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Hand in Hand: The Transition of China's Identity in Latin America from a "Global South" Perspective

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Abstract: The concept of the "Global South", first emerged in the 1960s, has expanded in the context of the rise of independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the growing globalization. China is one of a member and as has risen to become the largest country of the "Global South", whose identity in Latin America has undergone a gradual transformation from Lockean to Kantian culture. At present, Latin America is an important strategic route for the "Belt and Road" initiative in the East Pacific. China and Latin America have a wide range of common interests in politics, economy, culture and other aspects, in which the ties between the two regions are constantly tightening. In the face of challenges such as the internal political turmoil in Latin America, the intervention of the U.S. New Monroe Doctrine and the cognitive bias caused by cultural differences, China and Latin America should further understand that, as a member of the "Global South", they should join hands to overcome the difficulties, and solidly push forward the construction of the "Belt and Road" Initiative, and carry out more practical and effective cooperation to build a stronger China-Latin community of shared future.

Keywords: "Global South"; China-Latin America Relations; Soft Power

1. Introduction

The growing interdependence of States in the context of globalization has created an intricate network of international relations. The "Global South", as a redefinition of a historically marginalized group of countries, has gradually assumed an important position in the international political and economic landscape. Latin America, as a key component of the "Global South", has awakened to its own economic, political, and cultural self-consciousness with the advent of the 21st century, providing new vitality to the region's active participation in the global arena. China is a natural member of the "Global South", and the construction of its identity and strategic layout in Latin America is important not only for its own development, but also for the unity and cooperation of the countries of the "Global South". The construction of its identity and strategic layout in the Latin American region not only have far-reaching impacts on its own development, but also play a key role in the solidarity and cooperation

of the “global South” countries. China-Latin America relations have undergone a transformation from initial contact to in-depth cooperation, in which China has not only played the role of an important trade partner and source of investment, but also established a wide range of ties with Latin American countries at various levels, including political and cultural. However, the construction of a community of destiny between China and Latin America has not been smooth, and China and Latin America have faced many challenges in cooperation, including political turmoil, external intervention, and cultural differences. This dissertation aims to explore China's identity transformation in Latin America, analyze the current development of China-Latin America relations, assess the effectiveness and dilemmas of the cooperation between the two sides, and on the basis of this, put forward the strategies and programs for the construction of a community of destiny between China and Latin America. Through in-depth research, this thesis aims to provide a path for effective and long-term cooperation between China and Latin America, and to promote the common development and prosperity of both sides in the context of the “Global South”.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Research Background

The concept of the “Global South”, first emerged in the 1960s, has expanded in the context of the rise of independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the growing globalization. China is a member of the “Global South”, and as it has risen to become the largest country of the “Global South”, its identity in Latin America has undergone a gradual transformation from Lockean to Kantian culture. At present, Latin America is an important strategic route for the “Belt and Road” initiative in the East Pacific, and China and Latin America have a wide range of common interests in politics, economy, culture and other aspects, and the ties between the two regions are constantly tightening. In the face of many challenges such as the internal political turmoil in Latin America, the intervention of the U.S. Neo-Monroe Doctrine and the cognitive bias caused by cultural differences, China and Latin America should further understand that, as a member of the “Global South”, they should join hands to overcome the difficulties, and solidly push forward the construction of the “Belt and Road” Initiative. China and Latin America should further realize that as members of the “Global South”, they should work hand in hand to overcome the difficulties and make solid progress in building the “Belt and Road” with high quality, and carry out more practical and effective cooperation, so as to build a closer community of destiny.

2.2 Research Purpose

With the gradual rise of China in the international system and the promotion of “South-South cooperation”, the world’s power structure has undergone a major transformation. Over the past decades, China’s influence in Latin America has grown exponentially, and this region has become an important part of China's foreign strategy and regional country studies. This study attempts to reveal China's

identity transformation in Latin America through the stage-by-stage changes in China-Latin America relations from the point of entry of the “Global South”, aiming to understand how China has gradually constructed its identity in Latin America. In addition, the study tries to analyze the existing dilemmas of China-Latin America cooperation through empirical means and proposes feasible solutions for the further construction of the community with a shared future for China and Latin America.

