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Going Local: An Assessment of China's Administrative-Level Activity in Latin American and the Caribbean

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Jack D. Gordon Institute for Public Policy
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GOING LOCAL:

An Assessment
of China's
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Latin America
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Margaret Myers
November 2020

 THE DIALOGUE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Local-level engagement is becoming an increasingly central feature of the broader China-LAC relationship, as Chinese central government, quasi-governmental, provincial, commercial and other actors seek to engage more extensively in LAC markets, shape external views of China, and advance China's various policy objectives and political interests, including vis-à-vis Taiwan. Though prompted by Chinese government policy, the nature of this engagement is exceedingly wide-ranging, however, featuring a complex cast of generally uncoordinated characters with distinct interests and approaches. The outcomes at the subnational are also distinct. Some local-level partnerships have been exceedingly productive, resulting in numerous commercial deals and other forms of cooperation. Others have yet to produce concrete results, despite many years of exchange.

It should also be noted that Chinese government and commercial entities are not necessarily prioritizing local-level activity over other levels of diplomatic engagement in the region. Instead, various forms of diplomacy are employed to different degrees in different political and economic environments. Central government interaction is still preferable in Maduro's Venezuela, for example, and even arguably plays an increasingly important role in Mexico, where Mexican President Andrés Manuel López Obrador has largely consolidated authority since his election in 2018. China has sought to support projects that have been promoted by López Obrador himself, including the Dos Bocas refinery and Tren Maya.¹ In addition, many, though not all, of China's exported surveillance systems have been approved and are managed by central government authorities, including Ecuador, Uruguay, and Venezuela, sometimes through coordination with these countries' interior ministries.² Indeed, in most LAC countries, bilateral and local-level engagement are happening simultaneously, to 'cover all bases,' so to speak, and as part of an exceedingly adaptive approach to regional relations.

¹ "Chinese banks providing financing for Mexican refinery: ambassador," *Reuters*, 13 January 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mexico-china-refinery/chinese-banks-providing-financing-for-mexican-refinery-ambassador-idUSKBN1ZC2FM>; "Sino-Portuguese consortium to build first section of Tren Maya network," *Railway Gazette*, 28 April 2020, <https://www.railwaygazette.com/news/sino-portuguese-consortium-to-build-first-section-of-tren-maya-network/56366.article>.

² Paul Mozur, Jonah M. Kessel, and Melissa Chan, "Made in China Exported to the World: The Surveillance State," *The New York Times*, 24 April 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/24/technology/ecuador-surveillance-cameras-police-government.html>; Berwick, Angus, "How ZTE helps Venezuela create China-style social control," *Reuters*, 14 November 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/venezuela-zte/>.

INTRODUCTION

China's approach to engagement with the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region has for many years been characterized by 'extreme opportunism,' with Chinese companies, banks, and diplomats identifying and pursuing prospects for enhanced economic and political ties wherever possible. Former China Development Bank (CDB) chairman Chen Yuan's ventures in Venezuela are among the more referenced examples of China's early opportunism in the region. Following investments by China's national oil companies in the country in the late 1990s, Chairman Chen saw an occasion for enhanced engagement with Venezuela, through tied, oil-backed loans, and facilitated by a permissive relationship with then-president Hugo Chávez, who met with Chen on the advice of Cuba's Fidel Castro.³ Although they generated opportunities for Chinese companies in the country, CDB's many loans to Caracas neglected widely held international concerns at the time about Venezuela's contentious political climate and waning oil production capacity.⁴

China's overtures in Venezuela have since been characterized as misguided, even by Chinese analysts,⁵ and as being driven by a lack of viable investment options elsewhere in the LAC region.⁶ In the early 2000s, more favorable investment destinations were indeed relatively inaccessible to Chinese companies. Without the assistance of tied loans, which were of little interest at the time to Pacific Alliance and other nations, Chinese firms struggled to navigate the region's complex political dynamics and the sometimes restrictive investment regimes associated with the region's more favorable investment destinations.

Noting these limitations, and shortly after Chen Yuan's ventures in Venezuela, Beijing began promoting a 'multi-tiered' approach to engagement with the region to generate new pathways and opportunities for commercial deal making and political

³ 'Chen Yuan: Witnessing the glory of the country's 40 years of financial reform', *Sina Financial-We Media Comprehensive*, 6 May 2019, <https://finance.sina.com.cn/money/bank/yhpl/2019-05-06/doc-ihvhiqax6946842.shtml>.

⁴ 'Price Risk – Venezuela,' *Energy Economist*, 23 February 2007, <http://www.energyeconomist.com/a6257783p/archives/ee070219.html>.

⁵ See reference to 'swarming' in Myers, Margaret, 'Shaping Chinese Engagement,' in Dominguez, Jorge and Ana Covarrubias eds., *Routledge Handbook of Latin America and the World*, Routledge, New York, 2015.

⁶ Myers, Margaret and Rebecca Ray, 'China in Latin America: Major Impacts and Avenues for Constructive Engagement: A U.S. Perspective,' Carter Center, 29 August 2019, https://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/news/peace_publications/china/china-in-latin-america-june-2019.pdf.

exchange—not just in countries with poor governance indicators and limited prospects for attracting foreign investment, but across the entire region, and at different levels of government. With this ‘multi-tiered’ strategy in mind, Chinese government institutions, quasi-diplomatic actors, and commercial entities have engaged with LAC through a range of recently-established formal channels, such as the regionally-focused China-LAC Forum, a multilateral platform of China’s own design.⁷ China and LAC nations also maintain a number of formal mechanisms for bilateral dialogue, such as the Sino-Brazilian High-Level Commission (COSBAN), as well as numerous local-level arrangements, such as the Cantonese Merchants Union of Latin America and the Association of Zhejiang Entrepreneurs in Mexico.

Another considerable portion of China’s diplomatic outreach is relatively ad hoc, especially at the local (provincial/state or municipal) level. An extensive array of Chinese actors—commercial and public sector, central-government-affiliated and provincial—is engaging with LAC localities when and where opportunities present themselves, though generally with these actors’ own missions and China’s broader economic and political directives in mind. Chinese embassies and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) have been integral in identifying investment opportunities for Chinese companies and LAC public and private sector leaders with an interest in stronger ties to China. The Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) has developed so-called ‘twinning’ relationships across the entire region, pairing Chinese and LAC cities and provinces in often-productive partnerships. The Overseas Chinese Affairs Office (OCAO), which was absorbed by the United Front Work Department in 2018,⁸ worked for over a decade with overseas Chinese communities to shape views of China and enable investment and commercial exchange. Companies themselves are also increasingly active at the subnational level, often through local offices.

⁷ Myers, Margaret, ‘China’s Regional Engagement Goals in Latin America,’ *Carnegie-Tsinghua Center for Global Policy*, 7 May 2020, <https://carnegietsinghua.org/2020/05/07/china-s-regional-engagement-goals-in-latin-america-pub-81723>.

⁸ Joske, Alex, ‘Reorganizing the United Front Work Department: New Structures for a New Era of Diaspora and Religious Affairs Work,’ *The Jamestown Foundation*, 9 May 2019, <https://jamestown.org/program/reorganizing-the-united-front-work-department-new-structures-for-a-new-era-of-diaspora-and-religious-affairs-work/>.

And a range of other institutions, as identified in throughout this report, are facilitating interactions and shaping views of China at different administrative levels.

China's central government actively promotes and shapes diplomatic engagement at the regional, bilateral, and local levels in LAC through policy pronouncements and by standing up institutions to conduct diplomatic and commercial objectives overseas. Engagement at the local level has been emphasized in recent LAC policy documents, including the China-CELAC Forum's 2015-19 five-year plan, for example. When engaging with LAC localities, however, the various Chinese government and quasi-governmental institutions tasked with local-level outreach are seemingly afforded a considerable degree of autonomy.⁹ In addition, Chinese central government and quasi-governmental organizations rarely operate in concert at the LAC local level, but independently, and when opportunities arise. Chinese companies also often operate on their own accord in LAC localities, driven in most instances by profit-based motivations.¹⁰ Provincial outreach is similarly uncoordinated, whether by China's central government or among officials from different provinces. Nevertheless, some provinces have been effective in assembling delegations of provincial-level governmental, quasi-governmental, and commercial representatives that have forged strong ties to LAC locales and generated key deals in infrastructure, technology, and extractive sectors, for instance.

While much of China's activity at the local level is driven by outreach from Chinese actors, another significant share is prompted by LAC officials at various levels of government, who actively pursue opportunities and relationships with Chinese companies and other actors. As a result, the author's efforts to document China's local-level engagement in LAC have tended to reveal a tangled web of overlapping interactions and a kaleidoscopic cast of characters.

⁹ An exception is in the development of sister cities and other 'twinning' arrangements. As Michele Acuto, et.al. (2016) explain, China's central government, through the CPAFFC, retains considerable control over 'twinning' relationships and activities.

¹⁰ As Erica Downs (2014) indicated, the 'China, Inc.' stereotype is a problematic one. Chinese firms frequently operate according to their own interests and even in competition against each other for overseas projects. They have done so since venturing to LAC in the late 1990s. That said, there is also occasional evidence of Chinese company activity in support of China's broader political objectives. This includes when crafting a commercial response to LAC nation decisions to cut ties with Taiwan. Firm-level competition is evident even in these cases, however.

As it stands, China's approach to local-level and broader diplomatic efforts is not an efficient one, requiring the application of extensive human resources. But it has nevertheless been increasingly effective at establishing critical networks of local-level contacts; introducing local-level authorities to Chinese products and services; leveraging the extensive decision-making authority of administrative-level leadership in certain LAC countries; and engendering support for China's political positions on Taiwan and other issues. Moreover, Chinese actors' efforts to this effect are far more extensive than those of many other actors in the region, and, indeed, broadly supportive of a common policy agenda.

CHINA'S ADAPTIVE OUTREACH TO LAC

China's recent focus on 'multi-tiered' engagement with in LAC aims to achieve a range of objectives, including creating more space for Chinese companies in LAC's diverse investment environments; advancing Chinese policy interests at various levels of government and society; and shaping views of China throughout the LAC region. China's 'multi-tiered' footprint is also increasingly pronounced, having been supported by recent Chinese policy measures and numerous diplomatic, quasi-diplomatic and commercial actors in LAC and China. Chinese efforts to diversify channels for engagement and to adapt to the region's varied investment and political environments have been evident in some form since the onset of enhanced China-LAC relations, however, when China's commercial and political prospects in the region were far more limited.

The bulk of China's initial economic outreach in the region, especially in terms of state-to-state financing, was evident in just a handful of countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, and Venezuela, among others.¹¹ The reasons for China's early focus on these nations are numerous, including their extensive natural resource allocations, sizable domestic markets, and at times limited access to international credit markets. These factors made China's model of commodity-backed lending attractive to some of the region's credit-starved governments, but also to Chinese lenders, which viewed tied, oil-backed

¹¹ Gallagher, Kevin P. and Margaret Myers 'China-Latin America Finance Database,' Washington: Inter-American Dialogue, 2020.

loans not only as a means to reduce financial risk and to secure access to natural resources and establish a presence for Chinese companies in new overseas markets.

The centralized nature of decision-making in some of these countries was also appealing to China at the time, effectively streamlining the deal making process for a number of infrastructure and other projects. In Argentina, Ecuador, and Venezuela, for example, Presidents Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, Rafael Correa, and Hugo Chávez and Nicolás Maduro personally negotiated and approved many of the large-scale public works projects that China was awarded during their presidencies. Correa, for instance, approved Chinese support for the construction of at least seven hydropower projects.¹²

These various factors enabled a relative boom in Chinese activity in these countries, especially in the early 2010s, albeit with wide-ranging and sometimes negative consequences, whether for LAC communities, government coffers, or company reputations. Despite central government endorsement, many of China's signature projects in these countries failed, stalled, or have faced considerable controversy—related to labor conditions, cost overruns, project delays, environmental impact, or the quality of Chinese construction, among other issues.¹³

Despite an early focus on LAC countries with comparatively centralized governance structures, China also sought to engage with the region's more open and competitive markets. Indeed, some Chinese companies entered these markets as early as the mid-1990s. Chinese mining company Shougang's 1994 investment in Marcona, Peru was among the first examples of Chinese foreign direct investment (FDI) in the region. However, the complexity and competition associated with the investment regimes in countries such as Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Mexico, were at times challenging for Chinese companies in the early 2000s. Most had little experience investing in the region and struggled to navigate the complex political landscapes in some of these countries or to compete effectively with well-established international and domestic firms. These countries were also generally disinterested in tied loans from China Development Bank

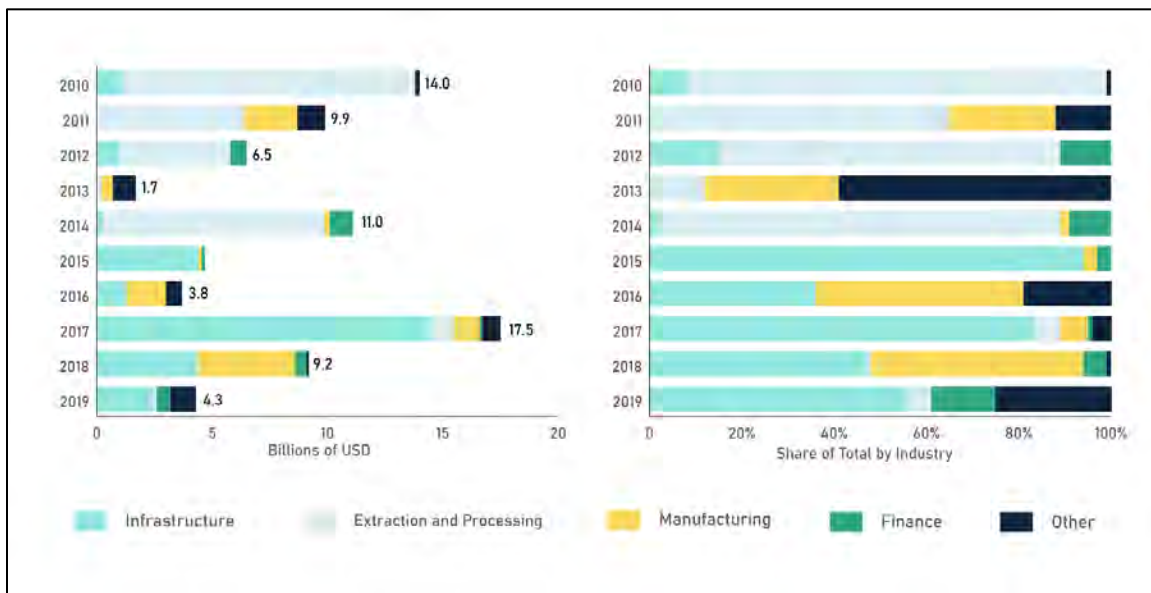
¹² Lozano, Génesis, 'Ecuador's China-backed hydropower revolution,' *China Dialogue*, 21 August 2019, <https://chinadialogue.net/en/energy/11464-ecuador-s-china-backed-hydropower-revolution-2/>.

¹³ Myers, Margaret and Rebecca Ray, 'China in Latin America: Major Impacts and Avenues for Constructive Engagement: A U.S. Perspective,' *Carter Center*, 29 August 2019, https://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/news/peace_publications/china/china-in-latin-america-june-2019.pdf.

and China Eximbank, which had helped Chinese companies to establish a presence elsewhere in the region.¹⁴

Despite some obstacles, Chinese companies eventually found themselves in a position to bypass some of these complexities through a focus on mergers and acquisitions (M&A). This was especially the case after the 2008 global financial crisis, when many multinational companies abandoned ailing assets in the region. China’s M&A surged in 2010, with US\$ 14 billion in transactions, and then again in 2017, with over US\$ 17 billion in deals (see Figure 1). Mergers and acquisitions remain an important part of the China’s overall FDI in the region, but with less activity in recent years, reflective of a broader deceleration in Chinese overseas investment.¹⁵

FIGURE 1. Chinese Mergers and Acquisitions in LAC, 2010- 2019



Source: Author compilation; China-Latin America Economic Bulletin, 2020 Edition, Boston University Global Development Policy Center, 2020.

Chinese companies have also become increasingly adept over time at navigating the region’s more stringent regulatory environments and at competing in the tendering

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ ‘China and the world: Inside the dynamics of a changing relationship,’ McKinsey Global Institute, July 2019, <https://www.mckinsey.com/~/media/mckinsey/featured%20insights/china/china%20and%20the%20world%20inside%20the%20dynamics%20of%20a%20changing%20relationship/mgi-china-and-the-world-full-report-june-2019-vf.ashx>.

processes favored by Pacific Alliance (Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru) and other countries in the region. In Colombia, for example, a Chinese consortium comprising China Harbor Engineering Company and Xi'An Metro Company competed against five other consortia for a US\$ 4.3 billion contract to design, build, operate and maintain Line 1 of the Bogotá metro. The Chinese consortium, APCA Transmimetro, won the contract in October 2019, having received 100 points in the tender process, compared with 94.54 points for Consorcio Metro de Bogotá, the second most competitive bidder.¹⁶

Despite considerable progress across LAC markets and sectors, the often-fractional nature of LAC domestic politics, whether in the region's centralized or decentralized systems of government, solvent or ailing economies, has led Beijing to pursue so-called 'multi-layered' and 'multi-tiered' foreign policy in the region. 'Multi-layered' diplomacy, as Chen Zhimin,¹⁷ Ignacio Araya,¹⁸ and others have described it, alludes to the growing presence of Chinese subnational actors, such as provinces and cities, in foreign affairs. Also evident in the LAC region is 'multi-tiered' approach, which aims to expand the channels through which Chinese actors are able to engage with LAC entities. As a result, we see a continued and prominent focus on bilateral relations with LAC nations, but also growing interaction at the regional level, through the China-CELAC Forum, for example, which China established in cooperation with its diplomatic partners in LAC in 2015, and through interactions with regional trade blocs and multilateral financial institutions.¹⁹ Regional institutions such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) are useful windows into LAC politics and diplomatic predispositions, as well as valuable platforms to communicate China's own policy priorities for the region.²⁰

As addressed in the remainder of this report, there is also a concerted effort on the part of Chinese central government and provincial entities, as well as a range of Chinese

¹⁶ Briginshaw, David, 'Chinese consortium selected for Bogota metro contract,' *International Railway Journal*, 21 October 2019, <https://www.railjournal.com/regions/central-south-america/chinese-consortium-selected-for-bogota-metro-contract/>.

