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Space and paths for poverty reduction cooperation between China and Latin American countries

Lin Hua

Abstract: Poverty reduction cooperation between China and Latin American countries will not only provide more opportunities and choices for their respective poverty governance, but also help both parties form a community with a shared future for shared interests. This article aims to answer the question "Existing issues in poverty reduction cooperation between China and Latin America" "What is the level of poverty reduction cooperation?" "What cooperation space is there?" "What kind of poverty reduction cooperation do both sides need?" "How to carry out poverty reduction cooperation?" and other important issues, thereby providing a constructive solution for China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation. The study found that China and Latin America Both countries have recognized the importance of poverty reduction cooperation and have begun to consciously include poverty reduction in the scope of cooperation. China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation already has a policy, ideological exchange and practical foundation, but the cooperation between the two sides is still in its initial stage of exploration. There is huge development space and potential in terms of mutual exchange and understanding of cooperation concepts, innovation in cooperation fields and means, poverty reduction effect of cooperation projects and improvement of social benefits. China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation must follow the principles of adapting to needs, mutual benefit and win-win, We should adhere to the principles of mutual learning and diversification of cooperation to ensure the sustainability of cooperation and connect the development destiny of both parties. In terms of path selection, China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation must not only learn from the success of China's cooperation with other developing countries. experience, we must also fully consider the characteristics of Latin American countries. At this stage, we need to create an institutionalized, heuristic, and multi-level knowledge sharing system to enhance the pro-poor and inclusive nature of trade activities, strengthen the social benefits of investment and aid, and explore ways to reduce the risk of poverty through digitalization. The possibility of poverty reduction cooperation is a

feasible path for China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation. Keywords: Poverty reduction cooperation, development cooperation, sustainability, social benefits, knowledge sharing system, digitization

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Poverty eradication is the common mission of mankind, and poverty governance has become an important part of global governance. China won the victory in the fight against poverty at the end of 2020, achieving all 98.99 million rural poor people under current standards out of poverty, making great contributions to the global anti-poverty cause. China, as a responsible and responsible developing country, has been actively committed to global poverty governance while carrying out its own anti-poverty struggle. Since the 1960s, China has provided free assistance to Asian and African countries, and other means to carry out international poverty reduction cooperation. After the reform and opening up, with the continuous improvement of comprehensive national strength, China has placed more emphasis on development cooperation, mutual benefit and win-win results in international cooperation on poverty control, and has paid more attention to improving the self-poverty reduction capabilities of cooperation partner countries. Currently, Global poverty governance is facing great challenges. The COVID-19 epidemic has had an unprecedented impact on global poverty reduction. Against this background, strengthening international poverty reduction cooperation is more necessary and important than ever.

For a long time, China's poverty reduction cooperation has mainly focused on African and Asian countries. Although Latin American and Caribbean countries are also developing countries, due to the overall high level of economic development in Latin America and the late start of China-Latin America relations, poverty reduction between China and Latin America has not been included in the agenda of policy-making departments and the research scope of academia. It was not until recent years that cooperation was included in the agenda of policy-making departments and the research scope of academia. As the field of China-Latin America cooperation continues to expand, how to break through the original model and elevate bilateral relations to a new height has become a matter of deep thought in political and academic circles. Problem. In this context, on the basis of maintaining and deepening economic and trade cooperation, China and Latin America have become an inevitable choice to strengthen exchanges and cooperation in the humanities and social fields. Poverty reduction is a common task facing both China and Latin America, and is an important part of the political and economic and trade relations between China and Latin America. As a carrier extending to the social field and an important driving force for the people-to-people ties between China and Latin America, it should become a new theme of China-Latin America dialogue and a new starting point for China-Latin America cooperation. This article will start from the actual conditions of poverty reduction cooperation between China and Latin America, and demonstrate that both parties To further deepen the possibility of cooperation, we propose four basic principles that China-Latin America cooperation in poverty reduction should follow, and analyze and study the cooperation paths between the two sides, focusing on answering "What is the current level of China-Latin America cooperation in poverty reduction?" and "What is the space for cooperation?" "What kind of poverty reduction cooperation do both sides need?" and "How to carry out poverty reduction cooperation?" and other important issues, thereby providing a constructive plan for poverty reduction cooperation between China and Latin America.

1. Conditions and Basis for China-Latin America Cooperation in Poverty Reduction

The vast majority of China-Latin America cooperation content and projects are not directly aimed at reducing poverty. However, China's cooperation with Latin America

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Xi Jinping: «Join hands to eliminate poverty and promote common development—Keynote speech at the 2015 High-level Forum on Poverty Reduction and Development», 2015

On October 16, 2018, "Excerpts of Xi Jinping's Poverty Alleviation Theory", Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2018, page 152.