2.3 Current Literature

2.3.1 Foreign Literature

There is relatively little research literature on China-Latin America relations by foreign scholars especially from the perspective of “Global South”. Because of a different standpoint, a large proportion of foreign scholars study China-Latin America relations through a Western-centered perspective, regarding the practice of the Belt and Road Initiative in Latin America as China's expansion in Latin America. Some scholars have also objectively explored the possibility of China bringing peace and development to Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, scholars have provided a theoretical framework for the global South, a group of countries that has historically been stigmatized and marginalized by the North, to resist and hedge against hegemonic politics .

2.3.2 Domestic Literature

Latin America is a focus of China's regional country studies, and domestic research on China-Latin America relations is relatively mature, with objective results in terms of quantity and quality. Most scholars focus on the policy statement of the Belt and Road Initiative, and most of these studies focus on macro-level thinking, objectively and comprehensively analyzing the status quo, problems and revelations of China-Latin America relations, but lack of in-depth interpretation of the micro-level perspective, and lack of scientific and systematic data analysis in terms of methodology. Scholars have conducted multi-dimensional discussions from the micro level. Some have studied the “trilateral relationship between China, the United States and Latin America”. Some have analyzed the prospect of new energy cooperation between China and Latin America from the perspective of “Dual Carbon Goals” . Some have discussed in detail the personal factors of the development of China-Latin America relations . And others have sorted out the perception of Latin American scholars on the Belt and Road Initiative from the perspective of think tanks . However, there are few studies on China-Latin America relations based on the concept of Global South, therefore, this study tries to present the current situation, dilemmas and solutions of China-Latin America cooperation in South-South cooperation intuitively and scientifically from qualitative and empirical perspectives against the background of Global South.

2.4 Research Design

Vertically, based on the concept of “Global South” and the history and current situation of Latin America, this essay divides the development of contemporary China-Latin America relations into three

specific phases with the demarcation points of 1970s, 1980s and the 2010s to summarize the history of China's identity change in Latin America. Horizontally, it analyzes the existing effectiveness of the construction of China-Latin America community in three dimensions of politics, economy, and culture. Then it elaborates the existing problems of the development of China-Latin America relations and puts forward constructive proposals for building the community with a shared future for China and Latin America.

In terms of research methodology, this paper mainly adopts qualitative analysis, literature research, case study and appropriate amount of empirical research to enhance the scientific basis of the article. Firstly, in the qualitative analysis part, this paper elaborates on the connotation and development history of the “Global South”, so as to facilitate readers’ in-depth understanding of the necessity and importance of the development of China-Latin America relations on the basis of the “Global South”, as well as its path. Secondly, in terms of literature analysis, this paper mainly refers to China’s policy statements, official documents of China and Latin America, and relevant media opinions to carry out the research. Thirdly, in the case study section, this essay takes the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) and the Pacific Alliance as cases to examine the degree of development of regional integration in Latin America and to provide a factual basis for the framework of China's identity construction in Latin America. Last, in the empirical part, the essay analyzes the attitude of Latin American countries towards UN General Assembly Resolution 2758 and the actual trade volume between China and Latin America using data and charts, which helps readers understand the transformation of China’s image in Latin America in a more scientific and intuitive way.