¹⁷ Jian, Junbo, Zhimin Chen, and Diyu Chen, 'The Provinces and China's Multi-Layered Diplomacy: The Cases of GMS and Africa,' *The Hague Journal of Diplomacy* 5(2010).

¹⁸ Araya, Ignacio, 'La diplomacia multinivel digital entre China y ALyC,' *City Diplomacy*, 19 October 2020, <https://citydiplomacy.org/2020/10/19/la-diplomacia-multinivel-digital-entre-china-y-alyc/>.

¹⁹ Myers, Margaret, 'China's Regional Engagement Goals in Latin America,'

²⁰ *Ibid.*

companies, to cultivate productive relationships with LAC provinces/states and municipalities. For Chinese companies and governmental entities, local-level engagement is a promising approach, especially in those countries where government-to-government deal making is not possible, whether because of a country's governance structure or regulatory environment, or when broader geopolitical considerations limit progress at the bilateral level.

China's growing activity at the local level in LAC should be understood as part of a broader, 'multi-tiered' effort to engage the LAC region more effectively. It is also reflective of the sort of extreme opportunism and flexibility evident in China's outreach to LAC over the past two decades. Chinese banks, companies, and governmental entities have for many years sought new avenues for engagement with region's investment environments and political systems, whether through acquisitions of assets in strategic sectors or the cultivation of relationships at various levels of government and society.

CHINA'S RATIONALE FOR ENHANCED LOCAL-LEVEL ENGAGEMENT IN LAC

In practice, China's 'multi-tiered' diplomacy in LAC, and especially growing local-level outreach, achieves a range of objectives. Much of this outreach, especially when carried out by Chinese companies, is aimed at securing key contracts in a range of LAC sectors. For China's tech firms, in particular, which are marketing safe city and smart city technologies and services, administrative-level governments are natural partners.

A considerable portion of China's local-level undertakings should be also viewed as exploratory in nature, however. As independent researcher on Chinese affairs Ricardo Barrios noted in an interview with the author, China's administrative-level activity 'is as much a commercial reconnaissance mission as anything else.'²¹ Indeed, much of the outreach conducted by Chinese government and even provincial-level institutions and authorities appears to be undertaken without specific commercial objectives in mind, but rather to lay the groundwork for eventual deal making, or to cultivate favorable views of China and Chinese political interests, including vis-à-vis Taiwan. The long-standing Coquimbo, Chile–Henan, China relationship is exemplary, with regional exchanges having

²¹ Personal interview with Myers, virtual, July 2020.

taken place over the course of 15 years, based on mutual interest in possible mining sector cooperation, though without clear evidence of commercial activity. Requests for non-specific collaboration are also evident among Chinese and LAC municipalities. The city of Nanjing, China approached Concepción, Chile in 2020 with an offer of broad collaboration, for instance, though also noting Nanjing's success in tackling crime, and possible value as a partner in that area of work.²² Many scholars have also noted China's long-standing interest in establishing linkages to Chinese diaspora communities to acquire local market information.²³

Long-term, non-specific relationship building, though inefficient, can certainly create eventual opportunities for Chinese companies. It is possible, for example, that the 15-year-long Coquimbo-Henan relationship will facilitate Chinese participation in the Agua Negra tunnel project, which connects the Coquimbo region with Argentina's San Juan province. Coquimbo officials have actively supported Chinese participation in the project, as indicated in the case study section of this report. Similarly, Chinese technology firm Alibaba's multi-year outreach and training activity in LAC cultivates relationships with small and medium-sized enterprises that may eventually employ the company's e-commerce platform. This includes in Guanajuato, Mexico, where Alibaba signed an agreement in 2019 with the Guanajuato Foreign Trade Promotion Coordinator (COFOCE) to train entrepreneurs in e-commerce and other digital sales.²⁴

China's focus on local-level engagement and the cultivation of local-level personal relationships supports not only commercial but also broader diplomatic objectives, including a long-standing interest in shaping external views of China and also limiting Taiwan's influence in LAC. As the University of Melbourne's Adrian Hearn notes, at the core of the agenda 'is an attempt to build trust.' The accrual of trust over the long term weighs 'heavily into the formation of broader industrial and diplomatic relations.'²⁵ This

²² 'Profesor Armando Cartes Montory participa en congreso de Historia y Cultura en China,' Universidad de Concepción 2020, <http://administracionpublica.udec.cl/profesor-armando-cartes-montory-participa-en-congreso-de-historia-y-cultura-en-china/probidad/>

²³ See, for example, Amighini, Rabellotti, & Sanfilipo, 2012; Anwar & Mughal, 2013; Li, Li, & Shapiro, 2012).

²⁴ Culebro, Enrique, 'How Alibaba is helping to push the digital transformation in Mexico,' *Latin America Business Stories*, 9 October 2019, <https://labsnews.com/en/articles/economy/how-alibaba-is-helping-to-push-the-digital-transformation-in-mexico/>.

²⁵ Hearn, Adrian H., 'China's Social Engagement Programs in Latin America,' *Journal of Iberian and Latin American Research*, 2013, Vol.19, No.2,239–250.

is especially important in LAC, where ‘political relations can be unpredictable,’ as a former local government official in Chile noted in an August 2020 interview with the author.²⁶ Efforts by Chinese governmental, quasi-governmental, and commercial entities to develop personal relationships with LAC local-level officials, business leaders, and other stakeholders have facilitated deals in a range of sectors, certainly, but also the development of often-productive ‘twinning’ relationships and other direct channels through which to conduct public diplomacy and communicate policy interests.²⁷ This activity has been evident throughout the entire LAC region to varying degrees, including among Central American countries that until recently maintained diplomatic ties with Taiwan.

In theory, local-level engagement can also help China to ensure a degree of project continuity even during problematic political transitions. China Eximbank issued finance for the Cauchari solar project directly to the Jujuy provincial government, understanding, based on historical precedent, that Argentina’s central government could potentially withhold funding for the project over political differences (see Box 1). Also, in many cases, local-level officials are not beholden to the sorts of geopolitical considerations that have complicated deal making and project execution at the central government level.

Chinese companies may also believe that locally proposed projects are, on a whole, less prone to controversy than those occasionally proposed by central government officials in LAC. Local-level deal making is more likely to ‘fly under the radar,’ attracting relatively limited media attention, especially when deals and cooperative activities are relatively small in scale. Some Chinese companies and banks may also be wary of the sort of politically-motivated ‘pet projects’ proposed by LAC presidents in recent years. Participation in two hydroelectric dam projects in former Argentine President Cristina Kirchner’s home province generated considerable controversy and unforeseen obstacles for Chinese construction firm Gezhouba (see Box 1). With this and other examples in mind, Chinese companies have had ‘high expectations for what local-level politicians should be able to accomplish,’ according to University of California, Irvine’s Gustavo Oliveira.²⁸ Chinese entities have tended to believe, for example, that local leadership will make

²⁶ Personal interview with Myers on condition of anonymity, virtual, August 2020.

²⁷ Hearn, Adrian H., ‘China’s Social Engagement Programs in Latin America.’

²⁸ Ibid.

Box 1: Chinese Local-Level Engagement and Financing in Argentina

Argentina, in particular, has been something of a testing ground for Chinese local-level engagement over the past decade. The country's provincial governments, which have considerable foreign policy decision-making authority, and represent sizable economic markets, have actively sought to develop stronger ties with Chinese companies in recent years. Chinese companies and government bodies are also increasingly active in at the local level in Argentina, having pursued several 'twinning' arrangements and numerous telecoms, infrastructure, and other projects. To date, Jujuy, Neuquen, and Santa Cruz account for the bulk of transactions with China, although some activity in these provinces, such as the development of China's deep space observation facility in Neuquen and the Jorge Cepernic and Nestor Kirchner (now 'Barrancosa' and 'Condor Cliff') dam projects in Santa Cruz, were negotiated at the central government level.

Much of the recent growth in China's outreach at the local level in Argentina can be attributed to long-standing tensions in central-provincial government relations in Argentina, which have complicated Chinese projects. When Mauricio Macri assumed the Argentine presidency in 2015, he pledged to examine the legality of the Santa Cruz dam deals, for example, while also withholding Chinese finance for the project to the Santa Cruz government. As a result, Argentine firm Electroingeniería, which had partnered with Chinese company Gezhouba on dam construction, was unable to advance the project or pay its employees for over a year.

As legal consultant Juan Uriburu Quintana explained in a September 2020 interview with the author, Argentina's tax law allows the federal government full taxation authority, rendering Argentine provinces dependent on the central government to remit critical revenue. Tax revenue is frequently withheld from provinces that are not politically aligned with the country's executive branch, as in the case of Santa Cruz, a political stronghold for former president Cristina Fernández de Kirchner.

China's banks and companies have sought to navigate this complex political landscape through various means, including by expanding local-level collaboration. Local-level deal making has been fruitful even when higher-level relations are strained, such as when Macri assumed the Argentine presidency. At the same time, Chinese banks have sought to mitigate financial risk inherent in Argentine central-local dynamics by providing loans directly to provinces (rather than the central government), as China Eximbank did in 2017 in support of the Cauchari solar park in Jujuy. Assuming Jujuy remains solvent, it will be able to repay the loans even if the central government withholds funding from the province. Moreover, the country's provinces are sometimes in a better financial position than the country, according to Uriburu.

unbiased decisions with the best interests of their municipalities at heart.²⁹ Local-level deals also fail, of course, and for a wide variety of reasons. Recently, São Paulo's efforts to work with Sinovac on the production and distribution of a Covid-19 vaccine were

²⁹ Ibid.

derailed by Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro, who noted on Facebook that ‘Brazilians won’t be anyone’s guinea pig.’³⁰

Growing local-level engagement in LAC is also possibly a function of competitive behavior among Chinese provinces. As Liu and Qian note, China’s ‘[p]rovincial governors compete rigorously to accomplish better local economic growth and to execute central policies, which include promoting more [overseas foreign direct investment] as part of the central government’s ‘going global’ and BRI policies.’ Within a couple of years of one another, Hubei province (2016) and Jiangsu province (2018)³¹ government officials sought to develop strategic partnerships with Chile’s Bío Bío region, in what Ignacio Araya described as ‘a possibly competitive dynamic,’³² although the former was based on an already established Wuhan-Concepción sister cities relationship.

Furthermore, there is a clear policy mandate for enhanced local-level activity. Local-level engagement is identified as an area of focus in China’s two policy papers on LAC, released by China’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in 2008 and 2016 (see Figure 2). The concept also is featured in the China-CELAC Forum Cooperation Plan, which was released in 2015. The China-LAC Capital City Mayors’ Forum, the China-LAC Young Political Leaders’ Forum, and the China-LAC Local Governments Cooperation Forum are all held under the auspices of the China-CELAC Forum. The latter event was first held in Chongqing, China in 2016. Liu Guiping, Vice Mayor of Chongqing; Rosa del Carmen Baez, representative of the Dominican Republic in China; Yin Hengmin, the MOFA’s Special Representative of the Chinese Government for Latin American Affairs, Edgar Dekan, minister of regional development for Suriname; and Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) Deputy Director Xie Yuan all spoke at the forum (see description of the CPAFFC’s mission below).³³ A second

³⁰ Fonseca, Pedro, ‘Brazil institute to import Chinese COVID-19 vaccine rejected by Bolsonaro,’ *Reuters*, 23 October 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-brazil/brazil-institute-to-import-chinese-covid-19-vaccine-rejected-by-bolsonaro-idUSKBN2782V6>.

³¹ Placencia, Felipe, ‘Provincia China de Jiangsu explora posibilidades de negocios en la Región del Bío Bío,’ *Diario Concepción*, 25 September 2018, <https://www.diarioconcepcion.cl/economia-y-negocios/2018/09/25/provincia-china-de-jiangsu-explora-posibilidades-de-negocios-en-la-region-del-bio-bio.html>.

³² Personal interview with Myers, virtual, September 2020.

³³ ‘WFOCAO Deputy Director Invited to Attend the China-LAC Local Governments Cooperation Forum,’ *Wenzhou Municipal People’s Government*, 11 November 2016, http://english.wenzhou.gov.cn/art/2016/11/11/art_1231275_7083152.html.

meeting of the China-LAC Local Governments Cooperation Forum took place in Wuhan, China in 2018.

Reference to local-level cooperation also appears in bilateral policy documents.

Among the various areas of focus articulated in the July 2014 *Plan de Acción Conjunta entre los Gobiernos de la República Argentina y la República Popular de China*

para el Fortalecimiento de la Asociación Estratégica, is the ‘development of ‘twinning’ arrangements at the provincial and city levels.’³⁴ The bilateral Belt and Road Cooperation Agreement signed by Chile and China in 2018 highlighted five BRI-consistent areas of cooperation, including people-to-people ties, but also explicitly mentioned further

Figure 2: Chinese Policy Documents Referencing Local-Level Engagement with the LAC Region



³⁴ Ramón, Carola et al., ‘El relacionamiento de China con América Latina y Argentina: significado de la alianza estratégica integral y de los acuerdos bilaterales,’ *Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales*, October 2015, <http://www.cari.org.ar/pdf/dt96.pdf>.

development of sister cities networks and enhanced exchange and cooperation between local governments.³⁵ The 2019-2022 Joint Action Plan between Chile and China also emphasized local-level outreach, noting that ‘[b]oth parties will continue to encourage exchanges between their local governments to increase sister city agreements at the municipal and provincial level...’³⁶

While all of these factors have contributed to growing Chinese activity at the local level in a range of LAC countries, Chinese government and commercial entities are not necessarily prioritizing local-level activity over other levels of diplomatic engagement in the region. Instead, various forms of diplomacy are employed to different degrees in different political and economic environments. Central government interaction, for example, is still preferable in Maduro’s Venezuela, for example, and even arguably plays an increasingly important role in Mexico, where Mexican President Andrés Manuel López Obrador has largely consolidated authority since his election in 2018. China has sought to support projects that have been promoted by López Obrador himself, including the Dos Bocas refinery and Tren Maya.³⁷ In addition, many, though not all, of China’s exported surveillance systems have been approved and are managed by central government authorities, including Ecuador, Uruguay, and Venezuela, sometimes through coordination with these countries’ interior ministries.³⁸ Indeed, in most LAC countries, bilateral and local-level engagement are happening simultaneously, to ‘cover all bases,’ so to speak, and as part of an exceedingly adaptive approach to regional relations.

³⁵ Personal interview with Myers, virtual, on condition of anonymity, August 2020.

³⁶ Liu, Mensheng and Xingwang Qian, ‘Provincial Interdependence and China’s ‘Irrational’ Outward Foreign Direct Investment,’ *Open Economies Review*, *Springer Science+Business Media, LLC*, 16 June 2020.

³⁷ ‘Chinese banks providing financing for Mexican refinery: ambassador,’ *Reuters*, 13 January 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mexico-china-refinery/chinese-banks-providing-financing-for-mexican-refinery-ambassador-idUSKBN1ZC2FM>; ‘Sino-Portuguese consortium to build first section of Tren Maya network,’ *Railway Gazette*, 28 April 2020, <https://www.railwaygazette.com/news/sino-portuguese-consortium-to-build-first-section-of-tren-maya-network/56366.article>.

³⁸ Mozur, Paul, Kessel, Jonah M., & Chan, Melissa, ‘Made in China Exported to the World: The Surveillance State,’ *The New York Times*, 24 April 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/24/technology/ecuador-surveillance-cameras-police-government.html>; Berwick, Angus, ‘How ZTE helps Venezuela create China-style social control,’ *Reuters*, 14 November 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/venezuela-zte/>.

‘GOING LOCAL’: ACTORS AND AVENUES

A review of many dozens of cases of Chinese administrative-level activity across the LAC region and in distinct economic sectors, as well as interviews with numerous central-level and local-level LAC officials and LAC and Chinese scholars, reveal few distinguishable patterns in China’s local-level outreach. Engagement is initiated by different actors in different instances. Chinese actors who play pivotal roles in some LAC localities are entirely absent from others. In some examples of subnational activity, relationships are exceedingly productive and in others they yield few tangible results. Some general observations can nevertheless be made about the main Chinese and LAC actors involved, prominent avenues for subnational engagement, and the nature and extent of Chinese local-level activity across the region. They include the following:

- **China’s local-level outreach in LAC is not centrally coordinated in most instances.** As evident in the case studies section of this report, the actions of China’s commercial, government, and quasi-governmental entities frequently overlap with one another, demonstrating not only the considerable extent of Chinese local-level activity in LAC, but also a general absence of overarching coordination. That said, Acuto, et. al. and Chen Zhimin have noted the Chinese central government’s considerable control over the foreign affairs activities of Chinese provinces and cities, which play a prominent role in China-LAC local-level relations, as noted above.³⁹ The examples they provide are of restrictions on provincial and municipal outreach rather than Chinese government promotion of specific forms of overseas engagement, however.
- **China’s local-level engagement with LAC is not a new development.** Subnational activity dates back to the early 2000s in some cases, including in the Coquimbo, Chile – Henan, China relationship profiled in the case study section of this report. Local-level activity is naturally growing, however, as Chinese companies become increasingly adept at navigating different administrative levels in LAC, often marketing tech products that are appealing to local-level administrators. The basing of Chinese companies in LAC also presumably

³⁹ Jian, Junbo, Zhimin Chen, and Diyu Chen, ‘The Provinces and China’s Multi-Layered Diplomacy: The Cases of GMS and Africa,’ *The Hague Journal of Diplomacy* 5(2010).

facilitates ‘multi-tiered’ engagement with the region. And Chinese community leaders in LAC, such as Wang Hexing, president of Professional Association of Chinese Businesspeople in Chile, who have in many cases forged local-level ties themselves, are increasingly prolific. In some cases, the region’s various ‘twinning’ relationships, established over the course of the past two decades, are also bearing fruit.

