provided, focusing on the surveys analysed to ascertain the public opinion of Latin American society. Second, descriptive findings of the surveys are presented. This section presents the low interest that Latin Americans have in the Atlantic area (or specifically in the regions of the European Union and Africa) compared to other areas, such as the United States or China. And third, based on the data obtained, we derive some conclusions on the importance of building this so-called Atlantic space, starting from the assumption that, although interest in the Atlantic is very low, confidence in the European Union in the dimension of values allows us to conclude this statement.

---

1. Available on: <https://www.gmfus.org/news/transatlantic-trends-2022>.

# 2 Surveys and Dimensions of Analysis

To answer the research questions, we have conducted a comprehensive review of all international surveys that could provide information on society's perception of the Atlantic area. The surveys reviewed are<sup>2</sup>: Afrobarometer, Eurobarometer, The Voice of the People, Latino America-European Union project, Las Américas y el Mundo, Latinobarómetro, and Pew Global Attitudes.

This document presents survey results from the Las Américas y el Mundo (The Americas and the World), Latinobarómetro (Latinobarometer), and Latin America-European Union project. All three gather relevant information on public opinion. However, it is noteworthy that none of these mentioned surveys includes questions about the Atlantic area. Therefore, the variables analysed, which pose queries by country, serve as proxies for attitudes towards this region. These are the dimensions of analysis:

- 1) Favourable opinion of different countries (Latinobarómetro 2015, 2016, 2018, and 2020)
- 2) Regional preferences (Las Américas y el Mundo 2015)
- 3) Preferences in areas of collaboration with different areas (Latin America-European Union project 2020).

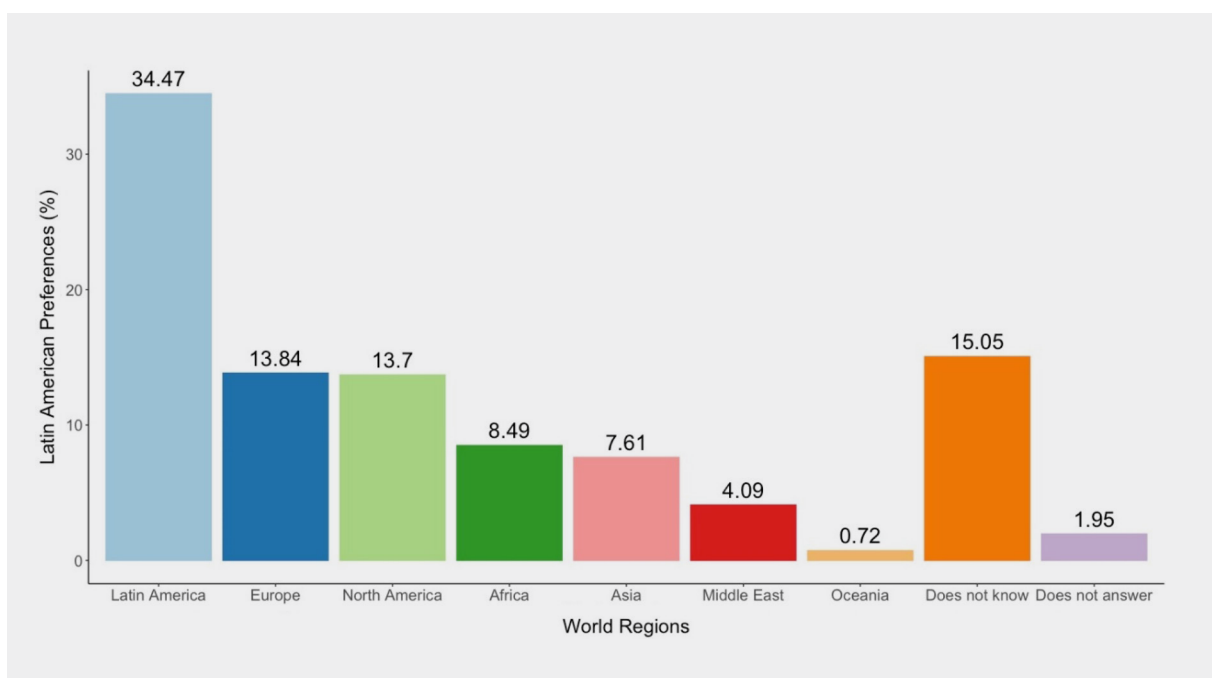
These three surveys were conducted at different points in time. To make the results comparable, we have analysed the surveys conducted in 2015 (Las Américas y el Mundo and Latinobarómetro), 2016, 2018 (Latinobarómetro), and 2020 (Latinoamerica-European Union project and Latinobarómetro). While trying to reflect the current views of Latin Americans, we included data from 2015 to compare the results during the pandemic with pre-pandemic data and thus to observe if there has been a variation after the COVID-19 crisis.