2.5 Research Value

In 2016, while attending the BRICS leaders’ meeting in Brazil, President Xi Jinping pointed out the need to promote solidarity and cooperation between China and the vast number of developing countries, and to jointly promote South-South and North-South cooperation. China’s exchanges and cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean are an important part of China’s efforts to build a community of human destiny. At a time of deepening globalization, the “Global South” is not only an important geographic concept, but also an important political and cultural concept, which is a powerful counterbalance to the concept of the “Global North” that marginalizes developing countries and transcends the dualistic nature of the international system under Western centrism. It is a powerful counterweight to the concept of “Global North” that marginalizes developing countries and transcends the dichotomy of the international system under Western centrism and re-examines the different dimensions of the China-Latin America relationship in a way that is different from the construction of identities under the “hegemonic politics” of the Western context. In addition to analyzing the relationship between China and Latin America, this study provides practical suggestions for strengthening cooperation between China and Latin America and building a community of destiny through an in-depth discussion of the stage-by-stage changes in China's identity construction in the

region and the challenges facing China-Latin America, which is of great value as a reference for the formulation of strategic policies. Lastly, this paper has potential publicity power, which will help enhance public awareness of China-Latin America relations under the framework of the "Global South".

3. Latin America under “Global South”

The concept of the “Global South” dates back to 1969 and was first used by Carl Oglesby, a left-wing political activist and anti-war activist in the United States, who argued that the prolonged domination of the “North” over the “South” had produced an intolerable social order. With the emergence of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the cooperative mechanisms of the Group of 77 (G-77), among others, the term “South” was prefixed with the word “global”, and the “global South” was given a new meaning. In terms of geographic location, the term “global South” refers to the countries south of the 30th parallel, with the exception of Australia and New Zealand. In terms of economic development, “Global South” refers to economically and socially “developing countries”, “countries in transition” or “countries with emerging economies”, all of which are located in Asia. As a political “symbol of resistance”, the “global South” represents the “resistance sentiment” of the “countries of the South” against the international order dominated by the “countries of the North” and against neo-liberal capitalism. On this basis, the “global South” in a general sense refers to developing countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Pacific islands and Asia.

Latin America is the region of the Americas south of the United States, including Central America, the West Indies and South America. As an important part of the “Global South”, Latin America is converging as a synergy, playing a unique role in the international arena. The emergence of the region is reflected in three main areas: the relationship between Latin America and the United States, the relationship between countries within Latin America, and the relationship between Latin America and other countries of the “global South”.

3.1 The Impact of The Rise of Latin America on The United States

The Monroe Declaration was the starting point for the expansion of U.S. hegemony, and it was also the blade to penetrate into the veins of Latin America. since the 1960s, the U.S. has tried to carry out the third round of U.S.-Latin America cooperation with the Monroe Doctrine, which is clothed in the shell of Americanism, to prevent Soviet penetration into Latin America and strengthen its control over its “backyard”. At the opening ceremony of the UN General Assembly General Debate in September 2018, then-President Trump announced the restoration of the Monroe Doctrine as an official part of US foreign policy. The core of the Monroe Doctrine lies in the right of the United States to intervene in Latin American affairs, and the Trump administration has implemented a series of policies including economic sanctions, political pressure, the construction of a border wall, and the repatriation of refugees under this framework. Notably, even after President Joe Biden took office, these policies have not been substantially repealed or modified, reflecting continued U.S. diplomatic intervention and influence in Latin America.

3.2 Deepening Regional Integration in Latin America

With similar histories and cultures, Latin America has a long tradition of integration, and there has been no lack of attempts at regional integration, such as the establishment of the MERCOSUR and the Central American Integration System (SICA) in 1991, the establishment of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) in 1994, and the formal entry into force of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1994. Although regional integration in Latin America was hampered by the three consecutive financial crises that erupted in the region in the late 1990s, the rise of emerging markets in the world economy and the arrival of a new round of scientific, technological and industrial revolutions have ushered in a new wave of regional integration in Latin America. “The Pacific Alliance is a new development in Latin American economic integration that not only echoes the new development trend of international regional integration, but also establishes a new image of trade and investment liberalization and integration in Latin America.” In this regard, some scholars have pointed out that “due to the endogenous dynamics and the gravitational pull of the target country or region is highly compatible with the formation of the Latin American region ‘incremental’ integration of the initiative to expand” is an important direction for the development of regional integration in Latin America.

