

Global Development Initiative Topics

Core concepts and path planning for building China-Latin America development partnership in the new era

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Abstract: Equality is one of the core political concepts of the Communist Party of China, and it is also the goal and source of motivation for China's development. Xi Jinping proposed the concepts of "people-centered" and "universal inclusiveness" in the global development initiative, integrating equal development within each country. Combining it with the equal development of the international community and promoting the concept of equality to the world represents a major leap in the Marxist outlook on development. It also injects spiritual connotation into the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind, the "Belt and Road" initiative and the initiative to build a global development partnership. Comparing the development models of China and Latin America, we can find that the lack of equality has hindered the development process of Latin American countries. In view of this, this article proposes a path plan for building a China-Latin America development partnership in the new era: Coordinate China's three major global initiatives, and The construction of China-Latin America development partnership should be considered in the context of the century-old changes and the interaction between domestic and international situations. It should improve the positioning of Latin America in China's global strategy. With the concept of equality as the core, it should coordinate development assistance and Chinese investment. To build an integrated development demonstration zone led by rural poverty reduction projects and production capacity cooperation projects, it is appropriate to choose Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, and Nicaragua as the strategic fulcrum countries of the China-Latin America development partnership.

Keywords: equal poverty global development initiative China-Latin America development partnership development assistance poverty reduction

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Path: The rural reform that began in 1978 gradually abolished the people's commune system and restored land equality. This resulted in the rapid growth of agriculture and the rapid expansion of rural industrialization (i.e., the sudden rise of township enterprises), and opened up the interaction between demand and supply. The virtuous cycle promoted has supported the rapid improvement of the international competitiveness of Chinese enterprises, achieved rapid development for more than 40 years, and changed the global development pattern.

Since the reform and opening up, China has entered a virtuous cycle of promoting development through equality and promoting equality through development. In order to reduce the inequality in income distribution that occurred during the process of rapid growth, the Communist Party of China made poverty reduction, especially rural poverty reduction, a top priority. In 1994, China proposed the "National Eighth-Seventh Poverty Alleviation Plan (1994-2000)". The food and clothing problem of 80 million poor people in rural areas has been basically solved. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China has organized and implemented the largest and most powerful poverty alleviation campaign in human history. By 2021, all 832 poverty-stricken counties in the country will have poverty alleviation. All 1.28 million impoverished villages have been listed, and nearly 100 million rural poor people have been lifted out of poverty. The poverty reduction goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development have been achieved 10 years ahead of schedule. The problem of absolute poverty has been historically solved and created a new chapter in human poverty reduction. A miracle in history.

After eliminating absolute poverty and building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized that common prosperity is the essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics. China's modernization adheres to the people-centered development idea and consciously and proactively resolves regional gaps, urban-rural gaps, income gaps, distribution gap, promote social fairness and justice, gradually realize common prosperity for all people, and resolutely prevent polarization. Common prosperity is not only the goal of China's development, but also the main means for China to build a new development pattern and achieve economic and political development. Xi Jinping responded to this He made a profound explanation: "High-quality development requires high-quality workers. Only by promoting common prosperity, increasing the income of urban and rural residents, and improving human capital can we improve total factor productivity and consolidate the driving force for high-quality development. Currently, the problem of global income inequality It is highlighted that the polarization between rich and poor in some countries and the collapse of the middle class have led to social divisions, political polarization, and the proliferation of populism. The lessons are very profound! Our country must resolutely prevent polarization, promote common prosperity, and achieve social harmony and stability." 2008 International After the impact of the financial crisis, China became more deeply aware of the importance of establishing a high-level dynamic balance between supply and demand, and began to regard expanding domestic demand as the basic foothold for maintaining stable and rapid economic development, and promoted economic development toward domestic demand. Leading transformation, committed to building a

Y Gao Bo, Li Haomin: "Power Structure, Land Equality and National Development", published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 1, 2022, pp. 116-149. Regarding the promotion effect of the joint production contract responsibility system on agriculture, see Lin Yifu's works: «Institution, Technology and China's Agricultural Development», Shanghai: Gezhi Publishing House, 2008, pp. 63-92.

Y State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China: White Paper on "China's Practice in Reducing

Y Human Poverty" Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2021

A new development pattern in which the domestic cycle is the main body and the international and domestic dual cycles promote each other. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China has insisted on implementing the strategy of expanding domestic demand, making development more dependent on domestic demand, especially consumer demand. The contribution of domestic demand to economic growth It has exceeded 100% in many years. In an era of insufficient global domestic demand, common prosperity is an inevitable choice for China to further expand its domestic market and achieve long-term stable growth. Based on the ultra-large domestic market and attracting global resource factors through domestic circulation, China It has the ability to reshape the new pattern of globalization to a certain extent. Therefore, common prosperity is still a basic project for China to lead global development and implement global strategies.