- **Formal platforms for local-level engagement serve an important convening function and provide the opportunity for Chinese and LAC representatives to advance key economic and political interests.** These include platforms developed by the Chinese central government, such as those associated with the China-CELAC Forum, as well as those developed by overseas Chinese organizations and other groups at the local level. Platforms developed by quasi-governmental entities, such as the Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC), allow for wide-ranging participation, including representatives from Taiwan-allied nations, who have taken part in mayoral and other delegation visits to China. Formalized university partnerships are also an area of focus at the local level, especially as a product of broader ‘twinning’ relationships. Academic conferences held by partner institutions frequently host LAC and Chinese government officials and commercial sector representatives, facilitating critical networking opportunities.
- **China’s ‘twinning’ (*hermanamiento*), or ‘sister cities/provinces,’ relationships in LAC, such as the Jujuy-Guizhou relationship, have also been productive in certain cases,** but are generally established once initial local-level engagement is already underway. For example, the Henan, China and Coquimbo, Chile sister regions relationship was established after Henan government entities first engaged with Coquimbo. In other cases, ‘twinning’ relationships are established at the behest of companies seeking opportunities in local markets.
- Despite the wide range of Chinese actors tasked with overseas engagement, as indicated below, **many of these relationships are initiated by LAC officials,** who view Chinese banks and companies as being integral to the development of their respective regions, or else to advancing specific projects. LAC embassy officials in

China, LAC chambers of commerce, governors, mayors, and other local government officials are among those in LAC who have actively developed some of the more extensive local-level linkages with Chinese entities. In late 2020, governors of certain Brazilian states reportedly reached out to China directly to seek assistance with their respective Covid-19 responses, bypassing the central government, which has been publicly critical of China and its handling of the Covid crisis.⁴⁰ The governor of Argentina's Jujuy province has also played a central role in crafting a productive Jujuy-China relationship, as indicated in the Jujuy case study below.

- Chinese local-level outreach is apparent across the entire region, including in smaller countries. But **the bulk of activity appears to be focused in those countries where local leadership has considerable authority over foreign policy and/or commercial deal making.** It is no coincidence that much of China's local-level activity is centered in Argentina, for example, where provinces and cities represent sizable economic markets, and where local governors and mayors are legally able to carry out their own foreign policy. Brazil is another country where decision-making authority is relatively decentralized. In much of the rest of LAC, mayors and governors raise little of their own revenue, and, therefore, have little decision-making authority over major project development.⁴¹ The current push for greater decentralization in Chile could possibly boost China-Chile local-level interaction, as officials look to Chinese companies to advance key projects.⁴²
- Scholarly analysis also suggests that **China's outreach at the local level is prominent in countries, whether in LAC or elsewhere, that have strained relations with China.** China's relatively extensive local-level outreach in Mexico may indeed be related to historical tensions between the two countries. In fact, Hearn suggested that much of China's local-level engagement in Mexico in the

⁴⁰ Lang, Marina, 'Brazil's state governors open their own channels with China,' *Dialogo Chino*, 13 August 2020, <https://dialogochino.net/en/trade-investment/36888-brazils-state-governors-open-their-own-channels-with-china/>.

⁴¹ 'Bello: The growing importance of Latin America's mayors,' *The Economist*, 3 October 2020, <https://www.economist.com/the-americas/2020/10/03/the-growing-importance-of-latin-americas-mayors>.

⁴² Omayada, Aline & González, Pablo, 'The US\$15 billion of distressed provincial bonds that no-one is talking about,' *Buenos Aires Times*, 4 September 2019, <https://www.batimes.com.ar/news/economy/the-us15-billion-of-distressed-provincial-bonds-that-no-one-is-talking-about.phtml>.

early 2000s aimed to address trade-related challenges.⁴³ Stallings identified a pattern of increased Chinese political engagement and relationship development after 2013 with countries such as Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay, and Brazil, where China lost considerable economic leverage post-commodity boom. As China's leverage decreased, Stallings noted, 'the relevance of linkage has increased...' The fostering of FTAs in LAC during this timeframe was as much about linkage as about markets.⁴⁴ Custer has noted that that 'sister-city relationships are more likely to be developed with cities in countries with which China does not have extensive security or strategic relationships,'⁴⁵ and where China perhaps feels the need to export a positive image of itself.

- **Chinese administrative-level outreach is less apparent in small countries in LAC**, although examples certainly exist. According to one Panamanian interviewee, the governor of the province of Panama has extensive relations with officials in an array of Chinese cities.⁴⁶ Panama is a bit of an outlier among the region's smaller countries, however, having for many years been a priority investment destination for Chinese companies operating in LAC, as well as a critical Taiwan ally until 2017.⁴⁷ In an interview with the author, Jevon Minto, a Jamaican researcher on China-LAC relations, postulated that Chinese companies don't need to do local-level outreach in places like Jamaica because the companies that are doing most of the work there (e.g., China Harbor Engineering Corporation) are 'already well-established.'⁴⁸
- **Local-level engagement is part of a broader, 'multi-tiered' approach to diplomatic outreach in the LAC region.** The examples of Chinese company-to-state and state-to-state coordination are still extensive in LAC, despite growing activity at the local level. In 2020, for example, Gustavo Sabino Vaca Narvaja, Argentina's Special Representative for Trade Promotion and Investment in China,

⁴³ Hearn, Adrian H., 'China's Social Engagement Programs in Latin America.'

⁴⁴ Stallings, Barbara, *Dependency in the Twenty-First Century?: The Political Economy of China-Latin America Relations*, Cambridge University Press (2020), pp. 67

⁴⁵ Custer, Samantha et al., 'Ties that Bind: Quantifying China's public diplomacy and its 'good neighbor' effect,' *AidData*, June 2018, http://docs.aiddata.org/ad4/pdfs/Ties_That_Bind--Full_Report.pdf.

⁴⁶ Personal interview with Myers on condition of anonymity, virtual, September 2020.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Personal interview with Myers, virtual, August 2020.

met with Vice President of CITIC Construction Bo Piao. Bo briefed Sabino on CITIC Group Corporation's overall situation, the company's business scope and domain, and progress on South America's projects, including the Metro Cars project in Argentina.⁴⁹

MAKING THE CONNECTION: KEY ACTORS AND APPROACHES

As indicated in the previous sections, the Chinese actors involved at the LAC local level are numerous, including government and quasi-governmental entities, Chinese provincial authorities, and company representatives, among others. The ways in which government and quasi-governmental actors engage are generally dictated by their specific institutional missions, albeit with a seemingly wide range of objectives in mind, whether commercial, political, or social in nature. As Adrian Hearn has noted, Chinese governmental and quasi-governmental outreach to the Chinese diaspora community or through educational exchange and technical training serves to 'enhance China's political legitimacy and commercial prospects.'⁵⁰ The 'visible goals of these activities are to facilitate trade, investment, resource security, and diplomatic alliances,' he explained, but 'below the surface are less visible initiatives to advance social engagement.'

Chinese commercial actors engage through a comparatively wide range of channels at the local level, though generally in support of business development objectives. They do so independently in some instances, often through local company offices or even at the behest of LAC local governments. In other cases, Chinese officials and/or governmental or quasi-governmental organizations promote Chinese goods and services. Many of the relationships studied were also prompted by personal relationships, cultivated over the course of many years. Individual Chinese and LAC officials, businesspeople, and others have indeed been central to the development of local-level ties.

The following are primary avenues through which China-LAC subnational relationships have been fostered in recent years, although as indicated in the case studies section of this report, multiple actors and numerous forms of outreach are often evident in

⁴⁹ 'Argentina's New Special Representative for Trade Promotion and Investment in China Visits CITIC Construction,' *CITC Construction News Center*, 8 July 2020, http://construction.citic/en/content/details_39_2622.html.

⁵⁰ Hearn, Adrian H., 'China's Social Engagement Programs in Latin America.'

local-level relationships, especially in those cases where engagement has been ongoing for a number of years.

a. Linkages generated by Chinese central government and quasi-governmental bodies

An exceedingly wide range of Chinese government bodies is officially responsible for cultivating ties at the subnational level in foreign countries. **Chinese embassies** play an active role in developing networks of commercial and other critical contacts at the local level, for example. Much of the embassy work in this area likely falls under the direction of economic-commercial sections, which in addition to monitoring the overall economic situation in host countries, also serve as intermediaries between Chinese firms and local entities. China's embassies in LAC also publicize information regarding new projects and public tenders in host countries, alerting Chinese companies to potential opportunities.⁵¹ This includes project 'wish lists,' presented to Chinese embassies by local authorities.

Chinese ambassadors are also active in cultivating local-level networks. For example, as one former Panamanian official indicated in an interview with the author, China's current ambassador to Panama, Wei Qiang, has been exceedingly effective in generating local-level ties. He visits frequently Panama's provinces and 'is well-known in Panama and among the country's elite.'⁵²

The relative importance of embassies in making local-level contacts for Chinese businesses appears to vary considerably on a country-by-country basis. According to Gustavo Oliveira, 'The embassies aren't the main contact makers [in Brazil]. The companies often move on their own at the beginning.' Oliveira also noted that the extent to which companies rely on the embassies and on local-level deal making would likely depends on their size. Large Chinese companies can easily reach out to other large companies or to LAC central government agencies or officials.⁵³ Appendix A provides examples of the subnational trade and investment activities of China's diplomatic missions.

⁵¹ See, for example, 'Argentina's Buenos Aires Province Releases Tender for the Colorado River-Port Blanca Canal,' *Economic and Commercial Counselor's Office of Chinese Embassy in Argentina*, 23 August 2017, <http://ar.mofcom.gov.cn/article/sqfb/201708/20170802632966.shtml>.

⁵² Personal interview with Myers on condition of anonymity, virtual, September 2020.

⁵³ Personal interview with Myers, virtual, August 2020.

The **China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT)** is also among the more active institutions at the administrative level in LAC. As one of China's core 'national people's organizations' under the supervision of the government, the CCPIT is a quasi-governmental organization dedicated to promoting foreign trade and investment. Although the organization's mission does not explicitly mention activities at the subnational level, the CCPIT engages frequently with LAC localities when conducting trade and investment promotion activities.

Much of the CCPIT's work in LAC is conducted not just by the CCPIT office in Beijing, but also by localized CCPIT committees, which are based in Chinese provinces and overseas representative offices. Of the CCPIT's 22 representative offices outside mainland China, three are located in LAC—in Brazil, Costa Rica, and Mexico.⁵⁴ Provincial CCPIT committees also maintain overseas offices that are distinct from the CCPIT Beijing's overseas representative offices.⁵⁵ In November 2019, for example, the Zhejiang Provincial CCPIT Committee established a representative office in Mexico City, in connection with the local Association of Zhejiang Entrepreneurs in Mexico.⁵⁶ Among all of these entities, core activities include receiving overseas trade and economic delegations and organizing Chinese commercial delegations to foreign countries.⁵⁷

⁵⁴ 'Institution,' *China Council for the Promotion of International Trade*, 13 August 2014, http://www.ccpit.org/Contents/Channel_3549/2014/0813/409534/content_409534.htm.

⁵⁵ 'Summary of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade – Zhejiang Provincial Committee,' *China Council for the Promotion of International Trade – Zhejiang Provincial Committee*, 19 August 2019, <http://www.ccpitzj.gov.cn/article/11937.html>.

⁵⁶ 'Congratulations to the Zhejiang Chamber of Commerce in Mexico for Becoming a Member of the Zhejiang China Council for the Promotion of International Trade,' *Association of Zhonghua Entrepreneurs in Mexico*, 15 November 2019, <https://www.mexchina.org/zh/2019/11/15/%E7%83%AD%E7%83%88%E7%A5%9D%E8%B4%BA%E5%A2%A8%E8%A5%BF%E5%93%A5%E6%B5%99%E6%B1%9F%E5%95%86%E4%BC%9A%E6%88%90%E4%B8%BA%E4%B8%AD%E5%9B%BD%E8%B4%B8%E4%BF%83%E4%BC%9A%E6%B5%99%E6%B1%9F%E5%A7%94%E5%91%98>.

⁵⁷ 'Summary of CCPIT,' *China Council for the Promotion of International Trade*, 13 August 2014, http://www.ccpit.org/Contents/Channel_3549/2014/0813/409532/content_409532.htm.

Examples of CCPIT local-level activity in LAC include:

- *Contact(s)*: Florianopolis City, Brazil; State Association of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises; Brazilian Association of Chinese Enterprises; Brazil-China Economic and Trade Exchange Center

Summary: In July 2019, the CCPIT’s Brazil office held a Brazil-China Business Seminar in Florianopolis, the capital of Santa Catarina state.⁵⁸ The event was jointly organized by the state government, the State Association of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, the Brazilian Association of Chinese Enterprises, and the Brazil-China Economic and Trade and Exchange Center in Florianopolis. Representatives from dozens of Chinese enterprises in Brazil engaged with representatives of the Santa Catarina state government regarding specific cooperation projects.

- *Contact(s)*: Guerrero State, Mexico; Director of Commerce of the State of Guerrero, Álvaro Burgos

Summary: In December 2018, Zhang Chunsheng, General Representative of CCPIT’s Mexico Office, met with Álvaro Burgos, Director of Commerce of the State of Guerrero; Nolasco Mesa, Deputy Director of the Administration of the Federal Economic Development Zone of Mexico; and the Director of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Hugo Bunichi.⁵⁹ During the meeting, the two sides reportedly discussed Chinese investment in the Lázaro Cárdenas-La Unión SEZ, as well as Guerrero’s ‘cooperation with China in manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, mining, natural gas development, and renewable energy.

⁵⁸ ‘‘Brazil-China Business Seminar’ Successfully Held in Florianopolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil,’ *China Council for the Promotion of International Trade – Representative Office in Brazil*, 2 July 2019, http://www.ccpit.org/Contents/Channel_3930/2019/0702/1183772/content_1183772.htm.

⁵⁹ ‘General Representative Zhang Chunsheng of the Representative Office in Mexico Meets with Burgos, Director of Commerce of Guerrero State,’ *China Council for the Promotion of International Trade – Representative Office in Mexico*, 20 January 2018, http://www.ccpit.org/Contents/Channel_3948/2018/0120/952970/content_952970.htm.

- *Contact(s)*: Cundinamarca Department, Colombia; President of the Cundinamarca Departmental Assembly, Gian Carlo Gerometta Burbano; Vice President of the Cundinamarca Departmental Assembly, José Ricardo Porras Gómez

Summary: In August 2016, the Vice Chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of CCPIT, Tang Lilu, led a business delegation from the province to the Department of Cundinamarca.⁶⁰ During the visit, the delegation met with the president of the Cundinamarca Departmental Assembly, Gian Carlo Gerometta Burbano, and vice president, José Ricardo Porras Gómez, as well as representatives from 25 offices, including the provincial government, urban construction bureau, education department, agriculture department, economic promotion department, and tourism department.⁶¹

- *Contact(s)*: Omar Gutiérrez, Governor of Neuquén, Argentina; Diego Guelar, Argentine Ambassador to China; Representative of municipal councilors of Buenos Aires; Representative of Argentine Customs

Summary: In 2019, the Guangdong Provincial CCPIT, along with the Chinese Embassy in Argentina and the Cantonese Merchants Union of Latin America organized the 2019 Annual Meeting of The Cantonese Merchants Union of Latin America to ‘increase Latin American companies’ knowledge about China’s trade cooperation policies, in order to expand bilateral cooperation and promote the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative.’ LAC companies agreed to communicate with relevant government departments and industry professionals

⁶⁰ ‘Vice Chairman Tang Lilu met with Jehan Carlo, speaker of Cundinamarca Parliament,’ *China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Zhejiang Provincial Committee*, 24 August 2016, <http://en.ccpitzj.gov.cn/article/4027.html>.

⁶¹ Briginshaw, David, ‘Chinese to Build and Operate First Bogota LRT Line,’ *International Railway Journal*, 14 January 2020, <https://www.railjournal.com/passenger/light-rail/chinese-to-build-and-operate-first-bogota-lrt-line>.

through training sessions, local visits, and other forms to help LAC products meet Chinese standards.⁶²

- *Contact(s)*: Sinaloa-Cámara de Comercio y Tecnología México-China (CCTMC)

Summary: Founded by the CCPIT, the CCTMC was created in 2008 to promote trade between the two countries.⁶³ Today, the chamber has four regional chapters in Mexico. In 2019, the northeast chapter was inaugurated in Culiacán, Sinaloa.⁶⁴ The Chinese Embassy in Mexico has invited Sinaloan companies to come to China and sell their products and to use resources provided by CCTMC.

The **Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC)**, is also exceedingly active at the local level in LAC, having facilitated numerous local-level contacts and agreements. Its stated mission is to further people-to-people ties between China and the world, but the CPAFFC also frequently plays a role in China’s subnational deal making by putting connecting foreign actors with Chinese businesspeople and other counterparts, including through ‘twinning’ arrangements between cities and provinces in China and LAC.

The CPAFFC’s involvement in subnational diplomacy is generally channeled through three of its main attributes: (1) the China-Latin America and Caribbean Friendship Association, (2) the China International Friendship Cities Association (CIFCA), and (3) the numerous overseas China Peoples Friendship Associations operating in the region. As an ostensible ‘non-governmental organization,’ the CPAFFC has more room to maneuver than China’s formal diplomatic apparatus, allowing the organization to engage even with countries that do not maintain formal diplomatic ties to China.

⁶² ‘South American companies were invited to participate in the ‘Belt and Road’ Cooperation Summit Forum and Alliance Annual Meeting in Latin America, Guangdong and China,’ *CCIC Group South America*, 14 August 2019, https://www.sohu.com/a/333851705_692682_.

⁶³ China Chamber of Commerce and Technology Mexico official web site, <https://chinachambermexico.org/members.html>, accessed September 2020.

⁶⁴ ‘Presentan la Cámara de Comercio y Tecnología México-China,’ *Gobierno del Estado de Sinaloa*, 11 March 2019, <https://sinaloa.gob.mx/noticias/presentan-la-camara-de-comercio-y-tecnologia-mexico-china#sthash.PvTanzH7.JZKsGMiu.dpbs>.

More than other organizations, the CPAFFC relies on large-scale, multilateral events, such as the China-Latin America and the Caribbean Non-Governmental Friendship Forum, to further its objectives. Though generally carried out at the national level, these events cater to a wide range of overseas groups. The CPAFFC is also responsible for events, such as the China-Latin America Local Government Cooperation Forum, that are specifically focused on strengthening China-LAC local-level ties.

