
Abstracts

1 China's Policy toward LAC and the Practice since the 18th CPC National Congress Guo Cunhai

Abstract: Since the 18th CPC National Congress, Chinese government under the leadership of President Xi Jinping initiated and promoted Major-Country Diplomacy with Chinese Characteristics. Among them, the most important characteristic is President Xi Jinping's proposal to build a new type of international relations of win-win cooperation at the core, establish and expand global partnership network, combine the pursuit of China Dream with the dreams of other countries or regions through cultural exchange, to the end of jointly building a community of common destiny for all mankind. With the proposal, the developing world, especially Latin America and the Caribbean is among the highlights of Major-Country Diplomacy with Chinese Characteristics. In no more than four years, President Xi has paid three state visits to LAC countries, elevating China's relations with the major LAC countries to Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, which indicates the increasing importance of LAC area in China's foreign strategy. The establishment of China-CELAC Forum in 2015 and the release of the second *China's Policy Paper on Latin America and the Caribbean* in 2016 bring about a more sensible and practical foreign policy toward LAC. All these showed that China has set a defined long-term policy goal for the future, i. e. , establishing a comprehensive and cooperative partnership with LAC countries featuring equality, mutual benefit and common development. This is the cornerstone for China's foreign policies as well as the orientation of diplomacy toward LAC.

Key words: 18th Party Congress, China, Latin America, foreign policies, diplomatic practices

17 The Theoretical Development and Political Practice of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana

Yu Weihai, Huang Bingqiong

Abstract: The People's Progressive Party (PPP) of Guyana shows some uniqueness in the Latin American left-wing political forces with its parliamentary path from the start. Since its establishment, PPP never disappeared from the political scene though it has suffered setbacks and experienced ups and downs. After the collapse of Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, PPP adjusted its theoretical strategy according to the new situation and put forward a series of new views on the politics, economy, culture, society and international situation, i. e. , building an inclusive country of national democracy, implementing a market-oriented economic strategy, developing progressive multiculturalism, creating a harmonious and stable society as well as establishing a new global human order. In

the field of political practice, PPP adhered to democratic elections and parliamentary competition, enlarged the mass basis of the party, constructed the political culture of “good governance, coalition and democracy”, promoted national unity, improved the social status of women, followed an independent and peaceful foreign policy, seek foreign aid to reduce the national debt burden and so on. For PPP, effective political practice is the fundamental guarantee for long-term governance. In 2015, PPP lost its ruling position in presidential election by a narrow margin, but it remained a major party in Guyana. Looking ahead, PPP has the potential of re-taking power, meanwhile it faces challenges in several areas.

Key words: Guyana, People’s Progressive Party, good governance, parliamentary competition, market-oriented reform, inclusiveness, multiculturalism

33 Characteristic of Trade Unions in LAC and their Role Conversion under Different Ruling Regime

Fan Lei

Abstract: Trade union is a part of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in a broad sense. In Latin America, the development of trade unions lagged behind and yielded less influence in comparison with other NGOs. Trade unions in Latin America are characterized by the imbalance among different sub-regions or different industries, as well as the organizational slack and internal division. Latin-American trade unions play different roles under different ruling parties. Under right-wing governments, they express their claims and strive for greater rights by holding nationwide strikes or negotiating with governments. During left-wing governments, they usually cooperate with governments and participate actively in the governance of the country, with some sporadic struggles occasionally. However, the internal division, high politicization and the impact of neoliberalism have forced them to turn to government for shelter, thus made them vulnerable to external impact and restricted the effect of their actions. They had to seek for survival and development by adjusting their role in different periods. Chinese trade unions should learn from the Latin-American counterparts, adhering to the leadership of Chinese Communist Party while at the same time safeguarding workers’ rights and interests.

