

international relations

## Mexico's international development cooperation and its management system and characteristics

Guo language

Abstract: Mexico is a major country in Latin America. International development cooperation is an important way for it to carry out foreign exchanges and cooperation. Although the scale is small, it has achieved good results in Latin America and has played a positive role in maintaining Mexico's regional influence and global visibility. Mexico's international development cooperation has gone through different stages of development. Currently, it has basically maintained an annual scale of 200 million to 300 million U.S. dollars, mainly with neighboring countries, especially Central American countries, through donations, scholarships, technical cooperation, etc. from international institutions. In the field of illegal immigration, Cooperation in security law enforcement, energy and other fields. Mexico has formulated the "International Development Cooperation Law". The International Development Cooperation Agency is the department in charge of international development affairs. At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also has a greater say. Mexico's international development cooperation has three characteristics: First, It attaches great importance to trilateral cooperation. Secondly, it is influenced by the United States in key areas and issues of concern. Thirdly, it has the dual attributes of both a donor and a recipient country and still accepts more international aid. Mexico and China are both emerging donors and both insist on international development. The South-South nature of cooperation has similarities and comparability in concepts and methods. Currently, China's foreign aid is at a critical stage of transformation and upgrading to international development cooperation. Mexico's international development cooperation can provide certain reference for China.

Keywords: Mexico's international development cooperation, U.S. trilateral cooperation, Latin America, China About the author:

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Mexico's perception of national identity is that of a "country with global responsibilities". In 2020, its GDP ranked 15th in the world. It has signed free trade agreements with 52 countries. It is one of the most open economies in the world and the second largest economy in Latin America. As a regional power similar to Brazil, Mexico has the willingness and ability to help other developing countries to achieve economic development and social stability in the region, especially neighboring countries. International development cooperation is an important way for Mexico to carry out foreign exchanges and cooperation. As an emerging donor country, Mexico believes that the projects and activities it carries out are mutual "cooperation" rather than one-way "aid". It is more rational when carrying out international development cooperation. It emphasizes the concept of "cooperation" and insists on jointly shouldering responsibilities and obligations. Mexico's international development cooperation mainly focuses on Latin America, especially Central American countries, due to its historical roots and the same language as Latin American countries, Mexico has a natural advantage in carrying out international development cooperation in this region. It plays an important role in jointly carrying out international development cooperation with traditional donor countries and other developing countries in Latin America. It has played a prominent role as a bridge and has carried out many trilateral cooperation projects with traditional donor countries in Latin America. At the same time, due to its geographical location and traditional bilateral relations with the United States, Mexico's international development cooperation also has certain American elements, especially in the field of cooperation, and key issues are influenced by the United States.

#### A Concept of International Development Cooperation in Mexico

To study Mexico's international development cooperation, several key concepts need to be defined. The first is the two meta-concepts of "aid" and "development." Aid (aid) is a long-standing relationship between different actors (individuals, countries) that has existed in human history. (or other organizations) to carry out free resource transfer. Taking the country as the boundary, aid can be divided into internal aid and foreign aid. Development (development) is a term used to describe, compare, and manage the process of socio-economic change around the world. In the book "History of Development", based on the "Fourth Point Plan" proposed by US President Truman in January 1949, the two-fold paradigm of the world has changed from the previous metropolitan countries and colonies to developed countries and underdeveloped countries. Developed countries, "Development" has become the standard for classifying countries. Achieving economic development, eradicating poverty and hunger, improving healthy life span, maintaining social equity, and protecting the environment are considered to be the development needs of less developed countries.

Goals

On the basis of the two meta-concepts of aid and development, key concepts such as foreign aid, development assistance, official development assistance, and international development cooperation have been derived. It is generally believed that foreign aid (foreign assistance) in the modern sense began in the United States. The European economic recovery plan implemented in 1947, that is,

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Wang Zhao: "Western Development Aid in the Era of Service Economy", Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2019, Page 2, Page 4, Gilbert Rist: The History of Development, London: Zed Books 2008, p 1

The "Marshall Plan" took the confrontation between the two camps of capitalism and socialism during the Cold War as its fundamental starting point, with economic assistance as its main content, and was highly political and ideological. Development assistance emerged in the 20th century 1960s taking the two major camps of capitalism and socialism to fight for newly independent nationalist countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America as the fundamental starting point, taking promoting the economic construction and human development of the recipient countries as the main goal, and taking economic assistance, technical cooperation and capacity building as the main goals. Main content. From the analysis of the providers of aid, the concept of official development assistance is derived on the basis of development assistance. Official development assistance (ODA) refers to assistance provided by official agencies to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Including grants, "soft" loans with a gift component of no less than 25%, and technical assistance, official development assistance is considered to be the most mainstream type of aid currently.

In the late 1990s, with the development of political multipolarity and economic globalization, emerging economies and developing countries represented by China, Brazil, India, Mexico, etc. began to participate in global governance more actively, and adhering to the concept of equal cooperation during the participation process, closely integrating two-way trade, investment and other economic activities with development projects, injecting new connotation and impetus into development assistance, the concept of international development cooperation is gradually emerging. Some scholars believe that, with foreign aid, compared with development aid, international development cooperation has three characteristics: first, it is two-way, changing the previous one-way model of recipients receiving development aid, and increasing the participation and autonomy of recipients in international development; second, it is diversified, and participation the subject has shifted from being purely government-led to multiple subjects such as non-governmental organizations, multilateral and regional international organizations, enterprises and multinational corporations. The third is integration. The content of cooperation has shifted from blood transfusion-style traditional economic and technical assistance to promoting foreign aid and two-way investment. , the deep integration of two-way

trade. The names of the development authorities successively established by emerging donor countries during this period also reflect the international development The concept of cooperation. In 1987, Brazil established the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1990, Chile established the Chilean Agency for International Development Cooperation (AGCID). In 1992, Turkey established the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA). In 2011, South Africa established the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA). In 2012, India established the Development Partnership Administration (DPA) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Unlike traditional donor countries, which often use the concepts of "development" and "development" to name their competent departments (such as the United States International Development Agency, German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, French Development Agency, the former British Department for International Development, etc.). Emerging donor countries tend to use expressions such as "cooperation" and "partners" to define concepts and convey ideas.

Yu Zhirong: "Inheritance, Transformation and Transcendence—Review of 70 Years of China's Foreign Aid and Prospects for International Development Cooperation in the New Era", speech at the first "China and International Development Forum" in 2020 of the Institute of International Trade and Economic Cooperation of the Ministry of Commerce.