It can be said that equality is the basic political goal and core concept of the Communist Party of China in leading the Chinese revolution and governance. From equality of results to equality of opportunity, from domestic equality to international equality, the Communist Party of China's understanding of equality continues to deepen, and the pursuit of equality has also become a key concept of China's The model has great implications for the world. Combining domestic equal development with international equal development, not letting everyone or every country fall behind, and building a community of shared future for mankind with common development, is a major leap in the Marxist outlook on development. Starting from the Global Development Initiative, China has for the first time pushed the concept of "people-centered" development from domestic to international, which will surely have a profound impact around the world.

Western mainstream development theories tend to focus on factors such as capital, economic freedom, and institutions, and basically pay no attention to the factor of equality. Some widely influential economists even regard inequality as a prerequisite for development. Among them, the Nobel Prize in Economics Laureates A Lewis, S Kuznets and others proposed the "inequality high saving high growth" mechanism: the saving tendency of the rich is higher than that of the poor. Only by concentrating income in the hands of the rich can economic growth be achieved. More savings, more investment and higher growth rates. However, this theory has been falsified by the development history of Latin America: higher inequality brings

Xi Jinping: "The implementation of new development concepts in the new development stage will inevitably require the construction of a new development pattern", published in "Qiushi", Issue 17, 2022, Paul N Rosenstein-Rodan, "Problems of Industrialization of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe" in The Economic Journal 1943 pp 202 - 211; Albert Hirschman, "Dissenter's Confession: The Strategy of Development Revisited" in Gerald Meier and Dudley Sears (eds) *Pioneers in Development* University Press 1984 pp 87 - 118; Paul Romer, "Increasing Returns and Long-Run Growth" in *Journal of Political Economy* Vol 94 No 5 October 1986 pp 1002 - 1037 [United States] Written by Robert Solow, translated by Zhu Baohua: «Economic Growth Theory: A Explanation» (Second Edition), Shanghai: Gezhi Publishing House, 2015, pp. 26-28, [US] Written by Douglas North and Robert Thomas, translated by Li Yiping: "The Rise of the Western World", Beijing: Huaxia Publishing Society, 1999, [US] Authored by Douglas North, John Wallis, Barry Wingster, translated by Hang Xing et al.: «Violence and Social Order: A Conceptual Framework for Interpreting Written Human History», Shanghai: Gezhi Publishing House, 2017

Arthur Lewis, "The Theory of Economic Growth" in *The American Economic Review* Vol 45 No 1 March 1955 p 77 [French] Thomas Skin Written by Katie, translated by Ba Shusong and others: "Capital in the 21st Century" Beijing: CITIC Press, 2014

Above 0.45, Brazil is still at a high of 0.52, which means that most of the population in Latin America is still

living in a high degree of inequality. The Gini coefficient of income distribution is a flow concept. If we analyze the distribution of wealth,

when measured by distribution (stock), inequality in Latin America is higher. United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America

Research shows that there are 104 billionaires in Latin America (with total personal assets exceeding US\$1 billion).

The total wealth they hold is US\$446.6 billion, accounting for approximately 10% of Latin America's GDP (2021).

Among them, the wealth of 9 rich people in Chile, 65 rich people in Brazil, and 13 rich people in Mexico

the rich accounted for 161%, 142% and 122% of their country's GDP respectively. During the epidemic, when the poverty rate

at a time when poverty and extreme poverty rates are rising sharply, the wealth of this extremely wealthy group has increased by 14%, making the bipolarity

situation even more serious.

Secondly, Latin America is still a relatively poor continent. In the 1980s, the poverty rate in Latin America was

about 40%. After the debt crisis, the extreme poverty rate rose to 20%.

The poverty rate rose to 48.4% (1990), and the extreme poverty rate also rose to 22.6% (1990). Also

that is to say, about half of the population lives in poverty, and nearly 1/4 of the population is in extreme poverty.

With the export boom in the early 21st century, the poverty rate in Latin America gradually dropped to 29.1% (2015

year), the extreme poverty rate dropped to 8.8% (2015). However, as the export boom ended, the poverty rate

the slow decline in poverty and extreme poverty rates has once again reversed, and has accelerated under the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, the poverty rate and extreme poverty rate in Latin America rose to 32.1% and 13.8% respectively. This means that

more than 200 million people live below the poverty line, and 86 million people live in extreme poverty.

In other words, about 1/3 of Latin America's population has been left out of the development process, plus 15.4 billion people living in poverty.

The number of marginalized people in Latin America has reached 35.4 billion, accounting for sixty-sixth of the total population.

In Latin America, the rural poverty rate is significantly higher than that in cities. According to 2020 data, Latin American cities

the poverty rate is about 30%, while the rural poverty rate reaches 45%. This means that about 60 million rural people

are in a state of poverty or even extreme poverty. In addition, young people and indigenous people are also groups with a high incidence of poverty.

Finally, the public health situation in Latin American countries is worrying. Public health expenditures in Latin American countries only account for 10% of GDP.

The proportion Only two countries, Cuba and Uruguay, spend more than 6% of GDP on public health.

of total student expenditure in GDP is only 1/4 of OECD countries. The 2015 survey showed that there are

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12 million people have been impoverished due to medical expenses. The medical system in Latin American countries is not perfect, and the network of primary clinics covers

The coverage is narrow and the distribution of medical resources is unequal. The total number of doctors per 10,000 people is 20.