Key words: Latin America, trade unions, NGOs, left-wing, right-wing, strike, collective bargaining, politicization

46 Prospects of North America Free Trade Agreement and its Impacts on the Sino-Mexican Bilateral Economic and Trade Relationship

Liu Xuedong

Abstract: Since the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) came into effect in 1994, it has played a positive role in the economic development and overall competitiveness of the member countries. However, NAFTA has been seriously criticized by American new administration since Donald Trump came into power, and therefore faces uncertainties about its future. Concretely, whether the trade agreement will continue to be honored, whether or how it will be revised, became the core questions. Analysis revealed that during the NAFTA’s application period, the dependence of the Mexican export on the US market has shown almost no change, meanwhile the dependence of import on the US

market has declined by nearly 1/3. Given that the United States also benefit greatly from NAFTA, abandoning it is not wise for any member. Instead, the better choice for all members is to improve and modernize NAFTA on the existing basis in order to maintain and further enhance the overall competitiveness of the region. Nevertheless, it should be noted that during this process of adjustment, Mexican exports to the United States and its attraction for foreign investment will be impacted negatively by the uncertainty factors, in consequence, the bilateral economic and trade relationship between China and Mexico will also be affected unfavorably to some extent.

Key words: NAFTA, Mexico, investment environment, trade dependence, free trade, car industry

60 Brazil's Currency Crisis Early Warning System: Preventing the Risks of Sino-Brazil Economic Cooperation

Zhang Ruoxi, Wang Fei

Abstract: Brazil, being the largest economy in Latin America and the Caribbean, suffered severe economic and financial crises frequently since its independence. The year 2016 witnessed economic crisis, president impeachment, as well as rocketing inflation rate and unemployment rate in Brazil, while successive depreciation of the Brazilian currency in previous two years seemed to have predicted this crisis. Since trade and investment has become two major engines for Sino-Brazil economic relations, the stability of Brazilian currency is becoming a vital factor for Chinese businesses to consider. On the basis of the KLR signal model, this paper establishes an early warning system against currency crisis with relevant monthly economic data of Brazil from 1988 to 2015. Among the 15 selected indicators, 14 are proven to be effectively predictive. The results show that in the next 24 months, chances for a currency crisis occurring in Brazil are obvious. The three most powerful monitoring indicators include interest rates difference between Brazilian currency and dollars, real interest rates, and M2/international reserves. This paper aims to help prevent risk in bilateral economic and trade cooperation between China and Brazil, wherein establishing an early warning system against currency risk and the internationalization of RMB are two effective means.

Key words: Brazil, currency crisis, early warning system, EMP index, Sino-Brazil relations, KLR signal model

77 Analysis on Argentina's Macro-economic Problem and Policies Since 2012

Zhu Xiaojin

Abstract: From 2003 to 2011, Argentina witnessed high economic growth. Since the beginning of 2012, influenced by gloomy global economy, Argentina's foreign exchange market and financial sector suffered dramatic fluctuation, which rapidly transmitted to industrial sectors and resulted in deterioration of macro economy. The Cristina Fernández Kichner administration took a series of measures to cope with financial difficulties, however, the stagnant external demand and internal imbalance of economic structure caused the rocketing of fiscal deficit, yielding government's monetary policies nearly ineffective. Since December 2015, the newly elected right-wing president Mauricio Macri

initiated a reform of marketization and liberalization, which received positive evaluation from IMF. However, the new government still faces the deep-rooted barriers, i. e. , foreign debt, imbalanced economic structure and domestic political factors. This paper illustrated Argentina's economic situation and policy characteristics since 2012, analyzed the fundamental problems hindering Argentina's economic development as well as the prospect of Macri administration's reform on the basis of current internal and external conditions.

Key words: Argentina's economy, monetary policy, foreign exchange control, public debt, stagflation, currency devaluation, structural reform, trade protection

