



SEMINAR OF LATIN AMERICAN
**TRADE CHAMBERS FOR
PROMOTION AND COOPERATION
WITH CHINA**

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Progress
and Opportunities of
Economic Cooperation
between China, Latin America
and the Caribbean (LAC)



Saint Lucía



Nicaragua



Brazil



Dominican Republic



Chile



Republic of Suriname



Belize



México



Honduras



Antigua and Barbuda



Directed by the CCPIT,
*China Council for the Promotion
of International Trade.*

About CCPIT

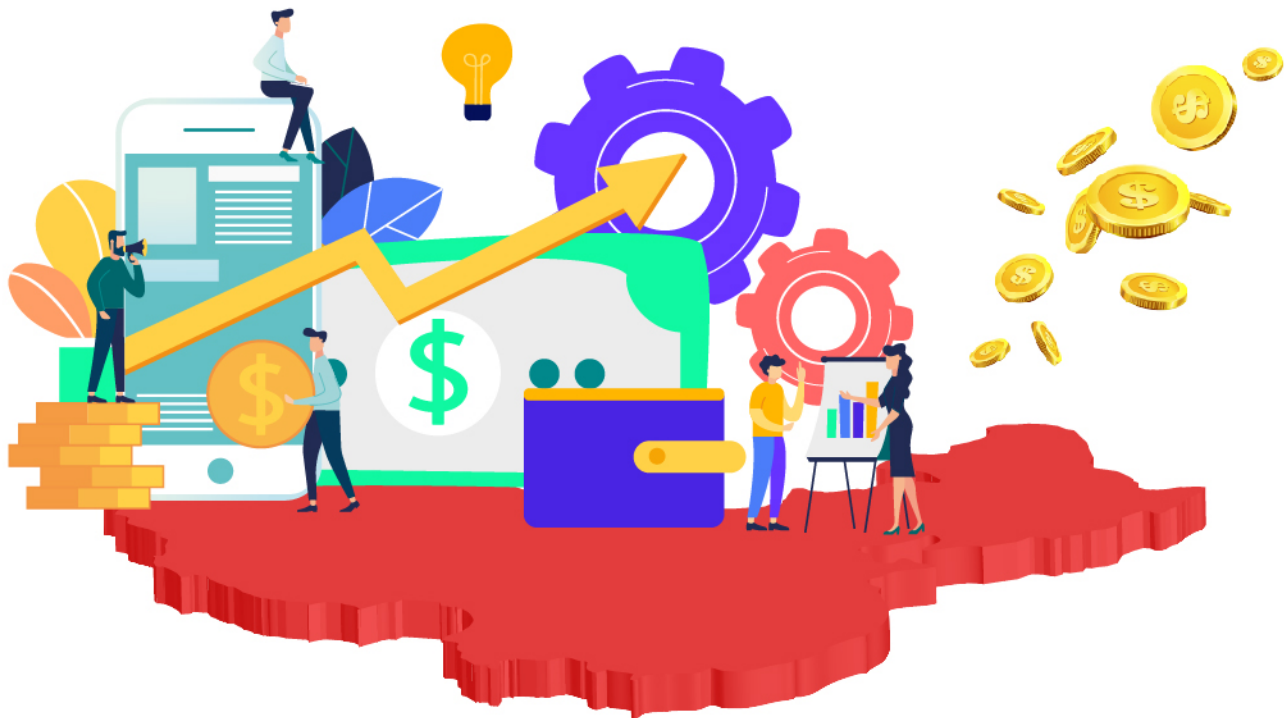
Is one of the principal and greatest institutions for foreign trade promotion in China.

It is acknowledged in 16 countries around the world, has business approach with more than 200 countries and regions worldwide and with more than 300 agreements of signed cooperation.

Representative Organism in different economic sectors, provides foreign trade advisory and cooperation with worldwide associations.

As part of their services, they provide a training center for businessmen and representatives from different countries with the goal to reach a cooperation and commercial exchange in accordance with the guidelines of Republic of China.

“Progress and Opportunities of Economic Cooperation between China, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)”



1.

Historical Background of China-LAC relation

• Since 2001, China began to have a great economic growth and a greater international openness, this allowed to have an annual increment of 8% (20% growth from 2000 to 2017) focused primary in exports and manufacture.

• Compared to other regions, Latin America is the 4th most important region with a 6.8% growth, nevertheless, for the Secretariat of Economy of China is the 2nd region with mayor direct foreign investment, principally focused to 7 sections for which highlights commercial services, financial and software.