2. Information regarding these surveys can be found in the references section.

## The Fall of Interest over the Atlantic

The data presented below introduces a general perspective of what Latin American societies think about the Atlantic space according to the previous three surveys. There is no solid and consolidated Latin American preference for partners in the Atlantic space. On the one hand, favourable opinions towards the European Union have decreased over the last few years, while regional preferences towards Africa and the Middle East are still very limited. On the other hand, there seems to be a greater preference of Latin American societies toward the consolidation of linkages with the United States and China.

**Graph 1. Latin American Regional Preferences, 2015 (Percentages)**



Note: Latin American average, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay.

Source: Las Américas y el Mundo 2014-2015.

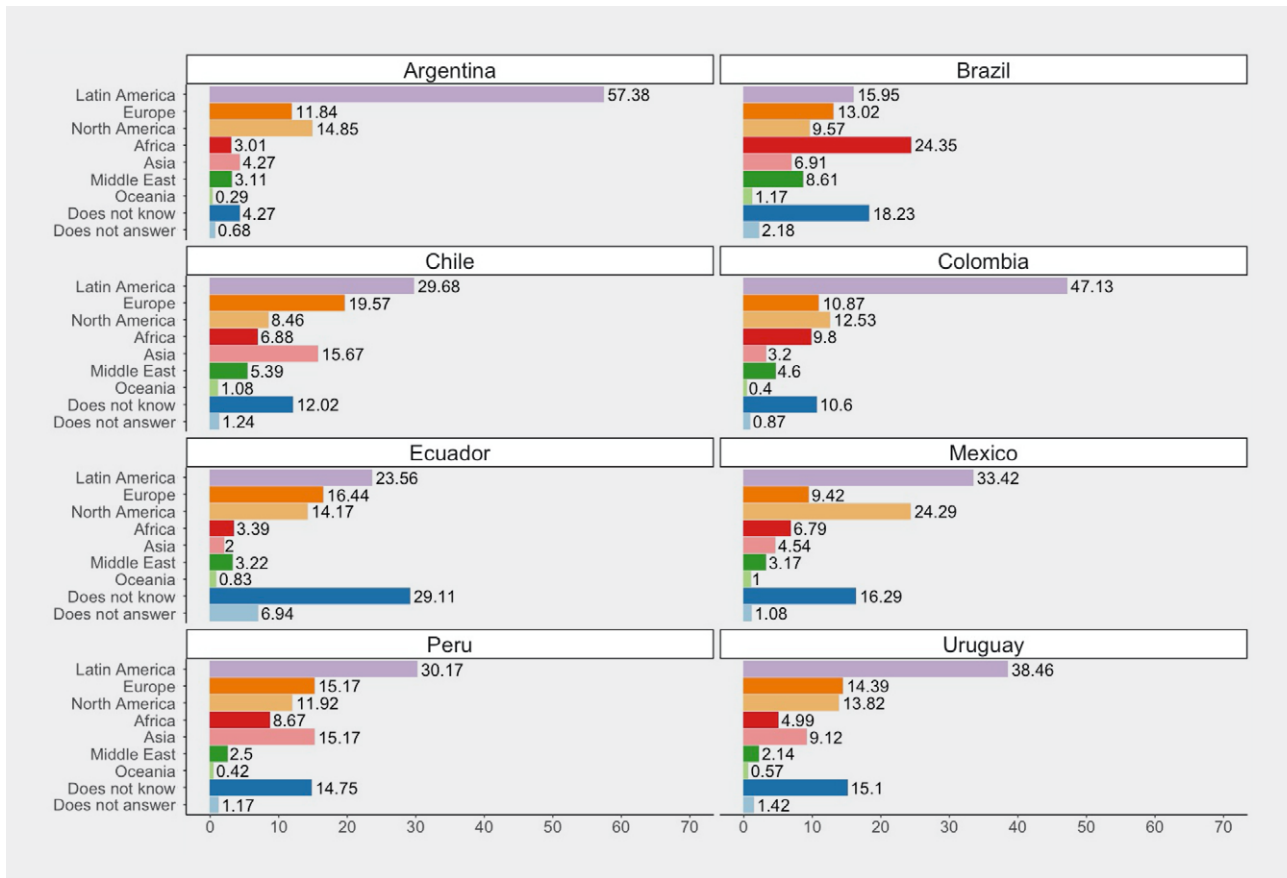
According to Graph 1, more than 30% of the regional preferences of Latin American citizens are oriented to the region itself. Regarding other world regions, Latin American societies presented a preference for having more relationships with Europe and North America – with an outstanding balance between these two regions. Other areas belonging to the Atlantic space – such as Africa and the Middle East – were mentioned less by those surveyed in eight Latin American countries between 2014 and 2015.



However, Graph 2 reveals important country differences between Latin American countries. Brazil, for instance, is an outlier in at least two points. First, Brazil is the only country whose society did not mention Latin America as the main partner for more relationships. Excluding Brazil, all respondents prefer more intense relations between their country and the Latin American region. This result was particularly significant in Argentina, Colombia, and Uruguay, where the percentage was higher than the regional mean. Six out of ten Argentinians have a Latin American preference.

