



## Annual Meeting 2019 - Santiago de Chile

November 11-12; 2019

### Call for Papers

The Conference is organized in four main thematic fields, in each field different sessions have been proposed – these are presented on the next pages.

We invite researchers from all participating universities to send their paper proposals by April 29<sup>th</sup> to the organizer of the respective session of your interest and in copy to the organizers of the meeting in Santiago ([jrehner@uc.cl](mailto:jrehner@uc.cl)). Paper proposals need to include: title, author, institution, an abstract of maximum 300 words, and 3-5 key words. Please also indicate to which session you apply.

Note: Participation is free of charge

## **Thematic Field A.**

### **Transpacific Relations, Development Models and Challenges**

#### **Session A1:**

#### **Comparing Development Models in East Asia and in Latin America**

##### **Coordinator:**

**Prof. SU Changhe** ([suchanghe@fudan.edu.cn](mailto:suchanghe@fudan.edu.cn)) Professor in international studies, and dean of School of International Relations and Public Affairs at Fudan University:

##### **Abstract**

Change occurred in the world and regional political economy areas. Latin America and East Asia are two important regions in current world politics, both areas represent respectively different developmental models in political economy. This session attempts to explore the natures and experiences of both regions development models from perspectives of politics, economics and society. It tries to illustrate both models experiences and wisdoms for the further comparative political economy.

## **Session A2:**

### **Chinese FDI in Latin America – Strategic Transactions, mutual benefits and resource access**

#### **Coordinators:**

Johannes Rehner, [jrehner@uc.cl](mailto:jrehner@uc.cl); Center for Asian Studies & CEDEUS, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Miguel Angel Montoya, Tecnológico de Monterrey  
NN; Universidad de Los Andes, Colombia

#### **Abstract**

During the last decade China has gained an outstanding position as investor in businesses all over the world and its role has switched from a mere receiver of FDI to become a major player in outgoing FDI. This investment is part of changing development patterns in China and has different structural characteristics, depending on destination, with Latin America playing a key role as commodity provider. Nevertheless current activities of Chinese companies in ALC shows incipient tendencies towards new technologies, advanced service sectors and strong orientation towards strategic infrastructure. Such tendencies may be understood as part of a south-south collaboration discourse, stressing “mutual benefits” or elements of strategic transaction, making economic sense of changing hegemonies in world economy.

This panel offers the possibility to discuss these phenomena from the perspective of Economic and International Business, Social Science and Economic Geography by analyzing case studies of particular investment projects of Chinese companies in Latin America and the results of statistical analysis of FDI patterns as well, both questioning impacts and future options. Papers may focus on development opportunities, ask how Chinese Investment differ from previous FDI in Latin America, if particular features can be understood as part of South-South collaboration and if this is structurally different from previous forms of Latin America’s insertion in global economy. Of particular interest is the question if Chinese FDI can offer or be part of an economic development path that may be different from the natural resource-based development model, if it may help to avoid the particular risks of commodity-based growth. It is key for this session to discuss experiences and data from different Latin American countries as their relations to China are contrasting in spite of some common features.

## **Thematic Field B**

### **The International Trade and Financial Architecture at a Crossroads**

#### **Session B1:**

#### **Challenges for Latin America in its Relationship with China in a turbulent international order**

##### **Coordinators**

Profs. Simone de Deos, IE-UNICAMP, Enrique Dussel Peters -UNAM and Celio Hiratuka, IE-UNICAMP ([celiohiratuka@gmail.com](mailto:celiohiratuka@gmail.com))

##### **Abstract**

The global economy has undergone significant changes in the period after the 2007/2008 great global crisis. Although the collapse of the world economy has been avoided, recovery has been slow and fragile, showing the limits of the traditional structures that have shaped the process of globalization since the 1980s. From the financial point of view, there is still an international monetary and financial system unable to effectively regulating the large private global financial agents, and therefore the international liquidity, to avoiding lasting imbalances and to allowing countercyclical policies aimed at income and employment growth, especially in Developing Countries. From the point of view of trade and FDI flows, weak global demand has resulted in slow growth and increasing trade tensions, threatening the multilateral system organized around the WTO. At the same time, it is observed a search of the main Developed Economies to advance in new technologies in the 4.0 industry, with great focus in the TICS, driven by the artificial intelligence and the internet of the things. In this context, China has been gaining prominence, since it has a system of regulation of the financial system quite different from the western developed economies and that, despite recent reforms, has been resilient and functional to promote its domestic development and growth. From the international point of view, the country has been working to create alternatives routes for globalization, mainly through the Belt and Road Initiative. At the same time it has sought to strengthen alternative mechanisms to traditional multilateral institutions, either through its public banks or with the New Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. China is also accelerating the process of internationalization of its enterprises and banks, with strong Outward Foreign Direct Investments, while at same time making significant efforts to foster innovation and transition to industry 4.0

The aim of this thematic section is to discuss the development challenges posed to the economies of Latin America and China facing this challenging international scenario. In particular, it is hoped that the papers in this sections can contribute to the analysis of how these changes can affect the two regions in terms of trade and foreign direct investments, as well as they can affect the perspectives of economic relations between China and LA.