Mexico advocates the use of the concept of international development cooperation. The name of its competent authority is the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID). It believes that the projects and activities it carries out are development cooperation rather than foreign aid and development assistance, and are mutual "mutual cooperation" under the framework of South-South cooperation. "Cooperation" rather than "aid", so we use partners instead of donor countries and recipient countries to express our relationships with partner countries. We emphasize the participation and autonomy of all partners in the cooperation process and

insist on equality among partners, and responsibilities. In fact, Mexico has joined the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1994, but does not seek to join the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) under the organization. This is because Mexico believes that it has a different identity and positioning than the OECD Development Assistance Committee. Partnerships and other aspects are not completely consistent. Mexico believes that the OECD Development Assistance Committee is an aid organization. Its member countries are all aid countries and are mainly traditional aid countries represented by developed countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan. What they provide is aid. The relationship with developing countries is a North-South relationship of "recipient country-donor country". However, Mexico is not a donor country. It carries out south-south cooperation rather than north-south aid. The relationship with developing countries is a cooperative partnership.

## 2. The development history of Mexico's international development cooperation

Mexico has provided foreign aid since the beginning of the 20th century. Its international development cooperation can be divided into initial stage, development stage and maturity. There are four stages: development, establishment and maturity.

### (1) 1900-1945: In the initial stage, Mexico's international

development cooperation began with emergency humanitarian assistance. In November 1900, an earthquake occurred in Texas, USA. The Mexican government provided emergency humanitarian assistance of 30,000 pesos to Texas. This should be the earliest record of international development cooperation that can be found in the archives of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During this period, Mexico mainly carried out early international development cooperation with neighboring countries through emergency humanitarian assistance, technical cooperation, scholarships, refugee assistance, etc. 1933- In 1934, Mexico provided 10 scholarships to Costa Rica. This was the first time the Mexican government provided scholarships to foreign countries. The Cochabamba Canal (Cochabamba), which Bolivia started in 1938 and completed in 1945, was built with technology provided by Mexico. Built with assistance Known as the "Mexican Aqueduct", it is the earliest technical cooperation project carried out in Mexico. In 1937, Mexican President Lázaro Cárdenas (Lázaro Cárdenas) opened the border to Spanish refugees. By the end of World War II, a total of more than 4,000 Spaniards, 2,250 Jews, 1,500 non-Jews

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5 The author's video interview with Mexican scholars on April 40, 2021.

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### The Germans and 1,400 Poles provided refugee assistance

(2) 1945-1970: Development stage After World War II, the

world's political and economic landscape underwent profound changes. International development institutions such as the United Nations and the World Bank were established one after another, setting off a new round of development assistance boom. Mexico actively participated in this round of cooperation peaks. The forms of cooperation have become more diverse. First, it participated in development cooperation projects through the United Nations and other international organizations. In the 1950s, Mexico sent a large number of experts to participate in the United Nations "Expanded Technical Assistance Plan" and became one of the first countries to participate in United Nations technical cooperation projects. In 1950, in Under the joint initiative of the Mexican government and UNESCO, the Regional Center for Basic Education in Latin America (CREFAL) was established in Mexico City, the capital of Mexico. As UNESCO's main cooperation platform in Latin America, it has provided services to Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil since its establishment. , Bolivia, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia and other Latin American countries have provided training to about 260,000 people. At the same time, Mexico has gradually expanded its cooperation partners to countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and other regions. For example, in 1950, it dispatched medical personnel and provided medical supplies to South Korea. In 1961, he sent a high-level delegation to Africa and signed a series of cooperation plans such as loans and scholarships with 13 African countries.

(3) 1970-2011: Establishment Stage From the late 1950s to the

early 1960s, Mexico entered a period of rapid economic development for more than 30 years. As its economy and comprehensive national strength gradually increased, its foreign policy became more global in perspective, and international development cooperation As an important path for foreign exchanges, it has developed rapidly and entered the establishment stage. Before the 1970s, Mexico's international development cooperation was basically the responsibility of the Directorate General of International Institutions (DGOI) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1971, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs established the Directorate General of International Technical Cooperation (DGCTI). ), coordinate and manage international technical cooperation affairs, including providing assistance to foreign countries and receiving international assistance. In 1994, Mexico joined the OECD and became an observer country in the OECD Development Assistance Committee. This move is conducive to Mexico's international development cooperation and the maintenance of international norms and standards. Dialogue and exchange. In February 1998, Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo signed a presidential decree to establish the Mexican Institute for International Cooperation (IMEXCI) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This was the first specialized development cooperation institution established in Mexico. Institution: The firm has There are 1 executive directorate and 4 general bureaus, namely the General Directorate for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, the General Directorate for Cultural and Educational Cooperation, the General Directorate for Development and Economic Cooperation, and the General Directorate for Central American and Caribbean Cooperation. In 2000, Mexico established the Vice-Ministerial Office of Economic and International Cooperation (SECI) y The Institute for International Cooperation was dissolved in 2001. In 2004, Mexico established the Economic and Technological Cooperation Institute under the Directorate-General for Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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The Economic Relations and International Cooperation Group (URECI) combines international technical cooperation with the promotion of domestic economic development, and the economic orientation of Mexico's international development cooperation has been further strengthened. In 2011, the "International Development Cooperation Law" was promulgated, becoming a tool for Mexico's international development

cooperation. Watershed (4) 2011 to present: Mature stage

On April 6, 2011, Mexico's "International Development Cooperation Law" was promulgated. In the form of a special law, it covers policy systems, long-term planning, funding sources, information collection, supervision and evaluation, etc. It provides legal basis and institutional guarantee for Mexico's international development cooperation. According to this law, the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, the International Development Cooperation Advisory Committee, the International Development Cooperation Planning, the International Development Cooperation Information Registration System, and the International Development Cooperation Fund and other institutional mechanisms Established in the same year, Mexico's international development cooperation has been constructed and improved from the legal, institutional, mechanism, funding, information and other levels. At this point, the construction of Mexico's international development cooperation system and mechanism has been basically completed and has entered a relatively mature stage.

The current development status of international development cooperation between the three Mexico countries

The scale of Mexico's international development cooperation is not large. In recent years, it has basically remained at about 200 million to 300 million US dollars per year. The main methods of cooperation include donations from international institutions, scholarships, technical cooperation, etc. Among them, donations from international institutions are the most important method of cooperation. Cooperating countries mainly For neighboring countries, especially Central American countries, cooperation areas mainly focus on illegal immigration, security law enforcement, energy, agriculture, etc.

