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## China's multiplicities in Latin America



**Sources:** Rebellion

*China did not improvise its overwhelming landing in Latin America. He designed a strategic expansion plan codified in two white papers (2008 and 2016).*

First, he prioritized the signing of Free Trade Agreements with countries connected to their own ocean. Later he encouraged the articulation of these agreements, in the zonal conglomerate of the Pacific Alliance (AP).

That commercial outpost was succeeded by a wave of financing, which in the last decade reached 130 billion of dollars in bank loans and 72 billion in Corporate acquisitions. That credit consolidation was Secured with a sequence of investments direct, focused on infrastructure works to improve the competitiveness of your supply.

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This huge network of ports, roads and bioceanic corridors makes it cheaper the acquisition of raw materials and the placement of surpluses Industrial. Latin America is already the second largest destination of that type works, which expand at a galloping pace. With the support Chinese new bridges are currently being built in Panama and Guyana, meters in Colombia, dredging in Brazil, Argentina or Uruguay, airports in Ecuador, railways and hydro tracks in Peru and roads in Chile (Fuenzalida, 2022).

The acquisition of companies focuses on the segments strategic gas, oil, mining and metals. China fancy copper from Peru, lithium from Bolivia and oil from Venezuela. The state firms of the new power develop a Leading role in these captures. Anticipate or determine the subsequent presence of private companies. The public sector Chinese aligns all the sequences to follow in each country, based on of a plan diagrammed by Beijing.

The financial institution of that command (Asian Investment Bank) in Infrastructure), provides the funds required to raise the Direct investment rates at record levels in the region. Those Annual averages jumped from 1,357 million dollars (2001-2009) to 10,817 (2010-2016) and transformed Latin America into the second increased destination of such placements.

China begins to crown its penetration comprehensive economic with the provision of technology. Already disputed primacy of its 5G equipment, through three companies badges (Huawei, Alibaba and Tencent). Trade against the clock in every country the installation of such equipment, in collision with its competitors of the West. Achieved favorable agreements in Mexico, Republic Dominican, Panama and Ecuador, while testing the predisposition of Brazil and Argentina (Lo Brutto; Crivelli, 2019).

### **GEOPOLITICAL ASTUCIA**

China captures Latin American markets, combining economic audacity with geopolitical cunning. Does not confront openly with the American rival, but to arrange Agreements requires all its clients to break relationships diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

This recognition of the principle of "one China" is the condition of any trade or financial agreement with the new power. Through this indirect route, Beijing consolidates its global weight and corrodes the traditional subjugation of Latin American governments to the dictates of Washington.

The speed with which China is very striking. He managed to impose that change. The influence he had achieved keep Taiwan until 2007 in Central America and the Caribbean it was eroded by Beijing's diplomacy, which turned in its favor Panama, the Dominican Republic and El Salvador. That sequence demolished the Taipei representations, which

only retained offices in small or relegated countries of the region, to the Cape of an amazing sequence of ruptures (Regueiro, 2021)

That result is very shocking, in a region so sensitive to U.S. interests. The giant of the North always privileged the proximity of that area and its gravitation for world trade. China penetrated that heart of U.S. influence, eradicating the Taiwanese delegations and becoming the second partner of the area.

Beijing established its regional impact after affirming its presence in Panama, breaking the crushing domination it has exercised Washington on the isthmus. A pro-Yankee government and An avowedly neoliberal consolidated business with China, after the Dissuasive pressure exerted by the Asian giant, with its threat to build an alternative canal in Nicaragua.

The abandonment of this project was followed by the break with Taiwan, the conversion of Panama into the country Central American of greater Chinese investments and in the chosen place for a high-speed train line (Quian; Narvaja Cow, 2021). That data deals a blow of magnitude. of the dominance exercised by the United States.