As with other organizations, however, CPAFFC officials from various units commonly travel to the region, where they engage with a range of local groups and individuals. Among other things, CPAFFC is instrumental in brokering ‘twinning’ arrangements for cities and provinces in LAC. As Michelle Acuto (2016) noted in her study of Chinese city diplomacy in the UK and other countries, city twinning can have an important impact in directing entrepreneurial collaborations and in fostering trade ties.⁶⁵

Globally, the CPAFFC has set up 46 China-regional or China-national friendship organizations and established relationships of friendly cooperation with nearly 413 non-government organizations and institutions in 157 countries, according to the organization’s web site.⁶⁶

The following are examples of CPAFFC local-level engagement in LAC:

- *Contact(s)*: Panama province, Panama; Rafael Pino-Pinto, Governor of Panama province

Summary: In December 2016, the vice president of the CPAFFC, Xie Yuan, traveled to Panama, where he attended the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the China- Panama Friendship Association.⁶⁷ During the visit, the delegation met with the Governor of Panama province, Rafael Pino-Pinto,

⁶⁵ Acuto, Michele, Mika Morisette, Dan Chan, and Benjamin Leffel, ‘City Diplomacy’ and Twinning: Lessons from the UK, China and Globally’ Future of Cities: Working Paper, Foresight Government Office for Science, January 2016.

⁶⁶ Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) official web site, https://www.cpaffc.org.cn/index/xiehui/xiehui_list/cate/12/lang/2.html, accessed August 2020.

⁶⁷ ‘Vice President Xie Yuan Led a Delegation to Visit Panama,’ *Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries*, 14 December 2016, <https://www.cpaffc.org.cn/index/news/detail/id/875/lang/1.html>.

communicating Chinese support for local-level exchanges between Chinese and Panamanian provinces and cities, with the goal of promoting economic and trade relations between the two countries. It was through the CPAFFC's contact that Governor Pinto attended the China-Latin America Local Governments Cooperation Forum in Chongqing, as well as the China International Sister Cities Conference, held the prior month, even though China and Panama did not have formal diplomatic relations at the time.

- *Contact(s)*: Local Government Officials from the LAC Region

Summary: In November 2016, the CPAFFC held the first China-Latin America Local Governments Cooperation Forum in Chongqing.⁶⁸ According to CPAFFC reports, the meeting hosted approximately 200 people representing 15 countries and 20 cities in LAC, 15 international and regional organizations, and 15 Chinese localities. The forum also hosted representatives from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Mexico and included discussions on promoting cooperation in areas such as trade, industry, tourism, and humanities.

- *Contact(s)*: Mayors from the LAC Region

Summary: From May 19-26, 2013, the CPAFFC hosted a delegation of local leaders from LAC in China.⁶⁹ The delegation consisted of 23 representatives (mostly mayors) from Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, and Paraguay. During their visit, the LAC delegation met with city officials in Beijing and Tianjin, where they also visited the company headquarters of Baidu and the Tianjin City Planning Exhibition. At the time of the

⁶⁸ 'The First China-Latin America Local Government Cooperation Forum was Held in Chongqing,' *Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries*, 9 November 2016, <https://www.cpaffc.org.cn/index/news/detail/id/3401/lang/1.html>.

⁶⁹ 'A Delegation of Mayors from Latin America Visited China,' *Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries*, 27 May 2013, <https://www.cpaffc.org.cn/index/news/detail/id/1619/lang/1.html>.

event, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, and Paraguay did not have diplomatic relations with China.

- *Contact(s)*: Governor of Buenos Aires

Summary: María Eugenia Vidal, the former governor of Buenos Aires province, was invited to Beijing by the CPAFFC in 2017, where her delegation and Chinese representatives signed agreements to advance educational and sports-related cooperation.⁷⁰

- *Contact(s)*: Jujuy province, Chile

Summary: The CPAFFC finalized a sister city agreement in November of 2017 with the Argentine province of Jujuy, announcing the symbolic union of Jujuy and Guizhou provinces at a joint press conference with provincial governor Gerardo Morales. Jujuy has since attracted extensive investment from China, including in the telecommunications, mining, and infrastructure sectors.

The International Liaison Department (ILD) of the Communist Party of China has also played a comparatively limited role in administrative-level networking. Also known as the International Department, the ILD is the party organ directly responsible for overseeing the Chinese Communist Party's relations with other political organizations overseas. At the core of the ILD's work is the cultivation of ties between the CCP and foreign political parties of all ideological stripes, as a way of building influence among a broad cross-section of constituents in foreign countries. As is true of other organizations, one of the ILD's main activities is hosting foreign delegations in China and sponsoring visits by Chinese delegations overseas. According to analysis by Hackenesch and Bader,

⁷⁰ 'La provincia de Buenos Aires firmo un memorandum de entendimiento en material educative y deportiva con Beijing,' *Gobierno de la Provincia de Buenos Aires*, 4 December 2017, https://www.gba.gob.ar/comunicacion_publica/noticias/la_provincia_de_buenos_aires_firm%C3%B3_un_memor%C3%A1ndum_de_entendimiento_en.

the ILD had 283 meetings with 74 political parties in 26 out of 33 LAC countries between 2002 and 2017.⁷¹

In comparison to other organizations, ILD plays a less significant role in Chinese subnational deal making and other related outreach. In an exchange with the author, Bader noted only approximately 30 incidents of ILD global outreach to subnational actors, including mayors, governors, and regional or provincial-level government representatives.⁷² Where the ILD does contribute to these subnational efforts, it cultivates young, up-and-coming members of foreign political parties, who could reasonably be expected to spend some time at the local level before rising to the national political scene.⁷³

Although there are documented instances of direct contact between ILD officials and subnational actors from LAC, these are the exception rather than the norm. For instance, in May 2018, ILD Vice Minister Li Jun met with the mayor of Montevideo, Daniel Martinez.⁷⁴ At the time, Martinez was also one of the main leaders of Uruguay's Frente Amplio Party. A far more typical example of ILD activity was Li's meeting with a delegation from Colombia's Centro Democrático Party, led by the party head Nubia Martinez, in November 2018.⁷⁵

The **Overseas Chinese Affairs Office (OCAO)**, which was incorporated into the **United Front Work Department** in 2018, and the **China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE)** also occasionally feature in China-LAC local-level outreach. As University of Melbourne professor Adrian Hearn noted in his 2013 analysis of China's social engagement programs in LAC, for a number of years, at least, 'the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office (OCAO) enlist[ed] the assistance of Chinese diaspora communities in LAC nations to achieve a wide range of objectives, economic, political,

⁷¹ Hackenesch, Christine and Julia Bader, 'The Struggle for Minds and Influence: The Chinese Communist Party's Global Outreach,' *International Studies Quarterly*, 9 June 2020.

⁷² Personal interview with Myers, virtual, August 2020.

⁷³ Bowie, Julia G., 'International Liaison Work for the New Era: Generating Global Consensus?,' *Party Watch Annual Report*, 2018, https://97da3d29-d157-40bc-9f03-6b6ab7c8dd7f.filesusr.com/ugd/183fcc_687cd757272e461885069b3e3365f46d.pdf.

⁷⁴ 'Li Jun Meets with Mayor Martinez of Uruguay,' *International Department – Central Committee of CPC*, 2 May 2018, https://www.idcpc.org.cn/lldt/201912/t20191216_115271.html.

⁷⁵ 'Li Jun Meets with the Delegation of Colombian Democratic Center Party Cadres,' *International Department – Central Committee of CPC*, 19 November 2018, https://www.idcpc.org.cn/lldt/201912/t20191216_115630.html.

and cultural.⁷⁶ Hearn found that in 2010, the OCAO worked with the Chinese Associations of Mexicali and Tijuana to create a Chamber of Chinese Enterprises of the Northeast, which served as a ‘coordinating body for some four thousand Chinese businesspeople resident in the states of Baja California, Sonora, Coahuila, and Chihuahua.’ The Chamber received logistical support from the OCAO’s Guangdong office to create linkages between businesspeople and producers in Asia and Mexico, especially in the maquiladora and auto sectors. As Hearn also noted, this connection amounted to ‘a critical nexus for Chinese and Mexican businesspeople at a time when bilateral tensions have made institutional channels and partnerships difficult to establish and sustain.’⁷⁷

Enrique Dussel from the National Autonomous University of Mexico similarly assessed the extent of interaction between China and overseas Chinese organizations in Mexico. In his survey of 12 of the 60 overseas Chinese representative bodies in Mexico, 75 percent noted that they contact public or private institutions in China at least once a year, while 25 percent did so once a week. That said, only 17 percent of the associations surveyed had registered at the time with the Chinese embassy in Mexico.⁷⁸

The CICETE, which is affiliated with the Chinese Ministry of Commerce, has focused primarily on the implementation and coordination of technical cooperation with international organizations, but is also occasionally present at the LAC local level. The organization participated in the implementation of Huawei’s Colón Safe City project, for example. The head of CICETE reportedly visited Panama to inspect the project during construction and implementation.⁷⁹

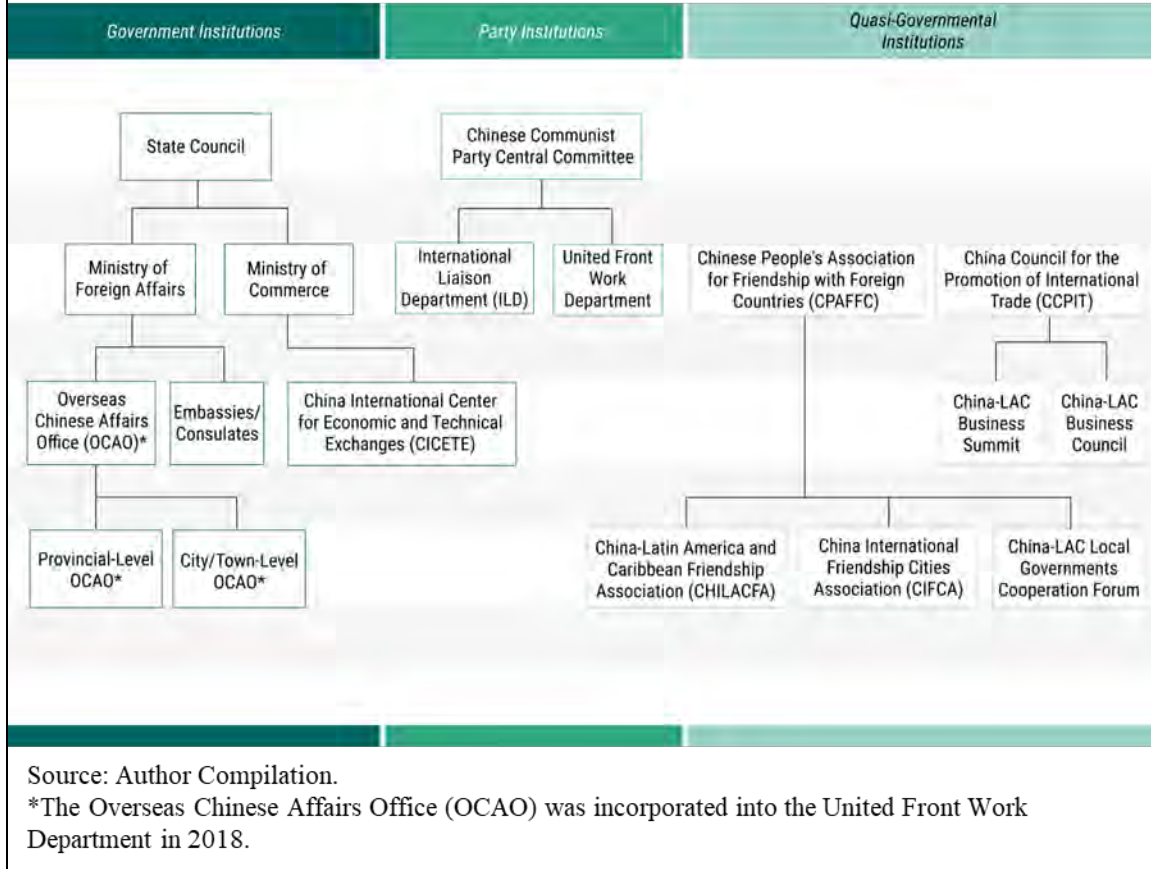
⁷⁶ Hearn, Adrian H., ‘China’s Social Engagement Programs in Latin America.’

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Dussel Peters, Enrique & Martinez Rivera, Sergio E., ‘La diáspora china en México. Asociaciones chinas en el Distrito Federal, Mexicali y Tapachula,’ *Migración y Desarrollo*, 2016, http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1870-75992016000100111.

⁷⁹ ‘China-aided Safe City Project in Colon, Panama Successfully Completed,’ Ministry of Commerce People’s Republic of China, 22 February 2019, <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/article/EventsandActivities/201904/20190402848857.shtml>.

Figure 4: Chinese Government, Community Party, and Quasi Governmental Institutions Active at the Local Level in LAC



Source: Author Compilation.

*The Overseas Chinese Affairs Office (OCAO) was incorporated into the United Front Work Department in 2018.

b. Local-level linkages generated by LAC central government organizations and companies

In some cases, China’s local-level activity in LAC is coordinated by **LAC central government bodies or state-owned enterprises**. In Costa Rica, for example, the Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad (ICE), Costa Rica’s government-run electricity and telecommunications service provider, entered into a partnership with GEPDI, a provincial subsidiary of the state-owned China Electric Equipment Group (CEEG), to advance a smart city project in Heredia. GEPDI secured its contract with ICE through a public tender to provide fiber optic connections to 150,000 households in the Heredia province, approximately six miles north of San José.⁸⁰

⁸⁰ 《粤企携手哥国建设智慧城市_第 A06 版：时局·观察/专题》, *Nanfang Daily*, 21 October 2019, https://epaper.southcn.com/nfdaily/html/2019-10/21/content_7828108.htm.

Despite considerable outreach by Chinese entities to officials in the city of Colón, Panama over the years, Huawei's development of *Proyecto de Centro de Operaciones de Seguridad y Emergencias C2*, a safe city project consisting of a visual command center and a cloud intelligent video system, was largely negotiated at the central government level. Initial discussion about the project began in 2016, when a technical delegation, designated by Panama's president, visited Shenzhen to consult on the project details. According to China's Ministry of Commerce, the Colón Safe City project was part of a broader set of aid-related requests from Panamanian authorities.

Montevideo's public safety system was similarly negotiated by the Uruguayan central government.⁸¹ The country's Ministry of the Interior signed a contract with China's ZTE in 2008 to provide an integrated system composed of emergency communications and command, data transmission, VoIP and video surveillance for US\$ 12 million. In addition, in 2019, Peru's central government awarded China's Yangtze Optical Fiber and Cable (YOFC) company with a US\$ 350 million contract to lay fiber optic cable in Peru's Arequipa, Áncash, Huánuco, La Libertad and San Martín departments. The Peruvian government will assume the full cost of the project.⁸²

Joint ventures and other cooperative relationships with LAC companies also occasionally create opportunities in LAC localities. Huawei teamed up with Argentina's Telecom Personal for experimental 5G trials in Buenos Aires in 2019, for example.⁸³ A partnership between Grupo Unión, a regional electricity provider present in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Honduras, and Huawei has aimed to bring eLTE-IoT-enabled Smart Lighting to municipalities.⁸⁴

⁸¹ 'Inauguran primera parte del Centro de Comando Unificado,' *El Observador*, 11 April 2011, <https://www.elobservador.com.uy/nota/inauguran-primera-parte-del-centro-de-comando-unificado-20114111930>.

⁸² 'Gobernador regional de Arequipa, Arg. Elmer Cáceres Llica, promoverá proyecto de distribución de internet gratuito a través de fibra óptica par alas 8 provincias de la region,' Gobierno Regional de Arequipa, Date Unknown, <https://www.regionarequipa.gob.pe/Noticias/NoticiaDetalle/?Id=AWK25WY5L349UX25>.

⁸³ 'Personal Huawei trial 5G in Buenos Aires,' *Comms Update*, 4 June 2019, <https://www.commsupdate.com/articles/2019/06/04/personal-huawei-trial-5g-in-buenos-aires/>.

⁸⁴ 'Huawei lanza alumbrado inteligente para ahorrar energía en Colombia,' *Eje21*, 10 May 2019, https://www.eje21.com.co/2019/05/huawei-lanza-alumbrado-inteligente-para-ahorrar-energia-en-colombia/?fbclid=IwAR0bO2UaQolrmKmhk_vQejVcoTa1CcoNe-V6Nz7dPljUWS5BH3bxIXy7i2w.

c. Chinese province-led engagement

Chinese provinces have also played a significant role in China's local-level engagement in LAC, often through 'twinning,' or sister cities/provinces arrangements. As Chinese scholar, Xu Shicheng, noted in a 2019 *China Hoy* article, China had established upwards of 175 sister cities or province/state agreements in LAC by the end of 2018.⁸⁵ The extensive and long-standing relationship between Chile's Coquimbo region and Henan province and Argentina's Jujuy province and Guizhou province are documented in the case study section of this report, but there are numerous other notable 'twinning' relationships in the region at present.⁸⁶

Port cities Puerto Montt, Chile and Qingdao, China have also established a productive working relationship. Puerto Montt received a delegation from Qingdao in 2013, headed by Ye Min, deputy director general of the Qingdao Trade Bureau. The delegation also consisted of executives from major electrical engineering, transportation, machinery, clothing, chemicals, and construction companies, including China's *SEPCOIII* Electric Power Construction Co., Ltd. and Shandong Hongda Construction Machinery Group Co.,Ltd., among others.⁸⁷ Chile's Valparaíso region and Guangdong province and the cities of Antofogasta, Chile and Tongling, China have also reached various agreements, focusing on commercial cooperation. The latter have been sister cities since 2004. Tongling opened a commercial office in Antofogasta in 2011.⁸⁸

Given their relative economic weight, China's provinces and cities have also been successful in establishing ties with LAC central governments. Shanghai's party secretary welcomed national delegations from 18 LAC countries to the Chinese metropolis in mid-September to discuss future cooperation in trade, technology, education and culture, and combatting Covid-19.⁸⁹ And Hainan's CCPIT assembled representatives from Hainan province to tour LAC nations in 2016. The Hainan delegation co-organized a business

⁸⁵ Xu, Shicheng, 'Diez sucesos entre China y América Latina en 2018,' *China Hoy*, January 2019, http://spanish.chinatoday.com.cn/2018/gcpl/201901/t20190108_800153760.html.