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For the sake of simplicity, Latin American and Caribbean countries will be omitted as Latin American countries below. China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation also refers to the cooperation between China and Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Aid and investment in the U.S. region have promoted the economic and social development of cooperation partner countries to varying degrees.

Indirectly, it has the effect of suppressing or reducing poverty. At the same time, the willingness of both parties to cooperate in poverty reduction and poverty alleviation have increased.

The commonality of ideas has also laid the foundation for China and Latin America to carry out poverty reduction cooperation.

First of all, China and Latin America have continuously strengthened top-level design, giving poverty reduction cooperation a policy basis. As early as 2008,

In 2016, the first "China Policy Document on Latin America and the Caribbean" issued by the Chinese government clearly stated

"The Chinese government is willing to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with Latin American countries in the fields of reducing poverty and narrowing the gap between rich and poor,"

Promote the establishment of extensive cooperative relations between poverty alleviation institutions on both sides and carry out activities such as institutional information exchange and cooperative research.

Action" In 2016, the Chinese government issued the second "Policy Document for Latin America and the Caribbean".

Not only reiterated its willingness to engage in dialogue and exchanges with Latin America in areas such as poverty reduction and hunger eradication, but also

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening capacity building for poverty reduction. China and Latin America and the Caribbean jointly formulated the "China and Latin America and the Caribbean"

Belgium National Cooperation Plan (2015-2019) » and «China-CELAC Member States Cooperation in Key Areas

The Action Plan (2022-2024) » also includes the content of China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation. The former

The focus is on "dialogue and sharing" development model and , The latter further expanded the scope of cooperation to "promote new development

providing suggestions for public policies. It can be seen that China and Latin America have understanding and purpose of poverty reduction cooperation.

The standards are constantly improving.

Secondly, the similarities between China and Latin America in the concepts of eradicating poverty and promoting equity provide opportunities for poverty reduction cooperation.

This has laid the foundation for the exchange of ideas. The important idea of "targeted poverty alleviation" first proposed by President Xi Jinping in 2013

It is intended to become the theoretical guidance for China's subsequent poverty alleviation campaign. The so-called "targeted poverty alleviation" is

"For different causes and types of poverty, different poverty alleviation measures should be adopted to prescribe targeted medicines and targeted measures.

"Irrigation, targeted therapy" This theory solves the "personalized" and "particularity" problems of the poor.

On the basis of income, education, employment, social security, residential facilities, etc., which are commonly used in Latin American countries.

There are similarities in the concepts of viewing, identifying and managing poverty issues from a multi-dimensional perspective. Since 2010, the United Nations

Since the National Development Program released the multidimensional poverty index, Latin American countries have successively begun to explore the multidimensional poverty index.

measurement and identification methods, and gradually realized that multidimensional poverty indicators can make up for the

Defining the limitations of poverty for standards will also help the government formulate more targeted poverty reduction strategies. None

Regardless of "targeted poverty alleviation", its purpose is to carry out targeted poverty alleviation measures to target poor groups.

segment, analyze the reasons why households fall into poverty and the factors that restrict development, and formulate a more comprehensive

Increase effective poverty reduction measures

“China's policy document on Latin America and the Caribbean”, website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, November 5, 2008.

Xi Jinping: « Speech at the symposium on poverty alleviation and economic and social development during the 13th Five-Year Plan period in some provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities (excerpt)»

June 18, 2015, published "Excerpts of Xi Jinping's Poverty Alleviation Theory", Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2018, page 60.

As China builds a moderately prosperous society in all respects, the Chinese government will achieve common prosperity as the main goal of the next stage of anti-poverty work. The basic connotation of the idea of common prosperity is to allow all people to share the results of high-quality development, "to improve the people's education level, Enhance development capabilities to create more inclusive and equitable conditions, unblock upward mobility channels, create opportunities for more people to get rich, and form a development environment for everyone to participate." In fact, the idea of common prosperity is not new to Latin American countries. In the 1990s, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the United Nations put forward the idea of "combining production transformation with justice" in response to the uncoordinated economic and social development caused by neoliberalism. After entering the 21st century, the left-wing wave swept across Latin America, and governments of various countries began to He proposed the idea of eradicating poverty, narrowing the gap between rich and poor, and realizing social fairness and justice. It can be said that China and Latin America are walking in the same direction in pursuing social equality. The convergence of ideas between the two sides provides more topics for exchanges and creates opportunities for cooperation. More possibilities