Beijing extended this same strategy to South America and negotiates with great tenacity the rupture of Paraguay, which is one of the 15 countries in the world that still maintain the recognition of Taiwan. Here, too, act with great patience, occupying gradually greater spaces and without openly confronting Washington. Business offers are the tempting garment that Beijing offers to pro-American elites. Call for prioritizing economic returns, to the detriment of preferences Ideological.

During the pandemic, China added another letter to the Cocktail of attractions that it makes available to governments Latin Americans, to win their favoritism. In the dramatic Prevailing scenario during infection, a Smart mask diplomacy with great offers from the Vaccines. It provided the sanitary material that the administration of Trump was retaliating his traditional protégés in the hemisphere.

Beijing provided nearly 400 million doses of vaccines and almost 40 million sanitary parts, when those products They were scarce and Washington responded indifferently to requests. of its southern neighbors. The contrast between Xi's goodwill Jin Ping and Trump's brutal selfishness added another boost to the rapprochement of Latin America with China.

## **BUSINESSES WITHOUT MILITARY SUPPORT**

China concentrates its batteries in the economic sphere avoiding clashes at the geopolitical or military level. You have selected the field of battle more favorable for your current

profile. Bypass the war universe and bets all its decks to the advance of the *Route of the Silk*.

This course places the new power on distant ground from the imperial norm, which presupposes the use of forces extra-economic to obtain advantages, in the struggle for greater Portions of the world market.

This distancing from traditional imperialism distinguishes China of the course followed in the past by other powers. Does not repeat the path of Japan or Germany, which in the century In the past, they opted for military confrontation.

China protects its borders, modernizes its troops and increases its war budget at the same pace as its development productive. But it does not unfold that force throughout the world to the rhythm of the vertiginous internationalization of its economy. Divorces strictly their military support business and does not accompany their investments with bases, troops or troops that guarantee the repayment of your investments.

Beijing risks forming a new network of more autonomous business from the old imperialist protection. He hopes that the very globalization of the economy will counteract the Tendencies to dislocation and consequent outcome confrontational. The feasibility of this horizon in the medium term It is very doubtful, but in the interregnum it has created an unprecedented scenario. A power captures huge portions of the world economy, without enforce the corresponding military force. Imperialism So far the U.S. has not found any response to to such a challenge.

China responds very forcefully to any Threat at its land borders and extend its presence to the cordon maritime of the country. Remember with great displays of strength, that Taiwan is part of its territory. But that military firmness is not It moves to other parts of the planet, where the new power has been transformed into dominant investor or main partner. In those regions of Asia, Africa or Latin America, continues to privilege free trade agreements, the acquisition of companies or the Simple capture of natural resources.

After several decades of intense expansion It has only installed one military base, at a strategic point of Africa (Djibouti) and has not been involved in any armed conflict. It faced armed tensions with India in the 60s and clashed with Vietnam in the Cambodian crisis. But those data from the past do not They reappear in the current defensive strategy.

China's behavior in Latin America offers another categorical An example of that direction. Beijing knows the great sensitivity of Washington, faced with any foreign presence in a territory that he considers his own. For this reason, he exhibits special prudence in this region. It avoids interference in the political sphere and limits itself to Gain positions with

fruitful business. Your only requirement extra-economic involves its own interests in reaffirming the "One China" principle, through ruptures with Taiwan.

The uniqueness of this policy is evident in the comparison with the one deployed by Moscow. Although the economic interests of Russia in the region are infinitely smaller than those already Created by China, Putin has exhibited on several occasions the presence of its troops, in joint military exercises with Venezuela. With these acts he deploys a geopolitical logic of reciprocity, to deter Washington's aggression in its own Eurasian borders.

That kind of symbolic war presence in the hemisphere of a The enemy is totally inconceivable for China. Unlike Russia, It restricts its military action to the countryside itself and bypasses any act outside that orbit. This behavior excludes for now the new Eastern power of the imperial locker.