(1) Scale of Cooperation

As an emerging donor country, and with its emphasis on equal cooperation and shared responsibilities in development cooperation, the scale of Mexico's international development cooperation is not large. From a vertical perspective, in recent years, Mexico's international development cooperation has basically remained at about 200 million to 3 billion per year. According to data from the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, from 2013 to 2017, Mexico's international development cooperation amounted to US\$54.8 billion, US\$28.9 billion, US\$20.7 billion, US\$28.8 billion, and US\$31.8 billion respectively. In 2013 The annual scale exceeded that of other years, mainly because that year included US\$34.1 billion in debt relief. The amount of Mexico's international development cooperation in 2018 was US\$1.4 billion. The situation in 2019 currently only has the number of projects, but no specific amount. In that year, Mexico's international development cooperation The Development Cooperation Agency has implemented 129 projects independently in Latin America and 330 projects jointly with traditional donor countries.

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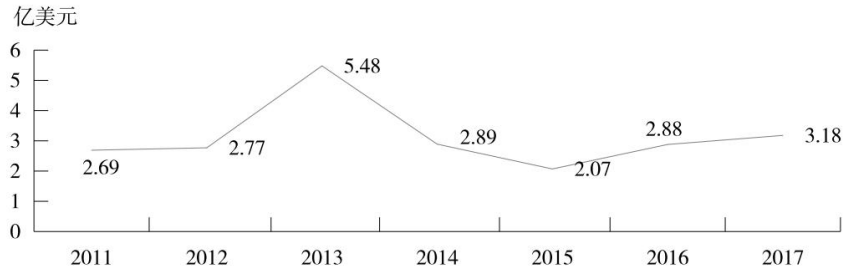


Figure 1 Scale of Mexico's international development cooperation (2011-2017)

Data source: Based on the Mexican International Development Cooperation Database. <https://infoamexcid.sre.gob.mx/amexcid/>

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From an international comparison, compared with major traditional aid countries, in 2019 the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, The aid amounts of France and Japan were US\$32.981 billion, US\$24.122 billion, US\$19.371 billion, respectively.

US\$11.984 billion and US\$11.72 billion, respectively, accounting for

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Compared with BRICS countries such as Russia and India, the scale of Mexico's international development cooperation is not large. Brazil

The total amount of international development cooperation from 2017 to 2018 was US\$2.1 billion, with an annual average of approximately US\$10.5 billion.

The amounts in India from 2015 to 2017 were US\$1.512 billion, US\$1.452 billion, and US\$1.229 billion respectively.

Yuan, Russia's were US\$1,161 billion, US\$1,258 billion, and US\$1,194 billion respectively. South Africa basically maintained

It is held at approximately R500 million (approximately US\$38 million based on the exchange rate in July 2018).

It should be pointed out that based on different understandings of the concepts of official development assistance and development cooperation, Mexico

The statistical caliber of Mexico's international development cooperation is different from that of the OECD Development Assistance Committee. Generally speaking,

In other words, the statistical scope of Mexico's international development cooperation is broader, including technical and scientific cooperation,

Scholarships for students from developing countries, support to multilateral development agencies, grants from loans

Grant amount, other free financial cooperation, humanitarian assistance, in addition to funding from public institutions

personnel exchanges and technical cooperation, and sharing of relevant public policies, institutions and technologies that promote development in Mexico

Management model and implementation experience, etc. For example, according to the statistical caliber of the OECD Development Assistance Committee,

In 2016, Mexico's total official development assistance was US\$2.2 billion. According to Mexico's statistical

Then it would be US\$2.8 billion.

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y Except for Brazil, the data for other countries are from the International Development Cooperation Institute of the Institute of International Trade and Economic Cooperation of the Ministry of Commerce.

«Aid status of major developed countries and emerging economies (2020)» (internal information).

Table 1 Scale of Mexico's international development cooperation (2011-2016) (Unit: 100 million U.S. dollars)

years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mexico Statistics	19.6	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
OECD statistics	19.6	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
gap	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data source: Based on OECD annual reports and Mexico's International Development Cooperation Database. <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.com>

Table 1 shows the scale of Mexico's international development cooperation from 2011 to 2016. The unit is 100 million U.S. dollars. The data is presented in a table with 7 columns (years) and 4 rows (Mexico Statistics, OECD statistics, gap). The values for Mexico Statistics, OECD statistics, and gap are 19.6, 28.0, and 0 respectively for all years from 2011 to 2016.

(2) Main methods

Mexico's international development cooperation methods mainly include donations from international institutions, scholarships, technical cooperation, etc.

Donations from international organizations are the most important way for Mexico to carry out international development cooperation. Funds mainly come from the financial sector.

The budgets of federal government departments such as the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, the Ministry of Health, the Agency for International Development Cooperation, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In 2017, Mexico donated 28 billion U.S. dollars to international organizations, and the amounts of the above departments were 19.6 billion U.S. dollars respectively.

US dollars, US\$32.8 million, US\$14.84 million, US\$12.95 million. According to OECD estimates, in 2018 Mexico

Mexico's total donations to international organizations were US\$57.6 million, 88% of which went to relevant United Nations agencies, such as

International Labor Organization (USD 7.7 million), FAO (USD 6.9 million), Pan American Health Organization (USD 630

million US dollars), the World Health Organization (US\$5.3 million). Donations from international organizations are divided into core donations such as membership fees

and voluntary pledges. In recent years, the amount of Mexico's donations to international organizations has generally increased year by year. At the same time, the amount of donations has increased year by year.

There is a trend of surge in core donations and sharp decline in voluntary pledges.

Table 2 Donations to international institutions in Mexico (2013-2017)

years	international development cooperation	Donations from international organizations	Donations from international organizations in	Voluntary pledges at international airports	Dues at international institutions
	Total amount(billion US dollars)	Total amount(billion US dollars)	% of total (%)	Proportion of institutional donations (%)	% of donations (%)
2013	19.6	28.0	143	143	143
2014	19.6	28.0	143	143	143
2015	19.6	28.0	143	143	143
2016	19.6	28.0	143	143	143
2017	19.6	28.0	143	143	143

Data source: Based on OECD annual reports and Mexico's International Development Cooperation Database. <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.com>

Table 2 shows the scale of Mexico's international development cooperation from 2013 to 2017. The unit is 100 million U.S. dollars. The data is presented in a table with 6 columns (years, international development cooperation, Donations from international organizations, Donations from international organizations in, Voluntary pledges at international airports, Dues at international institutions) and 6 rows (years). The values for international development cooperation, Donations from international organizations, and Dues at international institutions are 19.6, 28.0, and 143 respectively for all years from 2013 to 2017. The values for Donations from international organizations in and Voluntary pledges at international airports are 143 for all years from 2013 to 2017.