3.3 Continued “South-South” Cooperation between Latin America and Other “Global South” Countries

Based on the historical background of colonization and expansion and the real development problems of poverty, imbalance and insufficient infrastructure, Latin America, while deepening its internal integration, is also committed to exchanges and mutual assistance with other countries of the “Global South” through “South-South cooperation” in order to achieve common development progress. Latin America played an important role in the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the Group of 77 (G77). “On the eve of each United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the G77 convenes a meeting of ministers of its member countries to harmonize their positions and engage in a dialogue with the major industrialized countries in order to defend the common interests of the developing countries.” South-South cooperation is the inevitable trend of history under the development of the world pattern of change, on the basis of which China is the “leader” of the countries of the South, is the most important object of Latin American foreign cooperation. “China and Latin American countries are both developing countries, facing similar development tasks and challenges. Both sides support each other in the international arena, maintain close communication and cooperation, and are two important forces in South-South cooperation.” Therefore, constructing a mutually beneficial and inclusive China-Latin America relationship that goes hand in hand is a topic that cannot be avoided in the new era.

4. New Changes in China-Latin America Relations in The Era of the “Global South”

“Winter argues that the anarchy (culture) of the international community is state-made and can be actively chosen through actor interaction and social construction, i.e., culture is a self-fulfilling

prophecy.” The three theoretical frameworks of anarchy in constructivist theory reflect to some extent the state of China-Latin America relations. Overall, China's identity construction in Latin America has not escaped the essence of Lockean culture, and although the absolute gains from cooperation have contributed to a win-win situation for both sides, the uneven distribution of relative gains may still trigger potential conflicts. Specifically, there are three stages, showing the development trend from competition to cooperation.

4.1 In the early 1970s, confrontation was dominated by cooperation

Even though we are both advocates of the “Non-Aligned Movement” and the “Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence”, there has been no substantive progress in China-Latin America relations due to the constant swaying of the right and left sides of Latin America and the ambiguity of their ideologies. In the United Nations General Assembly resolution 2758, Latin American countries are not all in affirmative vote. Among them, only six countries voted in favor, namely, Mexico, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Peru. Eleven countries voted against included Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Dominica, Haiti, Uruguay, Paraguay, Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Honduras. Those abstaining were Argentina, Barbados, Colombia and Jamaica (Table 1). The behavior of these countries in voting against or abstaining from voting is to a large extent limited by their weak international influence, and they have not been able to get rid of their dependence on the United States.

Table 1: Votes of Latin American countries in UN Resolution 2758

Attitude	In favour	Against	Abstention
Count	7	11	5

4.2 Between the 1980s and the 18th CPC National Congress, cooperation was the mainstay, supplemented by confrontation

Based on the world's accelerating multipolarity and globalization, both China and Latin America regard development as their first priority, emphasize diversified diplomacy and seek exchanges and cooperation. “The mutual strategic importance of China and Latin America has been increasing, the willingness to cooperate has become stronger, and the driving force to push forward the development of China-Latin America relations has increased.” Many Latin American countries have sprouted an independent and self-aware political consciousness and no longer follow in the footsteps of the United States in a nonsensical manner. In 2009, Obama proposed to join the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), with the intention of establishing a free trade zone in the Pacific region without China's participation, which includes Peru, Mexico, Colombia and Chile under the framework of the agreement. Although the implementation of the Obama administration's “limited containment” strategy toward China and the continued containment of Latin American actions have once again hindered the development of China-Latin America relations, it is impossible to deny that they are based on a wide range of common interests. China and Latin America are in the process of transforming from a “Lockean” to a “Kantian” culture.