### **HABITUAL DENUNCIATIONS, HYPOCRITICAL QUESTIONS**

White House spokesmen often denounce the purposes imperialists of the Chinese presence in Latin America. Alert against Beijing's expansionism and underline their intention to re-establish its millenary domination, from a new basement to south of the Rio Grande. They point out that commercial penetration it is a foretaste of an imminent political implementation and military (Povse, 2022).

Those warnings never include evidence of any kind. The Agents of U.S. imperialism observe their rival as a so that he should follow his same behavior. But that budget does not It has so far corroborated.

A stark chasm separates Chinese expansion from pattern U.S. imperial. Beijing has no military bases in Colombia does not maintain a fleet in the Caribbean. Nor does it use its embassies to organize conspiracies. It did not finance the plots of Guaidó, the coup d'état of Añez, the displacement of Zelaya, the removal of Aristide or the dismissal of Lugo.

China also does not repeat the CIA's coups, the operations of the DEA or FBI captures. Does business with all governments, without influencing domestic politics. The contrast with the Washington's blatant interventionism is obvious.

These elementary contrasts are omitted in the presentation of China as a power that returns to its old ambitions Imperial. Whistleblowers make up for their lack of data with warnings of future events. Recognize that Their rival has no military bases in the region, but they announce their next installation. They accept that the economy is the main instrument of its competitor, but warn against colonial effects of this modality. They corroborate the

Chinese respect for Latin American sovereignty, but announce the imminent violation of that principle.

Some exponents of these inconsistencies claim that domination China will break through culture, language or customs (Urban, 2021). But they don't explain how It would produce this abrupt shift of Western dominance in Latin American social life. They also hide the nightmare opposed to a century of racist prejudices against Asian minorities in the region.

The campaign against Chinese "neocolonialism" spreading a U.S. Air Force publication is particularly ridiculous (Urbano, 2021). He omits his specialty in bombing the civilian population on several continents. Just look at the list of those forays to note Washington's hypocrisy. From the At the end of World War II, the United States carried out attacks on Korea and China (1950-53), Guatemala (1954, 1960), Indonesia (1958), Cuba (1959-1961), Congo (1964), Laos (1964-1973), Vietnam (1961-1973), Cambodia (1969-1970), Grenada (1983), Lebanon (1983), 1984), Libya (1986, 2011, 2015), Salvador (1980), Nicaragua (1980), Iran (1987), Panama (1989), Iraq (1991, 2003, 2015), Kuwait (1991), Somalia (1993, 2007-2008, 2011), Bosnia (1994, 1995), Sudan (1998), Afghanistan (1998, 2001-2015), Yugoslavia (1999), Yemen (2002, 2009, 2011), Pakistan (2007-2015) and Syria (2014-2015).

China's whistleblowers forget that heinous sequence, to highlight The malign effects of "debt diplomacy" that develops Beijing. They believe that their rival will use that instrument to subdue the insolvent economies of the region.

That danger does exist, but its enunciation lacks Credibility in the mouth of experts in collecting liabilities with invasions of *marines and IMF adjustments*. What is glimpsed as a threat with China, is the usual practice of the United States in the Last two centuries.

The imperialist critics of the Asian presence do not either. They omit the repeated contrast between the democracy it fosters Washington and the authoritarianism that Beijing encourages. But the diffusion Of that myth clashes with the record of dictatorships designed by the Department of State for the region.

Other White House spokesmen dodge praise for the United States in their denunciations of the Chinese presence. The duplicity of that Counterpoint is so treacherous that they prefer to avoid it. They are limited to warn the advance of the rival, with simple calls to contain that expansion. Some estimate that the first power has already lost the domination of Africa and must prioritize the conservation of America Latina (Donoso, 2022).

These confessions illustrate the degree of imperial regression that a part of the American elite confirms. They observe with more Realism The strategic loss of positions in one's own continent, without finding recipes to reverse that withdrawal.