Finally, China's development assistance to Latin America and China-Latin America economic and trade activities provide a practical basis for poverty reduction cooperation. The direct effect of foreign aid and economic and trade exchanges is to promote development, and development is the prerequisite and condition for poverty reduction. From this perspective, regardless of whether it is China's aid to Latin America or China-Latin America economic and trade activities, they have constituted an indispensable and important content in China-Latin America cooperation in poverty reduction. A report released by the International Labor Organization in 2017 showed that China's investment activities in Latin America from 2003 to 2016 totaled 260,000 jobs have been created. Although there is no data to indicate which income groups occupy these jobs, in an area where labor remuneration is the main source of family income, the role of employment opportunities in ensuring income is self-evident. Zhang Yuan The econometric model was used to evaluate the poverty reduction effect of China's aid and investment in Latin American countries. It was believed that "China's aid and investment as a whole contribute to poverty reduction in Latin American countries. Other official funds, commercial aid, infrastructure, science, education and humanities aid, and state-owned enterprises Investment, project contracting, greenfield investment, infrastructure, and commercial and financial investment have significant poverty reduction effects." From another perspective, helping partner countries improve their self-development capabilities has become an important way for China to participate in poverty reduction cooperation. This It is not only an innovation in the South-South cooperation model, but also a new feature of the international poverty reduction cooperation system.

Generally speaking, both China and Latin America have recognized the importance of poverty reduction cooperation and have begun to consciously include it in the scope of cooperation. At the same time, the poverty reduction effect of China-Latin America's long-term economic, trade and investment cooperation has also initially appeared. These are all opportunities for further expansion, and laid the foundation for deepening China-Latin America cooperation in poverty reduction.

«Xi Jinping presided over the 10th meeting of the Central Financial and Economic Commission», Xinhua News Agency, August 17, 2021, http://www.gov.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-08/17/content_5631780.html?jump=true [2022-05 - 20]

Yuan Zhang: "Research on the Poverty Reduction Effect of China's Aid and Investment in Latin America since the New Century", published in "Journal of the Pacific", Issue 12, 2018, Page 72.

2. Room for improvement in poverty reduction cooperation between China and Latin America

Although China and Latin America already have certain conditions and foundations for poverty reduction cooperation, in fact the cooperation between the two sides is still in its initial exploration stage. Whether compared with China-Latin America economic and trade cooperation, or with China-Africa and China-Asia poverty reduction cooperation, For example, China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation is a relatively new thing. Cooperation between the two parties has huge development space and potential. This is mainly reflected in three aspects.

First of all, although China and Latin America have reached a high degree of consensus on the top-level design, there is still a lack of in-depth discussions on how to carry out poverty reduction cooperation. At the specific operation and implementation level, the two sides have not yet formed a systematic cooperation. Historically, Latin America and The main way for countries outside the region to carry out poverty reduction cooperation is to accept official development assistance from European and American countries. Compared with China-Latin America cooperation, Latin America has a much longer history of cooperation with Western countries, and has a higher acceptance and adaptability to the North-South aid model. However, since entering the 21st century, the international poverty reduction cooperation system is undergoing profound changes. On the one hand, South-South cooperation is becoming as important as North-South cooperation in the international poverty reduction cooperation system. Some scholars believe that, unlike the traditional official Different from North-South cooperation where development assistance is the main content, South-South cooperation attaches great importance to "mutual benefit", "partnership" and "autonomy". In other words, South-South cooperation downplays the color of aid and emphasizes win-win cooperation. Another In terms of international poverty reduction cooperation, the original "teach a man to fish" model is being replaced by "teach a man to fish". Recipient countries pay more attention than ever to improving their self-development capabilities. The "One Belt, One Road" initiative proposed by China "is It is necessary to support developing countries in carrying out infrastructure interconnection construction, help them enhance their own development capabilities, better integrate into the global supply chain, industrial chain, and value chain, and inject new vitality into the international poverty reduction cause." Although the concept of international poverty reduction cooperation Changes in policies and practices are in the common interests of China and Latin American countries. However, Latin American countries need a process of adaptation, understanding and integration for this change. In order to speed up this process, it is essential to enhance communication and expand consensus between each other. link y