4.3 The deepening of the China-Latin America comprehensive partnership

The “Belt and Road” Initiative is an important initiative to fulfill China’s image as a great power in diplomacy in the new era, as it is the link that binds the survival and development destiny of the countries of the “Global South.” “The concept of connectivity advocated by the Belt and Road is in line with the development strategies of Latin American countries, which see participation in the construction of the Belt and Road as an important opportunity for the realization of China's and Latin America's development strategy.” The initiative not only opens up new space for economic growth in China and Latin America, but also makes an important contribution to the well-being of the people of the countries of the “Global South”.

4.3.1 Political mutual trust between China and Latin America has been continuously strengthened

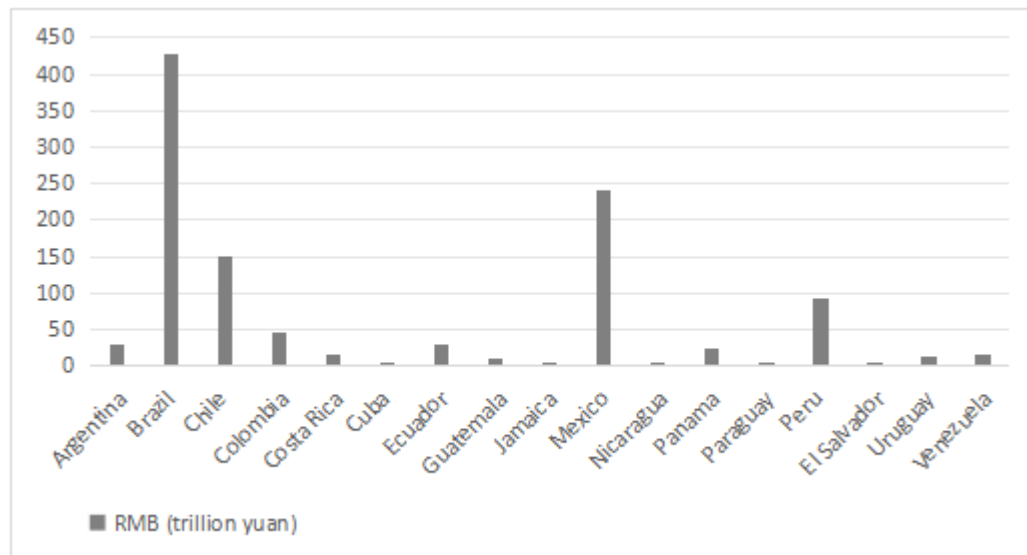
In July 2014, the leaders of China, Latin America and the Caribbean met in Brazil, where they unanimously decided to establish a China-Latin America comprehensive cooperative partnership of equality and mutual benefit and common development and announced the establishment of the China-Latin America Forum. On the basis of deepening the comprehensive partnership, head of state diplomacy has been on the rise, with President Xi Jinping making five state visits to 11 Latin American countries and attending important multilateral diplomatic events such as BRICS Leaders' Meetings, APEC Meetings and G20 Leaders' Summits held in Latin American countries. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, China-Latin America inter-party exchanges have shown a trend of institutionalization and specialization, “On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, Latin American political parties and dignitaries have sent more than 200 telephone calls and letters, and leaders of 115 political parties, political organizations and regional political parties in 28 Latin American countries have participated in the Summit of the CPC and the World's Political Parties Leaders.” These diplomatic interactions have not only boosted China's political influence in Latin America, but also enhanced strategic mutual trust between China and Latin America. Since 2017, Panama, Dominica, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras have established or resumed diplomatic relations with China in response to the historical trend and the trend of the times. More and more Latin American countries are joining the high-quality construction of the Belt and Road, supporting and participating in the Global Development Initiative, the Global Security Initiative and the Global Civilization Initiative, and joining hands to build a China-Latin America community of destiny.