⁸⁶ 'Yin Li led a delegation to visit Mexico,' *Sichuan Daily*, July 10 2017, <http://www.sc.gov.cn/10462/10464/10797/2017/7/10/10427662.shtml>.

⁸⁷ Natalia Lizama Poblete. 2013. 'El estado de la paradiplomacia sino-chilena y su institucionalización' en *La Diplomacia Pública de China en América Latina: Lecciones para Chile*.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

⁸⁹ Tong, Qian, 'Party Secretary Li meets Latam and Caribbean envoys,' *Shine*, 15 September 2019, <https://www.shine.cn/news/metro/2009156089/>.

symposium with Brazil's nationally influential São Paulo Federation of Industries (FIESP) and food product promotion events with ProMéxico in Mexico City and the Cuban National Chamber of Commerce in Havana.⁹⁰

d. Chinese company outreach at the local level in LAC

Chinese companies also engage directly with LAC local-level officials, although it is often difficult to determine whether they do so at the behest of LAC officials or on their own accord. Given the wide range of Chinese actors apparent in specific localities at any given time, it is difficult to discern whether Chinese companies are opening doors for Chinese government delegations and quasi-governmental entities, such as the CCPIT, or vice versa. As indicated in the case study section of this report, numerous scenarios and timelines are evident in the LAC region.

Regardless of the order of events, a wide range of Chinese companies are developing networks of contacts in LAC localities. This is especially true of Chinese tech companies, although in the tech space many are seemingly responding to demands from local-level authorities, just as the Carnegie Endowment's Steven Feldstein discovered in Thailand.⁹¹ In other cases, companies such as Huawei, sometimes in conjunction with LAC partners, actively market new technologies to LAC municipalities. Huawei apparently reached out to Cochabamba directly to negotiate the city's Safe City project, striking a strategic cooperation agreement with city authorities. The Cochabamba project, initiated in 2016, was Huawei's first trunk broadband eLTE and first Hexagon CAD project for Bolivia, as well as the largest Safe City project concluded by the company at the time, according to Sciences Po's Álvaro Artigas. It included an eLTE base, portable equipment, vehicle terminals, internet content providers, Hexagon computer-aided design software, networks, and information technology and video surveillance systems. The cost was estimated at over

⁹⁰ 'China Provincial Council for the Promotion of International Trade went to Latin America to promote trade and investment,' *China Provincial Council for the Promotion of International Trade*, 22 July 2016, http://www.ccpit.org/Contents/Channel_3435/2016/0722/674260/content_674260.htm.

⁹¹ Feldstein, Steven. *How Much Is China Driving the Spread of AI Surveillance?* Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2019, pp. 13–15, *The Global Expansion of AI Surveillance*, www.jstor.org/stable/resrep20995.7. Accessed 24 Sept. 2020.

US\$ 14 million over the different implementation phases.⁹² BYD and other companies have also promoted their products directly to local officials, as do many other international companies.⁹³

Huawei has also sought greater market share at the local level in Chile through a cooperative arrangement at the central government level, with the country's National Investigative Police (PDI). A digital cybersecurity agenda was created between Huawei and the PDI targeting organized crime in Chilean cities.⁹⁴ This approach, according to Artigas (2017), is emblematic of a typical sequence employed by Huawei, 'combining expertise dissemination in specific fora, reaching out to governmental authorities when needed and ultimately the conclusion of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with national investigation police forces.'⁹⁵ Partnership with the PDI, as Artigas also noted, is a powerful lever of credibility and legitimacy, which could potentially help to secure specific contracts with local authorities.

In other instances, Chinese provinces and cities, rather than Chinese tech firms, are making the case for Chinese safe city technologies. In 2020, officials from Nanjing, China and Concepción, Chile met on the sidelines of the Eighth Nanjing World Historical & Cultural Cities Expo to sign a 'twinning' agreement. Nanjing authorities recounted their city's impressive safety record, suggesting city-to-city cooperation on citizen security, among other areas.⁹⁶ The notion of China as a safe place has resonated with some LAC officials, whether the result of Chinese provincial/municipal and company outreach or not. Upon contracting China's ZTE to provide cameras, monitoring centers, emergency

⁹² Artigas, Álvaro, 'Surveillance, Smart technologies and the development of Safe City solutions: the case of Chinese ICT firms and their international expansion to emerging markets,' Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals (IBEI), 2017.

⁹³ Feldstein, Steven. *How Much Is China Driving the Spread of AI Surveillance?*

⁹⁴ 'PDI y Huawei Chile firman acuerdo de cooperación tecnológica,' *EventosTI*, 21 April 2017, <https://eventosti.net/blog/2017/04/21/pdi-huawei-firman-acuerdo-cooperacion-tecnologica/>.

⁹⁵ Artigas, Álvaro, 'Surveillance, Smart technologies and the development of Safe City solutions: the case of Chinese ICT firms and their international expansion to emerging markets,' Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals (IBEI), 2017.

⁹⁶ 'Profesor Armando Cartes Montory participa en congreso de Historia y Cultura en China,' Universidad de Concepción 2020., <http://administracionpublica.udec.cl/profesor-armando-cartes-montory-participa-en-congreso-de-historia-y-cultura-en-china/probidad/>

services and telecommunications infrastructure, Jujuy officials noted that the provincial capital would soon be ‘safe like China.’⁹⁷

e. LAC local-level outreach to China

A considerable portion of China-LAC local-level engagement is also initiated by **local organizations or officials in LAC**, including governors and mayors. Brazilian states are particularly active in this respect, for example. Julio Serson, the São Paulo state secretary for International Relations, helped construct a partnership between São Paulo’s 100-year-old Butantan Institute, a biologic research center, and China’s Sinovac for production and advanced testing of vaccines against the coronavirus, building on a long-term cooperative relationship between São Paulo and China.⁹⁸ In May 2019, the governor of Brazil’s Bahia state, Rui Costa, traveled to China with at least a hundred other Brazilian government officials and staff. By the end of the trip, Costa struck a US\$ 7 billion deal with Chinese company Easteel for the construction of an integrated industrial park, consisting of steel mill, power plant and industrial units. Plans also featured the revitalization of the Port of Aratu, and the construction of a smart city close to the industrial park, for company workers and their families.⁹⁹ The governors of Piauí and Rio Grande do Norte also visited Beijing in 2019 to attract Chinese investments in the clean energy sector.¹⁰⁰

The governor of São Paulo state, João Doria, has been described as a lobbyist for São Paulo by critics in Brazil, having travelled to the UAE, Qatar, South Korea, and China to establish commercial connections. While in China in 2019, the governor signed a MOU with a subsidiary of China Railway Construction Corporation (CRCC). This was viewed as an expression of CRCC interest in the São Paulo-Campinas rail line and metro line No.

⁹⁷ Garrison, Cassandra, ‘‘Safe like China’’: In Argentina, ZTE finds eager buyer for surveillance tech,’ *Reuters*, 5 July 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-argentina-china-zte-insight/safe-like-china-in-argentina-zte-finds-eager-buyer-for-surveillance-tech-idUSKCN1U00ZG>.

⁹⁸ Lang, Marina, ‘Brazil’s state governors open their own channels with China’, *Dialogo Chino*, 13 August 2020, <https://dialogochino.net/en/trade-investment/36888-brazils-state-governors-open-their-own-channels-with-china/>.

⁹⁹ ‘Governo assina memorando com empresa chinesa para investimento de R\$ 27 bilhoes,’ *A Tarde*, 13 May 2019, <https://atarde.uol.com.br/bahia/noticias/2059133-governo-assina-memorando-com-empresa-chinesa-para-investimento-de-r-27-bilhoes>.

¹⁰⁰ Andreoni, Manuela, ‘China aposta em usinas solares e eólicas no Brasil,’ *Dialogo Chino*, <https://dialogochino.net/pt-br/mudanca-climatica-e-energia-pt-br/29559-china-aposta-em-usinas-solares-e-eolicas-no-brasil/>.

6, which had previously been suspended due to a lack of funding. With the China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Corporation (COFCO), the São Paulo governor also talked about opening the Chinese market to Brazilian ethanol and meat products. Moreover, Doria met with Huawei to negotiate the company's US\$ 800 million cell phone manufacturing investment in São Paulo state. InvestSP also signed a MOU with Bank of China during the trip to promote investments between China and São Paulo.¹⁰¹

Local authorities have also actively marketed certain infrastructure projects to potential Chinese bidders. In their 2020 analysis, Oliveira and Myers describe Chinese company visits to several Brazilian maritime ports in Santa Catarina, São Paulo, Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, and Pará in 2014 and 2015. Local- and state-level officials and port management executives actively lobbied Chinese executives to invest in new terminals or expansion of their own ports, sometimes even referencing the maritime extension of the BRI as justification. Their promotional activities paid off in 2017, when the China Merchants Port Holding acquired Brazil's second largest container terminal, in Paranaguá, Paraná state, and China Communications Construction Company acquired a Brazilian construction company, along with its 51 percent share in the Port of São Luis.¹⁰² Around that time, CCCC also began negotiations for port construction projects in Bahia and Santa Catarina states (Porto Sul and TGB), and for a stake in the operational port of Suape in Pernambuco state.¹⁰³

In another example, the governor of Coahuila, Mexico, Miguel Ángel Riquelme Solís, visited China to attend a 2017 seminar entitled *China y América Latina: Diálogo entre civilizaciones*. According to a highly promotional account in Mexican newspaper *Milenio*, Riquelme Solís convinced the seminar's Chinese attendees, including scholars and businesspeople, of the value of engagement with Coahuila.¹⁰⁴ In 2019, possibly as a result of connections made at that conference, Riquelme negotiated a US\$ 30 million contract

¹⁰¹ Jelmayer, Rogerio, 'China trip yields major commercial agreements for São Paulo,' *BNamericas*, 12 August 2019, <https://app.bnamericas.com/article/section/all/content/xj2eo3azi-a-deep-look-on-the-results-of-the-week-of-sao-paulos-officials-in-china>.

¹⁰² Gustavo Oliveira and Margaret Myers, 'The Tenuous Co-Production of China's Belt and Road Initiative in Brazil and Latin America,' *Journal of Contemporary China*, 2020, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/epub/10.1080/10670564.2020.1827358?needAccess=true>.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁴ 'Riquelme 'engancha' a China con potencial de Coahuila,' *Milenio*, 21 September 2019, <https://www.milenio.com/estados/riquelme-engancha-a-china-con-potencial-de-coahuila>.

with Chinese technology firm Dahua to purchase 1,281 public security cameras for the *Sistema de Video Inteligencia para la Seguridad* program in Coahuila.¹⁰⁵ In April 2020, Chinese tech firm Dahua donated thermal cameras to the Coahuila government in Mexico as a form of Covid-19 assistance.¹⁰⁶

Specific Chinese companies are also occasionally invited to attend critical meetings of LAC officials. Buenos Aires hosted the first Latin American Mayors Forum in March 2015 and invited Chinese electric vehicle company BYD to attend. The forum focused on climate change and sustainable development and attracted more than 20 Latin American mayors, including former Argentine president Mauricio Macri, who was mayor of Buenos Aires at the time, Miguel Ángel Mancera, former mayor of Mexico City, and Eduardo Paes, then-mayor of Rio de Janeiro and chairman of the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group. Gustavo Fruet, then-mayor of Curitiba, Brazil, presented on the BYD pure electric taxi model e6, which had been adopted by Curitiba.¹⁰⁷

f. Other notable channels for Chinese subnational engagement

Universities are among the other notable points of contact in China-LAC local-level relations. Examples of China-LAC university networks are provided in the case studies section of this report, but also feature in numerous other city-to-city and province-to-province relationships. In 2018, the University of Bío Bío (UBB) in Chile's Bío Bío region, which has a 'twinning' relationship with Hubei province in China, hosted an academic delegation from Hubei, including representatives from the Provincial Department of Science and Technology of Hubei; the School of Biology and Pharmaceuticals of the Wuhan Polytechnic University; the Hubei University School of Computer Science and Informatics; and the Crop Institute of the Hubei Academy of Agricultural Sciences; as well as Minglilai Company CEO Wang Xuejun and Hubei Xun Da Pharmaceutic CEO Li

¹⁰⁵ Mayhew, Stephen, 'Mexican state of Coahuila to deploy 1,100 cameras with facial recognition,' *Biometric Update*, 25 January, 2019, <https://www.biometricupdate.com/201901/mexican-state-of-coahuila-to-deploy-1100-cameras-with-facial-recognition>.

¹⁰⁶ 'Dahua Technology donates to the Coahuila government a thermal camera that helps preliminary detection of high body temperature and collaborates in the prevention and control of Covid,' *BN Americas*, 16 April, 2020, <https://www.bnamericas.com/en/news/dahua-technology-donates-to-the-coahuila-government-a-thermal-camera-that-helps-preliminary-detection-of-high-body-temperature-and-collaborates-in-the-prevention-and-control-of-covid-19>.

¹⁰⁷ 'BYD and mayors of Latin American cities discuss sustainable solutions,' *BYD Auto*, 7 April 2015, https://www.sohu.com/a/9654460_124344.

Lonjian. In 2018, a MOU was signed between the UBB, the Hubei Provincial Department of Science and Technology, and Wuhan Polytechnic University to promote collaboration in agricultural technology.¹⁰⁸

Chinese companies also occasionally support local-level academic cooperation. The Federico Santa María Technical University (USM) in Valparaíso, Chile signed an agreement with Huawei in 2017 to certify qualified graduates in the operation of Huawei technologies.¹⁰⁹ Previously, the Chinese Academy of Sciences South America Center for Astronomy (CASSACA), which was created to enable and enhance communication between Chinese and Chilean scientists, and USM formed a partnership with Huawei to create a data center to store and analyze large quantities of radio data from Chile's Atacama Large Millimeter/sub-millimeter Array (ALMA) telescope.¹¹⁰

As Ignacio Araya, research associate at the Center for at Chile's Center for Latin American Studies on China (CELC), noted in an October 2020 interview with the author, in the case of Chile, universities also have the potential to play a critical role in advancing commercial ties. This is especially true of universities with business incubators, which 'sponsor private sector projects submitted to the Chilean Production Development Corporation (CORFO).' Araya added that universities also occasionally apply for financial support for overseas technology missions, including in China.¹¹¹

Confucius Institutes also feature in China's broader approach to local-level engagement. The number of Confucius Institutes in LAC has grown considerably since 2012, when there were only six in the region. By 2017, the number had grown to 39 in 20 countries and to 45 institutes in 25 LAC countries by 2020.¹¹² Hanban, the Chinese organization tasked with managing Confucius Institutes, commissioned the creation of

¹⁰⁸ 'UBB y Universidad Politécnica de Wuhan delinear primeras investigaciones conjuntas,' Universidad del Bío-Bío, 1 October 2018, <http://vrip.ubiobio.cl/vrip/index.php/2018/10/01/investigador-ubb-realiza-pasantia-en-investigacion-en-la-universidad-politecnica-de-wuhan/?print=print>.

¹⁰⁹ 'USM y Huawei firman acuerdo inédito en Chile de capacitación y colaboración en investigación,' *Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María*, 1 June 2017, <https://noticias.usm.cl/2017/06/01/usm-y-huawei-firman-acuerdo-inedito-en-chile-de-capacitacion-y-colaboracion-en-investigacion/>.

¹¹⁰ 'A telescope in Chile is generating massive amounts of data from the stars,' *Business Insider*, 28 September 2016, <https://www.businessinsider.com/huawei-stargazers-are-data-mining-the-night-sky-2016-8>.

¹¹¹ Personal interview with Myers, virtual, August 2020.

¹¹² Official Hanban web page, http://spanish.hanban.org/confuciusinstitutes/node_31587.htm, accessed June 2020.

the Regional Center for Confucius Institutes in LAC in Chile to help institutes in the LAC region ‘take on a strategic role in the process of deepening relations between the region and China, increasing the value of the region’s geographical area of influence and a common language.’¹¹³ This regional center is one of only three in the world.

In addition to educational channels, **technology and other fairs or expos** in China have played a prominent role in showcasing Chinese technologies and other solutions to would-be central- and local-level consumers. Delegations from LAC central governments, provinces/states, and cities frequently travel to China to participate in these events.

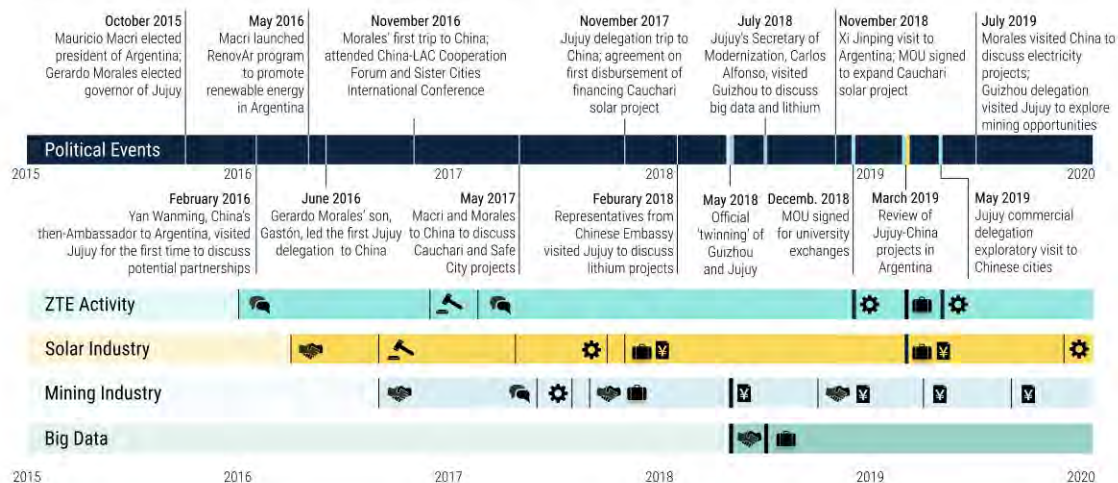
Finally, **overseas Chinese organizations**, such as the Professional Association of Chinese Businesspeople in Chile, have been integral when forging ties in certain cases. The president of the Professional Association of Chinese Businesspeople in Chile, Wang Hexing, worked to both foster the Bío Bío region–Hubei province relationship and to develop Coquimbo commune ties to China, as indicated in the Coquimbo case study below.