The number of hospital beds is 20, which is comparable to the OECD average (35 doctors and 48 hospital beds).

There is a clear gap. Therefore, although the population of Latin America only accounts for 84% of the world's total population, its COVID-19-related

However, the number of deaths accounted for 28.8% of the global total. Peru, Brazil and other countries have the highest death rates from COVID-19 in the world.

As of 2021, 30% of the population is still not covered by any health system. Among the poorest

Among the rural population, the proportion has reached 40%, and the same is true for the coverage rate of the pension system. Among economically active people

coverage rate in the population is only 45%. Among them, the rural pension coverage rate is only 22%, which is 31 lower than that in urban areas.

percentage points. Coverage among the poorest groups is only 11% Far lower than the 72% coverage rate for the richest people.

(2) Economic development model lacking endogenous power

If we only look at the main economic data, Latin America's economic development is acceptable. In 2021, Latin America's

The region's per capita GDP is US\$8,340. According to World Bank standards, Latin America has entered a middle-to-high-income economy.

From the perspective of industrial structure, the industrial structure of Latin American countries is similar to that of developed economies. Among them,

Agriculture accounts for 7% of GDP and Manufacturing accounts for 14.5% The tertiary industry accounts for 67.5% The mining industry accounts for 5.6%

construction accounts for 54%. Calculated by expenditure method, final consumption accounts for about 80% of GDP. Import and export account for 28% and 27%

respectively.

However, an in-depth examination can reveal the deep-seated problems of the Latin American development model, mainly manifested in the

External dependence and internal duality. First of all, external dependence is mainly reflected in capital, technology dependence, etc.

In terms of technology, the R&D investment intensity (ratio of R&D investment to GDP) in Latin American countries is generally

The country with the highest R&D investment intensity in the region is Brazil. Its R&D investment accounts for the proportion of GDP.

The proportions of Argentina, Mexico, Costa Rica and other three countries are between 0.5% and 1%.

The proportion of other Latin American countries is less than 0.5%, which is in line with the proportion of more than 2% in China, the United States and other countries.

In sharp contrast, taking 2015 as an example, China's R&D investment accounted for 24% of the world's total investment, while Latin America only accounted for 24% of the world's total investment.

Accounting for 3% The consequences are low labor productivity, innovation-driven growth capabilities, and industrial

reversal of the globalization process. Between 1950 and 1980, labor productivity in Latin America and the United States were

The ratio gradually increased from 25% to 35%, and then turned around and declined. By 2022, it will only be 15% of that in the United States.

CEPAL Panorama Social Santiago de Chile 2021 p 101 p 102 p 106 p 107 p 17 «GDP per capita (current US\$)» World Bank National Economic Accounts data and OECD National Accounts data files.

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A huge and growing productivity gap has formed. The industrialization process of Latin American countries began to reverse as soon as it entered the mid-term, and the proportion of manufacturing output value in GDP continued to decline. Among the three major Latin American countries, Brazil's manufacturing output value only accounted for 9.2% of its GDP. (2018), Argentina's is only 12.7% (2018). Mexico's manufacturing industry accounts for a relatively high proportion, reaching 17.2% (2018). However, Mexico's manufacturing industry is mostly customer industries with "two ends outside", mainly Engaged in the assembly of imported intermediate products, the technical content is low. As a result, the Latin American economy has lost the support of the most dynamic and spillover manufacturing industry, and is increasingly relying on the export of primary products to drive economic growth. In addition to automobiles industrially assembled by Mexican customers Latin America's export products mainly include mineral products (82%, including refined copper), crude oil (67%), soybeans and their products (55%). Generally speaking, primary products are the main products, and imported products are intermediate products. (48.4%) and capital goods (21.8%) mainly. High import prices have exhausted export revenues, leaving Latin America's current account in a long-term deficit, accounting for about 2% of regional GDP. The deficit in 2021 As high as 76.1 billion US dollars, the capital and financial accounts are basically in the same state, which has burdened Latin American countries with heavy foreign debt. The total foreign debt of Latin America has been on the rise since the beginning of the 21st century, and the proportion of GDP has also increased from 20% (in 2008) rose to a low of 43.7% (2021). Secondly, it is the duality of the domestic economy. This is mainly reflected in the scale of the informal economy. In Latin America, the informal employment population accounts for 50% of the total labor force. The characteristics of the informal economy include low productivity, low labor remuneration, unstable employment, lack of social security, etc. According to estimates, the labor productivity of the informal economy in Latin America is only 1/5 of the formal economy. This means a huge waste of labor resources and the overall Low economic efficiency will also lead to a high degree of differentiation in income distribution. This development model has led to insufficient endogenous driving force for economic growth in Latin America. It has been in a "stop-and-go" state for a long time, significantly lagging behind China and other East Asian emerging economies.