### **NO AGGRESSIONS, BUT TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE REGION**

The erroneous denunciation of China as a power similar to States Unidos is sometimes based on the trivialization of the concept of imperialism. In order to arouse the reader's interest, any Beijing's commercial or financial advance is typified in those terms. The notion is presented as synonymous with vileness, without any concern for its conceptual background.

This view tends to confuse economic dependence, which generates unfavorable agreements signed by Latin America with the giant Asian, with imperial political oppression. Both processes They maintain potential links, but they can develop by separate lanes and it is important to record crossing times or Divorce of both courses.

Imperialism presupposes the explicit or implicit use of force, to ensure the supremacy of the enterprises of a power opesara, in the territory of a dominated economy. Exist Countless evidences of this type of aggression by The United States, but so far there is no indication of such outrages on the Chinese side. This difference is corroborated in all countries of Latin America.

Foreign military action is the typical imperial act that China shy away. As long as it continues to circumvent that resource, it will continue to developing below the imperialist threshold. There is no doubt about it. than its expansion into the world (and its consequent conversion into dominant power), will open a serious temptation towards its transformation into oppressive force. But that eventuality constitutes So far a possibility, an omen or a calculation and not a Verifiable reality. As long as it is not verified in the facts, it turns out to be it is inadequate to place China in the platoon of empires.

That passage to explicit imperial status will depend on the dimension. achieved by Chinese capitalism. In the last two centuries it was Very frequent the military incursion abroad of the great States, to help their capitalist partners. But that dynamic In China it would require a great consolidation of the class dominant, with its consequent ability to impose relief military to the rulers of Beijing.

That sequence was very common in Europe, the United States and Japan. But China does not yet face such scenarios, because the regime Prevailing politician comes from a socialist experience, maintains hybrid traits and has not completed its passage to capitalism. For that reason, the typical actions of the imperial interventionism.

The definitive consolidation of capitalism within China and Its imperialist correlate abroad is limited by two Factors. On the one hand, the omnipresence of the public sector (central, provincial and municipal) by 40% of the gross product (Mendoza, 2021) and on the other hand, the institutional leadership of the Communist Party. There is already a very powerful and established ruling class, but not it manages the levers of the State and has limited its possibilities of demand interventions for their sole benefit.

The impressive expansion of GDP – which multiplied by 86 between 1978 and 2020 and lifted 800 million people out of poverty – It has a contradictory effect on that evolution. On the one hand, it has given rise to a capitalist circuit that entrenches the interests of a privileged minority. On the other hand, it has consolidated an unprecedented impact of State intervention, which reinforces the counterweight of the popular majorities to the perpetuation of profit and exploitation. This originality of Chinese development forces Treat with great caution, the forecasts on the future of a hybrid economy, subject to the regulatory management of the State.

### **AN INDISPENSABLE DIFFERENTIATION**

China's equating with the United States is also a frequent Mistake of some left-wing analysts. They usually assign to the two Powers a similar status of imperial states, which dispute in The same terms the spoils of the periphery.

A variant of this view estimates that China was socialist in the In the past, it subsequently adopted a capitalist profile and now Their imperialist conversion is ripe. Considers that this new status, is verified in its passage from a commodity-exporting economy to another capital investor. He believes that this change prompted the Entrenching "soft power" that complements development of its military strength. Free Trade Agreements and the *Route Silk* are seen as oppressive instruments, much like those forged by the United States (Laufer, 2019).

This view confuses the relations of domination it maintains. Washington with all its "Backyard", with the network of China's dependence on the region. In the first case, economic profits are based on geopolitical-military control, which is absent in the second lattice.

This difference is omitted or relativized, stating that China is brewing in record time, what the United States erected after a long century. But if Beijing has not yet constituted that tangle of power, nor would it be appropriate to typify it as a force. imperial already existing. If that structure is being erected, it is possible to also the possibility that it never



manages to conclude it. Imperialism It is not a concept based on the universe of hypotheses.

