

构建与转型：未来10年中拉关系的机遇
Transforming for A New China-LAC
Relationship over the Next 10 Years

新世纪以来中拉关系的跃动轨迹——

双边贸易额年均增长30%以上，2012年突破2500亿美元，中国对拉非金融类投资存量540亿美元，成为拉美第二大贸易伙伴和主要投资来源国。金融危机爆发5年来，拉美地区许多发展中国家从对华贸易获益更为明显。“2000年前中国还只是拉美地区一个边缘化贸易伙伴”，如今“中国的经济表现开始影响甚至决定拉美经济‘天气’”（奥斯瓦尔多·罗萨雷斯）

Remarkable Progresses in the Bilateral Relations since the New Millennium——

Trade: an over-30% annual growth rate. Total volume exceeded USD 250 billion in 2012, that is 15 times of the figure before and around the year of 2000.

China's non-finance investment in the regions registered USD 54 billion.

Upgrading from a minor trade partner to the second largest one for Latin America, China now becomes one of the key players that 'affects the LAC economic weather'

成功的秘密——

(一) 中拉关系符合和平、发展、互利、合作的时代潮流

(二) 中拉合作具有结构性互补的强大基础，这一内生动力与双方参与全球性竞争的战略指向相吻合、相促进

(三) 中拉之间的建设性互动、调整是新的历史条件下“南南关系”发展的标志之一，“相互尊重、平等协商”的原则为双方不断地相互调适利益、观念提供了重要保障。

The Secret of the Success—

- 1. The Relationship complies with the trends of seeking peace, development, mutual benefits and cooperation in the age of globalization.**
- 2. Structural complementarity between the two economies provides a profound basis for the bilateral relations. It also helps both parties to participate in competitions globe-wise.**
- 3. All China-LAC transactions contribute to the substantial development of the new-type South-South collaboration. Doctrines of ‘mutual respect’ and ‘equally negotiate’ enable both parties to navigate amid divergent interests and ideas.**

未来转型：回应与利益共生的挑战——

中国产业结构调整与企业“走出去”战略的深化，中拉贸易和投资结构不平衡，未来能源合作的可持续性，劳动力资源利用及企业的社会责任，制度文化对外合作偏好的差异，改善公共安全，促进生态安全及区域和全球治理等。

A pending transformation to echo major concerns over the next-stage relations, such as asymmetric trade and investment structure, sustainable energy supply, use of the LAC labor resource, corporate responsibility, institutional difference and complexity as risks for foreign investment, public safety, biological security, all-level governance capabilities to improve, etc.

中拉关系的政治经济学

结论一：未来这一关系仍然是以经济发展与合作为主要驱动力的，但随着高度、宽度的增大，经济合作将派生出双方新的利益领域、形态，如货币的合作机制，非传统安全合作机制，中拉关系有可能超越既有的双边为主的框架，向多边合作的方向迈进。

Political Economy in the China-LAC Relations

Conclusion 1: Economic cooperation remains as the primary dynamic in the future. With its in-depth and broadening developments, such cooperation entails new portfolios in monetary or non-conventional security cooperation. The future ties might go beyond the bilateral frames but centered around multilateral ones.

结论二：

中国对拉贸易总体趋于“饱和”程度。未来对拉经济合作的重心将转向投资，与此同时应重视并挖掘高技术产品的对拉贸易潜力。从国别来看，中美洲和加勒比地区将最具中拉贸易增长空间。

Conclusion 2: In general, the Chinese export to the LAC regions is getting to a approximately full degree. The future bulk of economic cooperation will inevitably shift to FDI while trade potentials in the sector of high-tech products needs to be kept attentive. With regard to partner differentiation, Central America and the Caribbean are of great potential for the Chinese export.

结论三：能源将继续成为中拉经贸合作的主要领域，主要由中国对外部供给依存度仍将居高不下，世界能源生产格局将发生重大变化，拉美主要出口国家储产比偏低，自身消费量有限等因素决定。

Conclusion 3: Energy will continue to be the most thriving part of the economic cooperation whereas China's reliance on external supply propels, the global producer composition is about to have a tremendous change, ratio of reserve and production as well as consumption of the LAC principal exporters remains low.

结论四：劳动力资源合作是中拉关系的新增长点。随着投资活动的全方位展开，中国须主动参与拉美地区劳动力市场的建设和开发，鼓励企业与本土经营者合资合作，改进其履行社会责任的能力，扭转这一领域滞后发展的被动局面。

Enhancing the utility of labor resource is another focus of a promising bilateral relationship. As its all-out investment unfolds, China must take initiatives to help the LAC hosts to regulate labor service market, to encourage Chinese firms to forge joint-venture with entrepreneurs of the host countries, to improve their corporate responsibility practices, etc. so as to reverse the underdevelopment and to mitigate tensions of bilateral tie in the domain.

结论五：中拉之间新的安全利益集中于社会、生态、资源和环境等领域，且具有明显的跨国、多边治理的特性。中国对拉安全合作一要以新安全观为公共产品，二应遵循“创造性介入”的路径，三是坚持“不干涉内政”原则来实现风险控制。

The neo-security interests between China and the LAC nations are mostly concentrated in the realms of public orders, biology safety and environment protection that spell out trans-border and multilateral governance implications. The future Chinese approach to her LAC hosts should first by providing its new security concept as public goods, then in execution of a ‘creative involvement’ to assist, and finally through observing the non-interference principle to refrain from backlashes.

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