(3) A political development model that cannot carry out effective

governance. Although democratic systems have become popular, the political development situation in Latin America is not ideal. The World Bank's Global Governance Index (World Bank Governance Index) conducted a quantitative assessment of the political development of countries around the world. Among them, the average score of Latin America in six areas including political stability, government effectiveness, political expression and accountability, regulatory quality, rule of law, and corruption control is 53 points, which is higher than that of the Sahara

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Xie Wenze, "China-Latin America Economic and Trade Cooperation from the Perspective of Great Changes" Beijing: China Social Sciences Press,

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The average score in the Southern Africa region is higher (30 points), but it is lower than the OECD average score of 85 points.

There is a clear gap in scores. Moreover, since 2011, Latin America's scores in all six areas have been at the lowest level.

The government effectiveness score dropped from 58 points to 50 points, and the corruption control score dropped from 59 points to 49 points.

The score dropped by nearly 20% . The reason why Latin American political systems score lower is the distribution of benefits.

The political rift caused by inequality and polarization.

Table 1 Comparison of global governance index scores in Latin America, Africa, and developed countries

Region (Country)	Political Stability	Government Effectiveness	Political Expression and Accountability	Regulation Quality	Rule of Law	Corruption Control
Latin America	55	50	55	55	55	55
Sub-Saharan Africa 31		55	55	55	55	55
OECD countries	85	85	85	85	85	85

Source: "Worldwide Governance Indicators". <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/> [2022 -

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First of all, the contradiction between the upper and lower classes of society is difficult to reconcile, leading to a large number of political protests and political changes.

Political violence occurs frequently, and military coups occur from time to time, endangering the stability of the political system. Secondly, the widespread dissatisfaction at the bottom of society

Poverty also leads to serious political clientelism, reducing people's ability to participate in politics and accountability.

This has led to serious corruption problems. Research by Latin American scholars shows that the more poverty and inequality in Latin America

In the United States, political clientelism becomes more serious. The clientelism index of 19 Latin American countries and the global

The regression analysis of the political expression and accountability index in the governance index shows that the Pearson correlation coefficient between the two

is - 0.8453 (r = 0.8029), showing a highly negative correlation, that is, the more serious clientelism is, the lower the ability of citizen accountability

The lower the power, the lower (see Figure 1). According to a survey by "Transparency International", the average score of the Corruption Perception Index in Latin American countries

The score is only 40 points, which is lower than the global average score (43 points). However, the major countries in the region, Brazil (38 points) and Argentina

The global rankings of China (38 points) and Mexico (31 points) are 96th, 96th and 124th respectively.

The country is even more backward than many African countries. Generally speaking, poverty and inequality have led to serious problems in Latin American countries.

political clientelism and corruption, the political system has not played a role in building consensus, and the government's governance capabilities

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Regarding the new type of military coup in Latin America, see Li Haomin: «Research on the "Velvet Coup" in Latin America from the perspective of power structure», ed. «Latin American Studies», Issue 2, 2022, Pages 99-119.

Gao Bo: «Systematic Corruption and Its Governance in Latin American Countries», published in «Modern International Relations», Issue 3, 2021, pp. 40-48.

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low and unable to promote the development of the country.

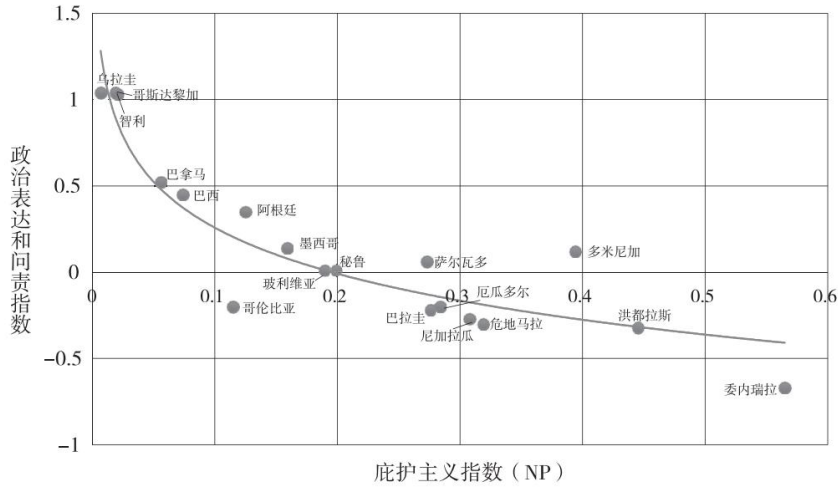


Figure 1 Correlation between clientelism index and political expression and accountability index

Source: Drawn by the author

In short, the main problem with the development model in Latin America is inequality. First, inequality leads to insufficient domestic demand and weak supply. The lack of endogenous power for economic growth leads to the formation of a dependent and dual development model in Latin America. Second, inequality This has led to the fragmentation and conflict of Latin America's political and social development models, insufficient political system capabilities, and low government governance capabilities. Under external shocks such as the slowdown in the world economy and the COVID-19 epidemic, Latin American countries have generally slowed down their economic growth, and their macroeconomics have become more Fragile, with high fiscal deficits, heavy debt burdens, high inflation, and intensified political turmoil. Latin America once again stands at a crossroads of development. On the one hand, it needs to tap its internal development potential, and on the other hand, it needs external development assistance. This is It provides a historic opportunity for China-Latin America development cooperation.