The equalization of Sino-American rivalry restricts Evidence of this struggle in the economic sphere. For that reason, He sees this dispute as an inter-capitalist competition between two powers of the same sign. That optic highlights formal analogies, without noticing the differentiated behaviors of the two contenders.

China's investments in mining, agriculture and fuels present Many points of contact with the extractivist corridors of the IIRSA, which the United States has been promoting for decades. But the Management of this infrastructure depends in the first case on the companies and the national states that signed those contracts. No operates there the military, judicial, political and media apparatus, that the United States sustains throughout the continent to secure its business.

There is no doubt that in both situations it is appropriate to sponsor policies for the protection of the commons, to underpin regional integration processes, which make it possible to use these resources in a productive way. On this corollary there are no significant divergences in the Latin American left. The Discrepancy lies in how processes should be positioned Sovereign politicians, against the American dominator and against the Chinese financier, client or investor. An equivalent deal for Both cases obstruct the effective battle for regional unity.

The same problem generates the ignorance of the conflicts that They oppose both powers, assuming that the big companies of the Two countries participate in the same and indistinct capital transnational. This gaze observes a symbiotic relationship of Mutual benefit between the two giants.

But the so-called transnational capital, only refers to mixtures of funds from different countries. That limited variety of signatures does not it replaces the leading companies of today's capitalism, nor reduces the pre-eminence of highly differentiated nation states in the Management of the springs of the economy. Not even at the time of Greater boom of globalization was consummated a general merger of Those capitals and never sprouted ruling classes or states transnationalized (Katz, 2011: 205-219).

Proponents of that approach have lost the influence they had. In the last decade and the problems of his gaze came out just afloat, in the erroneous thesis of a merger of companies Chinese-American. The expectation of this convergence has remained totally demolished by the current scenario of rivalry. That Competition is also reflected in the new scenario of two positions against free trade agreements.

In the 90s, the flag of exchange without tariffs were mainly raised by the United States. That The emblem was subsequently extended in a more limited form to Europe and Japan, but registered a complete mutation when China adopted it as his great banner. The Davos Free Trade Summit takes place became a realm of widespread praise from Beijing and Washington lost its compass. He was trapped in a lack of definition which persists to this day (Santos; Cernadas, 2022).

Protectionist and globalist currents They wage a struggle within the United States that paralyzes the House White. That shock produced Obama's impotence, the recesses of Trump and Biden's hesitations. By that sequence, the treaties of Free trade has become a hot ember that no Yankee President manages to get on track. While China has Very definite purposes in the promotion of these agreements, its rival It oscillates to the rhythm of great internal conflicts.

### **CROSSROADS WITH CHINA**

Signaling of the substantial differences separating China from States United, it does not imply ignoring the distance from perspective socialist, which entails the re-establishment of a capitalist class in the Asian giant. The criticism of this involution is indispensable, to underpin the battle being waged in that country against the definitive restoration of capitalism.

It is essential to clarify this confrontation, rather than process leads to a fait accompli and irreversible. The main The error of much of the left vis-à-vis the USSR was silence. in the face of such a threat. That passivity destroyed all the attempts at the renewal of socialism.

The presentation of China -by different authors- as the epicenter The current socialist project reproduces this error. That look is not It merely highlights the indisputable economic and social progress achieved by the new power. It considers that the course followed by the Asian giant forms the path to travel for socialism of the new century.

Such assessments recall the writings of communism. official, who in the last century extolled the advances of the USSR without any critical remarks. The dizzying collapse of That system left the venerators of that regime speechless.

China is on a very different path than the Soviet Union. Their leaders have become aware of what happened to their neighbour and Each decision assesses the danger of that repetition. But the best External contribution to such alerts is the signaling of the dilemmas facing the new power. Instead of copying it occurred in the USSR or advance along a course of mere updating of the socialism, China faces a constant dilemma between that renewal and the return to capitalism.