Secondly, the national conditions of China and Latin American countries are different, and certain advantages are difficult to bring into play in China-Latin America cooperation in poverty reduction. China-Latin America cooperation needs more innovation. The characteristics of poverty problems and the causes of poverty in China and Latin American countries are different. The politics of both sides are different. There are also considerable differences in systems, economic structures, and governance capabilities, which determines that the experience of "Chinese-style poverty alleviation" cannot be simply transplanted to Latin American countries. For example, the targets of poverty alleviation in China and Latin America are different. China's poor population is concentrated in rural areas y Poverty alleviation targets mainly farmers. Poverty alleviation

y Lu Guangsheng and Xiong Xin: «System Changes and China's Role in International Poverty Reduction Cooperation», published in «Journal of Yunnan Normal University» (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), Issue 1, 2020, page

y 120. Xi Jinping: «Working together to eliminate poverty and promote Common Development——Keynote Speech at the 2015 High-Level Forum on Poverty Reduction and Development» y 2015 On October 16, 2018, "Excerpts of Xi Jinping's Poverty Alleviation Theory", Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2018, page 156.

The key to poverty lies in solving rural problems. However, in Latin American countries, although the poverty rate in rural areas is higher than that in cities, due to the high level of urbanization, the absolute number of poor people in urban areas is far greater than in rural areas. Therefore, the focus of poverty reduction in Latin American countries is The region is urban. When studying China-Africa poverty reduction cooperation, some scholars believe that "the common problem of China-Africa poverty reduction cooperation is rural poverty." This conclusion determines that China-Africa poverty reduction cooperation must develop agriculture and improve the rural population's livelihood. Income level is the focus of cooperation. In fact, the poverty problem in most developing regions in the world has this characteristic, and solving the problem of rural poverty is precisely China's successful experience and advantage in poverty reduction. However, for China-Latin America cooperation in poverty reduction, It is difficult for agricultural cooperation to play a leading role. It can be said that poverty reduction cooperation between China and Latin America requires innovation in cooperation fields and methods more than other regions.

Finally, there are few cooperation projects between China and Latin America with the direct goal of poverty reduction, or the vast majority of cooperation projects lack consideration of social benefits and poverty reduction effects. This is incompatible with the current urgent need for international poverty reduction cooperation in Latin American countries. Although Latin American countries have made significant progress in poverty reduction from 2002 to 2014, the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic has seriously affected the poverty reduction process in the region, causing the poverty reduction results obtained in the past 10 years to almost disappear. According to data from the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, in 2021, the poverty rate in Latin America reached 34.9%, the number of poor people has reached 20.1 billion. The extreme poverty rate has risen to 8.6 million, which is the highest value in the past 30 years. In addition to the epidemic, the current structural obstacle that affects the effectiveness of poverty reduction in Latin American countries lies in the stability of economic development. Since 2009, the characteristics of Latin American economic development that are unstable and vulnerable to the influence of the external environment have gradually emerged, and there is a trend of further strengthening. The outbreak and continuation of the international financial crisis, the economic downturn in developed countries, and the large-scale The end of the commodity rising cycle, the Federal Reserve's withdrawal from quantitative easing policy, and the U.S. interest rate hikes have all had an important impact on Latin American countries, causing the Latin American economy to experience negative growth three times in 2009, 2015, and 2016, and continued to be sluggish from 2017 to 2019. Employment difficulties caused by the economic downturn have aggravated the poverty problem, and high inflation in some countries has also had an impact on vulnerable groups. Affected by the COVID-19 epidemic, the Latin American economy fell by 68% in 2020, and the social situation further deteriorated. Against this background, it is very difficult for Latin America to reduce poverty on its own and requires support from external forces. On the one hand, this provides an opportunity for the deepening of poverty reduction cooperation between China and Latin America. On the other hand, it also puts forward higher requirements for the effectiveness of China-Latin America cooperation.

Wang Xiaoyun: «Research on the international cooperation mechanism for poverty reduction from the perspective of "One Belt and One Road"—taking China-

Africa poverty reduction as an example», published in "Global Outlook", Issue 11, 2018, Page 38, CEPAL

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Three Basic Principles of China-Latin America Cooperation in Poverty Reduction

After analyzing the current level and development space of China-Latin America cooperation in poverty reduction, another important issue that should be considered is what kind of poverty reduction cooperation China and Latin America need, or in other words, what basic principles should be followed by China-Latin America cooperation in poverty reduction to achieve this goal? The most ideal effect. The answer to this question must not only be based on the understanding of the national conditions of China and Latin American countries, but also based on the judgment of the capabilities of both parties. In fact, the previous analysis has already covered these two aspects. On this basis, The basic principles of poverty reduction cooperation between China and Latin America can be further clarified