3. Path planning for building China-Latin America development partnership

The planning of China-Latin America development partnership must be linked to the changes of the century, China's global strategy and the construction of a new development pattern. It must enhance the strategic positioning of Latin America, identify strategic fulcrum countries, and formulate a roadmap for development cooperation between the two parties based on the characteristics of the Latin American development model. \bar{y}

(1) The construction of China-Latin America development partnership must be guided by an overall view. Those who

do not consider the overall situation are not enough to focus on one area. The construction of China-Latin America development partnership cannot only focus on Latin America.

Rather, it should be considered in the context of changes in the global landscape and the interaction between domestic and international situations.

The basic characteristic of the current changes in the global pattern is the gradual formation of a century-old change. First of all, the big pattern

The changes in the situation are reflected in "rising in the east and falling in the west" and "rising in the south and falling in the north". Among them, the rise of East Asian countries and developing countries represented by China is the most important. This has led to changes in the nature of the game between great powers. The relationship between China and the United States has changed. Competition has intensified and conflicts have become increasingly fierce, which has had a major impact on the global economy and politics. Its impact is far-reaching and full of uncertainty. Secondly, geopolitical conflicts have entered a rising period. From February 2022 to the present, the Russia-Ukraine conflict situation has become more and more intense, and some It may trigger new crises at other geopolitical pressure points. Finally, the world economy has entered a new normal. Both developed economies, emerging economies and developing economies have entered a period of weakened growth momentum, slowing economic growth and frequent crises. In the new stage, the debt burden of governments and households in many countries is close to the upper limit, and inflation is high. This means that the space for fiscal and monetary stimulus policies has narrowed. Both the world economy and the Chinese economy urgently need to cultivate new driving forces, replace the old driving forces, and realize the new and old driving forces. Generally speaking, the world has entered a period of turbulent change. The degree of turbulence has increased due to the impact of climate change and the new coronavirus epidemic. Natural factors and human factors are intertwined. The survival and development of human society are facing severe challenges.

The interaction between domestic and international situations refers to "based on domestic, looking at the world, and proactively shaping a new international relations system in the face of great changes." Currently, China's national strategic goals include two centenary goals, ensuring overall national security and completing the motherland. To achieve these goals, we must take the construction of a new development pattern with the domestic cycle as the main body and the international and domestic dual cycles as the basic path, and combine the formation of the new domestic development pattern with the construction of global development partnerships and the "One Belt, One Road" " The grand strategy of building and constructing a community with a shared future for mankind is combined to form an overall situation of benign internal and external interaction and mutual promotion.

Taking into account the major changes in a century and their secondary impacts, including the Sino-US trade war, the US cutting off the supply of high-tech and strategic materials to China, partial reorganization of the global industrial chain value chain supply chain, the prolongation of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, and the changes in international politics Conglomeration tendency, etc., the difficulty for China to build a new development pattern and achieve national strategic goals has sharply increased. Under the premise of deteriorating international environment, it is imperative to reshape China's economy with internal circulation as the main body. This is the foundation for China to achieve sustainable development But even so, taking internal circulation as the main body does not mean closing the country, but a shift in the focus of international cooperation. China must build the vast non-Western world into its own "base" and use this as a basis to compete with the Western world. Cooperation will gradually promote the construction of a new global order. From this point of view, Latin America, as an important part of the non-Western world, will inevitably have a significantly higher status in China's global strategy. In addition, Latin America is close to the United States and has long been regarded as a "backyard" by the United States. The establishment of China-Latin America development partnership must pay attention to the obstructive role of the United States.

¹ Chinese international relations academic circles have conducted in-depth discussions on major strategic issues such as "decoupling" between China and the United States and the possibility of building a parallel system. See Gao Cheng: «Sino-US Competition and the Phase Attributes and Goals of the "Belt and Road Initiative", in "World Economy and Politics », Issue 4, 2019, Pages 58-78.

In addition, it is also necessary to analyze the relationship between China's three major global initiatives. The three major global initiatives are the initiative to build a community with a shared future for mankind, the "Belt and Road" initiative, and the Global Development Partnership Initiative. The order in which the three major initiatives are proposed is different, and the last two are They have initially formed their own cooperation mechanisms and project systems, such as the "Belt and Road" Cooperation Summit Forum, the "Global Development Initiative Friends Group" and other multilateral mechanisms, as well as cooperation projects such as the Silk Road Fund, Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund. "One Belt and One Road" Although the "One Road" initiative and the Global Development Partnership Initiative have their own emphases, at their core, they should be strategic "two wings" with complementary functions and mutual reinforcement under the banner of a community with a shared future for mankind. In other words, the community with a shared future for mankind should be interconnected, A community of common development. The purpose of policy communication, unimpeded trade, facility connectivity, financial integration, and people-to-people bonds is for the common development of all countries and the sharing of development results. The three major global initiatives are actually an organic whole. Therefore, between the "Belt and Road" initiative and Integration and coordination should be strengthened between the working mechanism and projects of the Global Partnership for Development Initiative, and efforts should be made to achieve a "seamless connection" between the two.

