



3rd Annual Meeting - Santiago de Chile

November 11-12; 2019

Transpacific Relations and Collaboration for Development



Preliminary Schedule

Sunday, Nov. 10	19.00	Informal get together				Crown Plaza
Monday, Nov. 11	Host: Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile					
	9.30	Opening Ceremony & key note				Salón de Honor UC
	11.00	<i>Coffee break</i>				
	11.30	Panels Field A	Panels Field B	Panels Field C	Panels Field D	Centro de extension UC
	13.00	Lunch break				
	15.00	Panels Field A	Panels Field B	Panels Field C	Panels Field D	Centro de extension UC
	17.00	Outreach event				Centro de extension UC
	19.00	Dinner (University delegations)				Salón Irrarazaval
Tuesday, Nov. 12	Host: Universidad de Chile					
	<i>9:00 Special event: launch program for Asian studies</i>					
	9.30	Panels Field A	Panels Field B	Panels Field C	Panels Field D	
	11.00	<i>Coffee break</i>				
	11.30	Panels Field A	Panels Field B	Panels Field C	Panels Field D	
	13.00	<i>Lunch break</i>				
	13.00-15.30	FLAUC Assembly (including lunch for delegation)				
	14.00	Young Researchers Forum	Young Researchers Forum	Young Researchers Forum	Young Researchers Forum	
	15.30	<i>Coffee break</i>				
	16.00	Plenary Panel				
	17.30	Closing Ceremony and reception				

Second Call for Papers

The Conference is organized in four main **thematic fields**:

- A. Transpacific Relations, Development Models and Challenges**
- B. The International Trade and Financial Architecture at a Crossroads**
- C. Multilateralism, Peace and Global Governance**
- D. Cooperation for Sustainable Development**

In each field different panels have been proposed – described on the following pages – we invite researchers to send their paper proposals by **June 28th, 2019**, to the organizer of the respective Panel of your interest and in copy to the organizers of the meeting in Santiago (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 Panel you apply.

A selection of papers will be presented to publication in a book by Ediciones UC; to a special issue of Latin American Journal of Trade Policy (Chile) or to a special issue of Chinese Political Science Review.

Note: Participation is free of charge, but FLAUC and the hosting universities cannot offer any financial support for participants.

Thematic Field A.

Transpacific Relations, Development Models and Challenges

Panel A1:

Comparing Development Models in East Asia and in Latin America

Coordinator:

Su Changhe, Dean of School of International Relations and Public Affairs at Fudan University, suchanghe@fudan.edu.cn

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 Panel attempts to explore the nature 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.

Panel A2:

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

Coordinators:

Johannes Rehner; Center for Asian Studies, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, jrehner@uc.cl

Miguel Ángel Montoya Bayardo; Tecnológico de Monterrey, mmontoya@tec.mx

Juana García & Veneta Andonova; Universidad de Los Andes, vandonov@uniandes.edu.co

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 Panel to discuss experiences and data from different Latin American countries as their relations to China are contrasting in spite of some common features.

Panel A3:

Domestic Dynamics in Latin American Countries and China`s Belt and Road Initiative

Coordinators:

Andrés Bórquez, Director of Program for China Studies, Institute of International Studies, Universidad de Chile, andres.borquez@uchile.cl

Ignacio Villagrán, Director of Center for Argentina- China Studies, Universidad de Buenos Aires, villagran.ignacion@gmail.com

Abstract

At the second ministerial meeting of the China-CELAC forum, held in Chile at the beginning of 2018, a specific statement on the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and Latin America was announced. During this meeting the participating nations showed interest in actively participating and highlighted the opportunities that this initiative represents, mainly the region's comparative advantages as a food and mineral platform for the Belt and Road initiative countries. Despite this initial optimism, Latin America region still has several domestic dynamics to resolve to live up to the challenges of engaging in BRI. Among the main difficulties cited in the international reports are: low level of infrastructure and logistics, low level global value chains, low levels of long-term planning, non-transparent non-tariff measures and low level of automatic procedures (OECD 2013, 2015, UN-OHRLLS 2015, Inter-American Development Bank 2016).

This Panel aims to explore the domestic dynamics in Latin American Countries that shape the attitude toward BRI.