and provide guidance for the

practice of poverty reduction cooperation between China and Latin America. (1) Poverty reduction cooperation in response to needs should be based on the actual needs of both parties. As mentioned above, China and Latin American countries Different national conditions lead to different tasks and goals in poverty reduction. This determines that China-Latin America cooperation in poverty reduction must be flexibly adjusted according to their respective needs, so as not to affect the effectiveness of cooperation. For example, in terms of aid to Latin America, although China has accumulated There is a lot of experience, but there are still problems that do not match the needs of Latin American countries. Some scholars believe that "due to its unique political and cultural ecology, Latin America has relatively special regional characteristics, and its cooperation model and Chinese-style aid exist in some areas. There is a certain conflict "y. Some scholars have suggested that one of the reasons for the insufficient depth of China's aid to Latin America is that "Latin American countries have a relatively high level of development and have little demand for China's aid."y. The more important point is that Latin America and the Caribbean share There are 33 countries in the region. The economic and social development levels of countries in the region are different, and the needs for poverty reduction will also be very different. This requires China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation, especially bilateral cooperation, to have diversified and differentiated characteristics. For For China, on the one hand, poverty reduction cooperation must meet the needs of diplomatic strategy and play a role in coordinating diplomacy; on the other hand, it must help improve China's image, change Latin American people's stereotypes of China, and promote people-to-people bonds.

(2) Mutual benefit and win-win

China advocates upholding the correct concept of justice and interests in international cooperation. "The core concepts it emphasizes are: justice and benefit, mutual benefit and win-win, as well as the responsibility and responsibility of a major country." y The difference between cooperation aimed at poverty reduction and traditional economic and trade cooperation is that the former must pay more attention to putting justice first and

y Yue Yunxia: «Analysis of Aid to Latin America: International Current Situation and China's Model», in «Strategic Decision Research», Issue 6, 2015, Page 33. Sun

y Hongbo: «China's Aid to Latin America: Target Selection and Policy Transformation», in «Foreign Investment Review», Issue 5, 2010, Page 74. Shang Wei:

y «The Scientific Connotation and Active Practice of the Correct View of Justice and Interest», published in "Marxism Research", Issue 8, 2021, Page 125.

Justice is more important than profit, but this does not mean that interests should be abandoned or ignored, but that justice and interests should be taken into consideration and profits should be obtained in a proper way. President Xi Jinping also pointed out: "Promote the establishment of a new type of international poverty reduction exchange with win-win cooperation as the core.

Cooperative relationship is an important guarantee for poverty eradication."

In Latin America, the characteristics of the trade and investment structure between China and Latin America have led to China-Latin America relations being often misunderstood as "North-South relations." This inappropriate positioning, coupled with the urgent need for foreign capital and technology in Latin American countries, has caused many governments to Officials, scholars, and business people all hope that China can play a greater role in the development process of Latin America. On the one hand, China has fully understood and responded positively to this expectation. On the other hand, China has always adhered to its position as a developing country, positioning of the new South-South cooperation model and working within their capabilities. In fact, the emphasis on equal treatment, mutual benefit and win-win results in cooperation is an important feature of the new South-South cooperation model that is different from the traditional North-South cooperation model. It is also more in line with the needs of both China and Latin America. The common needs will not only help the China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation system develop in a more equal and effective direction, but also help stimulate the inherent development potential of the partners, thereby improving their self-development capabilities. (3) The purpose of mutual learning and poverty reduction cooperation It does not lie in the copying and imitation of poverty reduction models and the input and output of poverty reduction experience, but in learning from each other through mutual understanding and understanding, drawing on others' strengths and making up for one's

own shortcomings. Although China has

already taken the lead on the road to eliminating absolute poverty. But this does not mean that it is not necessary to learn from the experience of other countries and draw lessons from the predecessors. It is undeniable that Latin America developed earlier than China. Some studies believe that the development of modern industry in some Latin American countries began in the 19th century. The 1970s were the forerunners of industrialization in contemporary developing countries. This shows that the modernization process of Latin American countries has lasted for more than 100 years. But why is it that to this day, there is still no Latin American country among the ranks of developed countries? Why are most of Latin America still subject to Poverty, hunger, wealth disparity and other problems? Why have Latin American countries experienced ups and downs in poverty reduction? From 2002 to 2014, Latin America achieved remarkable results in poverty reduction. The poverty rate dropped from 45.4% to 27.8%. The extreme poverty rate dropped from 45.4% to 27.8%. 12.2% reduced to 7.8% . How is this achieved? Facing an increasingly large middle-income class with diverse demands, what measures do Latin American governments take to maintain the smooth flow of social upward mobility? The answer to the above question is not only for Latin American countries are very important and are of great reference value to China. Since the late 1990s, poverty alleviation in Latin American countries has mainly relied on government transfer payments, poverty reduction projects and plans.