The construction of the China-Latin America Development Partnership

should also follow this principle. (2) Enhance the role of Latin America in Latin America

Positioning in China's Global Strategy As mentioned above, the status of non-Western developing countries in China's global strategy should be improved as a whole, and the positioning of Latin America should especially be improved. For a long time, China's strategic positioning of Asian and African countries has been higher than that of Latin America. The main reasons are the long distance between China and Latin America and the internal divisions of Latin American countries. The historical foundation of bilateral relations is relatively weak. However, from the perspective of building a development partnership between China and Latin America, China's strategic positioning and investment in Latin America should be improved.

First of all, from the perspective of economic development, the overall development level of Latin American countries is higher than that of most Asia and sub-Saharan Africa (per capita GDP in 2021 is US\$1,645), South Asia (US\$2,176), and the Middle East and North Africa (excluding high-income countries). (USD 3,612), the per capita GDP level is relatively close to that of China, which means that Latin American countries have greater potential than most Asian and African countries in terms of market capacity, production capacity cooperation, etc. This is reflected in the rapid increase in China-Latin America merchandise trade volume, etc. In many aspects, from US\$12.6 billion in 2000 to US\$451.6 billion in 2021, China-Latin America merchandise trade volume has increased nearly 36 times. China is already the largest trader in six countries including Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Chile, Uruguay, and Cuba. It is the second largest trading partner of five countries including Mexico and Bolivia. In recent years, the changes in the trade structure between China and Latin America have been particularly important. In 2021, China's exports of mechanical and electrical products to Latin America reached 759.3 billion yuan, growing

General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China: «Table of total value of import and export commodities by major countries (regions) in December 2021» [// www.gacc.gov.cn / / www.gacc.gov.cn / 302249 / zfxgk / 2799825 / 302274 / 302275 / 4122070 / index.html \[2022-10-10\]](#)

The ranking fluctuates slightly in different years. See Zhou Zhiwei: «China-Latin America relations have sufficient logic to continue the "strategic opportunity period" Edited by "World Knowledge", Issue 18, 2021, Page 22

Among them, automobiles and spare parts increased by 68%. This is of great significance to the development of China's automobile industry. Italy imported 15.35 million tons of copper ore from Latin America, accounting for 72% of China's total copper ore imports that year. Latin American soybeans were 60.16 million tons, accounting for about 70% of the imports of similar products. It imported 866,000 tons of Latin American soybean oil, accounting for 70% of the same kind of products. 77% of product imports. Beef, sugar and other products imported from Latin America also occupy a similar or even higher proportion. In addition, China also imports a large amount of crude oil from Venezuela and other countries. These fully reflect the role that Latin American products play in the smooth operation of the Chinese economy. In terms of investment, Latin American countries have received more foreign direct investment from China than Africa and less than Asia. However, if Hong Kong, China, is excluded, the advantage of Asian economies is not great. Brazil, a large Latin American country, has long been the leader in foreign investment by Chinese enterprises. The top five on the M&A list. China and Latin America have great potential in terms of intra-industry cooperation and value chain complementarity. It should be said that the importance of Latin America as an important resource source and market has increased, which will increase China's strategic room for maneuver and improve its strategic materials. Accessibility and avoiding over-reliance on the United States all play an indispensable role.

Secondly, from a political perspective, Latin American countries and China are both developing countries, and have also been oppressed and exploited by colonialism and imperialism for a long time. Influential theorists such as Prebisch and Cardoso have emerged in Latin America and have proposed the "Center-periphery theory, dependency theory, import substitution and other ideas, have the desire to get rid of external interference and achieve independent development. The anti-American sentiment of left-wing political forces in Latin America is particularly strong and they hope to establish a fair and reasonable international order. Regarding domestic inequality issues, The Latin American left wing and intellectual circles have also made profound criticisms and actively explored new forms of socialism and effective redistribution methods. Therefore, the progressive ideological trends and political organizations in Latin America have a profound social foundation, and they are very important when it comes to global order and sustainable development. They have the same or similar views as China in other fields. In addition, Latin America and China have no territorial or territorial sea disputes, nor historical baggage. These have laid the foundation for China-Latin America cooperation in the political and diplomatic fields. It should also be noted that at present, There are still 8 Latin American countries including Honduras that maintain so-called "diplomatic" relations with Taiwan, China. This is a problem that needs to be solved in the process of China's reunification of the motherland.

Finally, from a geographical perspective, Latin America is of important strategic value to China. Latin America is located in the Western Hemisphere, adjacent to the United States, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and has the Panama Canal, a strategic channel connecting the two oceans. At the same time, most of South America is located in the Southern Hemisphere. With seasons opposite to China, and being the continent closest to Antarctica, its potential geostrategic value cannot be underestimated.