In addition, Brazilian public opinion is the only one that supports an intensification of relations with Africa in preference for other world regions. 24.35% of Brazilians preferred more relations with Africa, while this number did not exceed 10% in other Latin American countries.

**Graph 2. Latin American Regional Preferences by Countries, 2015 (Percentages)**



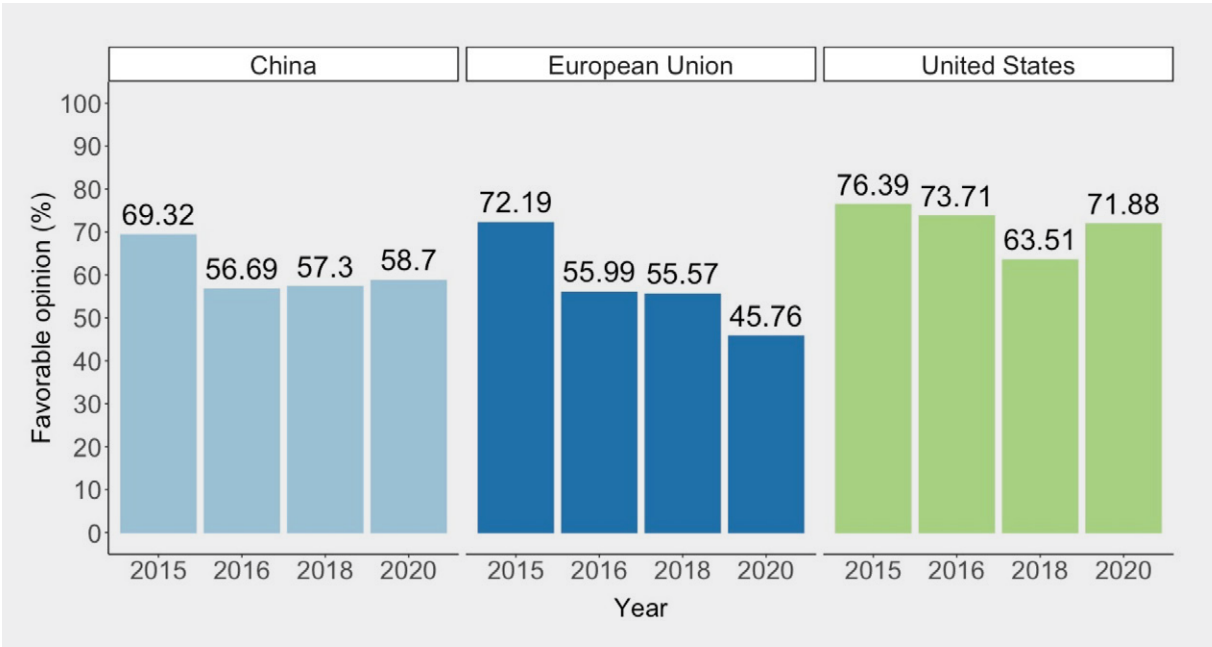
Source: Las Américas y el Mundo 2014-2015.

Nevertheless, the Middle East and Oceania were the least mentioned regions by survey respondents, with no differences between countries. Chile and Peru are the Latin American countries most favourable to increasing relations with Asia (around 15%). Furthermore, the balance between regional preferences for North America and Europe is not observable in all Latin American countries. Citizens of Argentina and Mexico

preferred more relations with North America as a second region. Not surprisingly, one out of four Mexicans preferred the North American region.<sup>3</sup> In contrast, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru respondents preferred more intense relationships with Europe (between 15 and 20%).

However, the preferences of Latin American countries concerning other world regions (especially Europe) have changed over the last few years. In the Las Américas y el Mundo survey, for instance, Europe appeared as a priority partner for many countries in the region in 2014-2015. Nevertheless, Latinobarómetro data for 2015, 2016, 2018, and 2020 indicate a change in Latin American public opinion preference.

**Graph 3. Favorable opinion on China, the European Union, and the United States 2015, 2016, 2018 and 2020 (Percentages)**



Note: Latin American average, including Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela  
 Source: Latinobarómetro 2015, 2016, 2018 and 2020.