Xi Jinping: «Join hands to eliminate poverty and promote common development—Keynote speech at the 2015 High-level Forum on Poverty Reduction and Development», 2015

On October 16, 2018, published "Excerpts of Xi Jinping's Poverty Alleviation Theory", Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2018, pp. 154-155.

Editor-in-chief Su Zhenxing: «Research on the Modernization Process of Latin American Countries», Beijing: Social Science Literature Press, 2006, page 54, CEPAL Panorama

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However, when the economic situation continues to be sluggish or suffers from a crisis similar to the COVID-19 epidemic, Latin American countries generally face financial pressure. Therefore, there is an urgent need to learn from the poverty reduction experience of other countries and regions and introduce new ones. Poverty governance plans and ideas. Therefore, in China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation, both parties make progress and develop together through mutual learning and exchanges. They draw the essence from each other's practices for their own use and avoid repeating the same mistakes. This is both a process of cooperation and a cooperation. The ultimate goal. Only in this way can the development destiny of China and Latin America be more closely linked.

(4) Diversification of cooperation

China's participation in the anti-poverty process of Latin American countries is itself a reflection of the diversification of Latin American poverty reduction partners. For a long time, Latin American countries have mainly carried out international poverty reduction by accepting assistance from Western developed countries and international financial institutions. Cooperation. Although official development assistance and multilateral aid have played a certain role in promoting the economic and social development of Latin America, Latin American countries have never got rid of the status of passive "aid recipients" in this cooperation. The difference is that China and Latin America have Poverty reduction cooperation is an important part of South-South cooperation. The equal relationship and partnership maintained by both parties in cooperation provide the possibility for the diversification of cooperation subjects, cooperation methods, cooperation content, and cooperation levels. Participants in China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation It must include governments at all levels, public departments, financial institutions, scientific research institutions, etc., as well as enterprises and social organizations. The cooperation method should include both bilateral cooperation and multilateral cooperation. There must be both experience exchange and knowledge sharing, as well as There should be practical exploration and capacity building. Cooperation content should not only include activities directly related to reducing poverty and improving the quality of life of the poor, but also activities aimed at promoting economic and social development and promoting the development and construction of backward areas. Insist on diversity in cooperation Transformation is not only a requirement to improve the accuracy of cooperation, but also a requirement to maintain the sustainability of cooperation.

4. Path Selection of China-Latin America Cooperation in Poverty Reduction

The second part of this article proposes that China and Latin American countries currently have room to further expand and deepen cooperation in three aspects: building consensus, innovating cooperation, and improving poverty reduction effects. This part will be based on this, with reference to China's cooperation with other developing countries. On the basis of experience, we will explore the cooperation paths between China and Latin America in anti-poverty from different perspectives such as knowledge exchange, trade, investment, and technology.

(1) Create an institutionalized, heuristic, and multi-level knowledge sharing system. Knowledge sharing is

an important part of international poverty reduction cooperation. For a long time, the poverty reduction knowledge system of Western countries has occupied a dominant position in international poverty reduction practice. However, In recent years, developing countries have become increasingly rich in poverty reduction knowledge, and new public knowledge products are constantly being formed. This provides a basis for knowledge sharing among developing countries.

At present, the poverty reduction knowledge sharing mechanism between China, ASEAN and African countries has been relatively mature and complete. Since 2007, the China-ASEAN Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction has been held for 15 consecutive sessions with the purpose of promoting grassroots exchanges. The "ASEAN + China-Japan-Korea Village Officials Exchange Project" has been held for 9 sessions since 2013. The China-Africa Poverty Reduction and Development Conference was first held in 2010 and has been held for 11 consecutive sessions. In 2015, it was included in the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation. The "High-level Seminar on China-Africa Shared Development Experience" has been held for 10 consecutive sessions since 2008. These regular and institutionalized exchange and training activities not only constitute an important part of Sino-foreign poverty reduction cooperation, but also greatly deepen the relationship between China and relevant countries and In contrast, the exchange and sharing of poverty reduction knowledge and information between China and Latin America is still in its infancy, and has not yet achieved institutionalized and systematic construction. On the one hand, the first China-Latin America Poverty Reduction and Development Forum was held only in 2021. was held, far behind the similar forums mentioned above in China and other developing regions. On the other hand, training activities with the theme of poverty reduction between China and Latin America have also been carried out less, and no institutionalized operation has been formed. In 2014 In 2009, the "Training Course for Public Service and Poverty Reduction Officials in Latin America, the Caribbean and the South Pacific" was held in Beijing, but only representatives from three Caribbean countries, Suriname, the Bahamas, and Antigua and Barbuda, participated.