Panel A4

Informal economy and sustainability

Coordinator:

Carlos Sepúlveda, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Universidad del Rosario;
Juan Miguel Gallego, Faculty of Economics, Universidad del Rosario;
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Abstract

One of the biggest challenges of the emerging economies is to promote inclusive growth. In order to achieve this goal, it is imperative to build strong economic relations between different economic actors, diminishing transaction costs and promoting economic efficiency. One of the major barriers to the implementation of these relations is the high informality incidence in those economies. A significant proportion of enterprises, workers, and households operate in a dual economy system. Informality exists in various dimensions inhibiting not only economic productivity, but also enterprises' funding and workers' rights. Thus, understand the economic formalization represents a necessary condition to promote an inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development model.

Thematic Field B

The International Trade and Financial Architecture at a Crossroads

Panel B1:

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

Coordinators

Simone de Deos, IE-UNICAMP

Enrique Dussel Peters, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Celio Hiratuka, IE-UNICAMP, 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.

Panel B2:

Financial Geography and Institutions in the World's Economy

Coordinators:

Alejandro Vanoli, Universidad de Buenos Aires;

Alicia Girón, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; alicia@unam.mx

Abstract

We know that the productive and financial interconnections, which showed a very close link, are changing; however, their direction and results are yet to be reached. This has caused economies' fragility in the South and a growing differentiation between them. Thus, there are economies in the Global South, which by the new trends in financing, have discovered formulas for adaptation through strong segments, both in their productive apparatuses as in the training of their workforce, and within the scope of the business organization. While other economies of the Global South are moving towards a growing productive and, especially financial, waste. Thereby, financial crises in some countries have been triggered and articulated as external debt crisis, especially in private debt. There have been important changes for the State-Economy relationship, with significant advances in both economic reforms, which have placed legal formulas for the privatization of public assets, mergers and acquisitions.

Panel B3

Legal technology in China and tech giants in their operations overseas

Coordinator

Ignacio Tornero, Center for International Studies of Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (CEI UC) & Carey law firm, itornero@carey.cl;

Fabiola Wüst, Institute of International Studies, Universidad de Chile, fabiola.wust@uchile.cl

Abstract

China is becoming a referent in innovation technologies for the legal industry, and is leading the race of related patents filing. China is not just following the trends of the West, but has implemented a comprehensive strategy to become a global legal tech player in the following years through the joint effort of the government, universities, NGOs, private companies, venture capital and private equity funds, among other key actors.

In addition, China is rapidly gaining international recognition through its technology champions (e.g. DiDi, WeChat, Alipay) that are gaining customers preference in several foreign markets through organic growth, M&A, or strategic alliances with local players.

This Panel attempts to introduce the key aspects of how China is becoming a global leader in legal technologies, and introduce how Chinese technology giants are increasing their footprint in overseas markets.

Panel B4

International Economic Agreements & Sino-Latin American relationship

Coordinator

Dorotea López, Director of the Institute of International Studies, Universidad de Chile
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Abstract

The evolution of international trade during the last decades has changed the landscape of international negotiations. While in the aftermath of the global economic crisis protectionist movements have risen in many industrialized economies, the rise of new actors, with a stronger position in the global economy change the landscape for international negotiations. Together with the emergence of new topics within trade negotiations such as digital trade, artificial intelligence, labor, environment or gender aspects makes relevant to analyze how new international agreements shape the relations between economies. In particular, due to the growing proximity between China and Latin America, analyzing the effects of these agreements becomes a relevant topic. Questions such as: How have China and Latin American economies introduced these topics within their bilateral agendas? Do agreements not comprising China (such as CP TPP or USMCA) have an effect on the bilateral relation? Have bilateral FTA's signed between China and Latin American countries had a positive impact over trade flows? And on Latin American exports value added or diversification?

The objective of this Panel is to analyze how new international agreements, including free trade agreements, are shifting the Sino-Latin American relations. We expect to discuss how the inclusion of new topics and commitments within international agreements, either comprising or not China, are shaping the scenario in which trade and investment flows between the two regions are taking place, and to analyze the impact of existing treaties.

Thematic Field C

Multilateralism, Peace and Global Governance

Panel C1: Transpacific Sensibilities: Orientalism and Beyond

Coordinators:

Pedro Iacobelli, Centre for Asian Studies, Institute of History, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, piacobel@uc.cl

Maria Montt, Centre for Asian Studies, Institute of History, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, mumontt@uc.cl

Abstract

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 Panel aims to explore past experiences of exchange as well as discuss shifts and future paths to follow.

Panel C2:
Leadership and cooperation in the global south.