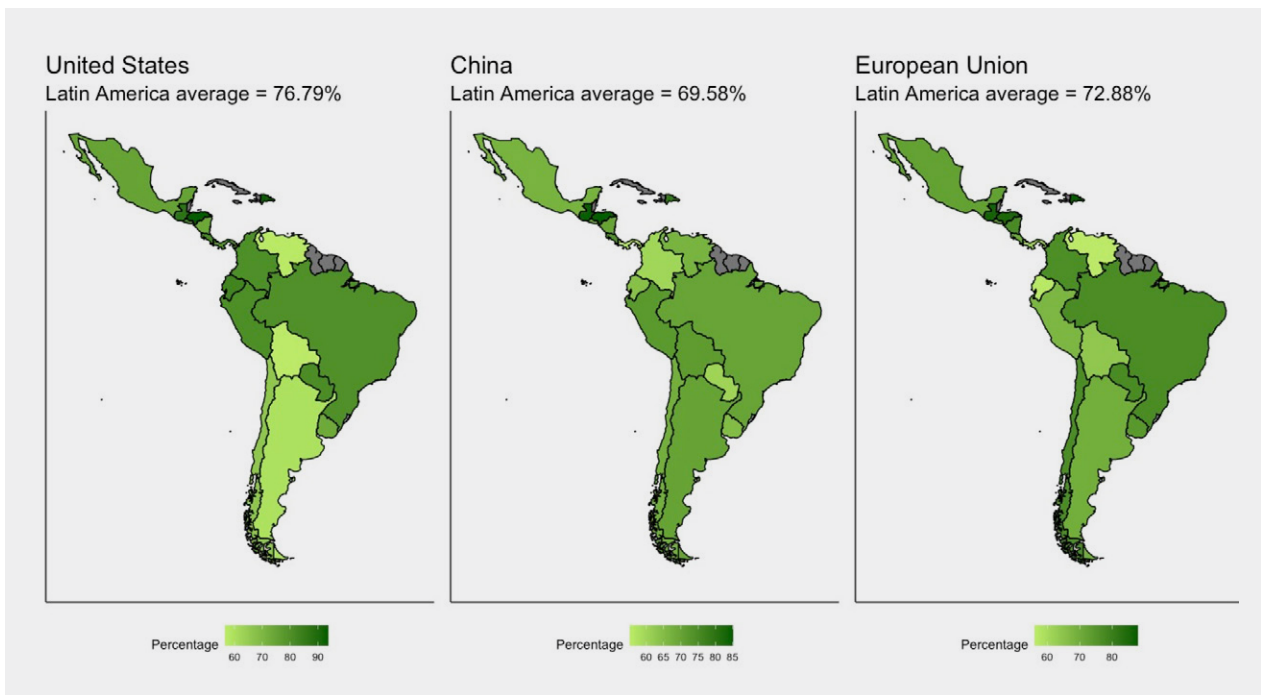
Graph 3 presents the percentage of favourable opinions in different Latin American societies about three global partners: China, the European Union, and the United States. This graph displays two important results. Firstly, it shows that Latin American societies have a very favourable opinion of the United States, more favourable than China and the European Union. Secondly, between 2015 and 2020, as observed, there was a reduction in the region’s preferences concerning the three partners. However, the degree of reduction was different between partners. Concerning the United States, despite the drop in 2018, values fluctuated only 4.5 percentage points between 2015 and 2020. With respect to

3. Based on recent results from The Americas and the World available only for Mexico, this trend does not change much. In 2021 (the last wave), 27% of Mexicans preferred Latin Americans as partners. However, the North American region decreased from 23% (in 2014) to 15% (in 2021). Surprisingly, the third preferred region is Africa (12% of the surveyed population). See: Maldonado et al. (2023).

China, after a reduction of 12.63 percentage points between 2015 and 2016, the value increased by almost 2 points in 2020. Regarding the European Union, the reduction was more intense and linear, totalling a drop of 26.43 percentage points over a 5-year period, being the sharpest decrease, of 10 points, from 2018 to 2020. The data suggests that between 2015 to 2020, Latin American societies have a better opinion of China (from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> place) than of the European Union (from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> place).