## **Thematic Field C. Multilateralism, Peace and Global Governance.**

### **Session C1:**

#### **Transpacific Sensibilities: Orientalism and Beyond**

##### **Coordinators:**

Pedro Iacobelli, Centre for Asian Studies, Institute of History, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, [piacobel@uc.cl](mailto:piacobel@uc.cl)

Maria Montt, Centre for Asian Studies, Institute of History, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, [mumontt@uc.cl](mailto:mumontt@uc.cl)

This panel discusses the ways of cultural and political exchange, communication and knowledge production across the Pacific during the 20th century and up to today. At a moment of growing exchange and growing migratory movements across and between Latin America and Asia, it is necessary to critically analyse the ways in which such exchange is experienced as well as how it is approached in theoretical terms. Advocating for multi- and inter- disciplinary disciplines and methodologies, and drawing particular attention to Orientalism and other theoretical approaches in politics and culture, this session aims to explore past experiences of exchange as well as discuss shifts and future paths to follow.

## **Thematic Field D: Cooperation for Sustainable Development**

### **Session D1**

### **Agricultural Trade and Sustainability: Joint Challenges for Latin America and China**

#### **Coordinators**

Prof. Walter Belik ([belik@unicamp.br](mailto:belik@unicamp.br)) and Prof. Leila C. Ferreira ([leilacf@unicamp.br](mailto:leilacf@unicamp.br))  
(University of Campinas - Unicamp, Brazil)

#### **Abstract**

In the last decade, China has become the largest grain producer in the world and at the same time has consolidated as the largest importer. The growth of Chinese production sustained by reforms and by large investments in infrastructure allowed the country to radically reduce its indicators of malnutrition. This effort had as a counterpart the establishment of important commercial partnerships with the countries of Latin America.

Today, China is the largest trade partner in food from Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru and others, importing US \$ 33.8 billion from Latin America and the Caribbean in 2017. The magnitude of these figures and the pace with which the Chinese production has advanced and supply from the countries of the region, as well, raise issues related to their sustainability. It is noted that the expansion of agriculture has advanced to areas of environmental vulnerability and the increasing contamination of workers and food is a result of the intensification of production. In this sense, the objective of this panel is to analyze the countries' joint efforts towards sustainable production and the fulfillment of the commitments established at COP 21. Having considered the problems related to food and nutritional security, both China and Latin Americans are in a phase of food transition, making public policies focused on promoting healthy and sustainable food. With this, the proposal of this thematic session intends to discuss trends and regulatory aspects involved in the trade between China and the countries of the region. Finally, it proposes also to analyze what these countries have done in relation to environmental issues and climate change, related mainly to food supply and consumption.

## **Session D2:**

# **Collaboration for Urban Sustainable Development in Latin America and China**

### **Coordinators:**

Jonathan Barton, [jbarton@uc.cl](mailto:jbarton@uc.cl); Sustainability Chair, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Felipe Link, [felipe.link@uc.cl](mailto:felipe.link@uc.cl); CEDEUS, Center for Urban Sustainable Development (CEDEUS), Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Johannes Rehner, [jrehner@uc.cl](mailto:jrehner@uc.cl); Center for Asian Studies & CEDEUS, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

### **Abstract**

The theme of Collaboration for Sustainable Development has been present since the publication of 'Our Common Future', in 1987. Agenda 21 highlighted the importance of alliances and cooperation, as did the Millennium Development Goals, and currently Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Collaboration stresses the role of interactions and opportunities for co-design and co-implementation across governmental, private, NGO and community organizations, suggesting a widening scope for active participation. However, these alliances and cooperation initiatives are never without tensions and power asymmetries. Cities are furthermore spaces of concentrated challenges but also part of the solution and promising opportunities for collaboration towards sustainable societies as well.

This panel will focus on experiences with urban sustainable development in the context of highly urbanized Latin America and high speed urbanization processes in China and Asia. The opportunities and obstacles for collaboration for sustainable development in Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. This includes collaboration in research, policy development, planning, investment, specific local initiatives, and monitoring and evaluation. The aim of the panel will be to highlight the lessons learned and to reveal the most effective mechanisms of Collaboration for Sustainable Development.