In the future, building an institutionalized, heuristic, and multi-level knowledge sharing system can be said to be an important task for China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation. In terms of institutional construction, if the China-Latin America Poverty Reduction and Development Forum can be built into an annual, A high-level knowledge sharing platform will not only fill the gap in the poverty reduction knowledge sharing system between China and developing countries, but also become a landmark achievement of China-Latin America poverty reduction exchange and cooperation. Emphasizing the inspiration of the knowledge sharing system is to exchange and practice In this regard, knowledge providers do not seek to impose their own development experiences on other countries, but instead mobilize participants' enthusiasm for self-thinking and self-experimentation, gain inspiration from shared knowledge, and explore solutions suitable for their own country. A study on poor experience pointed out: "Each country has its own history, tradition, and background. It is not easy to mechanically transfer experience from one place to another. Although China's success has few precedents in other regions, We can always find some 'universal' issues and adapt them to local political, social, educational and economic realities to combat the tragedy of poverty." In terms of exploring and summarizing the universality of poverty alleviation knowledge, academia should play a more important role . In terms of hierarchical construction, exchanges and cooperation should not only be carried out at the national level, but also at the provincial and municipal levels. It should be carried out not only among government officials, policy makers, and scholars, but also among grassroots organizations and society. In terms of knowledge sharing content, the exchange topics between China and Latin America should not be limited to simple poverty alleviation policies and methods, but also extend to the tax system, microfinance, urban informal economic management, women's economic empowerment, and slums. (shantytown) renovation and other improvements

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Social inequality is crucial

(2) Improving the pro-poor and inclusive nature of trade

activities may not only promote employment, increase wages, and improve people's living standards, but may also widen income gaps and increase poverty. Both of these situations have precedents in Latin America. The main reason why different results have been produced is that the pro-poor and inclusive nature of trade depend on a variety of factors. Specifically speaking of China-Latin America trade, its effects on pro-poor and inclusive growth in Latin American countries are multiple and cannot be generalized. The International Labor Organization report mentioned above compares China and Chile, Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil. has conducted a study on the employment opportunities created by trade with four Western countries, and believes that China-Latin America net trade generally helps create employment in these countries, but there are obvious differences between countries. For example, from 1995 to 2011, China's imports from Brazil created employment opportunities for Brazil. 1.949 million jobs, but China's imports from the other three countries only created 948,000 jobs. According to this report, China's exports will cause the loss of local jobs to varying degrees. In addition to the impact on employment opportunities In addition, the dividends from China-Latin America trade may also benefit the poor in other ways. For example, China's exports to Latin American countries, especially the export of daily necessities, household appliances and other products, can bring benefits to low-income groups by lowering local price levels. In addition, if Latin American governments can transfer trade gains to the poor through reasonable social distribution policies, then trade activities can also have an indirect positive impact on poverty. For example, Argentina began to regulate soybeans, wheat, and corn in 2002. Export taxes are levied on major export products such as China, which not only

expands the country's fiscal revenue, but also provides important financial support for its large-scale social assistance policies. affected by mar

However, whether starting from the overall situation of China-Latin America economic and trade cooperation or from the perspective of poverty reduction cooperation, both China and Latin America have the responsibility to further improve the trade structure and achieve trade balance. At the same time, through specific trade policies, such as the implementation of tariffs on small, medium and micro enterprises Allowing trade to have a greater poverty reduction effect. In 2021, China's exports to Latin America and the Caribbean were US\$229 billion and imports were US\$222.6 billion. Bilateral trade has achieved an overall balance. However, China is at a disadvantage with most Latin American countries . The only exception is a few countries such as Brazil, Chile, and Peru. Therefore, continuing to open the market to Latin American products and expanding imports from Latin American countries will still be the direction of China's efforts in the future.

Table of total value of import and export commodities by country (region) in December 2021 (USD value)», China Customs website, January 18, 2022, <http://www.ustoms.com/302249/zfxgk/2799825/302274/302277/302276/4127455/index.html> [2022-06-11]

Memorandum of Understanding: "One Belt, One Road" will not only help Latin American countries strengthen interconnection, but also find a "poverty reduction path" suitable for Latin American countries. Taking into account the development level and conditions of Latin American countries, the poverty reduction effect of "One Belt, One Road" can be strengthened through the following ways: First, by focusing on urban development, spreading the dividends of improved infrastructure to low- and middle-income people in cities; Second, improving the skills and income of workers through technical cooperation; Third, integrating the concept of green development into the "Belt and Road Initiative" "Construction, improve the level of cooperation in ecological environmental protection and disaster prevention and reduction between China and Latin America. In terms of assistance to Latin America, education, medical and health, public facilities, etc. should become key areas of focus, so that people's

livelihood projects can become a bridge that builds people-to-people connections. (4) Give full play to

