
Abstracts

1 China's Infrastructure Construction in Latin America from the Perspective of Economic Diplomacy

Cui Shoujun, Zhang Zheng

Abstract: With the speeding up of China's "Going Out" strategy and the enhancement in internationalization level, China's economic cooperation with Latin America is increasingly intertwined. In the context of "New Normal" of China's economy, Latin America has become a priority in China's economic diplomacy. Trade, investment and finance are the three drivers behind the booming Sino-Latin American relations, while infrastructure construction is an important field and new growth point for Sino-Latin American cooperation. For Latin America, insufficient investment in the field of infrastructure has turned out to be a "bottleneck" that severely constrained its long-term sustainable development. Given the dilemma of infrastructure gap and capital shortage faced by Latin American countries, this paper, from the perspective of economic diplomacy, analyzes how China should engage with Latin America in the infrastructure field, arguing that China should utilize its capital surplus and technological advantage to play a constructive role in the framework of overall China-Latin American cooperation. The public-private partnership (PPP), an emerging mode of infrastructure construction in Latin America, brings new opportunity for Chinese companies, whereas its complexity and inherent risk implies that China has to overcome new challenges.

Key words: economic diplomacy, Latin America, infrastructure construction, Sino-Latin American cooperation, public-private partnership

19 Investment Environment of Latin America Infrastructure and the Capacity of Chinese Construction Companies

Chen Taotao, Xu Run, Jin Ying, Gu Lingjun

Abstract: Latin American countries face huge demands for infrastructure investment, while China's capacity advantages in this area have attracted international attention in recent years. From the historical perspective, commodity-price-based economic growth, government capacity and private sector participation are the most important three drivers behind the development of Latin America infrastructure investment, meanwhile these factors also constitute the main risks for investors. The presence of many strong companies in this market, whether local or international, reflects the attractiveness of infrastructure investment in Latin America. The newly emerged PPP mode is one of the most important approaches to implement infrastructure construction. However, the differences of regional

governments' capacity in controlling the PPP operation and their diversified objectives in infrastructure development make this market highly complicated. During the process of developing construction projects both domestically and internationally, Chinese construction companies have accumulated rich experiences, technical capacity and international business capabilities, which has won fame in overseas engineering contracting business. However, due to lack of experience in the field of PPP projects, Chinese construction companies should deepen its understanding for Latin American infrastructure market and evaluate the potential opportunities and risks. Chinese construction companies need to make full use of their advantages and strive for a win-win situation.

Key words: Latin America business environment, infrastructure investment, Chinese construction companies, investment capacity, public-private partnership

38 Sino-LAC Capacity Cooperation and Construction of Telecommunication Infrastructure in Latin America

Wan Jun

Abstract: This paper intends to analyze the motives, development and problems in updating telecommunication infrastructure of Latin American countries, which is propelled by industrial cooperation between China and Latin America. China has been working closely with Latin American countries in recent years thanks to its rich production capacity, and great achievements has been made in updating communication facilities in Latin America with China's help. The cooperation is mutually beneficial to both sides as Latin American countries needs upgraded facilities to boost their economic transition and social justice, whereas China has rich experience in telecommunication industry and Chinese products are highly competitive in international market. However, the financing channel for further promoting the cooperation is rather limited, even if Chinese enterprises are keen to invest in this ever-deepening, wide-ranging cooperation covering the whole industry chain. This paper put forward some suggestions for policy-makers in exploration for more diversified financing sources.

Key words: China, Latin America, international industrial cooperation, telecommunication industry, infrastructure construction

60 Promoting the Environmental Dimension of Agenda 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean

Luiz Krieger

Abstract: Promoting the environmental dimension of the Agenda 2030 is coherent with the challenges faced by humanity in the period we are living. CEPAL (ECLAC) has been demanding changes in our economic development in order to incorporate policies oriented to overcome inequalities and environmental degradation in Latin America and the Caribbean region. The deployment of coordinated policies to strengthen a transition for a sustainable development at regional level should be a priority for governments, multilateral organizations, civil society, academic and private sectors. An agenda of work is suggested taking into consideration regional conditions and needs. The scope and ambition of the universal and integrated 2030 Agenda is unprecedented, as are the challenges that the

international community will need to address to achieve a sustainable future for all. UN agencies, such as ECLAC, must identify and build on areas of common concern, cooperate and share information on implementation in order to minimize the duplication of effort and generate helpful synergies across different policy domains. The establishment and promotion of effective partnerships for implementation involving different sectors of society remains crucial in this process. Providing a flexible approach to achieving greater synergies, collaboration and coherence, as an integral and critical dimension of sustainable development is a fundamental goal to be reached within this region. By coalescing around a common set of goals, targets and means of implementation, and collaboratively formulating coherent and coordinated responses, an environmental big push can be generated addressing the complexity of the new agenda and more effectively support Member States' efforts to achieve robust and sustainable results. The environmental dimension of the Agenda 2030 has specific characteristics in Latin America and the Caribbean. The social, institutional and economic development context in this region has been extensively analyzed by ECLAC over time. Through this analysis, it has become clear that there is an urgent need to comprehensively promote an environmental big push. Such a comprehensive and systematic change in approach will require an articulated intervention from multiple actors within this region and require strong coalitions, articulated pacts and better governance from the regional to the sub-national level. ECLAC has been working towards this direction, as is reflected in a number of recent publications.