Data from the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China. <http://www.ce/cms/article/333551/4117545/2022011116325426565.doc> [2022-10-11] Hong Kong, China accounts for

more than 80% of Asia's share. In addition, China's investment in Latin America is mostly concentrated. In the case of the British Virgin Islands and the Cayman Islands, this also needs to be taken into account. See the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China: «China's Overseas Investment and Cooperation Development Report 2020» Ministry of Commerce website <http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/article/xwfb/xwrcxw/202102/20210203036239.shtml> [2022-10-12]

Chen Yuanling: "Review and Prospect of 70 Years of China-Latin America Relations: From Insignificance to Indispensability", published in "Latin American Studies", 2019 Issue 6, 2016, pages 22-34.

Ping low, are suitable targets for receiving China's development assistance. The key areas of development cooperation between the two countries are production capacity cooperation, food security, poverty alleviation, medical and health, finance, infrastructure, global governance, etc. The cooperation capabilities of China and Brazil, two major developing countries, Set an example for South-South cooperation and serve as a benchmark and guide.

Argentina is also a large country in Latin America, with a total population of approximately 45 million, a GDP of approximately US\$500 billion (2021), a per capita GDP of US\$10,729, a human development index of 0.842, and rich human resources. Argentina is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. There is a "granary of the world" It is also known as the "Lithium Triangle" country in South America. China is Argentina's largest trading partner. Its exports to Argentina are mainly mechanical and electrical products. Argentina's exports to China are mainly primary products such as soybeans, crude oil, and beef. The two countries Political relations are friendly, with frequent high-level visits and smooth communication channels. Since 2004, the two parties have signed local currency swap agreements many times. In 2020, they renewed the 130 billion local currency swap agreement, which has played an important role in Argentina's financial and trade stability. Argentina and China are both members of the G20, and the two sides support each other on the issue of sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands and the Taiwan issue. Argentina's macro economy is fragile, financial and debt crises are frequent, and development has been difficult in recent years. President Fernandez said in When visiting China in 2022, he expressed his willingness to learn from China's development model. The two countries also signed a memorandum of understanding on the construction of the "Belt and Road". Currently, Argentina is the only country among the three major Latin American countries that has signed the "Belt and Road" agreement. Argentina is also the largest country after Mexico. Spanish-speaking countries, compared with Brazil, a Portuguese-speaking country, have a stronger radiating effect on other Latin American countries. The key areas of development cooperation between the two countries are mineral development, food security, poverty alleviation, medical and health, production capacity cooperation, etc.

Bolivia is a small country in South America, with a total population of about 11 million, a GDP of about 40 billion US dollars (2021), a per capita GDP of 3,414 US dollars, a human development index of 0.692, and a low overall development level. Bolivia is rich in mineral resources. "Lithium Triangle" One of the countries, China is Bolivia's second largest trading partner and largest source of imports. There is huge potential for economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. The political relations between the two countries have developed smoothly. In 2018, they established a strategic partnership and signed the "Belt and Road" cooperation document. Bolivia Left-wing parties such as the Movement for Socialism have a broad social base and have been in power for a long time. The United States participated in planning a coup to overthrow the party leader President Morales in 2019, but the party immediately won the election and returned to power. It has an obvious anti-American tendency. Bolivia has a low level of development, a high poverty rate, and a large medical and health gap. It is in urgent need of development assistance. The main areas of development cooperation between the two countries are poverty alleviation and mining

development. Nicaragua is a small country in Central America, with a total population of about 6.6 million. GDP is about 14 billion US dollars, per capita

“GDP per capita (current US\$)”, World Bank National Accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data
Data file [// yyy/yyyyyyyyyy/cn / yyyyyyyyyy yyy yyy yy? yyyyyyyyyy \[2022 - 10 - 15\]](#)

The GDP is 2090 US dollars, and the human development index is 0.667. The overall development level is low. China and Nigeria have few economic and trade exchanges. Nicaragua's main trading partners are the United States, Mexico and other countries. The two countries broke off diplomatic relations after establishing diplomatic relations in 1985, and established diplomatic relations again in 2021. The foundation of the relationship between the two countries has not yet been consolidated. Nicaragua has a low level of development and serious social problems such as poverty and medical and health care. China should provide effective development assistance to it to consolidate diplomatic relations and set an example for other countries that have not established diplomatic relations. The two countries The main areas of development cooperation are poverty alleviation, medical and health care, etc.