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In order to better participate in multilateral development cooperation, Mexico actively joins development-related multilateral institutions and mechanism, and has successively joined the Group of 77 (G77), the Group of 15 (G15) and other developing countries and South-South Cooperating organizations, signed the "Monterey Consensus", "Busan Declaration" and other important documents in the field of development.

Table 3 International organizations that Mexico has joined and important documents signed

years	International institutions joined/documents signed
1945	Become a member of the United Nations
1948	Signing of the «Joint Declaration on Promoting World Peace and Cooperation»
1975	Join the Group of 77
1986	Sign the «Buenos Aires Action Plan»
1995	Joined the G15, also known as the "South-South Consultation and Cooperation Summit Group"
2000	Sign the Millennium Development Goals
2002	Sign the «Monterey Consensus»
2004	Sign the «Rome Declaration on Aid Coordination»
2005	Sign the «Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness»
2007	Sign the «Busan Declaration»
2009	Sign the «Accra Action Plan»
2015	Sign up for the Sustainable Development Goals

Source: Jorge A Pérez - Pineda Institutionalization of Mexican International

Cooperation: 10 Years of AMEXCID" held by China Agricultural University School of International Development and Global Agriculture on April 16, 2021 "Development Knowledge Forum" online lecture materials

Scholarship programs are one of the main forms of cooperation besides donations from international institutions. In 2017, Mexico provided A total of 3,883 scholarships were provided to developing countries, with an amount of US\$21.6 million.

Accounting for 67.9% The Mexican Scholarship Project mainly promotes students and academics through the "Pacific Alliance"

Exchange Platform", "American Countries Science and Technology Capacity Building Project", "Haiti 300 Scholarship Special Project" and

and the "Canadian Banff International Center for Literary Translation Project". "Pacific Alliance promotes student and

Academic Exchange Platform" is jointly organized by the four Pacific Alliance countries: Mexico, Colombia, Chile, and Peru.

Each country provides 100 scholarships each year, 75 of which are for undergraduates and 25 for undergraduates.

Doctoral students and visiting scholars, it has been implemented since the establishment of the Pacific Alliance in 2011, and the system was implemented in 2015

Wu Baiji: «Latin America and the Caribbean Development Report (2013-2014)», Beijing: Social Sciences Literature Press, 2014, page 353

Editor-in-Chief: Wu Baiji: «Latin America and the Caribbean Development Report (2013-2014)», Beijing: Social Sciences Literature Press, 2014, page 353

It is considered to be one of the most successful cooperation projects among Pacific Alliance countries.

Technical cooperation includes dispatching experts and conducting feasibility studies, etc., mainly focusing on the fields of agriculture, forestry, fishery, animal husbandry, government management, energy, economy, trade, and education. In 2017, The amount of Mexican technical cooperation is US\$14.5 million, accounting for 460% of the total international development cooperation

(3) Key Targets Due to the

small scale of cooperation, Mexico concentrates its limited resources on Latin American and Caribbean countries, especially its Central American neighbors. Its primary goal is to maintain social stability and economic development in neighboring countries and reduce border pressure.

As early as 1951, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL) established a regional headquarters in Mexico City, responsible for Central American affairs. Mexico became one of the hubs for the United Nations to coordinate Central American affairs. In 1983, Mexico established the Central American Debt Group, Venezuela The governments of Colombia, Colombia and Panama also participated in partial funding. The group held its first leadership meeting in July 1983 and decided to establish the Central American Economic and Social Development Action Committee (CADESCA) as an auxiliary agency of the debt group to help Central American countries. Promote economic integration, increase exports and strengthen capacity building to achieve economic and social development. In 1990, the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs led 23 federal agencies to establish the Mexico-Central America Cooperation Commission (CMCC) to coordinate the cooperation between Mexico and Central America. Cooperation projects. Between 1990 and 1995, Mexico implemented a total of 4,535 projects in Central America, including 387 projects in the economic field, 1,808 projects in the field of education and culture, and 2,340 projects in the field of technical cooperation. 1998 years ago, the implementation of the "Central American Cooperation Plan", which is the first integrated cooperation plan between Mexico and Central America.

In order to further promote cooperation with Central America, Mexico has held the "Mexico-Central America Summit" three times in the Mexican city of Tuxtla Gutiérrez. During the first summit in January 1991, Mexico, Costa Rica The presidents of , El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua signed a general agreement on cooperation, promising to strengthen cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, science and technology, culture, education, etc. During the second summit in February 1996, Mexico stated that it would further expand its cooperation with Central America. Development cooperation. During the third summit held in July 1998, Mexico once again promoted development cooperation with Central American countries and implemented 13 cooperation projects in the fields of education, health, environment, tourism, agriculture and other fields.

Mexico attaches great importance to cooperation with countries in the region through regional cooperation mechanisms, including cooperation with Central America,

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Sub-regional countries such as the Caribbean have established cooperation mechanisms to promote cooperation in the fields of agriculture, infrastructure, health, education, immigration, environment, security, etc. There is a summit mechanism with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), which has been held four times so far (respectively). Held in February 2010, May 2012, April 2014, and October 2017), the "Central American Integration and Development Project" is one of the most important cooperation projects carried out by Mexico and Central American countries in recent years. The project was initiated by Mexico in 2008, with participation from 9 Latin American countries including Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Dominica. It mainly involves transportation infrastructure, energy, communications and other economic fields, as well as environment, In social fields such as medical and health care, risk response, housing, food security and nutrition, and housing, Mexico has set up a Yucatan Fund specifically to carry out this project. From 2008 to 2018, the "Central American Integration and Development Project" has a total of It has invested approximately US\$5 billion to implement projects such as the upgrading and reconstruction of the Central American road network, promoting major improvements in transportation and other infrastructure in Central America.