That dispute is present in every step the giant takes. Asian, since a bourgeois class that accumulates capital, extracts surplus value, controls companies and ambitions to conquer political power. The springs of that system remain in hands. of the Communist Party and of an elite that maintains the balance between growth and social improvements. Those checks and balances would remain. broken, if capitalists extend their economic prominence to control the political system.

The renewal of socialism is only one possibility of several alternatives at stake, which will largely depend on the gravitation achieved by the left currents. That perspective It calls for policies of income redistribution, reduction of inequality and drastic limitations on the enrichment of new millionaires of the East (Katz, 2020).

In order to recover a socialist project on a global scale, it is necessary to Analyze these tensions, taking sides with the revolutionary and avoiding the simple repetition of speeches protocol of the ruling party.

Making transparent the tensions facing that country – at its crossroads Between socialist and capitalist directions – it is also unavoidable for define strategies, in regions that strengthen links trade with China. If Beijing is supposed to simply embody The contemporary dynamics of socialism would only correspond Strengthen the current terms of the relationship with that beacon of post-capitalism.

This policy would resemble the strategy followed by a large part of the left versus the USSR, which was seen as the great pillar of the socialist bloc. Unlike that background, China ignores pronouncements and avoids political affinities with the different Regimes of the planet. It only exalts trade, investment and business with neoliberal, heterodox, progressive governments or reactionaries. This fact not only contradicts the simple presentation of Beijing as the main reference of socialism, but It leads to consider strategies, which do not converge with politics outside China.

The dilemmas posed by Free Trade Agreements and the *Road of Silk* exemplify these dilemmas. Both projects include a double content of global productive expansion of the Asian giant and enrichment of Chinese capitalists. The Balance between both processes is determined by the direction State agreements and the transport network.

It is very difficult to argue that in their current format, those Initiatives underpin a socialist horizon for the world. The Currents of the Chinese left object to this belief in their country and The questions are more frontal in the bulk of the periphery. Latin America offers an example of this inconvenience.

All the treaties that China has promoted increase the economic subordination and dependence. The Asian giant strengthened its status as a creditor economy, profiting from exchange Uneven, it captures surpluses and appropriates income.

China does not act as an imperial dominator, but neither does it favor Latin America. The current conventions aggravate primarization and drainage of surplus value. The new power is not a simple partner and nor is it part of the Global South. Its external expansion is Guided by principles of profit maximization and not by rules of cooperation.

Beijing molds agreements with each country in the region to its own suitability. In Peru and Venezuela, it entered into partnerships with state-owned enterprises. In Argentina and Brazil it opted for the purchase of companies already established. In Peru it has become a great Player of the energy-mining sector. It handles 25% of the copper, the 100% iron ore and 30% oil. That flexibility of treaties with each country is determined in China by rigorous Profit calculations.

Latin America needs its own strategy to resume its development and create the foundations of a socialist course. These Pillars can be tuned, but do not spontaneously converge with the China's foreign policy. The Asian giant is a potential Partner of that development, but not a natural ally and it is It is essential to record these differences by observing what happened in other areas of the planet.

### **LESSONS FROM RECEP**

China advances in different parts of the world strengthening gravitation of its own economy at the expense of the American rival. That double Movement could underpin the development of the periphery, if contemplate agreements according to that development and not mere Profits for local capitalists associated with the giant Asian. Only the first type of links would allow to underpin a Common emancipatory project.

The strategy that China follows in its own regional environment is not guided by these principles. Generate breakthroughs and successes that reinforce his influence, but without visible ties to future socialists.

The recent RECEP agreement is an example of such a divorce. China signed a free trade agreement with almost all countries of the Indo-Pacific. That treaty not only includes Indonesia, Brunei, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, but also several U.S. allies United (Japan, South Korea, Australia and New **Zealand**).