Mexico is also an important country in Latin America, but it is not suitable to be the first strategic fulcrum country. Mexico is a member of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (formerly the North American Free Trade Area) and is one of the most open economies in the world. It is highly dependent on the United States for trade. As high as more than 80%, relations with the United States are its primary diplomatic consideration, so it is not suitable to be selected. Venezuela is an important oil producer and exporter and has strategic value. However, its domestic political situation is turbulent and its economy is chaotic. It currently does not have the ability to cultivate development partnerships. Basic conditions

(4) It is necessary to carry out overall embedded planning for development assistance and Chinese investment. The

connotation of development partnership is not limited to development assistance, but should be a multi-dimensional integrated cooperation relationship based on mutually beneficial cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, investment and politics. The actors should not be limited to the governments of the two countries, it should also include enterprises, non-governmental organizations, etc. The enlightenment of China's experience to Latin America is to strengthen equality of opportunity, enhance endogenous development momentum, and strive to solve the problem of unbalanced and inadequate development. Therefore, rural poverty reduction can be and industrialization are the two leading projects to build development partnerships. Rural poverty reduction must introduce the concept and practice of development-based poverty alleviation, following the example of the "East Asia Poverty Reduction Demonstration Cooperation Technical Assistance Project" and "China's Agricultural Technical Assistance to Africa Village Level Demonstration Project". As well as agricultural industry cooperation park projects established in Indonesia and other countries, a number of village-level demonstration projects for agricultural and rural industrialization development have been established in strategic pivot countries in Latin America, introducing appropriate agricultural technologies, building e-commerce platforms, and establishing new projects in areas with good light and heat conditions. Photovoltaic poverty alleviation projects can be implemented in various regions to promote the development of the agricultural product processing industry on the basis of increasing the income of small farmers. At the same time, medical and health cooperation projects can be supported for rural poverty alleviation projects, and medical teams composed mainly of volunteers can be dispatched to these areas to provide Medical staff training, basic immunization and treatment services for common diseases. The premature reversal of Latin America's industrialization process is one of the major flaws in its development model. It is very important to revitalize Latin America's industrialization process through China-Latin America production capacity cooperation. Production capacity cooperation is not a transfer of China's backwardness. industries and highly polluting industries, but based on comparative advantages, we will reorganize the industrial chain and value chain of China and Latin America, use the China-Latin America Production Capacity Cooperation Fund to promote intra-industry cooperation between the two sides, and create a number of production capacity cooperation demonstration zones to drive the manufacturing industries of both sides. The common development

Rural poverty alleviation and medical and health cooperation projects should be launched with a sense of "joining together", that is, to attract production capacity from China.

«GDP per capita (current US\$)», World Bank National Accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data document

Cooperation demonstration zones, areas where China's mining, energy, and infrastructure construction projects are located should be appropriately tilted, integrating official development assistance with the social responsibility investment of Chinese enterprises, and striving to form mutual support between China's investment and development assistance, and the government, enterprises and non-governmental organizations. A new pattern of mutual promotion will form an "integrated development demonstration zone" that gathers the strengths of all parties in China. What needs to be emphasized is that we must make full use of the spillover effects of poverty reduction and medical cooperation projects, on the one hand, to enhance China's national image and to promote the popular support of the two countries. On the other hand, it can improve the business environment for Chinese enterprises, help them solve practical problems, and make the bilateral development partnership more sustainable.

When building a China-Latin America development partnership, we must pay attention to learning from the experiences and lessons of past international development assistance, especially the lessons from the failure of international agencies to provide development assistance to Africa. African lessons tell us that corruption is an important reason for the failure of development assistance, and international aid has become a "black hole" of corruption. We have also seen that China's poverty reduction model is actually based on a high degree of political development. Its political and governance advantages include: the first-in-command responsibility system for poverty alleviation, five-level secretaries. We will work together to select and dispatch 255,000 village-based work teams and more than 3 million cadres into rural areas to carry out targeted assistance, accurately identify, establish files, and establish a national poverty alleviation information platform, distinguish categories, and implement targeted policies. Through the development of production, various forms of poverty alleviation including relocation, education development, social security support, strict standards, orderly withdrawal, tracking and testing, and prevention of return to poverty have been implemented. Huge financial capital investment, central and local special financial funds have invested nearly 16 trillion yuan, various types of poverty alleviation. Financial loans of more than 10 trillion yuan have been issued, promoting the construction of rural roads, power grids, water conservancy facilities, informatization and other infrastructure, and meeting the financing needs for poverty alleviation and development. These measures reflect a high degree of political consensus, efficient governance capabilities and the government's. On the other hand, Latin America has the following disadvantages: low government extraction capacity, weak fiscal capacity, and insufficient investment. Electoral politics and political divisions have caused instability in the civil service, poor execution capabilities, and serious problems of corruption and resource leakage. Etc. Therefore, China-Latin America development cooperation in poverty reduction and other areas cannot remain at the level of policy dialogue, experience sharing and official training. Instead, it should adopt an embedded and three-dimensional intervention approach. China not only provides funds, but also carries out project planning, expert dispatch, project implementation, evaluation and supervision, etc. It needs to be emphasized that the planning, implementation and evaluation of the China-Latin America Development Partnership require the active participation of the Chinese academic community. This not only reflects the understanding of relevant theories and expertise needs, and can take this opportunity to cultivate a group of Chinese scholars with an in-depth understanding of Latin America, improve the level of China's research on Latin America, and provide assistance for the sustainable development of China and China-Latin America relations. (Editor-

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