Central American countries are not a key aid target country of the OECD Development Assistance Committee. Against the background of the overall contraction of global development aid, the development aid received by the region has shown a clear downward trend. In 2016, the amount of development aid received accounted for only 0.61% of its GDP. During the same period, remittances accounted for 16% of GDP. In this sense, although Mexico's international development cooperation is not large in scale, it is still of great significance to Central American countries with relatively scarce aid resources, and it can obtain better aid in the region. According to a Mexican diplomat, before, Latin American countries regarded Mexico more as a relatively distant North American country. Now, more and more Latin American countries regard Mexico as a member of the region.

(4) Key areas: The key

areas of Mexico's international development cooperation include illegal immigration, security law enforcement, energy, agriculture, etc.

The issue of illegal immigration in Central America is the issue of greatest concern to Mexico. Mexico believes that the best way to prevent illegal immigration from the Northern Triangle countries of Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras) is to solve the lack of employment opportunities and weak social security in the region. and other structural problems. To this end, Mexico has implemented a number of development projects to provide employment opportunities for youth in the region and promote

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“The Yucatan Fund is a key mechanism for Mexico's international development cooperation in Central America. It is a fund established by Mexico to support the implementation of the Central American Integration and Development Project. The fund has invested approximately US\$5 billion in the region since 2008. The fund's main focus is on transportation infrastructure, energy, communications, and other economic fields, as well as social fields such as medical and health care, risk response, housing, food security, and nutrition. The fund has implemented a number of projects, including the upgrading and reconstruction of the Central American road network, promoting major improvements in transportation and other infrastructure in Central America. The fund is a key mechanism for Mexico's international development cooperation in Central America, and it can obtain better aid in the region. According to a Mexican diplomat, before, Latin American countries regarded Mexico more as a relatively distant North American country. Now, more and more Latin American countries regard Mexico as a member of the region.”

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Economic development in Central America. On December 1, 2018, Mexico and El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and other countries jointly formulated a "comprehensive development plan" and planned to invest US\$90 million to solve the structural problems of illegal immigration in Central America. June 20, 2019 On the same day, Mexico and the above-mentioned countries jointly proposed the "Sowing Life" and "Youth Build the Future" plans, with an estimated investment of US\$100 million to promote the sustainable Mexico and illegal immigrants in development of the Northern Triangle countries, Building in g the Future) to reduce the flow to the United States. Laura Carrillo, director of the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, said that the two projects, "Sowing Life Plan" and "Youth Building the Future Plan," will create approximately 20,000 jobs in each country. Help improve the lives and inequality of people in these countries.

Security law enforcement is an important area of cooperation between Mexico and Latin American countries. According to data from the Mexican Citizens Commission for Public Security and Criminal Justice (CCSPJP), the top 10 most violent cities in the world are all in Latin America. Mexico and El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Peru and other Latin American countries have established high-level security working groups (Ganseg) to carry out effective cooperation in areas such as immigration, human trafficking, and cross-border crime through dialogue, coordinated actions, and exchange of information between competent authorities. Only the Nieto government has During the period (2012-2018), Mexico signed 21 security and defense agreements with Latin American countries. In October 2007, the United States and Mexico jointly launched the "Merida Initiative" (Merida Initiative) to invest approximately US\$1.4 billion in aid funds to jointly combat illegal activities such as drug, human and weapons trafficking. This is the most important cooperation project between Mexico and the United States to deal with drugs and organized crime, and is regarded by both parties as a model of cooperation.

In terms of energy construction, in August 1980, the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela signed the "Latin American and Caribbean Countries Energy Cooperation Agreement" (San José Energy Cooperation) in San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica. Agreement), benefiting 11 Latin American and Caribbean countries. The agreement commits that Mexico and Venezuela provides a total of 160,000 barrels of crude oil to the above-mentioned 11 countries every day, and provides 5-year preferential loans with an interest rate of

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Shift of focus

#### 4. Mexico's Management System for International Development Cooperation

The management system of Mexico's international development cooperation is reflected at five levels: the legal level through the "International Development Cooperation Law", the administrative level through the International Development Cooperation Agency, the financial level through the International Development Cooperation Fund (FONCID), and the policy level through the International Development Cooperation Plan. At the statistical level, the International Development Cooperation Information Registration System (RENCID) is used. The International Development Cooperation Fund is a trust fund, and is managed by a management committee jointly composed of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Development Cooperation Agency, and the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit. The International Development Cooperation Information Registration System is established in 2014, annual data are published on the official website of the International Development Cooperation Agency every year. Data from 2011 to 2017 are currently available. The following focuses on analyzing Mexico's international development cooperation management system from the three aspects of regulations, policies, coordination mechanisms, and competent authorities.

##### (1) Regulations and policies

From a legal perspective, the Mexican Constitution and the International Development Cooperation Law provide legal protection for international development cooperation. In 1988, Mexico included international development cooperation as one of the seven principles of foreign policy in the Constitution. Article 89 clarifies that international development cooperation is an international responsibility of Mexico, providing the highest legal guarantee for international development cooperation. In addition, Mexico promulgated the "Law on International Development Cooperation" (LCID) on April 6, 2011. It has determined the overall strategy for international development cooperation and has become one of the few emerging donor countries that has formulated special laws for international development cooperation.

From a policy perspective, the National Development Plan (PND) and the International Development Cooperation Plan (PROCID) clarify the policy guidelines for international development cooperation. The National Development Plan is signed and released by the President, and elaborates on Mexico's economic, political, and diplomatic aspects. It is the most important national planning document in Mexico. It is the most important national planning document in Mexico. The «National Development Plan (2013-2018)» stipulates that international development cooperation is a key factor for Mexico to serve as a responsible global actor. International development cooperation plays an important role in the country's foreign strategy. Taking the "National Development Plan" as the framework, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with 16 other federal government departments and 3 federal agencies, regularly jointly formulates the "International Development Cooperation Plan" to determine a period. It is worth noting that the newly released "International Development Cooperation Plan (2020-2024)" listened to opinions from civil society organizations, academia and the private sector for the first time, further promoting the Mexico International Development Cooperation

Diversification of actors. (2)

#### Coordination mechanism

Mexico has established advisory and supervisory bodies such as advisory committees, specialized technical committees, and trusts.

Coordination mechanisms such as the Management and Technical Committee are responsible for the vertical coordination and horizontal communication of international development cooperation.