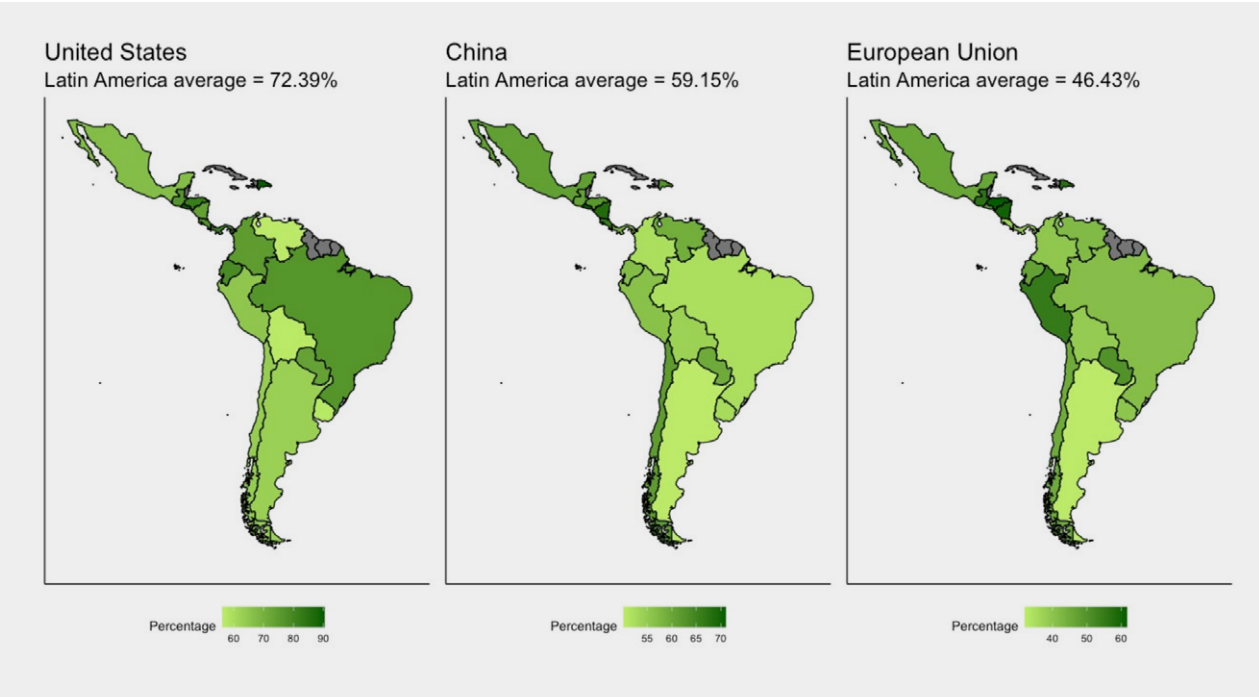
More in detail, Maps 1 and 2 highlight a similar trend but disaggregate the data by each country participating in the Latinobarómetro survey. From a broad perspective, it is identified that the reduction in the favourable opinion of China, the European Union, and the United States applies to most Latin American societies. However, despite this regional trend, there are cases in which favourable opinions of the United States and/or China increased between 2015 and 2020, specifically in El Salvador and Panama for both partners and in Argentina only for the United States. Furthermore, apart from the sharpest declines in favourable opinion, the European Union’s assessment did not improve among any Latin American society for the period under analysis.

**Map 1. Favorable opinion on China, the European Union, and the United States, 2015 (Percentages)**



Source: Latinobarómetro 2015.