China reached this agreement after a withering offensive. First, he dismantled Obama's failed project for the region. (TPP), which Japan attempted to amend with a substitute

treaty (CPTPP). Then he contained Trump's protectionist turn (Pérez Llana, 2022) and Finally, he limited the space for the recent commercial initiative of Biden (IPEF) (Aróstica, 2022)

Beijing knocked down one after another, all the obstacles it tried. erect Washington to contain its economic primacy in that Strategic area. He took advantage of the enormous dissidents generated by the FTAs in the US establishment and the manifest impotence of White House partners. It especially neutralized Japan, which it acts against China as Germany does against Russia. Tokyo tries autonomous actions of the U.S. principal, but aligns with The West at the slightest tug of the ear (Ledger, 2022).

The same goes for Australia, New Zealand or South Korea, which were summoned by the Pentagon to sign a military treaty (QUAD), which counters its rapprochement with Beijing. The conflict of Taiwan and the demands of free navigation in the China Sea were justly revived by the White House, to undermine the achievement achieved by China with RECEP. The improvised agreement of Biden (IPEF) is just a complement to that military pressure.

At the moment, India is the only gravitating country that maintains a Position of real autonomy against the two great opponents. Her longstanding rivalry with China led her to reject RECEP, FTAs and the *Silk Road*, to bet on a project of Economic development. Joined the US QUAD to counterbalance Pakistan's new affinity with China. Their Recent governments have opted for a pro-Western turn, which It also preserves a geopolitical course with its own profiles.

Also Indonesia and Malaysia that led the ASEAN bloc have evolved towards a posture of greater autonomy, refusing to integrate the QUAD. But they couldn't contain the trade pressure. China that led to its integration into RECEP

(Serbin, 2021). Beijing imposed the transformation of agreements bilateral in multilateral, the disarticulation of the Union customs and the dissolution of all steps aimed at creating a currency of that association.

That result could be seen with South American eyes, as a Foretaste of what would happen with MERCOSUR, if the FTAs with China They continue to advance in their current format. A variant of RECEP in The region could bury the integration projects that are delineate in Latin America.

What happened in the Indo-Pacific is sobering for our region. There, China's economic progress and the U.S. geopolitical-military response. Same trends emerge in Latin

America, with the difference that Washington does not tolerate in its "Backyard", the plays that Beijing consumes with greater boldness in its border area.

But the most important thing is not to evaluate who wins the game in each game. region, but what are the policies favorable to the peoples of the periphery. Such orientations require strategies of resilience. to Washington and negotiation with Beijing.

### **OTHER TYPES OF AGREEMENTS**

China competes with businesses unrelated to war pressure, Against a rival that prioritizes military deployment to protect their ailing ventures. This difference does not make the Asian dragon in the collaborating power of Latin America that It exalts diplomatic phraseology.

Praise for "South-South cooperation" through conventions that They would allow us to "win everyone", through "learning" mutual" (Quian; Cow Narvaja, 2021) are understandable in the codes of the chancelleries. But those figures They do not clarify the reality of the Sino-Latin American scenario.

Many analysts repeat those assessments by admiration for the development achieved by China or for the desire to contagion, through mere association with the new giant. With That view feeds all beliefs in a cooperation mutually favorable, which is not verified in current relations.

Recognizing this lack is the starting point to promote other types of agreements, which underpin Latin American development, together with the popular goal of a future of growing social equality. This objective also requires a theoretical battle against neoliberalism that we will address in our next text.

### **SUMMARY**

China fulfills all the steps of its programmed commercial presence, financial and investment in the region. Exhibits great geopolitical cunning by avoiding confrontations with the United States, adding countries to its with Taiwan. Expands your economic gravitation without Equivalent military correlates and unlike the United States does not It acts as an imperial power. It is unpredictable whether it will reach that status.

Unfavorable economic agreements generate dependence, but not political submission. This differentiation is omitted in the Identification of both powers or in the budget of a capital preeminent transnational. The idealization of China must be avoided to record the adversity of agreements with Latin America. The occurred in the Indo-Pacific anticipates the dilemmas it faces our region. It is up to Washington to resist and negotiate for another form with Beijing.

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