The Advisory Committee is the highest authority for international development cooperation in Mexico. Its responsibilities include formulating Mexico's international development cooperation plan and related public policies, supervising the implementation of the "International Development Cooperation Plan", recommending development cooperation projects, and supervising and evaluating projects. The Advisory Committee is composed of It is composed of representatives from 17 federal government departments and 3 federal government agencies, and is chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The 17 government departments are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of the Navy, the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, the Ministry of Social Development, and the Environment Together with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development, Fisheries and Food, Ministry of Communications and Transport, Ministry of Public Functions, Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of Agrarian Reform and Ministry of Tourism. The three federal government agencies are the National Science and Technology Council, the National Council on Culture and the Arts, and the National Indian Development Council.

At the same time, Mexico has established five specialized technical committees, namely the Academic and Scientific and Technical Committee, the Enterprise Technical Committee, the Local Government Technical Committee, the Social Organization Technical Committee and the High-Level Advisory Technical Committee. The members are mainly from the private sector, social organizations, and academic institutions. , local governments, celebrities, etc., responsible for communication and publicity among various actors in Mexico's international development cooperation and with the public. The Trust Management and Technical Committee is jointly composed of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Development Cooperation Agency and the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit. (3) Competent departments On September 28, 2011, the Mexican International

#### Development Cooperation

Agency was established in accordance with the "International Development Cooperation Law" promulgated in the same year. It is in charge of international development cooperation affairs, including the international development cooperation accepted by Mexico and provided to the outside world. It is specifically responsible for cooperating with other federal agencies. Coordination of development cooperation among government departments and agencies, as well as the implementation, evaluation, statistics and information release of international development cooperation projects. The International Development Cooperation Agency is an independent agency under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The director is nominated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and appointed by the President. There are 5 executive bureaus established within the agency, namely, the Executive Bureau for Education and Culture, the Bureau for International Economic Cooperation and Promotion, the Bureau for Bilateral Economic Relations and Cooperation, the Bureau for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, and the Central American Development and Integration Bureau. These 5 executive bureaus are responsible for management. and implement specific projects, the Director of the Executive Board participated in the advisory committee meeting as a technical expert. In

2013, with the support of the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Mexican International Development Cooperation Agency conducted a new round of In the institutional reform, the former Central American Development and Integration Bureau was changed to the Central American and Caribbean Cooperation Bureau, and the scope of cooperation was expanded from Central America to Caribbean countries. The original Central American Development and Integration Bureau

The Bureau of Bilateral Economic Relations and Cooperation was changed to the Bureau of International Development and Cooperation, which corresponds to Latin American countries outside Central America and the Caribbean. It is also responsible for managing the international aid received by Mexico and international cooperation in the field of education. The original Bureau of International Economic Cooperation and Promotion was changed to the International Economic Cooperation Bureau. The Bureau of Relations and Cooperation is mainly responsible for international economic cooperation affairs, including the promotion of economic cooperation and economic diplomacy. At the same time, it maintains contact with relevant economic departments such as the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, etc. The former Education and Culture Bureau was changed to the Culture and Tourism Promotion Bureau. The scope of the Cooperation Bureau has been expanded to include tourism cooperation, aiming to maintain and enhance Mexico's national image through culture, art and tourism cooperation. In addition, a new Development Cooperation Policy Planning Bureau is added, which is the most important measure in the institutional reform of the Mexican International Development Cooperation Agency. Aims to ensure the strategic nature, coordination and execution of Mexico's international development cooperation through policy planning and top-level design.



Figure 2 Institutional reform of the Mexican Agency for International Development and Cooperation

Source: Based on the manual of the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation. SRE a

In accordance with the policy objectives of international development cooperation given to Mexico by the Mexican Constitution and the International Development Cooperation Law, international development cooperation should assume more responsibilities and play a greater role. The International Development Cooperation Agency should also play its role as an international development cooperation affairs agency. However, because the International Development Cooperation Agency itself is an agency under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, its administrative level is not high enough, and its institutional influence and coordination capabilities are limited, which has weakened the implementation effect and political influence of Mexico's international development cooperation to a certain extent. Facts Above, the Mexican Agency for International Development is mainly responsible for technical cooperation, scholarships and other projects carried out in Mexico. It has not been able to fully perform its functions of vertical coordination and horizontal communication. Due to the lack of domestic political will, although the International Development Cooperation Agency was established in accordance with the International Development Cooperation Law It has institutional mechanisms such as guidance documents, registration and information systems, but has failed to implement them in practice. The development cooperation data collected by the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation are mainly projects executed by itself, which does not fully reflect Mexico's international development cooperation.



An interesting phenomenon is that the Mexican International Development Cooperation Agency is a subordinate agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The director is nominated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Minister of Foreign Affairs serves as the chairman of the International Development Cooperation Committee. However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has no regard for the establishment of the International Development Cooperation Agency. No relevant information was released or a statement was made. Some scholars believe that this sends a message to the outside world that the International Development Cooperation Agency has not fully obtained the endorsement and political support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Based on this, there have been doubts about the work of the International Development Cooperation Agency in Mexico. In 2005, the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs commissioned a third party to conduct a survey on Mexico's international development cooperation policies. The survey results concluded that Mexico's international development cooperation has the problem of fragmented management. There is a lack of coherence in institutional building, policy design, and supervision and evaluation. The International Development Cooperation Agency and even the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are unable to effectively coordinate with other federal government departments. The implementation of international development cooperation policies is low. OECD's evaluation of Mexico's international development cooperation Similar conclusions were also drawn. In addition, a questionnaire survey conducted in 2012 solicited opinions from relevant departments and academic circles on the implementation of Mexico's laws, competent authorities, information systems, guidance documents, etc. on international development cooperation. The results of the survey also showed that Foreign-related departments of the federal government such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have the lowest satisfaction with international development cooperation.