CASE STUDIES: JUJUY, ARGENTINA AND COQUIMBO, CHILE

Jujuy, Argentina

TIMELINE: JUJUY PROVINCE - CHINA COOPERATION

Jujuy government interactions with Chinese government organizations, quasi-governmental entities, and businesses (2015-2020)



Source: Author compilation.

¹¹³ Lafontaine, Roberto & Xintang, Sun, ‘Labor de los Institutos Confucio en América Latina’, *Centro Regional de los Institutos Confucio para América Latina - CRICAL*, https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/events/files/sesion_2._sun_xintang3.pdf.

The Jujuy-China connection is one that has been sustained by a range of Chinese and Argentine actors with varied interests, but which was driven in large part by the province's governor, Gerardo Morales. It is also one that is characterized by extensive, two-way interactions. Over the course of just five years, Chinese officials and other actors made upwards of thirteen trips to Jujuy province, and Jujuy and Argentine national government officials made at least eleven visits to China. Between 2015 and 2020, Jujuy province not only developed a highly productive 'twinning' relationship with Guizhou province in China, but also established partnerships and struck deals with Chinese businesses in a range of industries. These included a ZTE-built Safe City project,¹¹⁴ the Cauchari Solar I, II, and III solar parks,¹¹⁵ and the Cauchari-Olaroz lithium project.¹¹⁶ Jujuy's partnership with Guizhou also prompted the province to develop its own big data storage capabilities.

Jujuy's initial interactions with China were largely impelled by Mauricio Macri's election to the presidency of Argentina and Gerardo Morales' simultaneous victory in the Jujuy gubernatorial election. Morales became the first non-Peronist governor in the province since 1983. Strong political ties between Morales and Macri ensured a degree of central government support, both rhetorical and financial, for Jujuy efforts to engage more extensively with China in support of a series of local-level objectives. In addition, Jujuy's proposed Cauchari solar park project aligned well with Macri's green energy supportive RenovAr initiative, which was introduced in May 2016.

Among the first examples of Jujuy-China collaboration was a January 2016 meeting between Eric Xing, then representative of ZTE Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, and Morales to examine the company's security systems and their possible applications in Jujuy province. One month later, the Chinese Ambassador to Argentina, Yang Wanming, visited Morales in Jujuy to discuss possibilities for strengthening commercial and cultural exchanges, including possible Chinese participation in a safe city project, the Jujuy-La

¹¹⁴ 'Avanza el plan 'Jujuy Seguro e Interconectado', ' *Prensa de la Provincia de Jujuy*, September 25, 2019, <http://prensa.jujuy.gob.ar/2019/09/25/avanza-el-plan-jujuy-seguro-e-interconectado/>

¹¹⁵ Morales, Lucas, 'Argentina's 312-MW solar power complex Cauchari completes construction,' *Renewables Now*, December 9, 2019, <https://renewablesnow.com/news/argentinas-312-mw-solar-power-complex-cauchari-completes-construction-679538/>

¹¹⁶ 'Importante Inversión Reafirma el Perfil Minero de Jujuy en Materia de Litio,' *Prensa de la Provincia de Jujuy*, September 5, 2019, <http://prensa.jujuy.gob.ar/2019/09/05/importante-inversion-reafirma-el-perfil-minero-de-jujuy-en-materia-de-litio/>

Quiaca railway project, which never materialized, and the Cauchari solar project.¹¹⁷ In both June and November 2016, delegations from Jujuy, led by Morales' son and Morales himself, respectively, traveled to China to consult with Chinese officials and to attend the China-LAC Cooperation Forum and the Sister Cities International Conference, as well as to discuss the development of specific projects.

In May 2017, Morales approved a framework agreement among Jujuy state-owned enterprise (SOE), JEMSE, and China's Shanghai Electric, Power China, and Talesun for finance and construction of the Cauchari solar project.¹¹⁸ The JEMSE-led partnership was selected over 59 other companies in a 2016 public tender.¹¹⁹



Source: Author compilation.

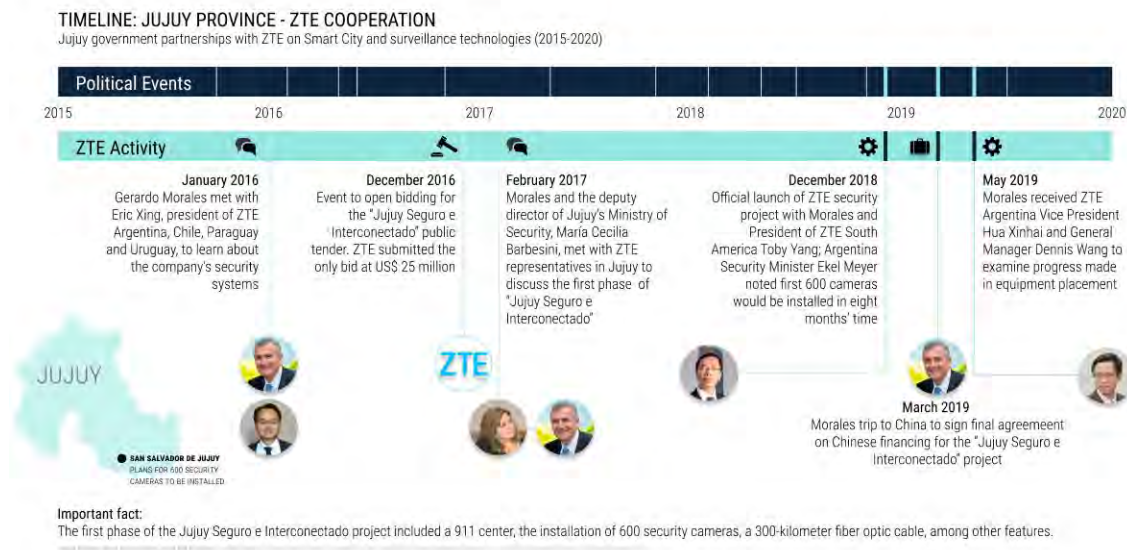
As a result of Jujuy's growing ties to China, Governor Morales and his team accompanied President Macri on a state visit to Beijing in November 2017. During the trip, the Argentine delegation secured initial financing from Eximbank for the construction of the Cauchari solar plant and advanced the province's partnership with ZTE on the *Jujuy*

¹¹⁷ 'Planta de energía solar: Jujuy conformará una UTE con dos grandes empresas chinas,' *Jujuy al día*, February 12, 2016, <https://www.jujuyaldia.com.ar/2016/02/12/planta-de-energia-solar-jujuy-conformara-una-ute-con-dos-grandes-empresas-chinas/>

¹¹⁸ Morales, Lucas, 'Jujuy to get 600-MW PV park under Chinese-Argentine deal,' *Renewables Now*, April 11, 2016, <https://renewablesnow.com/news/jujuy-to-get-600-mw-pv-park-under-chinese-argentine-deal-520575/>

¹¹⁹ 'Jujuy Ganó la Licitación por los 300 MW,' *Jujuy al día*, September 30, 2016, <http://www.jujuyaldia.com.ar/2016/09/30/jujuy-gano-la-licitacion-por-los-300-mw/>

Seguro e Interconectado project.¹²⁰ The Cauchari solar project was finalized in December of 2019, though has yet to produce and distribute energy.¹²¹ The *Jujuy Seguro e Interconectado* security project is still being developed, with 600 cameras to be installed in the province as part of the first phase of the project.¹²²



Source: Author compilation.

The Jujuy-Guizhou partnership, now three years in the making, originated with a Guizhou delegation visit to Jujuy in November 2017, led by the Guizhou People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and including representatives from the OCAO Guizhou local chapter and Pheonix Dorada, a Chinese public relations firm in Argentina.¹²³ During the visit, the Guizhou delegation advertised the many similarities

¹²⁰ 'Argentina y China firmaron el primer contrato gobierno a gobierno con una tasa preferencial de 3%,' *Argentina.gob.ar*, November 23, 2017, <https://echin.cancilleria.gob.ar/es/argentina-y-china-firmaron-el-primer-contrato-gobierno-gobierno-con-una-tasa-preferencial-de-3>; 'Convenio para ejecutar el plan de seguridad más grande de Jujuy,' *Prensa de la Provincia de Jujuy*, May 17, 2017, <http://prensa.jujuy.gob.ar/2017/05/17/convenio-para-ejecutar-el-plan-de-seguridad-mas-grande-de-jujuy/>

¹²¹ Sánchez Molina, Pilar, 'Cauchari, en Argentina, no termina de entrar en operación,' *PV Magazine Latinoamérica*, January 10, 2020, <https://www.pv-magazine-latam.com/2020/01/10/cauchari-en-argentina-no-termina-de-entrar-en-operacion/>

¹²² Morals, Lucas, 'Argentina's 312-MW solar power complex Cauchari completes construction,' *Renewables Now*, December 9, 2019, <https://renewablesnow.com/news/argentinas-312-mw-solar-power-complex-cauchari-completes-construction-679538/>; 'Avanza el plan 'Jujuy Seguro e Interconectado',' *Prensa de la Provincia de Jujuy*, September 25, 2019, <http://prensa.jujuy.gob.ar/2019/09/25/avanza-el-plan-jujuy-seguro-e-interconectado/>

¹²³ 'Incentivan intercambios y cooperación con Guizhou,' *Prensa de la Provincia de Jujuy*, November 27, 2017, <http://prensa.jujuy.gob.ar/2017/11/27/incentivan-intercambios-y-cooperacion-con-guizhou/>

between the two regions, including a history of economic underdevelopment. Morales also noted these similarities, stating, '[Guizhou] work[s] in very similar sectors as our communities, and they also have a lot of ethnic minorities like we do.'¹²⁴

Morales then traveled to the Guizhou in May 2018 to sign a 'twinning' agreement between the two provinces, promising cooperation on trade, education, tourism, and big data.¹²⁵ Two months later, Jujuy's Secretary of Modernization, Carlos Alfonso, led a delegation of tech entrepreneurs to the Chinese province to consider opportunities for Jujuy-Guizhou cooperation in in the area of big data.¹²⁶ During the trip, the delegation visited the Guiyang Big Data Exchange to study Guizhou's big data trading model. Jujuy representatives also met with big data companies in the province, such as Yunshang Guizhou, Langma Information, Digital China and Truck Gang, as well as with the University of Guizhou and the Guizhou Institute of Technology.¹²⁷ Big data scholarships were established to promote exchanges of technological know-how in the industry. Chinese tech giant Alibaba, which signed a framework agreement on cloud computing and big data with the government of Guizhou province in 2014, offered to open a permanent office in Guizhou for the purpose of facilitating knowledge transfer on big data issues between the two governments.¹²⁸

¹²⁴ 'Jujuy fortalece vínculos con la República Popular China,' *Prensa de la Provincia de Jujuy*, November 24, 2017, <http://prensa.jujuy.gob.ar/2017/11/24/jujuy-fortalece-vinculos-con-la-republica-popular-china/>

¹²⁵ 'Gran despliegue de la provincia de Jujuy en China,' *Prensa de la Provincia de Jujuy*, May 28, 2018, <http://prensa.jujuy.gob.ar/2018/05/28/gran-despliegue-de-la-provincia-de-jujuy-en-china/>

¹²⁶ 'Jujuy: la provincia que entendió la relación con China,' *Cancillería del Gobierno de Argentina*, <https://echin.cancilleria.gob.ar/es/jujuy-la-provincia-que-entendio-la-relacion-con-china>; 'Big Data y litio: balance positivo de misión a China,' *Prensa de la Provincia de Jujuy*, July 25, 2018, <http://prensa.jujuy.gob.ar/2018/07/25/big-data-y-litio-balance-positivo-en-mision-a-china/>

¹²⁷ '阿根廷胡胡伊省代表团访团访黔考察学习 我省大数据产业发展现状,' *贵州省外事办公室*, ' July 20, 2018, http://wsb.guizhou.gov.cn/xwzx/yxgz/yxgz_72839/201807/t20180720_21663182.html

¹²⁸ 'Big Data y litio: balance positivo de misión a China,' *Prensa de la Provincia de Jujuy*, July 25, 2018, <http://prensa.jujuy.gob.ar/2018/07/25/big-data-y-litio-balance-positivo-en-mision-a-china/>

TIMELINE: JUJUY PROVINCE - GUIZHOU PROVINCE BIG DATA COOPERATION

Jujuy partnership with the government of China's Guizhou province and Guizhou-based companies on big data research and development (2015-2020)



Source: Author compilation.

Jujuy's partnerships with China on lithium exploration followed a different trajectory. Chinese interest in Jujuy's lithium reserves dated back to a 2010 MOU signed by Argentina's Geological Mining Service (Segemar) and the China Geological Service (CGS), promoting scientific exchange through joint research opportunities and capacity building workshops.¹²⁹ In February 2015, then-president Cristina Kirchner signed an agreement with Chinese President Xi Jinping to extend the partnership between Argentina's Segemar and the China's CGS for scientific exchange, including through joint research opportunities and capacity building workshops.¹³⁰ As a result of this partnership, CGS, Segemar and the National University of Jujuy began conducting geological studies in September 2017 to evaluate the industrial potential of Jujuy's salt flats.¹³¹

¹²⁹ *SEGEMAR: Servicio Geológico Minero Argentino. Memoria 2010*, <http://www.segemar.gov.ar/descargas/memorias/memoria-2010.pdf>

¹³⁰ 'China y Argentina suben la parada a la energía limpia sostenible,' *Energía Limpia XXI*, February 16, 2015, <https://energialimpiaparatodos.com/2015/02/16/intencionando-el-cambio-y-progreso/>

¹³¹ 'Servicio Geológico Minero realizó estudios de suelo en Salta,' *El Constructor*, December 28, 2016, https://www.elconstructor.com/mineria/servicio-geologico-minero-realizo-estudios-de-suelo-en-salta_3544.html

TIMELINE: JUJUY PROVINCE - CHINA LITHIUM COOPERATION

Jujuy government and mining company partnership with China's mining industry and research institutions (2015-2020)



Source: Author compilation.

A few months earlier, in June 2017, Macri and Morales had met with lithium companies operating in Jujuy to talk about a US\$ one billion investment in the sector. Minera Exar, a joint venture between Chilean mining company SQM and Canadian mining company Lithium Americas, announced an investment of US\$ 160 million to further develop lithium production in salt flats in Cauchari and Olaroz.¹³² One year later, Chinese firm Tianqi Lithium acquired a 24 percent stake in SQM, paying a 12 percent premium. The transaction gave Tianqi Lithium the right to elect three of SQM's eight board members.¹³³ Another Chinese company, Ganfeng Lithium, then bought SQM's stake in Minera Exar for 37.5 percent ownership of the company.¹³⁴ In April 2019, Ganfeng Lithium increased its stake in Minera Exar to 50 percent. And in February 2020, Lithium Americas accepted Ganfeng's proposal to acquire another one percent stake in the joint venture, for a controlling share of the company. The Caucharí-Olaroz project, now

¹³² 'Importante Inversión Reafirma el Perfil Minero de Jujuy en Materia de Litio,' *Prensa de la Provincia de Jujuy*, September 5, 2019, <http://prensa.jujuy.gob.ar/2019/09/05/importante-inversion-reafirma-el-perfil-minero-de-jujuy-en-materia-de-litio/>

¹³³ Sanderson, Henry, 'Tianqi Lithium buys \$4.1bn stake in Chile's SQM,' *Financial Times*, May 17, 2018, <https://www.ft.com/content/e4a77f28-59c4-11e8-bdb7-f6677d2e1ce8>

¹³⁴ 'Lithium America's Corp. Management's Discussion and Analysis for the Year Ended December 31, 2018,' https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1440972/000156459019010471/lac-ex993_8.htm

controlled by Gangfeng Lithium, remains on schedule to start production of 40,000 tons per year of battery-quality lithium carbonate by the beginning of 2021.¹³⁵

Coquimbo Region, Chile

Coquimbo's relationship with China, and more specifically with Henan province, stands in contrast to the Jujuy case study. On the one hand, the relationship began through Chinese provincial outreach, as far back as 2005. Also, despite dozens of visits and a decade-long Coquimbo-Henan regional 'twinning' arrangement, very little in the way of concrete deal making has materialized, aside from some academic partnerships and joint research opportunities. The reasons for this relative lack of activity are unclear, but may be related to limited political will in Coquimbo, or to the rather considerable extent of central government decision-making authority in Chile, as compared to Argentina or Brazil.

The partnership began a year after FTA negotiations began between Chile and China, when a Chinese delegation from Henan reached out to Coquimbo. The Chinese delegation, led by then-Governor of Henan, Li Chengyu, visited Coquimbo to promote cooperation on trade, culture, tourism, and mining.¹³⁶ Two months later, a commercial delegation from Coquimbo traveled to Henan to explore business opportunities for the Chilean region in the Chinese market, especially related to the region's wine industry.¹³⁷ At the end of 2005, a Henan delegation composed of local-level private sector representatives and government institutions, such as the Henan Bureau of Nonferrous Resources, Geology and Minerals, a prominent actor throughout the relationship, visited Coquimbo and signed agreements in support of exploration and mining of copper.¹³⁸

A year later, yet another commercial delegation from Henan visited Coquimbo. Multiple private and public networking events were held for Coquimbo and Henan entrepreneurs. During the visit, the Henan Bureau of Nonferrous Resources, Geology and Minerals signed another agreement, this time with local mining company Las Ñipas to

¹³⁵ Chen, Jackson, 'Ganfeng takes control of Cauchari-Olaroz lithium JV,' *Miningdotcom*, February 10, 2020, <https://www.mining.com/ganfeng-takes-control-of-argentina-lithium-jv/>

¹³⁶ 'Hermanamientos, ¿cómo vamos?: Coquimbo-Henan,' *Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional de Chile*, January 8, 2009, <https://www.bcn.cl/observatorio/asiapacifico/noticias/hermanamientos-coquimbo-henan>

¹³⁷ Ibid.