**Map 2. Favorable opinion on China, the European Union, and the United States, 2020 (Percentages)**

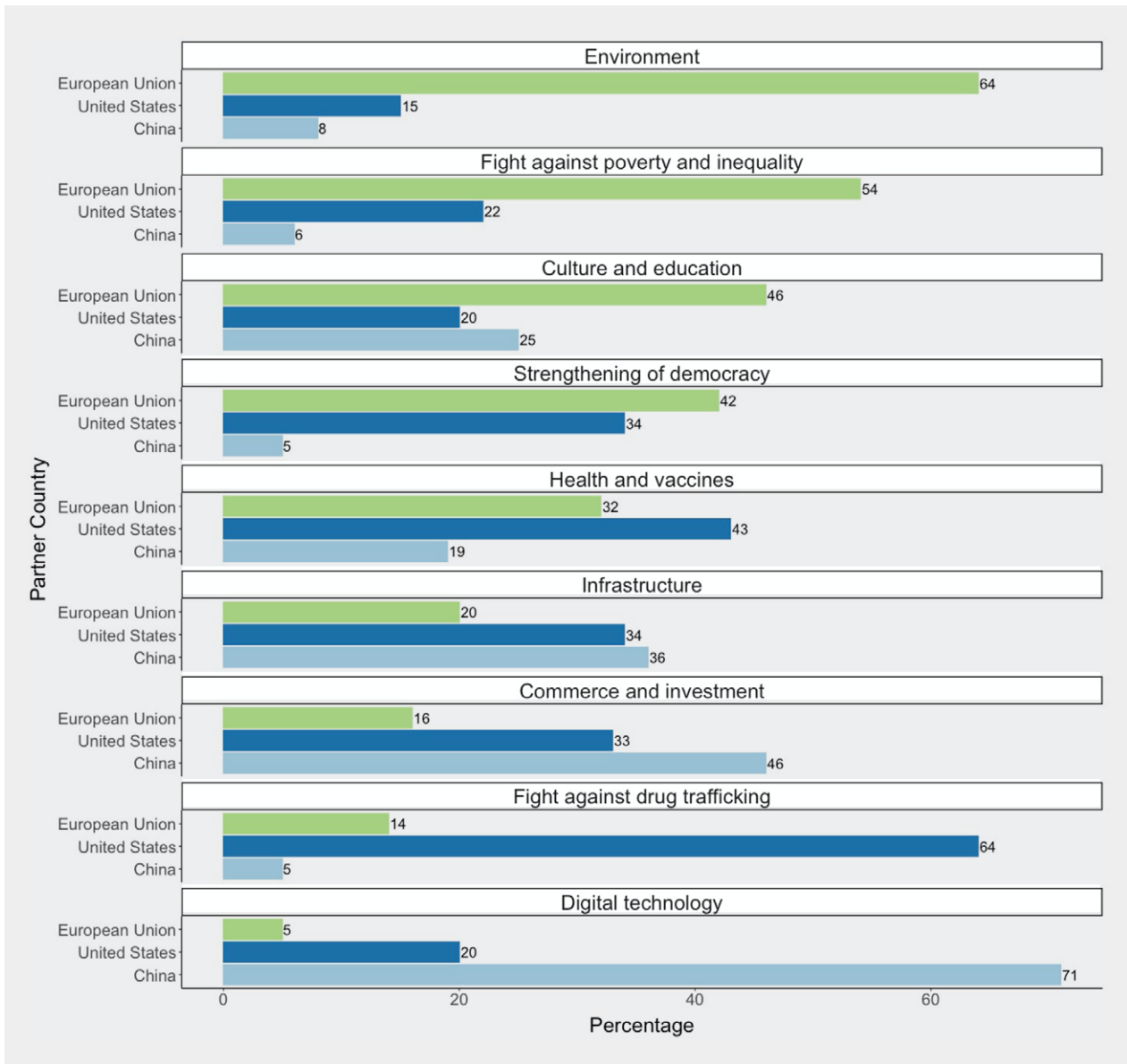


Source: Latinobarómetro 2020.

According to the maps above, the group of Latin American countries most favourable to the European Union remained stable between 2015 and 2020. Even with the decline in positive public opinion, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua societies were the ones that best evaluated the European partners in both years. In contrast, the group of countries with less favourable opinions of the European Union presented a variation in the period. Although Bolivia and Panama were among the countries with the least favourable opinion of the European Union in both years, Venezuela and Ecuador, which were part of this group in 2015, were replaced by Argentina and Costa Rica in 2020.

This decrease in opinions may relate to the European Union’s role during the COVID-19 pandemic in Latin America. The Latinobarómetro may reflect the dissatisfaction of Latin American society with the lack of support and response that the European Union has shown to Latin American countries, compared to other countries such as Russia and China.

**Graph 4. The best country/region partner in different areas, 2021 (Percentages)**



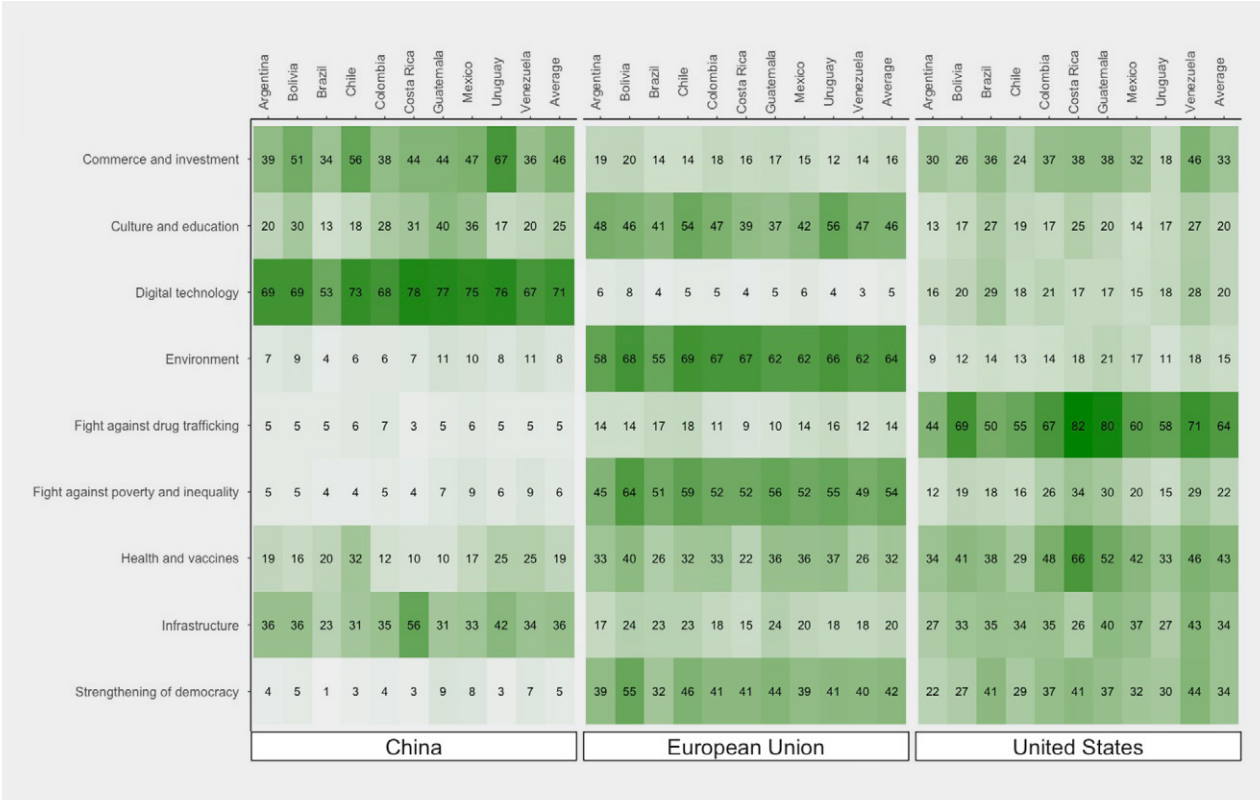
Note: Latin American average, including Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Uruguay, and Venezuela.  
 Source: Latin America-European Union project 2021.

