



**Panel's title** : China - Latin America Economic Cooperation: Creating Dynamic Complementariness

**Coordinator (Affiliation, University...)** : YUE Yunxia (Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS))

**Language** : English

**Topics** : (Arts, Politics, History, Migration ....) Economics and international relations

**Panel presentation** :

After a decade of quick growth, China-Latin America economic cooperation entered into a new stage. Until 2012, the bilateral cooperation was dominated by the trade which was based on the natural comparative advantages. However, with the exhaustion of such natural complementariness, there leave less room for the imbalance collaboration, especially under the background of global economic downturn and a slowing Chinese economy. In this period, while the trade getting slower and the FDI speeding up, the cooperation is restructuring on a more balanced way. The panel, with the topic "China - Latin America Economic Cooperation: Creating Dynamic Complementariness" will make a discussion on the reason, driving force and future direction of the current transformation. The panel is to include 5 sub-topics: (1) background: the integration between Asia and Latin America; (2) new trade: analyze the trade from 3 dimensions of value, volume and products type; (3) capacity cooperation: the trend of bilateral cooperation in the manufacturing industry; (4) technology cooperation: the motivation for cooperation upgrading; (5) future: prospect of the future economic cooperation. Through these analyses, the panel argues that China- Latin America is creating a dynamic complementariness through its internal upgrade. Different from the traditional complementariness, the new one bases upon the cooperation under the global value chain. It's thus the result of a deepened economic and industry integration between China and Latin America. Such adjustment, which might pull down the short term cooperation performance, will have a profound promoting effect on the long-term economic cooperation.

**Key words** : China- Latin America; economic cooperation; complementariness; restructure

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**Participants** :

1) **Name(s) (Affiliation, University...)** : XIE Wenze (ILAS, CASS)

**Communication's title** : The Economic Integration between Asia and Latin America in 21st Century: form the Perspective of China

**Language** : English :

**Presentation** :

Being one global economy, China has 3 strategic development directions for 21st century. Firstly, China is to keep the sustainable growth in domestic economy. Secondly, China is to increase the level of globalization of Chinese economy. Thirdly, China is to promote the internationalization of the Chinese currency, RMB. The economic integration between Asia and Latin America is important factor and component of China's 3 strategic directions. China is to support and promote the integration by using the Chinese economic growth of 600 billion- 800 billion of USD annually, by using "One Belt, One Road" initiative for building the material bases of the integration, by using the free trade for building the institutional frameworks of the integration.

**Key words** : Economic Integration; strategic development; sustainability



2) Name(s) (Affiliation, University...) : ZHANG Yong (ILAS, CASS)

**Communication's title** : Analysis of economic situation in Latin America and the Caribbean and new opportunities for Sino-Latin American economic and trade cooperation

**Language** : English :

**Presentation** :

Latin American economy fell into stagflation in 2015-2016 with the characteristics such as less vigor of economic growth engine, the deterioration of trade terms, fiscal deficit and current account deficit, the double risks from sovereign debt and currency exchange, and dilemma of macroeconomic policy. The reason derives from unfavorable external environment and slow progress in domestic structural reform. Due to less improvement in internal and external factors in the short term, Latin American economy will remain sluggish. To return to the normal growth path, Latin American countries may make efforts in these fields such as transformation of economic growth model, industrial updating, regional integration and external financing, which will provide Sino-Latin American economic and trade cooperation with strategic opportunities.

*Key words* : Structural reform, Macroeconomic policy, Sino-Latin American economic and trade cooperation, integration

3) Name(s) (Affiliation) : WANG Fei (ILAS, CASS)

**Communication's title** : China's Exports of Manufacturing and the Cooperation with Latin American Countries

**Language** : English

**Presentation** :

China's Exports of Manufacturing and the Cooperation with Latin American Countries  
 Abstract: The economic relations among China and Latin American countries have been improved a lot since 21st century. At present, China has been the first trade partner of many Latin American countries. Regarding the increasing influence of China on Latin America, to transform the mode and enhance the quality has become the main part of cooperation, which calls for the manufacturing cooperation among China and Latin American countries. After the initiate of fund for China-Latin America production capacity cooperation, the cooperation among China and Latin American countries will be improved. However, there are still many risks and obstacles.

*Key words* : China; Latin American countries; Manufacturing; Production Cooperation



4) Name(s) (Affiliation) : SHI Peiran (ILAS, CASS)

**Communication's title** : Scientific and Technological Innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean: New Trends and Characteristics in the 21st Century

**Language** : English

**Presentation** :

Scientific and Technological Innovation (STI ) is one of the key areas in the Sino - LAC Economic Cooperation. In this article, we analyze the characteristics and the development trends in LAC countries since 2001, using RICYT data. We also conclude the related policies and laws of four particular leading LAC countries, namely, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico. The main findings of the article are as follows: Even though there is a significant improvement of the overall performance of the STI area in LAC countries, the gap of the STI level still varies from one country to another, and a further development still waiting to be explored. The slow-down economic development and the possible political turnover might lead to a slow-down of STI development in the region. In the future, STI could be a new spotlight in the Sino - LAC Economic Cooperation.

*Key words* : Scientific and Technological; Innovation; Cooperation