¹³⁸ Lizama Poblete, Natalia. 2013. 'El estado de la paradiplomacia sino-chilena y su institucionalización' in *La Diplomacia Pública de China en América Latina: Lecciones para Chile*, 2013, pg. 245

perform preliminary, joint exploration and mapping of the company's gold, copper, and silver deposits.¹³⁹ The Coquimbo-Henan partnership continued in 2007 with two Coquimbo government delegation visits to Henan province and one Henan government visit to Coquimbo. During the first trip to China that year, the Coquimbo government promoted scientific cooperation to bolster the productivity of mining SMEs in Coquimbo, and met with Chinese companies, research institutes and metals importers.¹⁴⁰ During the trip, La Serena University representatives agreed to work with the Henan Bureau of Nonferrous Resources, Geology and Minerals on the exploration of Las Ñipas mineral deposits.¹⁴¹ The Coquimbo government's second trip to China resulted in the signing of a 'twinning' agreement with Henan to foster inter-regional cooperation in mining, agriculture, education, science and technology, and culture.¹⁴² This time, La Serena University signed an agreement with Henan Polytechnic University, promoting educational exchanges and joint research. La Serena also developed linkages to Henan's Foreign Affairs Office and Ministry of Education.¹⁴³

In 2008, despite Coquimbo's efforts and those of other Chilean localities, then-congressman and president of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies' Chile-China Friendship Group, Roberto León, expressed his disappointment in Chilean authorities for not taking full advantage of the Chile's various 'twinning' relationships. León blamed Chile's political centralization for the relative lack of productive interaction:

I think it is essential to follow up [with these agreements]. The Chinese always have a good disposition, but if we, their counterpart, who are those that most benefit from these twinning relations, do not make an

¹³⁹ 'Representantes chinos firman acuerdo minero con empresa de la IV Región,' *Minería Chilena*, November 22, 2006, <https://www.mch.cl/2006/11/22/representantes-chinos-firman-acuerdo-minero-con-empresa-de-la-iv-region/>; 'Hermanamientos, ¿cómo vamos?: Coquimbo-Henan,' *Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional de Chile*, January 8, 2009, <https://www.bcn.cl/observatorio/asiapacifico/noticias/hermanamientos-coquimbo-henan>.

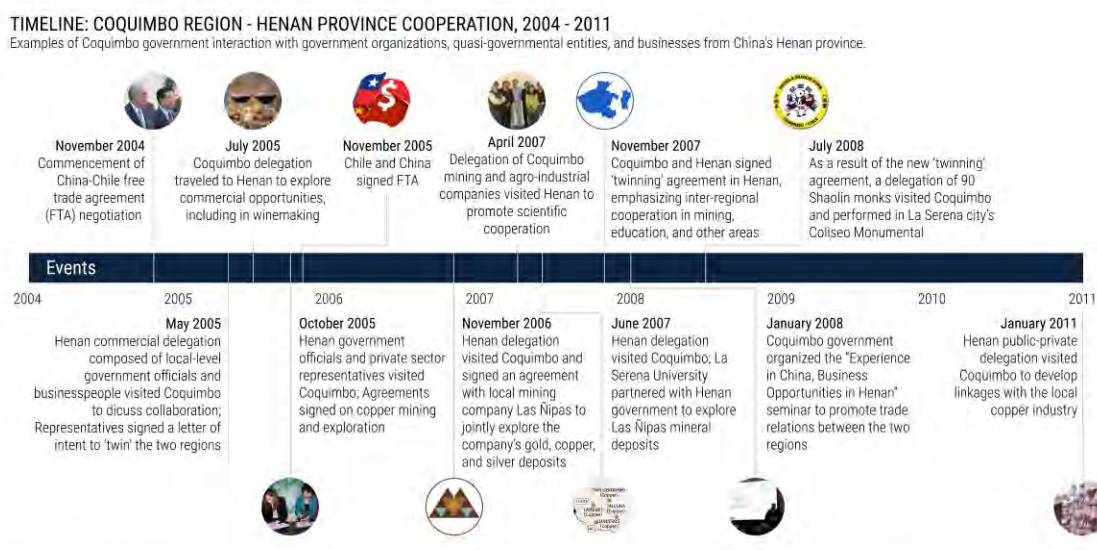
¹⁴⁰ 'Director del Depto. de Ing. De Minas integra comitiva regional que viaja a China,' *Periódico Electrónico de la Universidad de la Serena*, April 19, 2007, <http://www.userena.cl/ulsnoticias/articulo.php?id=1912>.

¹⁴¹ 'Delegación china visita la ULS y Museo Mineralógico,' *Periódico Electrónico de la Universidad de la Serena*, July 3, 2007, <http://www.userena.cl/ulsnoticias/articulo.php?id=2124>.

¹⁴² Official Jujuy-Henan twinning document

¹⁴³ 'ULS y el Politécnico de Henan firman convenio en China,' *Periódico Electrónico de la Universidad de la Serena*, November 9, 2007, <http://www.userena.cl/ulsnoticias/articulo.php?id=2522>

*effort and have no interest in continuing, these agreements are little more than documents in an archive...Although we are seen as important on the world stage and as a serious country, we are still in our infancy as concerns the internationalization of our regions. [Our regions] are not capable of assuming their level of importance and Chile's very centralized organization does not allow for the development of more independence in different areas.*¹⁴⁴ Source: Author compilation.



Source: Author compilation.

Despite León's concerns, very little materialized from the Coquimbo-Henan dynamic after 2008. However, interaction continued in 2011, when a public-private delegation from Henan visited Coquimbo to talk about the possibility of creating new linkages with the local copper industry. Li Jianzhi, deputy director of the Office of Foreign Affairs of Henan Province, noted an interest in purchasing raw copper directly from domestic producers and exporting heavy machinery to Chile.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴⁴ 'Hermanamientos: ¿letra muerta?,' *Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional de Chile*, March 15, 2008 https://www.bcn.cl/observatorio/asiapacifico/noticias/hermanamientos-bf letra-muerta_

¹⁴⁵ 'Chile: Se abren posibilidades de concretar envíos de aceite de oliva, fruta y pisco al mercado chino,' *Portal Frutícola*, January 20, 2011, https://www.portalfruticola.com/noticias/2011/01/20/chile-se-abren-posibilidades-de-concretar-envios-de-aceite-de-oliva-fruta-y-pisco-al-mercado-chino/_

Then, in July 2014, Coquimbo hosted the Professional Association of Chinese Businesspeople in Chile, an organization already active throughout the country generating people-to-people linkages between subnational entities and Chinese corporate actors. The president of the organization, Wang Hexing, visited then-mayor of Coquimbo commune, Cristian Galleguillos, to develop an agreement to promote commercial and cultural exchange.¹⁴⁶

Nearly four years later, the Coquimbo and Henan representatives began considering joint work on the development of the bi-national (Chile-Argentina) Agua Negra tunnel project, which would connect the Coquimbo region with San Juan province in Argentina, as part of the so-called Corredor Bioceánico Central (CBC). A related seminar entitled *Plataforma de Inversión y Puente del Corredor Bioceánico Central en el Asia Pacífico*¹⁴⁷ was held in Coquimbo, with attendance by the Chinese Ambassador to Chile, Xu Bu, and the Minister of Planning and Economic Development of San Juan, Argentina, Andres Díaz Cano, to examine the economic benefits of the Corredor Bioceánico Central (CBC) and the construction of the Agua Negra tunnel.¹⁴⁸ Yung Han Shen, General Manager of Asia Reps,¹⁴⁹ a Chinese public relations firm based in Chile, was a keynote speaker at the event. She highlighted the importance of the CBC for China and the regional economy.¹⁵⁰

By the end of 2018, executives from various Chinese companies held talks with business associations in Coquimbo to explore additional opportunities for road and port construction. Cheng Risheng, president of Henan Transport Investment Group, a transportation infrastructure construction services company, led a delegation to Coquimbo,

¹⁴⁶ 'Coquimbo busca asociarse con empresarios chinos en Chile para atraer inversion,' *Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional de Chile*, July 11, 2014, <http://editorasia.bcn.cl/noticias/coquimbo-acuerdo-empresarios-chinos-hermanamiento-jinning/>.

¹⁴⁷ Paleo, Daniela, 'Este jueves se discutirán las oportunidades económicas del Corredor Bioceánico Central para la región,' *Diario el Día*, November 20, 2018, http://www.diarioeldia.cl/economia/tunel-agua-negra/este-jueves-se-discutiran-oportunidades-economicas-corredor-bioceanico_

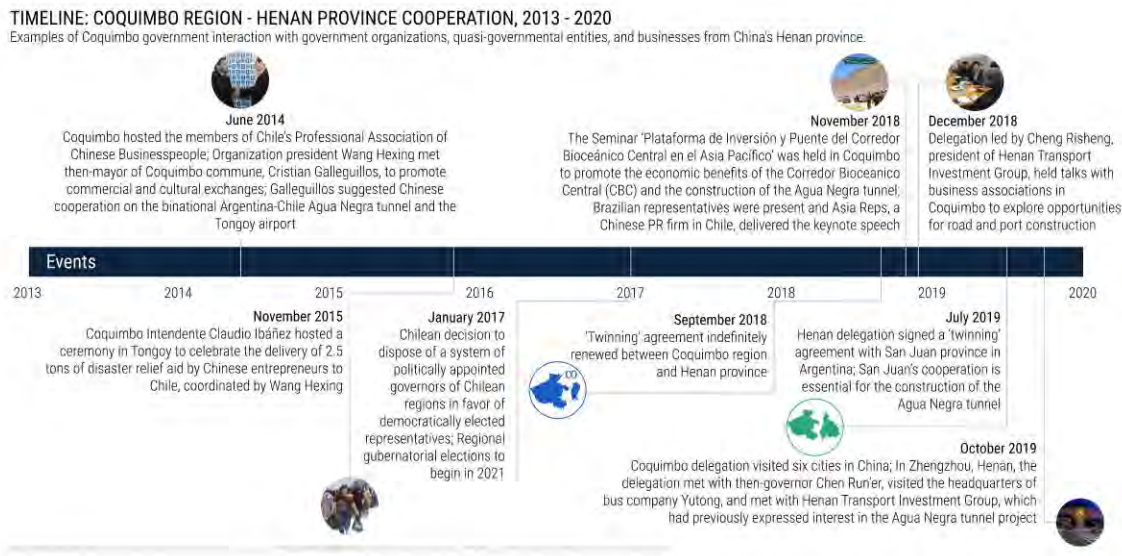
¹⁴⁸ 'Seminario internacional abordó la apertura de nuevos mercados para los empresarios regionales,' *Noticias UCN al día*, November 23, 2018, <http://www.noticias.ucn.cl/destacado/seminario-internacional-abordo-la-apertura-de-nuevos-mercados-para-los-empresarios-regionales/>.

¹⁴⁹ Among important figures present were Chinese Ambassador to Chile, Xu Bu, Minister of Planning and Economic Development of San Juan, Andres Díaz Cano (Argentina), Intendent of Coquimbo Region, Lucía Pinto Ramírez, and president of the Coquimbo Regional Council, Adriana Peñafiel.

¹⁵⁰ 'Seminario internacional abordó la apertura de nuevos mercados para los empresarios regionales,' *Noticias UCN al día*, November 23, 2018, <http://www.noticias.ucn.cl/destacado/seminario-internacional-abordo-la-apertura-de-nuevos-mercados-para-los-empresarios-regionales/>.

for example.¹⁵¹ During a meeting with the Chinese company, Luis Valdebenito, manager of the Industrial Corporation for Development of the Coquimbo Region (CIDERE Coquimbo) reportedly said, ‘Progress has been made in political will and now we are building business trust to generate new business.’¹⁵²

In 2019, Henan worked to advance Chinese participation in the Agua Negra tunnel through visits to San Juan province in Argentina and by signing a ‘twinning’ agreement there.¹⁵³ Coquimbo also continued to entertain the prospect of Henan involvement in the tunnel. In October 2019, a delegation from Coquimbo composed of academics, private sector representatives and government officials traveled to cities in Asia.¹⁵⁴ While in Zhengzhou, Henan, the delegation met with Henan governor Chen Run’er, visited the headquarters of bus company Yutong, and met with Henan Transport Investment Group, which had previously expressed interest in the Agua Negra tunnel project. At present, the project is still under consideration by officials in Chile and Argentina.



Source: Author compilation.

¹⁵¹ Paleo, Daniela, ‘Posición estratégica de la Región de Coquimbo atrae a grandes empresas chinas,’ *Diario el Día*, December 18, 2018, <http://www.diarioeldia.cl/economia/cidere/posicion-estrategica-region-coquimbo-atrae-grandes-empresas-chinas>

¹⁵² Ibid..

¹⁵³ Montenegro, Miguel, ‘San Juan y la provincia china de Henan firman memorándum de cooperación,’ *Diario Once*, July 24, 2019, <https://oncediario.com.ar/2019/07/24/san-juan-y-la-provincia-china-de-henan-firman-memorandum-de-cooperacion/>

¹⁵⁴ Secretaría Ejecutiva -CORE, ‘Minuta comisión,’ *Comisión de Relaciones Internacionales y Jurídica*, November 25, 2019

THE EFFECTS OF CHINA'S SUBNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT WITH LAC

China's local-level engagement is certainly capable of creating more opportunities for Chinese companies, including by facilitating—over the course of many years, in some cases—networks of personal contacts in LAC countries that increasingly trust in China, and are inclined to seek out Chinese support for key infrastructure projects or other endeavors. It is unclear to what extent China's commitment to local-level outreach has so far considerably boosted China-LAC deal making, however. In Jujuy, Argentina, as noted above, a wide range of deals was struck with Chinese companies and other entities. In other instances concrete results are relatively limited. The Coquimbo case is especially exemplary in this respect, reflecting a commitment to long-term, local-level partnership despite a relative lack of concrete commercial outcomes. However, efforts to engage with a wide range of actors at the local level would appear to create an increasingly permissive environment for future Chinese activity, with local-level engagement sometimes reinforcing efforts at the central government level and vice-versa.

China's record in terms of political outreach and image building at the local level is also seemingly mixed, although some of China's successes in this area are clearly documented in academic literature. Adrian Hearn finds that specific political objectives are closely 'intertwined with Chinese commercial and cultural goals in Mexico.' According to Hearn, in 2001, 'the OCAO established the 'Chinese Peaceful Pro-unification Alliance of Baja California', which the State's three Chinese associations (Tijuana, Mexicali, and Ensenada) immediately joined, adopting Mandarin Chinese [rather than the Cantonese that was used in most cases] as their operating language, as a condition of entry.'¹⁵⁵ Community leaders viewed the language adjustment and an additional request that all Chinese associations break linkages with Taiwan, as a necessary compromise to secure continued support from the Chinese MOFA.

Whether China's local-level activities are limiting opportunities for other international or domestic companies largely depends on the extent to which deals are being made, but also on the sector in which Chinese companies are engaging. In some cases, few other commercial actors are interested in proposed projects. In the case of the Agua Negra tunnel, however, Henan Transport Investment Group has had an advantage as a possible

¹⁵⁵ Hearn, Adrian H., 'China's Social Engagement Programs in Latin America.'

partner in the project—the result of Coquimbo’s strong ties to Henan. Other interested parties include CRS, a consortium comprising China Railway Tunnel Group (a subsidiary of CREC) and Benito Roggio e Hijos; Ingenieria y Construccion Sigdo Koppers and OHL; and Rovella and Condotte.¹⁵⁶ In addition, the direct channels that Huawei, ZTE, and other companies have established at the local level, supported at times by Chinese government and quasi-governmental outreach, could advantage them in procurement processes or at various phases of project development.

In other cases, U.S.-China competition is possibly encouraging of enhanced Chinese local-level activity. Huawei’s US\$ 800 million smart phone factory in Brazil’s São Paulo state was prompted not only by existing, extensive ties between São Paulo state and China, but also by ongoing U.S.-China tensions related to 5G telecoms deployment. The factory was announced as Brazil was considering Huawei as a possible bidder in the country’s upcoming 5G auction.¹⁵⁷

Chinese debt issuance to local-level governments for Chinese projects is rare, and so far has not been clearly problematic for localities. China’s concessional loan to Jujuy, which covered 85 percent of the Cauchari solar project, was generally regarded as a good deal at the time, even though Jujuy already held relatively high levels of debt, according to the *Buenos Aires Times*.¹⁵⁸ Depending on the loan terms, more financing at the local level could be problematic for already highly indebted localities. Local-level demand for Chinese finance may rise in the coming years, as LAC constituencies are faced with the prospect of economic austerity measures.

Whether LAC locales are broadly benefitting from enhanced China-LAC commercial engagement very much depends on the quantity and especially the quality of deals being struck. As Gustavo Oliveira noted, China has put a lot of faith in the notion that local-level leaders are acting in the best interest of their constituents.¹⁵⁹ Yet ‘pet

¹⁵⁶ ‘Chile-Argentina Agua Negra Tunnel Progress,’ *World Highways*, 16 February 2018, <https://www.worldhighways.com/wh8/news/chile-argentina-agua-negra-tunnel-progress>.

¹⁵⁷ Mello, Gabriela, ‘China’s Huawei to invest \$800 million in new Brazil factory,’ *Reuters*, 9 August 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-huawei-tech-brazil/chinas-huawei-to-invest-800-million-in-new-brazil-factory-idUSKCN1UZ1B6>

¹⁵⁸ ‘The US\$15 billion of distressed provincial bonds that no-one is talking about,’ *Buenos Aires Times*, 9 April 2019, <https://www.batimes.com.ar/news/economy/the-us15-billion-of-distressed-provincial-bonds-that-no-one-is-talking-about.phtml>

¹⁵⁹ Gustavo Oliveira interview

projects' are no doubt just as apparent at the local level as they are at the central one—as are skimming and corruption, according to Banik and Bull.¹⁶⁰

Chinese actors also occasionally face challenges when trying to execute projects at the local level. For example, as Eduardo Velosa of the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana in Colombia noted, a drilling contract for a Sinopec-funded domestic oil exporter, Mansarovar Energy, was temporarily struck down in 2017 by a referendum in the city of Cumaral (population around 20,000).¹⁶¹ In addition, in 2011, the governor of Argentina's Rio Negro province sought to lease 300,000 hectares of agricultural land to Heilongjiang Beidahuang Nongken Group Co, but the project was cancelled following backlash from the press, academics, and the broader Argentine public. The backlash even led to a change in Argentine land law.¹⁶² Local resistance to Chinese projects is also evident throughout the Amazon region. There are plenty of places in LAC where China's local-level charm offensive is less than effective.

