

Abstracts

1 Latin America and the Caribbean: 2016 Review and the Prospects for 2017

Gao Bo

Abstract: In the past thirty years, the globalization not only facilitated the rapid increase of wealth, but also caused the widening income inequality. Now it is losing momentum due to the impacts from the 2008 financial crisis and the rightist populism represented by Ronald Trump, which made Latin America under pressure economically and politically. As a result of global economic slowdown, the regional GDP shrank by 1.1% in 2016. Most regional governments failed to regain economic growth and were forced to take austerity policies. Economic vulnerability and financial fragility generated political impacts on regional countries including the outbreak of a series of corruption scandals. It is indicated that the region has moved into a period of political chaos in which both the left and the right will face massive challenges in figuring out a comprehensive solution. As a result of the Trump factor, the trilateral relations among Latin America, China and the United States will confront an uncertain future.

Key words: Latin America, Globalization, Economic Recession, Populism, Trilateral Relations

19 Emissions Reduction in the International Shipping Industry: The Prospects for the Regulatory Collaboration Between China and Latin America

Shi Yubing, Liu Ningwen

Abstract: The Annex VI of International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL Annex VI) was amended in 2011 to offer a framework for reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in the international shipping industry. In 2014 and 2016 it underwent two more amendments to expand the scope of application. In the process, there were sharp conflicts of interests between developed and developing states over the scope of application of the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR). According to China, the CBDR principle should be applied to the international regulation of shipping GHG emissions. It is notable that most Latin American

countries take a similar stance on this issue. It is indicated that there is very large potential of cooperation between China and regional countries to develop a common position on the GHG emissions in the international shipping industry through multilateral and bilateral approaches.

Key words: GHG Emissions, International Shipping, IMO, CBDR, Regulatory Cooperation

41 China's FDI and the Trade with Latin America: Potential Impacts and Trends

Zhang Chunyu, Wei Shijia, Zhu He

Abstract: In the 21st century, China and Latin America and the Caribbean witnessed a significant development of bilateral economic linkage featured by a remarkable increase of investment and trade. China's FDI in the region gained a fast increase, but the FDI stock was still small. It is highly concentrated on a few sectors and less related to industrial production. The bilateral trade was featured by rapid growth in volume and high concentration of trading partners and products. The paper conducts an analysis of the bilateral trade and investment by using the panel model and analyzing the trade and FDI data between China and eight Latin America countries from 2003 to 2014. It is concluded that China's FDI in the region has no significant impacts on the bilateral trade in the short term. However, in the long run, it will greatly contribute to the expansion of China's imports from the region.

Key words: FDI, Import and Export Trade, Gravity Model, Individual Fixed Effect Model

60 Restrictiveness of the Bilateral Trade Between China and Latin America: An Analysis Based on Trade Restrictiveness in Latin America

Zhao Chenyang

Abstract: An accurate measurement of a country's trade restrictiveness is of great significance in evaluating economic growth and trade policy. However, due to the absence of research methods and the unavailability of data, the traditional research is conducted mainly based on the simple average tariff index and the weighted average tariff index. The paper uses the trade restrictiveness index (TRI) as a basic tool, seeking to evaluate the trade restrictiveness of 19 Latin American countries and measure the deadweight loss caused by it. Then, it analyzes the TRI of bilateral trade between China and six regional countries from 1992 to 2014. It is concluded that the trade restrictiveness between China and Latin America is on a downward trend, but the TRI between China and Brazil remains

to be on a high level.