Regarding specific areas of collaboration, the data from the Latin America-European Union project (Tokatlián, González, et al. 2022) reveals that Europe is an important partner for Latin American societies in environmental, social, and political issues. According to Graph 4, the European Union is valued as a key partner in the following areas: environment (64%), fight against poverty and inequality (54%), culture and education (46%), and democracy strengthening (42%). In contrast, Latin Americans have a more favourable opinion of other global partners, such as the United States and China, regarding infrastructure, economic development, fighting drug trafficking, and technology. As the Graph shows, most Latin Americans prefer the United States as a partner for health and vaccines (43%) and fighting against drug trafficking (64%). In

contrast, Latin American society perceives China as the most partner for infrastructure (36%), commerce and investment (46%), and digital technology (71%).

It is impressive to note how the preferences of Latin American societies are intensely segmented by area of activity and by country. In other words, some countries are seen by public opinion as the main partners for specific sectors. For all countries in the region (Chart 1), the European Union is a lead partner in the environmental issue, while China and the United States stand out in the areas such as digital technology and fighting against drug trafficking, respectively. Therefore, the European Union is undervalued in the areas where other global powers have a more prominent role.

**Chart 1. Best partner by area and country, 2021 (Percentages)**



Source: Project América Latina-Unión Europea 2021.

In addition, it is worth highlighting how the preferences of Latin American societies are more polarised by areas concerning the European Union and China (public opinion support is concentrated in a few areas) than in areas pertaining to the United States, where preferences are more evenly distributed. In this sense, the European Union is often considered an important partner for Latin American countries in a specific set of sectors (between three and four areas) but not in others.

Regarding outliers (individual cases that deviate from the regional average), Chart 1 reveals that citizens from Guatemala and Chile overestimate China as a partner

in infrastructure, commerce, and investment. Additionally, Colombia and Costa Rica have a more positive assessment of the United States regarding the issue of fighting drug trafficking. In the case of the European Union, Latin American preferences are evenly distributed across areas; consequently, no large points outside the average were identified.

## Conclusions: Rebuilding the Atlantic Space

The Atlantic space's rich historical and cultural development has played a fundamental role in the economic, social, and political interactions between Europe, Africa, and the Americas. However, in recent decades, the importance of this space has decreased, and its role as a significant player in global relations has been replaced by the growing presence of the Pacific, particularly China.

In a context of tension between powers and the questioning of multilateralism in international cooperation, the Atlantic has the potential to play a fundamental role in rebuilding international trust. In this framework, public opinion is an important determinant of public policies in democratic countries. Therefore, societies' perceptions must be considered when designing and implementing policies to increase the importance of the Atlantic area.

The apparent disinterest of Latin American societies in the Atlantic area is notable compared to their preferences for other regions, such as the United States and China. From Latin Americans' perspective, the Atlantic area is not a priority, nor is it perceived as an area of interest in economic, political, or social relations. This scenario represents a challenge to governments and organisations interested in strengthening ties between the Atlantic space regions.

**Regarding the opinions about major countries in the world**, the surveys analysed show that the United States and China are the most important countries for Latin American societies, followed by the European Union. However, the importance of the European Union has decreased over the last few years, while the preference for the United States and China has remained constant. This fact represents a challenge to those interested in building a more robust Atlantic area, as Latin American societies do not perceive the European Union as a relevant actor in the region.

**Regarding regional preferences**, the surveys show that Latin American societies have little interest in the African and Middle Eastern regions. This lack of interest could be due to several reasons, including cultural differences, historical ties with other regions, and economic and political instability. In contrast, the United States and China are seen as more attractive regions for collaboration and partnership.

Finally, **regarding preferences for collaboration issues with areas of the world**, the surveys show that Latin American societies prioritise economic issues over other areas, such as security, social issues, or environmental concerns. This fact represents



an opportunity for those interested in building a stronger Atlantic area, as economic cooperation could be an area where different regions can find common ground and foster ties.

In summary, the analysis shows that Latin American societies have little interest in the Atlantic area – understood as Europe and Africa – and that their preferences are more focused on other regions, such as the United States and China, the leader of the Pacific. Furthermore, the results presented in this text are consistent with the findings from comparative analyses, such as Domínguez’s study (2023), which focused on Latin America’s perceptions of the European Union.

However, the data also suggests an opportunity to build stronger ties between the different regions that comprise the Atlantic space, particularly in the economic sphere, but not exclusively. Despite the low interest in the Atlantic space, the data presented suggests that confidence in the European Union in the dimension of values, such as democracy, respect for human rights, or the fight against poverty, is key to strengthening international cooperation, leading to the conclusion that the so-called Atlantic space is important. Therefore, there is potential to build this space based on the data obtained, especially in tension between powers and the questioning of multilateralism in international cooperation.