4.3.2 China-Latin America economic cooperation has climbed all the way up

In January 2024, the BRICS expanded from 5 to 11 countries, including two Latin American countries, Brazil and Argentina, and China's power continues to shine in Latin America. In terms of trade and investment, China-Latin America trade is highly complementary, and since the beginning of the 21st century, China's trade volume with Latin American countries has shown explosive growth. According to China's General Administration of Customs, in the first quarter of 2024, China’s bilateral

trade with Latin American countries exceeded 427.5 billion yuan (Figure 2), with China's exports to Brazil at 114.28 billion yuan, an increase of 25.7%, and imports from Brazil at 208 billion yuan, an increase of 30.1%. In addition, China's investment in Latin America has increased significantly, covering energy, infrastructure, manufacturing and other areas. Infrastructure construction and equipment manufacturing is the focus of the "One Belt, One Road" project, and there are many points of convergence for economic cooperation with Latin America. Chinese enterprises have participated in the strategic development of the ports of Paranagua and São Luís in Brazil, as well as key projects such as the Salt Lake Railway in Uyeaco, Argentina, which have not only boosted the growth of the local economy, but also strengthened China's economic influence and geopolitical position in the region. In terms of financial cooperation, financial institutions such as the China Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank have provided a large number of loans to Latin American countries for energy development, transportation construction and other projects.

Table 2: Total import and export trade between China and Latin America in the first quarter of 2024



Source: <http://stats.customs.gov.cn/>

4.3.3 Cultural exchanges between China and Latin America are developing in depth

In terms of theory, Latin America has endeavored to reduce its "intellectual dependence" on the United States and Europe and is committed to breaking away from its "asymmetrical" status. In terms of humanistic exchanges, since the establishment of the China-Latin America Forum in 2014, China and Latin America have relied on this multilateral platform to set up the Forum on Scientific and Technological Innovation, the Forum on Young Politicians, the Forum on Civil Society Friendship, and the Forum on Think Tank Exchanges, which have laid a solid foundation for the promotion of people-to-people exchanges in various fields. China has set up 46 Confucius Institutes and 6 Confucius Classrooms in Latin America, providing a window for Latin American countries to understand and

know China. In terms of public opinion, “in the mainstream public opinion arena in Latin America, the theory of China's threat has obviously faded, while the theory of China’s partnership and the theory of China’s opportunities have gradually become the mainstream.” Through media cooperation in Latin America, China has actively disseminated its development experience and cultural concepts. For example, China Central Television (CCTV) has opened Spanish and Portuguese channels in Latin America to introduce China’s development and changes to local audiences. These media communications have not only enhanced mutual understanding between China and Latin America, but also shaped China’s positive image in Latin America to a certain extent.

5. Challenges and Responses to Build the Community with A Shared Future for China and Latin America

Since the introduction of the “Belt and Road” initiative, the people of China and Latin America have shared the same heart and destiny. However, there are still problems that need to be solved in the process of building the community of destiny between China and Latin America due to the many changes in the region, the interference of external factors, and the misunderstandings caused by the differences in language and culture between the two sides. China needs to adopt a more prudent and strategic approach, enhance its own subjectivity and strategic awareness, and play a more active and constructive role in the construction of China-Latin America relations.

5.1 Focus on Latin American unstable politics and wary of U.S. intervention

In the course of the complex and profound adjustments in the world political and economic situation, the political situation in Latin America has been gradually retreating from the left and advancing from the right. “The rise of right-wing forces will inevitably increase the fragmentation of the party system, raise the cost of democracy and the difficulty of governance, and increase the risk of political volatility.” In addition, frequent changes in government have led to policy changes, making it more difficult for China to build and maintain long-term mutual trust and cooperative relationships with local governments, and interfering with the implementation of Belt and Road projects and the signing of agreements. China should lay a solid foundation for bilateral cooperation through high-level visits, policy dialogues and inter-party exchanges, with both sides reaching consensus on political issues. It should make full use of the China-LAC Forum, which provides a multi-dimensional and wide-ranging platform for cooperation between the two sides and promotes the maturation of dialogue mechanisms, including political parties, infrastructure, agriculture, business, science, technology and innovation, youth, think tanks, law, environment and local government cooperation.