### 5 Characteristics of Mexico's International Development Cooperation

The scale of Mexico's international development cooperation is limited, and it is not a major donor country in the world. It is not even the most important emerging donor country. However, it has still achieved good results and has a certain influence in South-South cooperation, especially trilateral cooperation. Because With natural language, culture and geographical ties with Latin American countries, Mexico has natural advantages in developing development cooperation in the region. In addition, as a former recipient country, it can better understand the demands of its partners, which helps it play a role in communicating with traditional donor countries. It plays a bridging role with developing countries and has a positive impact in promoting South-South and North-South cooperation. In addition, the special geographical location and traditional bilateral relations adjacent to the United States give Mexico special weight in Latin America, especially Central American issues. The above factors combined to promote the formation of Mexico's international development cooperation

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(1) Emphasis on tripartite

cooperation in foreign aid. The

concept of tripartite cooperation was first proposed by the United Nations in the "Buenos Aires Action Plan" in 1978, stating that "on a voluntary basis, it provides services to two and "To provide financial support for technical cooperation projects in the above developing countries and their institutions." Trilateral cooperation truly emerged as a proper term in 1980, when former German Chancellor Willy Brandt (Willy Brandt) proposed when he was the chairman of the German Independent Commission for International Cooperation, " "Triangular cooperation should be discussed in the context of economic cooperation among developing countries." At present, there is no unified definition of triangular cooperation. Different countries and institutions use the terms "trilateral cooperation", "trilateral cooperation" and "triangular South-South Cooperation" (Triangular South-South Cooperation). Cooperation) and other different expressions. According to the definition of OECD Development Assistance Committee in 2009, trilateral cooperation refers to the development cooperation jointly carried out by OECD Development Assistance Committee member countries and emerging market countries in beneficiary countries. Generally speaking, it includes at least one traditional donor country (OE) CD - DAC member countries) or international organizations, one or more emerging market countries, one or more beneficiary countries (developing countries) yŷ

Trilateral cooperation is the product of the vigorous development of emerging donor countries. After the 1990s, emerging donor countries such as Mexico gradually reduced or stopped accepting aid from developed countries, and instead began to provide development assistance to other developing countries. Due to their scale and resources, and experience are limited, emerging donor countries still need financial and management support from traditional donor countries for a period of time, and traditional donor countries also need to continue to maintain contact with emerging donor countries on development matters. Therefore, trilateral cooperation serves as a link between traditional donor countries, The three-way bridge between emerging donor countries and recipient countries has been developed rapidly.

Mexico is geographically close to most Latin American countries, and has similar languages and cultures. It has natural advantages in carrying out exchanges and cooperation. Mexico makes full use of this geographical advantage and attaches great importance to its own connection with North-South cooperation. It plays a bridging role with South-South cooperation and has an open and positive attitude towards trilateral cooperation. It is one of the most active countries in trilateral cooperation. In recent years, Mexico has cooperated with traditional donor countries such as Germany, the United States, Japan, Spain, and the United Kingdom, as well as Chile and Argentina. Emerging donor countries such as Brazil and Brazil, as well as international or regional organizations such as UNICEF, the United Nations Development Program, the World Trade Organization, and the Inter-American Association for Agricultural Cooperation, have carried out multiple tripartite cooperation projects in Latin America. In 2017, Mexico implemented a total of 311 technology projects Cooperation projects, 35 of which are trilateral

cooperation projects, accounting for 11% . ŷ In terms of trilateral cooperation with traditional donor countries, Mexico and Germany have cooperated in Guatemala and Honduras.

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ŷ Guo Yu: «Management and Practice of Tripartite Cooperation in Brazil's Foreign Aid», published in «Latin American Studies»,

ŷ Issue 6, 2016, Page 21, "Cuantificación de yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy infomexcid sre yŷy ŷŷ / yŷyŷyŷŷ / yŷyŷyŷŷŷ / yŷyŷŷ yŷŷŷ [yŷyŷ ŷ ŷŷ ŷ ŷŷ]



The United States imported 205.73 billion U.S. dollars, accounting for 452% of total imports . ỹ In this sense, Mexico and

The United States is of strategic significance to each other. After Biden took office as President of the United States on January 20, 2021, he started to follow tradition.

Exhibiting "telephone diplomacy", the second call was made to Mexican President Andres Obrador

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In terms of foreign aid, the United States has long been Mexico's largest donor.

Development aid, foundations and other channels provide Mexico with a large amount of aid and financial support every year. 2016-

During 2020, the amount of foreign aid appropriations approved by the U.S. Congress to Mexico through foreign aid was basically maintained at the annual

The actual expenditure in 2017 and 2019 was almost US\$1.5 billion, and the actual expenditure in 2017 and 2019 was almost 1.5 billion US dollars.

Twice the approved appropriation amount.

Table 4 Aid funds to Mexico approved by the U.S. Congress (2016-2020)

(Unit: US\$100 million)

years	Appropriation amount	Actual expenditure	difference
ỹỹỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ
ỹỹỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ
ỹỹỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ
ỹỹỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ
ỹỹỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ	ỹ ỹỹ

Source: Compiled based on the U.S. foreign aid database. [http://www.foreignassistance.gov/explo\\_ỹỹ\[2021-ỹỹ\\_ỹ\\_ỹỹ\]](http://www.foreignassistance.gov/explo_ỹỹ[2021-ỹỹ_ỹ_ỹỹ])

The U.S. factor is a double-edged sword for Mexico's international development cooperation. On the one hand, funds from the U.S. and management support as well as the United States' reliance on and emphasis on Mexico in aid matters in Central America, providing Mexico with International development cooperation provides sufficient resources and platforms, allowing Mexico to have a strong position in the field of development. It has certain voice and policy space. Therefore, although Mexico's international development cooperation is small in scale, it has achieved great results. Better political effect and international influence. On the other hand, Mexico's international development cooperation policy cannot be avoided. In order to avoid being influenced by the United States, it needs to be in line with the agenda and concerns of the United States in terms of key areas and issues of concern. Everything maintains a certain degree of consistency. Therefore, borders, immigration, security, combating drugs, etc. are both American It is also a key agenda for the United States to provide assistance to Mexico. It is also a key area for the United States and Mexico to provide assistance to Mexico. This is an important part of Colombia's cooperation in Central America. On March 1, 2021, U.S. President Biden and Mexico

Mexican President Andrés Obrador held a bilateral video conference and issued a "Joint Statement", pledging to strengthen cooperation on issues such as immigration, the COVID-19 epidemic and security. On April 9, 2021, President Biden submitted the 2022 fiscal year to Congress The budget request proposed to allocate US\$86.1 billion to Central American countries for aid projects in fiscal year 2022, as the first step to allocate US\$4 billion over four years. President Obrador immediately expressed on April 14, 2021, that he hoped The U.S. Congress approved this budget request put forward by President Biden to help eliminate poverty in Central America. During the Biden administration, the United States and Mexico will further strengthen cooperation in the field of development. Mexico's international development cooperation may reflect more American factors.

(3) Still receiving more international aid.