• During the last 30 years, economic recession stages have existed worldwide, in which highlights the fact that LAC Countries slowly recover due to their dependence with the North American market, meanwhile, China focused on the challenge, mainly with China and potentialized the domestic consume.

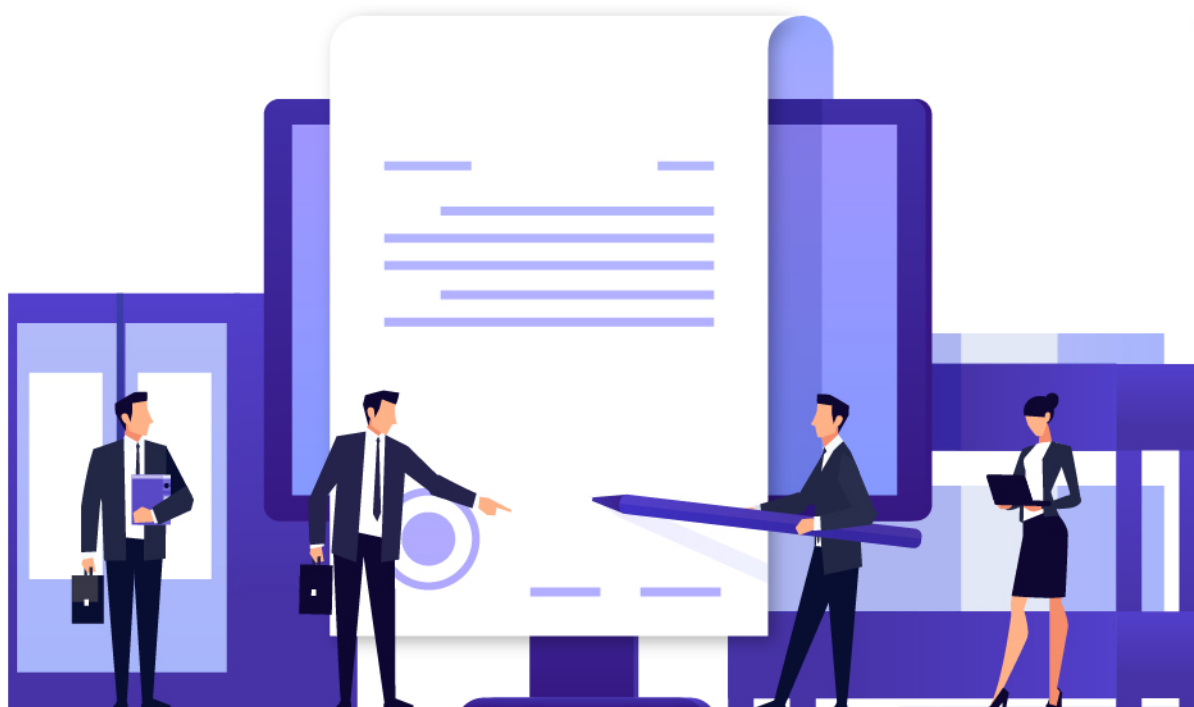
2.

Opportunities and challenges in **China - LAC** relation



- The Chinese market aims to transition from an antidumping-threaten manufacturer to a country with added value services and products.
- The percentage in foreign investment from China is 40%, highly motivated in LAC market size, aiming to redirect their dependence towards to export to gain complementary trade relations.
- Currently, Latin America is a highly costly competitive region, meanwhile, laboral cost in China have incremented due to population aging and labor supply specialization.

Consequently, from the “one child only” politic, China suffered a decrease in workforce and boost in educational investment from parents to their children, directly incrementing laboral costs.



- A great opportunity is available to seek and close foreign trade deals, as for approaching to countries with mayor commercial openness and fewer tariff restrictions.
- CChina in its aperture in commercial complement, aims to comprehend their

legal and laboral system, acknowledging their manufacturer quality, as for a guideline and understanding LAC Countries in topics related to environment and social inequality. Political instability represents a major risk for China due to its impact in the economic growth of the countries.

3.

Potentializing proposals for trading between **China - LAC**

- The experience of China in big scale manufacture can complement LAC Countries by introducing an intensive laboral market and high technology products.
- A new cooperation Dynamic is set to be created for the innovation field, seizing the Chinese disposition for investment, eliminating bottle necks and balancing global market.