Coordinator:

Nicole Jenne, Center for Asian Studies & Institute for Political Science; Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, njenne@uc.cl;

Eduardo Carreño. Institute of International Studies, Universidad de Chile, ecarreño@uchile.cl

Abstract

This panel examines leadership in regional and global governance through the specific lens of south-south cooperation. Leadership is understood as the ability of a government to fulfill its domestic responsibilities and attain international credibility. The theme runs along two lines of enquiry: First, how is leadership build and exercised through south-south cooperation? Secondly, how does leadership influence cooperation in the global south? The papers in this panel will look at successful and unsuccessful examples of leadership in different policy areas and discuss the particularities of south-south cooperation and their implications for national, regional and global governance. A particular focus is laid on leadership and cooperation in the context of Latin America, China and Asia generally.

Panel C3:
Market integrity and anti-corruption policies

Coordinators:

Jorge Sahd, Centre for International Studies, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile,
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Abstract

Currently, trade negotiations and economic integration agreements incorporate issues of transparency and anti-corruption, raising the demands on the conditions of integrity, probity and transparency in economies.

The APEC forum and the Trans-Pacific Trade Agreement (TPP11) are some examples of the incorporation of these new topics in commercial matters, so it is of interest to gather research on the subject and the possible effects of incorporating this type of matters in the economic integration processes.

Panel C4:

¿Multilateralism crisis? A Sino-Latin American perspective

Coordinator:

Felipe Muñoz, Institute of International Studies, Universidad de Chile, fmunozn@uchile.cl

Abstract

2019 marks 100 years since the end of World War I, with the establishment of the League of Nations in 1920, countries bet in multilateralism as a way to ensure peace and prosperity. Although this first attempt to keep international peace prove unsuccessful with World War II, it become a first modern attempt to use multilateral diplomatic forums. After World War II the establishment of the United Nations, the Declaration of Human Rights and the creation of a series of international economic multilateral organization such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) generated a new wave of multilateralism as a way to promote development worldwide. During more than 60 years, these organizations had been the center of international relations. This, together with technological advances in areas such as transportation and telecommunications, has allowed an increased globalization process. The countries interdependency has grew not only in economic matters (trade or investment) but also in cultural and political spheres. The financial crisis in 2008-2009 generated a turning point regarding the believe in the benefits of this globalization. Nationalist and anti-globalization movements arose worldwide, questioning this process. Together with this, international organizations and multilateralism become questioned.

The objective of this Panel is to analyze the role of multilateralism and international organizations in this new context of nationalist and anti-globalization movements. We expect to discuss what the role of multilateralism, China and Latina America in this new area are. Question such as, which is the role of a leading power as China in the preservation of multilateralism? What is the value of multilateral organizations for countries as China or Latin American economies? What is the role of Latin American countries or China in organizations such as WTO, IMF or World Bank? Are there spaces for joint-work between Latin America and China in the current multilateral arena?

Thematic Field D: Cooperation for Sustainable Development

Panel D1

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

Coordinators

Walter Belik and Leila C. Ferreira; University of Campinas, belik@unicamp.br; leilacf@unicamp.br

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 Panel 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.

Panel D2:

Collaboration for Urban Sustainable Development in Latin America and China

Coordinators:

Jonathan Barton; Sustainability Chair, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile,
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Felipe Link; Institute of Urban Studies & CEDEUS, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile,
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Johannes Rehner; Institute of Geography & CEDEUS, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile,
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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.

Panel D3

Ecological impacts of global trade in Chile and Latin America

Coordinators:

Pablo Marquett & Aurora Gaxiola, Department of Ecology, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, pmarquet@bio.puc.cl

Abstract

Humans have substantially altered the magnitude of the flows of energy and matter through the biosphere. This verifies in the exploitation and transformation of ecosystems for the generation of food and goods and in an accelerated use of fossil fuels in order to sustain activities associated with the obtaining and transportation of goods. In particular, the modifications associated with global trade networks are related to almost all the engines of global change such as land use change, habitat loss, land degradation and fragmentation, as well as the loss of biodiversity, introduction of invasive species or changes in biogeochemical cycles. The alteration in terms of magnitude, changes direction and origin of the flow of chemical elements and species on Earth through the networks of commercial exchange is a process that has deep historical roots and the effects have increased with the global reach of the markets. In this panel, we will examine the consequences of the networks of commercial exchange on the movement of water and nutrients (such as nitrogen and phosphorus) embedded in the elements that are commercially traded on our planet.