Although Mexico has provided international development cooperation for a long time, it still continues to receive development aid funds from traditional donor countries and international organizations. According to OECD data, Mexico received more than 100,000 foreign aid funds from 2010 to 2019. Official development assistance totals US\$6.221 billion, which means it receives an average of US\$62.2 billion per year, ranking fifth among Latin American and Caribbean countries, after Haiti, Colombia, Brazil and Bolivia.

Table 5 Mexico's receipt of official development assistance (2010-2019) (Unit: billion US dollars)

National	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total		
Haiti	29.28	14.71	12.48	11.24	10.41	11.02	11.26	10.10	10.09	6.96	127.55		
Colombia	6.77	10.17	7.64	8.26	11.51	14.20	11.62	8.72	17.36	8.74	104.99		
Brazil													
Bolivia	5.33	4.90	6.22	6.47	6.24	8.19	7.25	9.67	7.10	7.08	68.45		
Mexico	4.77	9.54	4.31	5.51									

Data source: Compiled based on OECD database DAC2a. [https://stats.org/#\[2021-04-12\]](https://stats.org/#[2021-04-12])

According to information from the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico receives more development assistance funds each year than it provides external development cooperation funds. In 2017, Mexico provided external development cooperation funds of US\$31.8 billion and received US\$75.2 billion in official development assistance from abroad. More than twice as much. In addition to foreign official development assistance, Mexico also receives aid funds from international foundations and non-governmental organizations. For example, in 2018, Mexico was the fifth largest beneficiary of the Swiss C&A Foundation and the U.S. Packard Fund. The fifth largest meeting

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The beneficiary country is the sixth largest beneficiary country of the Ford Foundation and the eighth largest beneficiary country of the British Children's Investment Fund. This is also reflects the regional role and influence of Mexico from the side. Traditional donor countries and international organizations and foundations, etc. hope to maintain contact with Mexico through aid and exert influence on Mexico, thereby influencing Other Latin American countries

Table 6 Mexico's receipt and provision of foreign aid (2013-2017) (Unit: billion US dollars)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 Total	
Amount of official development assistance received	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	6.0	1.5
Amount of development cooperation provided externally	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	6.0	1.5
difference	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: "Ascetic aesthetics a aesthetic aesthetic 200 200 224" 29 13 200 00: // sticky What is it / snowflake a? Note 5596023 20 / 47 / 2020 [2021 22]

Six Enlightenment of Mexico's International Development Cooperation to China

China and Mexico are both developing countries and emerging market countries, and both are emerging donor countries. They have long received aid from traditional donor countries, and at the same time provided development cooperation to foreign countries. When developing cooperation, we emphasize the nature of South-South cooperation and adhere to the principles of equality, mutual benefit and shared responsibilities and obligations. Then, it can be said that the two countries have certain similarities and comparability in the field of development. April 18, 2018 On July 1, China established the National International Development Cooperation Agency, and China's foreign aid officially began to shift towards international development cooperation. transformation and upgrading of cooperation. Study the development, characteristics and advantages of Mexico's international development cooperation and its impact on China's international development cooperation. It has certain reference significance for the future direction and specific methods of cooperation.

(1) Actively carry out tripartite cooperation in foreign aid

Since the beginning of the 21st century, China has successively graduated from the list of recipient countries of traditional donors and international organizations. Japan will no longer accept official development assistance from foreign countries. As the world's second largest economy and the largest developing country, countries and the most important emerging donor country, China's international development cooperation is an important issue in the field of development and global governance. strength. Traditional donor countries need to maintain dialogue with China, and China also needs to continue to deepen dialogue with traditional donor countries. Cooperation in the field of development continues to absorb its advanced concepts and experience models. However, at present, China's foreign aid The three-party cooperation is only in the initial stage of concept communication and project piloting, and has not yet formed a scale.

Source: "Ascetic aesthetics a aesthetic aesthetic 200 200 224" 29 13 200 00: // sticky What is it / snowflake a? Note 5596023 20 / 47 / 2020 [2021 22]

As a bridge that effectively connects developed countries, emerging market countries and developing countries, trilateral cooperation has been given more strategic significance in the context of the game of the century between China and the United States. China and European and American countries have significant differences in history, culture, and political systems. This determines that differences and contradictions between the two sides are inevitable, and such differences and contradictions are increasingly becoming normalized and long-term. At present, cooperation between China and Western countries in the fields of trade, investment, technology, politics and security In the face of comprehensive contraction and regression, the development field can become one of the few entry points for cooperation between China and major Western powers. China can jointly carry out trilateral cooperation to seek basic consensus and convergence of interests with major Western powers in the field of development, and maintain Dialogue and contact, active guidance, and struggle without defeat. As some scholars have put forward, the reality of current international development cooperation is that "bilateralism is the foundation, leadership and voice are multilateral, and the game between major powers is trilateral." China can cooperate in the existing trilateral cooperation . On the basis of this, we should participate in trilateral cooperation with a more open mind and positive attitude, so that trilateral cooperation can become a platform for maintaining dialogue and communication with major countries on development issues, and strive for more policy space for China.

(2) Vigorously improve the transparency of foreign aid. Aid

transparency is a common problem faced by emerging donor countries. Due to factors such as lack of manpower, inconsistent statistical calibers, and the inability of the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation to effectively coordinate other government departments, the data it publishes is not accurate. To comprehensively reflect the country's overall international cooperation, the comprehensiveness, accuracy, and timeliness of the data need to be improved. In addition, Mexico does not provide annual data to the OECD Development Assistance Committee, and the latter's estimates of Mexico's aid situation are inconsistent with those of the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation. There is a large gap between the statistics, which also brings confusion and obstacles to the study of Mexico's international development cooperation.

Similarly, due to its long-term close integration with the country's foreign strategy and diplomatic work, China's foreign aid also suffers from problems such as a lack of transparency in information, insufficient and untimely access to information by the domestic people and the international community. As China moves to the center of the world stage, the international community Attention to China's participation in international development cooperation and global governance is increasing day by day. Aid transparency is a common norm in the development field. China's foreign aid must be in line with international rules and play a greater role in the development field. It is urgent to further change concepts and improve aid transparency.

(Editor Gao Han)

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Yu Zirong: «Inheritance, Transformation and Transcendence—Review of 70 Years of China's Foreign Aid and Prospects for International Development Cooperation in the New Era», speech at the 2020 "First China and International Development Forum" of the Institute of International Trade and Economic Cooperation of the Ministry of Commerce.