Key words: Agenda 2030, Sustainable Development, Latin America and the Caribbean, Environmental Big Push, environmental indicators

83 The Work of Chilean Catholic Social Organization and Transformation of Chilean Society

Zhang Kun

Abstract: In 1973, Augusto Pinochet came to power through a military coup, with the Chilean parliament closed, political parties disbanded, trade unions and political dissidents suppressed. Through combing the archival materials, this paper illustrates the works of the "Committee of Cooperation for Peace" and the "Vicariate of Solidarity" established as social aid agency by Chilean Catholic Church, including medical and judicial assistance as well as archival material record. This paper argues that, in response to the social tragedy brought by the military coup, these two Catholic social aid agencies preserved the Chilean opposition forces, reconstructed the social ties destroyed under the brutal political pressure by patronizing the establishment of various types of society groups, thus maintaining the spirit of love and hope for rebuilding democracy among the Chilean people. Although the Catholic Church's activities caused Pinochet's dissatisfaction, there's no open confrontation or irreversible conflict between church and the government. With the help of church, the Chilean opposition forces began to recover gradually, and finally forced Pinochet to abdicate through voting in presidential election in 1989. Since then Chile came back on track of democratic politics.

Key words: Augusto Pinochet, Chile, Catholic Church, Committee of Cooperation for the Peace, Vicariate of Solidarity, democratic reconstruction, social ties

99 On the Relationship Between Brazil and Latin America from the History of Thoughts and International Relations

Leslie Bethel

Abstract: This essay, partly history of ideas and partly of international relations, examines Brazil's relationship with Latin America. Since the publication in 1968 of John Leddy Phelan's influential essay, over the past several decades, it is believed that "Latin America" was originally a French concept used by French intellectuals to justify French imperialism in Mexico. However, the expression was in fact first used years earlier by a number of Spanish American writers and intellectuals who lived in Paris, in order to emphasize the common legacy shared by all the Spanish-speaking republics in defense of re-colonization. On the other hand, since the invention of the expression, being the only Portuguese ex-colony among dozens of Spanish ex-colonies, for more than one century after the independence of this continent, neither Spanish American intellectuals nor Spanish American governments considered Brazil part of "America Latina". For their part, Brazilian intellectuals and governments only had eyes for Europe, and later increasingly on the United States, with which maintained a special relationship since the beginning of 20th century. The relations between Brazil and its Spanish American neighbors were extremely limited with one notable exception: the Río de la Plata where Brazil, like Portugal in the 18th and early 19th centuries, had strategic interests. When, especially during the Cold War, the United States and then the rest of the world began to regard Brazil as part of "Latin America", Brazilian governments and intellectuals, except for some on the Left, still did not think of Brazil as an integral part of the region. Though Brazil continued to be on the side of the United States and the "West" in the Cold War, no special role in the post-war global order or special economic assistance was offered in return as expected. Disappointed for being treated by the United States after the war as simply one of Latin American republics, Brazil adopted a more independent foreign policy since Vargas Administration. At the same time, it pursued a major development in its relations with other states in by pursuing a policy of engagement with its South American neighbors for the first time in history.

Key words: Latin America, republic, monarchy, Pan Americanism, Brazilian-U. S. relations

123 Chinese Public Diplomacy towards Latin America: Evolution, Activities and Effects

Song Xiaoli, Han Zhaoying

Abstract: Public diplomacy is an indispensable element of Chinese diplomatic strategy for Latin America. Public diplomacy had paved the way for initial contact between China and Latin America within 20 years after the founding of New China, and laid the cognitive basis for the comprehensive development of Sino-Latin America relations after the 1970s. Since the new century, along with the leaping development of Sino-Latin America relations, China has actively arranged public diplomacy towards Latin America. It is based on international broadcasting on one hand, and educational and cultural exchanges on the other, via various channels and with different targeted groups. On the

aspect of international broadcasting, the main news media includes radio, television, internet, newspapers and magazines, aiming to convey relevant information and clarify the facts; on the aspect of educational and cultural exchanges, China tries to develop two-way dialogue and mutual understanding with Latin American people through establishing Confucius Institute/classroom, encouraging local students to study in China and carrying out cultural exchange activities. By means of public diplomacy towards Latin America, China has been shaping good national image in this region, thus helping increase its soft power and create good environment for positive interaction between China and Latin America.

Key words: China, Latin America, public diplomacy, national image, cultural exchange

140 On the Cultural Factors in the Development of Sino-LAC Relations in the 21st Century

Cheng Hong, Yang Yue

Abstract: Since the 21st century, the rapid development of Sino-LAC relations is the result of many factors working together. During this period, Sino-LAC relations face challenges and opportunities as well. There are still some unstable factors in this relationship, including “China threat theory”, “neocolonialism in Latin America taken by China”, “Taiwan factors” and so on. In addition to political, economic and trade exchanges, cultural factors also play an increasingly important role in relations between China and Latin America. Cultural exchange between China and Latin America has significant effect on the political and economic relations in the long run, meanwhile, cultural product trade will contribute to all-dimensional development of economic relations. To further promote the development of cultural relations, respect should be paid to each other and cultural conflicts should be handled properly. We should also adjust means of cultural transmission toward an acceptable way. Finally, we should also make full use of all available resources for all-dimensional cultural exchange.

Key words: Sino-LAC relations, cultural exchange, cultural factors, soft power, cultural conflict, cultural consciousness

(审校 黄念)