China's technological advantages, exploring the possibility of digital poverty reduction cooperation In Latin America, digital technology has not yet been widely used in poverty alleviation. However, the widespread digital technology gap and digital divide provide broad space for China-Latin America digital poverty reduction cooperation. The development of digital technology in Latin America is affected by many factors such as production structure, labor force structure, welfare level, residents' economic and social status, and digital infrastructure construction. The development is extremely uneven. There are huge differences in the accessibility of digital technology between different social classes. The biggest beneficiaries of digital technology are middle- and high-income groups, while low-income people face great obstacles in accessing digital technology and participating in the digital economy. The digital divide has become a new manifestation of social inequality. After the outbreak of the new crown epidemic, Latin American countries have understood the importance of crossing the digital divide in fighting the epidemic and maintaining normal economic and social operations. In November 2020, the 9th Ministerial Conference on the Information Society of Latin American and Caribbean Countries released the "2022 Latin American Digital Agenda", which clearly proposed 8 action areas, and 39 specific goals, with the main goals of strengthening regional digital construction and narrowing the digital divide. It is expected that the digital economy will have great potential in Latin America in the future.

Existing research shows that e-commerce, digital inclusive finance, and big data precision poverty alleviation management based on digital technology have played a positive role in reducing poverty. Currently, China-Latin America cooperation is developing in depth, and new cooperation models need to be developed. Digital poverty reduction cooperation integrates technology export, community building, urban management, industrial development, new infrastructure construction, etc. It not only helps Chinese enterprises integrate into local economic and social development, tell Chinese stories well, and enhance China's soft power, but also helps Leverage China's technological and industrial advantages to create economic benefits.

China-Latin America digital poverty reduction cooperation can start from the following two aspects. The first is to support and help Latin American countries use digital technology to conduct more refined management and more precise assistance for poor people and families, improve management level and efficiency, and improve The effectiveness of poverty reduction policies and measures, and standardizing the use of poverty alleviation funds. The second is to actively promote the development of the digital economy, make digital technology more inclusive, and enable more poor people to enjoy digital dividends, thereby getting rid of poverty. Currently, China is carrying out Rural e-commerce, agricultural information services, inclusive finance, smart communities, disaster early warning, climate and environmental monitoring, etc. can all become the content of China-Latin America digital poverty reduction cooperation.

Five Conclusions

In recent years, China-Latin America cooperation has shown diversified characteristics. Poverty reduction cooperation should become an important part of it. This is in line with the development interests and development needs of both China and Latin America. From the perspective of overall cooperation, the development level of Latin America is high. As in most countries in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and East Asia, the main causes of poverty and poverty reduction goals in Latin America are also different from those in the above-mentioned regions. This determines that China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation must draw lessons from China and the Regional characteristics are formed based on the poverty reduction cooperation experience of other developing countries. From the perspective of bilateral cooperation, Latin American countries have different poverty levels and different development demands. China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation must take into account national differences and form national characteristics. From the perspective of local cooperation, since the dual structure of cities in Latin American countries and the dual structure of urban and rural areas are very obvious, China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation must form local characteristics according to the development characteristics of different regions.

Although China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation has not yet begun to be institutionalized and systematic, it has huge development potential. China uses more foreign aid in Asia and Africa, which is not the main means of China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation. Trade and investment play a greater role in development cooperation and poverty governance. Therefore, the path selection of China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation cannot be separated from these two traditional fields. However, improving its social benefits and poverty reduction effect is the direction of future efforts. Poverty reduction and developing a knowledge sharing system are also goals that China and Latin America need to accomplish together. This is an indispensable and important content in building a China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation paradigm. As for exploring the possibility of digital poverty reduction cooperation, China's A plan put forward based on technological advantages, the level and demand of digital infrastructure in Latin American countries. Combining science and technology with poverty reduction is a new poverty alleviation method that China is currently actively exploring. If it is introduced into the scope of China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation, both China and Latin America will The overseas extension of practice will also help both parties learn and make progress together.

International poverty reduction cooperation is an important approach to poverty governance in developing countries. China-Latin America poverty reduction cooperation will not only provide more and more effective solutions for their respective poverty governance, but will also help link the development destinies of both parties and create interests for both parties. A shared community of destiny

(Editor in charge Xu Rui)