5.2 Strengthen economic and trade exchanges to promote Latin American integration

The exclusion of extra-territorial countries under the Monroe Policy of the United States, the development of the “Belt and Road” is facing external resistance. China should continue to engage in economic and trade exchanges with Latin America on the basis of the principle of common development

and sharing. “China should make full use of the rich natural resources in Latin America and seize the opportunity to import raw materials such as soybeans, vegetable oils, iron ore, copper ore and other raw materials that are in short supply in our country in order to ensure production demand.” In addition, China should respect the development autonomy of Latin American countries, promote the construction of an open, inclusive and balanced regional integration architecture, and support Latin American countries in strengthening internal ties and cooperation at the economic, political and social levels, so as to promote balanced development and overall competitiveness in the region. At the same time, it should advocate multilateralism in the international arena, work with Latin American countries to safeguard the international system with the United Nations at its core and the international order based on international law, oppose all forms of hegemony and power politics, promote the democratization of international relations, and facilitate the development of the global governance system in a more just and rational direction.

5.3 Enhance international dissemination to promote connectivity

Due to the geographical distance, there are big differences between Latin American countries and China in terms of history, culture and language, etc. There are many Latin American countries, and the legal regulations and industrial policies in the fields of finance, taxation, labor, environmental protection and energy are different, which leads to cognitive bias between the two sides and affects the accurate transmission of information and effective communication, and there are obstacles to the development of the project. “Some Latin American countries believe that the definition, connotation and extension of the Belt and Road Initiative are not clear and are confused about whether the Belt and Road Initiative can bring practical benefits. It is not clear how the initiative is intrinsically related to other Chinese policy pronouncements on Latin America.” In Latin America, negative arguments such as the “China threat theory”, “colonial plunder theory” and “debt trap theory” still have a certain degree of market acceptance.

In this regard, China and Latin America should, on the one hand, focus on cultivating Spanish-speaking talents, telling Chinese stories and disseminating Chinese voices. On the one hand, on the basis of the existing humanistic exchange mechanism, “we should take the in-depth implementation of the Global Civilization Initiative as an opportunity and a handhold to expand the field and connotation of humanistic exchanges, expand humanistic cooperation channels and networks, and continuously consolidate the humanistic foundation of the construction of the ‘Belt, and Road’ by deepening civilizational exchanges and cultural cooperation.”

Those who share the same aspirations are not as far away as mountains and oceans. Although China and Latin America are geographically distant from each other, their common visions and pursuits have constructed their close ties and become a powerful driving force for building a China-Latin America community of destiny.

6. Conclusion

From the 1970s to the present, the “global South” has emerged as an emerging force in the international arena in line with the development of the times. As a member of the “Global South”, China’s identity construction in Latin America has gone through three stages of transformation: competition-oriented, cooperation-oriented and comprehensive partner. The introduction of the “Belt and Road” initiative has been a catalyst for the deepening of understanding and broadening of cooperation between China and Latin America, and the two sides have achieved remarkable development in terms of mutual political trust, mutual economic benefits and cultural integration. At the same time, the partnership between China and Latin America is facing the challenges of political disorders between the left and right wings of Latin America, the intervention of the neo-Monroe Doctrine from the United States, as well as the cognitive bias caused by the differences in language and culture between the two sides in the process of progressing from Lockean culture to Kantian culture. In this regard, China and Latin America should build political mutual trust, strengthen economic and trade exchanges, deepen connectivity and promote the construction of a closer China-Latin America community of destiny by shaping a stronger China-Latin America partnership.

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Author Contributions

The author confirms sole responsibility for the following: study conception and design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of results, and manuscript preparation.

Availability of Data and Materials

The data on which the study is based were accessed from a repository and are available for downloading through the following link.

<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/654350?ln=en>

<http://stats.customs.gov.cn/>

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest to report regarding the present study.

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