Key words: Latin America, Trade Restrictiveness, Trade Structure, Deadweight Loss

78 Mexico's Antidumping Actions and China's Countermeasures: An Analysis under the WTO Rules

Song Lifang

Abstract: Mexico is China's largest export destination and the second largest trading partner in Latin America. On the other hand, it frequently initiated antidumping investigations against China and imposed antidumping measures against a wide range of Chinese products. There are three major characteristics in Mexico's antidumping actions: first, China is the primary object country of Mexico's antidumping actions; second, iron and steel products from China are the target product; and third, price undertaking is not included into Mexico's antidumping measures against China. To counteract Mexico's antidumping actions, it is necessary for the Chinese government, the industrial associations and companies to make a concerted effort in promoting the inter-governmental policy coordination, adapting iron and steel exports to Mexico's policy adjustments, resorting to the price undertaking as a countermeasure and even pursuing antidumping measures against Mexico.

Key words: Mexico, Dumping, Antidumping, Iron and Steel Products, Price Undertaking

96 Economic Growth, Development and Stability in Small Very Open Economies

DeLisle Worrell

Abstract: Small and very open economies (SVOE's) are defined in this paper as those with populations and total GDP so limited that they must specialize in a handful of exports and services that they can supply competitively on international markets. They have negligible scope for import substitution and an open financial account. These structural characteristics define the policies that are effective in SVOE's: growth is always led by expansion of foreign exchange sectors, which fuel the imports needed for consumptions and production; an exchange rate anchor is the most effective stabilization tool, and it may be sustained with the use of fiscal policy; and the maintenance of an adequate level of foreign reserves defines the limit of fiscal sustainability.

Key words: Economic Stability, Exchange Rate, Open Economy, Fiscal Sustainability, Caribbean

109 Reactions and Policy Decisions of the Reagan Administration towards the Malvinas War: An Analysis Based on the Latest Archives

Xin Yi

Abstract: Based on the latest archives from the United States, the paper seeks to conduct a study of the US view of Atlanticism and Pan-Americanism and related policy decisions. The outbreak of the Malvinas War posed a major challenge to the US strategy in the western hemisphere. During the war, the Reagan administration gave a priority to the Anglo-American special relationship rather than the US-Argentinean relationship by offering Britain massive military and economic assistance. After the war, it turned to Pan-Americanism by pushing Britain to take a moderate position on the disputed islands and lifting sanctions towards Argentina in order to restore the US-Argentinean relationship. However, the Inter-American system was heavily impaired due to the US strategic option of being sided with Britain. It is pointed out that the United States failed to overcome irreconcilable contradictions between Atlanticism and Pan-Americanism, deeply reflecting its dilemma in pursuing global hegemony.

Key words: Special Relationship, Malvinas War, Military Assistance, Atlanticism, Pan-Americanism

133 Argentina and the Disputes over the Malvinas Islands: Challenges and Options
Yang Zhenhua

Abstract: The prolonged disputes over the Malvinas/Falklands islands are the oldest territorial disputes in the world. Fruitless negotiations over the sovereignty of the islands have involved Argentina into a dilemma. Although the sovereignty claims is well founded, Argentina has no military resources to regain it. Its claim is widely supported by the international community, but there is no international mechanism to pressure Britain. A realistic option for Argentina is to develop an approach to shelve the disputes, build up mutual trust between those two countries and create an effective control mechanism. The Argentinean government should pursue the top-level design of the solution to the Malvinas disputes, which should work as a basic state policy to maintain continuity. The islanders as an important third party should play a significant role in the dispute resolving process.

Key words: Falklands/Malvinas, Argentina, Sovereignty Claim, Dispute Solution

146 Non – state Actors and the Establishment of the Chinese – Chilean Diplomatic Relations: The Role of José Venturelli and Pablo Neruda

Mónica Ahumada Figueroa

Abstract: The paper is aimed at analyzing the role of Chilean non – state actors in the context of the Cold War, considering their significant role in facilitating the establishment of the Chinese–Chilean diplomatic relations. José Venturelli and Pablo Neruda, among those non–state actors, developed close ties with China, which was viewed as the embodiment of their resistance against imperialism and the support for struggles for defending the world peace and human rights. This special linkage enabled them to be a major promoter of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Chile and China in 1970.

Key words: Non –state Actors, Diplomatic Relations, José Venturelli, Pablo Neruda

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