Another notable challenge, as mentioned by Gustavo Oliveira in an interview with the author, is that local connections generally fade when new local leaders are elected or appointed. In the case of Brazil, at least, there is often a considerable lack of transition between exiting and new administrations at the local level.¹⁶³ Governmental transition in Coquimbo over the past 15 years may also very well have limited deal making with Henan representatives (see Coquimbo case study).

Chinese government and quasi-governmental organizations and Chinese companies will continue to prioritize local-level engagement, however, based on a belief that 'shaping the external environment' through the cultivation of networks of friendly contacts will create key opportunities for Chinese actors in the future, whether in the commercial or political realms. As Michele Acuto, et. al. indicate, certain aspects of Chinese local-level engagement, including city diplomacy, are clearly described in Chinese

¹⁶⁰ Banik, Dan, and Bendicte Bull, 'Chinese engagement in Africa and Latin America: does it matter for state capacity?' *Third World Thematics*, October 2018.

¹⁶¹ Velosa, Eduardo, 'A Tale of Should Be but Is Not: The Political and Economic Drivers of Limited Chinese Investments in Colombia,' *Journal of Chinese Political Science*, December 2018.

¹⁶² Myers, Margaret and Jie Guo, 'China's Agricultural Investment in Latin America: A Critical Assessment,' *Inter-American Dialogue*, June 2015, <https://www.thedialogue.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Chinas-Agricultural-Investment-in-Latin-America.pdf>.

¹⁶³ Personal interview with Myers, virtual, August 2020.

literature as a means to attain China's national diplomatic goals,¹⁶⁴ whether shaping perceptions of Chinese technology, reducing Taiwan's influence, or advancing other policy interests. At the very least, as a result of extensive 'multi-layered' and 'multi-tiered' diplomacy, China is viewed not as distantly and enigmatically as it once was by LAC communities. By building linkages at every level, China has sought to demonstrate to LAC countries over the years that Chinese officials, people, businesses, and products can be relied upon, and that there are benefits to be enjoyed for those who are willing to engage.

CONCLUSION

Local-level engagement is becoming an increasingly central feature of the broader China-LAC relationship, but the nature of this engagement is exceedingly wide-ranging, featuring a complex cast of characters with varied interests, whether short- or long-term, commercial or political, or exploratory or directed. There is ample evidence of outreach from both LAC and Chinese actors to advance clearly articulated projects, for example, as exemplified in the Jujuy case study. In other instances, China's local-level activity in LAC is seemingly undertaken without specific commercial objectives in mind, but rather as a long-term exercise in trust- and network-building. Chinese quasi-governmental and even company representatives have been present in certain communities for many years, for example, developing key linkages to prominent and up-and-coming government officials, business leaders, academics, and others who may eventually be in a position to facilitate key deals or else to support Chinese policy-related objectives. The Coquimbo-Henan relationship was cultivated for upwards of 15 years, laying the groundwork for increasingly feasible progress on mining or infrastructure agreements.

China's approach at the local level is not an efficient or even necessarily sustainable one, employing a wide range of government and quasi-governmental representatives to shape views of China in distinct localities and over the course of decades, in some cases. Indeed, the current extent of Chinese engagement at the local level, in addition to broader diplomatic initiatives, will be challenging to maintain. For one thing, the human resource allocation is extensive. In addition, China's outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) has

¹⁶⁴ Michele Acuto et al. January 2016. 'City Diplomacy' and Twinning: Lessons from the UK, China and Globally'

slowed for several years now. In the current economic environment, structural economic limitations in China could very well limit OFDI even further.

Local-level outreach remains appealing to Chinese entities, however, especially amidst growing U.S.-China competition. Administrative-level deal making isn't as high profile as central-government negotiations have tended to be, obscuring some of these deals from the international 'spotlight.' Moreover, LAC local-level officials have in many cases been less sensitive to geopolitical constraints, sometimes engaging with Chinese government officials and commercial representatives regardless of the state of their country's bilateral relations with China. São Paulo Governor João Doria's outreach to China is among the more prominent examples. Indeed, local government leaders in LAC continue to view China as a critical partner in the development of key infrastructure and other projects.

Subnational governments in LAC are also optimal partners for Chinese tech companies with products and services that are designed with administrative-level actors in mind. When possible, ZTE and Huawei have certainly sought to introduce their smart cities and safe cities technologies directly to the local-level consumers who would potentially use them, even while also forging ties with central-level authorities and related ministries.

Regardless of the motivations, local-level activity will continue to feature as part of China's broader, 'multi-tiered' approach to diplomacy in LAC and other regions. It will also continue to be more effective in some LAC countries than others. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico are among the countries in LAC with extensive local-level Chinese activity, due in part to the size of their economies, but also to an interest in cultivating positive views of China among local-level governments and commercial actors in these nations, as has been the case in Mexico, in particular.¹⁶⁵ These countries also attract considerable local-level engagement because of the relative decision-making authority of their provinces/states, importantly. Chile, though still relatively centralized, is increasingly affording economic and foreign policy decision-making authority to local-level leaders. 'Chinese entities increasingly see considerable value in deal making at the sub-national

¹⁶⁵ Hearn, Adrian H., 'China's Social Engagement Programs in Latin America.'

level,’ as Chile’s Ignacio Araya noted when speaking to the author, especially among the region’s more decentralized political systems.¹⁶⁶

Whatever the level of activity at the local level, we should expect China to continue to engage across the entire region and at different levels of government. Deals will continue to materialize through contacts with LAC localities, including in the areas of energy, infrastructure, mining, and technology. Efforts will also be made to shape the external environment in China’s favor at all levels of government, whether on commercial or political matters. Moreover, it is likely that Beijing is still determining what elements of its extensive diplomatic apparatus are most effective in LAC. China’s approach to diplomatic engagement at all administrative levels in LAC will be refined in the coming months and years with increasingly extensive, on-the-ground experiences in mind.

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE LIST OF TRADE AND INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY CHINESE EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES IN LAC

Argentina

Contact(s): San Juan province, Argentina; Deputy Governor of San Juan, Marcelo Jorge Lima

Summary: From November 7-8, 2017, Counselor Zhai Chengyu visited San Juan province, where he attended the first International San Juan Infrastructure Forum.¹⁶⁷ During his trip, he ‘listened the San Juan Provincial Government’s introduction of the province’s key infrastructure projects,’ led ten Chinese enterprises on a visit to the Deputy Governor of San Juan Marcelo Jorge Lima, and promoted related companies.

Contact(s): Chubut province; Provincial Minister for Production, Pablo Mamet; Representative of Ministry of Industries, Christian Fraysse

Summary: On November 14, 2017, Counselor Zhai Chengyu met with local officials from Chubut province, in order to ‘strengthen China’s economic and commercial cooperation

¹⁶⁶ Personal interview with Myers, virtual, August 2020.

¹⁶⁷ ‘Counselor Zhai Chengyu Visited San Juan,’ *Economic and Commercial Counselor’s Office of Chinese Embassy in Argentina*, November 10, 2017, <http://ar.mofcom.gov.cn/article/dt/201801/20180102694445.shtml>.

with Chubut, and to encourage Chinese firms to invest in the province.’¹⁶⁸ The visit took place several months after Provincial Governor Mario Das Neves published an article opposing China’s construction of a nuclear power plant in nearby Rio Negro Province.¹⁶⁹

Contact(s): Rio Negro province; Governor of Rio Negro, Alberto Weretilneck

Summary: On September 11-12, 2016, Counselor Zhai Chengyu visited Rio Negro province, where he met with local authorities, including Provincial Governor Alberto Weretilneck.¹⁷⁰ During the visit, Zhai ‘demanded’ that local authorities increase their police presence, in order to ensure the safety of staff and property of nearby China Metallurgical Group Corporation’s (MCC Group’s) activities in the nearby city of Sierra Grande.

Brazil

Target(s): Minas Gerais State Development Bank

Summary: August 28, 2019, Ambassador Yang Wanming met with the President of Brazil’s Minas Gerais State Development Bank.¹⁷¹ During the meeting, the two discussed ‘strengthening cooperation between the state and China in the fields of finance, mining, agriculture, manufacturing, science and technology, humanities, and law.’

Contact(s): Santa Catarina State; Brazil-China Exchange and Foreign Trade Development Association (IBCDE); Brazil-China Economic and Trade Promotion Association (CBCDE)

¹⁶⁸ ‘Counselor Zhai Chengyu Meets with Minister of Production of Chubut Province,’ *Economic and Commercial Counselor’s Office of Chinese Embassy in Argentina*, November 17, 2017, <http://ar.mofcom.gov.cn/article/dt/201801/20180102694447.shtml>.

¹⁶⁹ ‘Chubut Province Strongly Opposes the Construction of Nuclear Power Plant Projects in Rio Negro Province,’ *Economic and Commercial Counselor’s Office of Chinese Embassy in Argentina*, May 31, 2017, <http://ar.mofcom.gov.cn/article/jmxw/201705/20170502584357.shtml>.

¹⁷⁰ ‘Counselor Zhai Chengyu Visited Rio Negro Province,’ *Economic and Commercial Counselor’s Office of Chinese Embassy in Argentina*, November 9, 2016, <http://ar.mofcom.gov.cn/article/dt/201611/20161101667390.shtml>.

¹⁷¹ ‘Ambassador Yang Wanming Meets with President of Brazil’s Minas Gerais State Development Bank,’ *Chinese Embassy in Brazil*, August 29, 2019, <http://br.china-embassy.org/chn/gdxw/t1692808.htm>.

Summary: From December 13-16, 2006, Ambassador Chen Duqing visited Santa Catarina State, at the invitation of the Brazil-China Exchange and Foreign Trade Development Association (IBCDE) in Rio Grande do Sul.¹⁷² During the trip, he also traveled to Itajai, Jaragua Do Sul, and Joinville, where he met with a number of mayors and businesses leaders, as well as the facilities of Brazil's WEG Industries. WEG acquired Chinese factory in February 2005.¹⁷³

Chile

Contact(s): Los Rios region

Summary: From January 18-20, 2020, Ambassador Xu Bu visited Los Rios region, at the invitation of speaker of the House of Representatives, Ivan Flores.¹⁷⁴ During the visit, he met with entrepreneurs in the fields of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, mechanical engineering, and tourism services.

Contact(s): Los Lagos region, Osorno City, Puerto Varas City, Llanquihue City

Summary: From September 1-3, 2019, Ambassador Xu Bu visited Los Lagos region, where he met with the mayors of Osorno City, Puerto Varas, and Llanquihue, among other officials.¹⁷⁵ During the tour, Xu emphasized the importance of local exchanges, as well as 'cooperation in agriculture and animal husbandry.'

Colombia

Contact(s): Boyaca province; Advisors to Boyaca Provincial Government

¹⁷² 'Ambassador Chen Visited Santa Catarina State,' *Economic and Commercial Counselor's Office of Chinese Embassy in Brazil*, December 17, 2006, <http://br.mofcom.gov.cn/article/jmxw/200612/20061204057581.shtml>.

¹⁷³ 'WEG Takes over Chinese Motor Factory,' *Drivers & Controls*, February 1, 2005, https://www.drivesncontrols.com/news/archivestory.php/aid/1799/WEG_takes_over_Chinese_motor_factory.html.

¹⁷⁴ 'Ambassador Xu Bu Visited the Chilean Los Rios Region,' *Chinese Embassy in Chile*, January 23, 2020, <http://cl.china-embassy.org/chn/sgxw/t1737570.htm>.

¹⁷⁵ 'Ambassador Xu Bu visited Chile Los Lagos Region,' *Chinese Embassy in Chile*, September 11, 2019, <http://www.chinacelacforum.org/chn/zgtlmjlbjgix/t1696314.htm>.

Summary: On January 21, 2019, Ambassador Li Nianping met with numerous advisors of the Boyaca Provincial Government, including the province's international relations advisor, regional advisor, the director of the agriculture and fisheries development department.¹⁷⁶ During the meeting, the two sides discussed 'cooperation in trade, culture, agriculture, education, poverty reduction, and other fields.'

Contact(s): Choco province; Governor of Choco province, Jhoany Carlos Alberto

Summary: From December 8-10, 2018, Ambassador Li Nianping visited Choco province, at the invitation of Governor Jhoany Carlos Alberto.¹⁷⁷ During the visit, Ambassador Li met with the governor, as well as the mayors of Quibdo City and Bahia Solano, and held discussions with local private entrepreneurial associations, and non-governmental organizations.

Costa Rica

Contact(s): Puerto Viejo de Talamanca city; City Council of Puerto Viejo de Talamanca city

Summary: From November 22-23, 2019, Ambassador Tang Heng, visited the city of Puerto Viejo de Talamanca.¹⁷⁸ During the meeting, Tang attended a meeting of municipal councilors, and stated that he is 'willing to actively promote friendly exchanges between China's local provinces and cities and Talamanca.'

Contact(s): Barva city; Barva Mayor; Barva city Legislative Assembly

Summary: On January 11, 2019, Ambassador Tang Heng invited Barva City where he met with the mayor and members of the local legislative assembly.¹⁷⁹ He attended a special

¹⁷⁶ 'Ambassador Li Meets with Advisors from Boyaca Provincial Government,' *Chinese Embassy in Colombia*, January 22, 2019, <http://co.china-embassy.org/chn/sgxwfb/t1631556.htm>.

¹⁷⁷ 'Ambassador Li Visited Choco Province,' *Chinese Embassy in Colombia*, December 12, 2018, <http://co.china-embassy.org/chn/sgxwfb/t1621382.htm>.

¹⁷⁸ 'Chinese Ambassador to Costa Rica Tang Heng Visited Talamanca,' *Chinese Embassy in Costa Rica*, November 26, 2019, <http://cr.chineseembassy.org/chn/sgxw/t1718885.htm>.

¹⁷⁹ 'Chinese Ambassador to Costa Rica Tang Heng visited Barva City,' *Chinese Embassy in Costa Rica*, January 12, 2019, <http://cr.chineseembassy.org/chn/sgxw/t1629018.htm>.

meeting of the city council. During the visit, Tang also accompanied toured the city's proposed public facilities projects, and visited the Costa Rica Coffee Research Institute.

Mexico

Contact(s): Durango state; Governor of Durango, Jose Rosas Aispuro; Durango state Economic Office

Summary: On October 30th, 2019, Ambassador Zhu Qingqiao met with the governor of Durango state, Jose Rosas Aispuro, as well as the head of the state's economic office and the state's representative in Mexico City.¹⁸⁰ During the meeting, Zhu noted that Durango has 'huge development potential in the fields of minerals, renewable energy, and infrastructure construction,' and that the embassy is actively ready to promote exchanges and cooperation between China and Durango. Reports noted the presence of staff from the embassy's commercial section during the meeting.

Contact(s): Chiapas state; Governor of Chiapas, Rutilio Escandon

Summary: From December 7-9, 2018, Ambassador Qiu Xiaoqi visited the state of Chiapas, Mexico.¹⁸¹ There he met with the new governor Rutilio Escandon and other key officials of the state government and attended the inauguration ceremony of the Governor.

Panama

Contact(s): Panama province; Governor of Panama, Rafael Pino-Pinto

Summary: On December 20, 2017, Liu Bo, Charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Panama, met with the governor of Panama province, Rafael Pino-Pinto.¹⁸² During the visit,

¹⁸⁰ 'Ambassador Zhu Qingqiao meets with Governor Espero of Medurango State,' *Chinese Embassy in Mexico*, November 2, 2019, <http://mx.china-embassy.org/chn/sgxx/t1712735.htm>.

¹⁸¹ 'Ambassador Qiu Xiaoqi Meets with the New Governor of Chiapas,' *Chinese Embassy in Mexico*, December 11, 2018, <http://mx.china-embassy.org/chn/sgxx/t1620625.htm>.

¹⁸² 'Charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Panama Liu Bo Meets with the Governor of Panama Province Pinto,' *Chinese Embassy in Panama*, December 22, 2017, <http://pa.china-embassy.org/chn/dbcxx/dbcxw/t1521453.htm>.

Liu stated that the Chinese embassy is ‘willing to maintain close contact with Panama province to promote the deepening of bilateral local exchanges.’

Contact(s): Colón City, Colón province, Mayor of Colón

Summary: On March 11, 2014, the representative of China’s Trade Development Office in Panama, Wang Weihua went to Colón province, where he met with the Governor of Colón province, the Mayor of Colón City and the Chief of Colón Police.¹⁸³ The three introduced the development and public security situation of Colón, as well as the Colón Free Trade Zone, adding that they hoped that more Chinese companies would come to Colón for investment and trade and other commercial activities. Several Chinese companies, including Huawei, have secured significant contracts in Colón since then. It should be noted that, at the time, China and Panama did not maintain formal diplomatic relations. Later, on November 26, 2019, Chinese Ambassador to Panama, Wei Qiang, led a delegation of Chinese companies operating in Panama to visit Colón, where they met with the Governor of Colón province, Irasema de Dale, and executive board member of the Colón Free Trade Zone, Giovanni Ferrari.¹⁸⁴ CCPIT representatives also took part in the meeting.

Peru

Contact(s): Lima city; Lima Mayor, Luis Castaneda Lossio

Summary: On October 13, the Ambassador to Peru Jia Guide met with the mayor of Lima, Luis Castaneda Lossio, with whom he discussed views on bilateral relations and friendly city exchanges.¹⁸⁵

¹⁸³ ‘Representative of China Panama Trade Development Office Wang Weihua Called on Officials of Colon Province,’ *Chinese Embassy in Panama*, March 15, 2014, <http://pa.china-embassy.org/chn/dbcxx/dbcxw/t1137607.htm>.

¹⁸⁴ https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/zwbd_673032/nbhd_673044/t1720922.shtml

¹⁸⁵ ‘Ambassador Jia Guide Meets with Lima Mayor Castaneda,’ *Chinese Embassy in Peru*, October 17, 2016, <http://www.embajadachina.org.pe/chn/sgxw/t1406545.htm>.

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