Governments and international organisations, particularly EU diplomacy (Dominguez, 2023), which are interested in strengthening ties between the Atlantic regions, need to consider the preferences of Latin American societies and find ways to build a more attractive and relevant Atlantic area for them. Additionally, to rebuild international trust and foster a more stable and prosperous world, it is crucial to promote dialogue and cooperation between the different regions, particularly in times of global tension and uncertainty. Furthermore, it also emphasises the importance of expanding research on public opinion about the Atlantic space, especially in regions such as Latin America or Africa.

## References

Afrobarometer; available on: <https://www.afrobarometer.org/>

Cañizares-Esguerra, J. and Seeman, E. R. (2017) *The Atlantic in Global History, 1500-2000*. Routledge

Domínguez, R. (2023) "Perceptions of the European Union in Latin America", *Documentos de Trabajo*, 76. Fundación Carolina. [https://www.fundacioncarolina.es/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/DT\\_FC\\_76\\_eng.pdf](https://www.fundacioncarolina.es/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/DT_FC_76_eng.pdf)

Eurobarometer, European Commission, European Union; available on: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/>

Las Américas y el Mundo by Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (CIDE); available on: [www.lasamericasyelmundo.cide.edu](http://www.lasamericasyelmundo.cide.edu)

Latino America-European Union project, by Latinobarómetro, Nueva Sociedad y la Fundación Friedrich Ebert; available on: <https://data.nuso.org/es>

Latinobarómetro; available on: <https://www.latinobarometro.org>

Maldonado, G., Schiavon, J., López, E. and Martínez, S. (2023) "¿Estados Unidos, China o Europa? Actitudes y opiniones de la sociedad mexicana hacia países y regiones", *Documento de Trabajo de la División de Estudios Internacionales*. Mexico City: CIDE.

Mattheis, F. (2018). "Volatile Interregionalism: The Case of South Atlantic Relations". In: Mattheis, F., Litsegård, A. (eds) *Interregionalism across the Atlantic Space*. United Nations University Series on Regionalism, vol 15. Springer, Cham. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-62908-7\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-62908-7_3)

NATO (2022) *2022 NATO Annual Tracking Survey*. NATO Secretary General. [https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news\\_212396.htm](https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news_212396.htm)

Page, B. and Shapiro, R. (1992) *The Rational Public*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Pew Global Attitudes, by Pew Research Center; available on: <https://www.pewresearch.org/tools-and-resources/>

Rodgers, D. T. (2000) *Atlantic Crossings: Social Politics in a Progressive Age*. Harvard University Press

Sojka, A., Díaz-Lanchas, J., and Steinberg, F. (2019). "The politicization of transatlantic trade in Europe: Explaining inconsistent preferences regarding free trade and the TTIP". *JRC Working Papers on Territorial Modelling and Analysis* No. 09/2019, European Commission, Seville, JRC117871. <https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2020-05/jrc117871.pdf>

The Voice of the People, by Gallup International Association; available on: [https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/ICPSR/series/223/variables?start=500&sort=VARLABEL\\_SORT%20asc&SERIESQ=223&EXTERNAL\\_FLAG=1&ARCHIVE=ICPSR&rows=50](https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/ICPSR/series/223/variables?start=500&sort=VARLABEL_SORT%20asc&SERIESQ=223&EXTERNAL_FLAG=1&ARCHIVE=ICPSR&rows=50)

Turcsányi, R. Q. et al. (2022) *Trans-Atlantic public opinion on China: Great power competition amidst Russian invasion of Ukraine*. CEIAS. [https://ceias.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Europe\\_and\\_North\\_America\\_Draft-FINAL.pdf](https://ceias.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Europe_and_North_America_Draft-FINAL.pdf)

## About the Project

The Jean Monnet Atlantic Network 2.0 is a small network of six members that keep intense communication and joint activities on the Atlantic Basin. The Network also serves as a central arena for discussing globalisation and key major trends in the several Atlantic microcosms. By combining the national with the regional perspective, its research and debates take into account the different foreign interests and pressures, as well as a critical view on the possible roles and future of the European Union (EU) in the area.

It is the present link of a long chain of projects. In 2016, the project that established the first Jean Monnet Network on Atlantic Studies ([jeanmonnetnetwork.com.br](http://jeanmonnetnetwork.com.br)) sought to foster knowledge and co-operation among scholars and researchers on topics of fundamental importance for Atlantic actors in general, and for the EU, in particular. It involved a greater number of centres and universities.

Seven years later, still focussed on the original three broad thematic axes -Energy/Sustainability, Trade/Economy (International Economic Flows) and Security/Inequality-, the Jean Monnet Atlantic Network 2.0 represents a continuation and a rupture with the previous undertakings.

It intends to offer a wide, innovative and sometimes controversial view on Atlantic problems and the expectations on and scope of the EU activities relative to them. The papers in this series are a sample of its achievements.





With the support of the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

---

[www.jmatlanticnetwork2.com](http://www.jmatlanticnetwork2.com)