92 Research on the Brazilian Judicial Precedent System with Binding Effects

Liu Tianlai

Abstract: In the latter half of the 20th century, Brazil transformed from military dictatorship government to civilian democratic government. Due to both domestic and international pressures, Brazil launched judicial reform to consolidate the system of democracy and promote economic development. Given that every level of courts in Brazil, especially for the Federal Supreme Court, were faced problems of cases overload, excessive appellate cases as well as overly discretion for judges in interpretation of the law, the judicial precedent system (called *Súmula* in Portuguese) with binding effects was established on the basis of the previous case guidance system. The legal tradition in Brazil is marked by non-legally binding precedents which has been in constant change, from which the precedent system with binding effects have originated to an extent. The Brazilian Federal Supreme Court is the exclusive authority to ratify, amend or annul the precedents with binding effects. However, only the cases involving the interpretation of Brazilian constitution or those remaining unsettled after repeated judgement can possibly become legally binding. There are eleven branches in Brazil that can be endowed the power to put forward proposals on whether to ratify, amend or annul the precedents with binding effects. When approved and become public, precedents with binding effects shall apply to the whole administrative branches and judicial branches. The implementation of this new system has made good progress in practice and reached its anticipated goal. However, there remain a lot of difficulties at the theoretical level.

Key words: precedent with binding effects, Brazil, federal supreme court, judicial reform, judicial independence, judicial efficiency, judicial justice

110 Brazil's New Interest in Maritime Law

Alexandre Pereira da Silva

Abstract: The maritime law in Brazil has traditionally relegated to a position of little importance in the national historical, legal and political context. The article analyses the new actions undertaken by Brazil on the issues of maritime law, especially the four programs that Brazil has been developing in the last years. Firstly, the paper presents two important events involving maritime law in Brazil; the "Lobster War" episode and the 200-nautical mile territorial sea extension. Afterwards the paper looks the historical, political and legal questions of the four mentioned programs: the "Blue Amazon" Project, the São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago Program; the Scientific Program on

the Island of Trindade, as well as the Program for Prospecting and Exploration of Mineral Resources in the Equatorial and South Atlantic International Area. In the end, the study concludes that the moment now is to strengthen the maritime law in Brazil, which satisfies this scenario of growing interest and Atlantic presence.

Key words: Brazil, maritime law, Blue Amazon, maritime programs, marine actions

122 Emergency Management of Public Health: A Case Study on Solutions of Brazilian Government to the Zika Virus Crisis

Niu Dandan

Abstract: In May 2015, Brazil confirmed autochthonous transmission of Zika virus, which was spread by the infected aedes. Hereafter the Zika virus was rapidly diffused to the whole country and threatened public health, causing a series of social problems in Brazil which severely influenced Brazil's national image and the safety of Olympics Games. On this account, the Brazil government adopted a series of emergency solutions, such as building an action network rapidly, supervising the infection situations, mobilizing the whole society to eliminate the aedes, splashing insecticides and larvicides, using high-tech means, adopting special solutions in the cities which would host games, etc. In addition, the Brazilian government supported the research and development of the rapid diagnose technology and concerned vaccine, strengthened the study of microcephaly, paid attention to pregnant women and women of reproductive age, helped remedy the Zika virus patients and Microcephaly patients. The active solutions achieved initial effects, meanwhile some high-level scientific achievements have been cultivated. Eventually the epidemics were controlled basically. The Rio Olympic Games also concluded successfully and none of the players or coaches got infected by the Zika virus. However, some of these solutions also raised environmental problems.

Key words: Brazil, Zika virus, public health, emergency management, microcephaly

140 Investigation of Inca: A Perspective of the Communication and Interaction in Ancient World Civilization

Lin Beidian

Abstract: The main purpose of this paper is to reveal how Inca rose sharply to be the largest empire of the west hemisphere in the 15th century. Based on the on-the-spot investigation of the cultural vestiges of Machupicchu, El Qorikancha, and Sacsayhuaman, etc., the outstanding achievements of construction of ancient temples and palaces, the large-scale irrigation system, the roads and stages were examined according to the styles of huge stone construction of Inca. Inca, though being a small and a late comer of the Andean plateau, learned and absorbed the cultural achievements of other tribes, put them together and established their own "huge stone culture", which represented the highest level of Andean culture. The high productivity brought by the huge stone architect provided a solid base for the operation of Inca Empire. The secret of the success of Inca lied partly herein.

Key words: Inca civilization, cultural communication, huge stone culture, Machupicchu, El Qorikancha, Sacsayhuaman

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