



1) Includes countries at different stages of development

- China Belt and Road Initiative (2013) is being expanded into Latin America

* 18/33 countries have joined it

↳ source of external financing

↳ link to China (encouraged economy's expansion)

↳ 1999 to 2018: bilateral trade grew x25

\$12 billion to \$306 billion

↳ China becomes a direct foreign investor in Latin America

→ Mercosur: economic and political bloc comprising

- there are disparities in the Latin American GDP

. Brazil's GDP in 2021 → \$7,507 per capita

. Bolivia's GDP in 2021 → \$3,345 per capita

. Argentina's GDP in 2021 → \$10,636 "

. Guyana's " " → \$10,000 - "

. French Guiana's " " → \$ 5,800

Analyse the unequal integration of Latin America into globalization

Mercosur: tensions b/w Argentina and Brazil

↳ it's an economic and political bloc comprising Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela.

* GDP of Mercosur

↳ 3.4 trillion, making it one of the world's largest economic blocs

* GDP of the Pacific Alliance

↳ 2 trillion (2nd largest group)

- the Foreign minister of

Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil have threatened Uruguay with legal and trade actions because of Uruguay's intentions to negotiate a free trade deal with China

2) Development corridors are being created between continents to link landlocked territories (eg: Bolivia) to the regional and global economy

⊕ make sure to evaluate the different scales of landlocked territories (regions, states, countries)

BRI
some agreements involved Argentina, Mexico and Brazil even though they are not officially a part of it

→ Mercosur: economic and political bloc comprising Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Venezuela

→ purpose = promote free trade and the fluid movements of goods, people and currency

→ free intra-zone trade

• The PACIFIC ALLIANCE (2011)

→ free movement between Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru

• BLOCANIC CORRIDORS (formalized in 2015)

eg: road from Mato Grosso to the Pacific

→ will contribute to the further opening up of Latin America's economy by making it easier for Brazil to export to China

⊕ strengthening link between some of the BRICS

↗ info from internet (new)

tensions b/w Mercosur and EU

- trade treaty signed in June 2019 but not ratified yet because of environmental obstacles

eg: Amazon rainforest deforestation

⊕ previous president: JOSÉ SERRA → EU rules prohibit supply chain which come from deforested areas

↳ look at democracy

↳ The Brazilian Trump includes Brazilian products such as wood, coffee, palm oil made in deforested areas

↳ climate change denial

Paraguay: got suspended from Mexico in 2012 or a year

Venezuela: indefinite suspension since 2016 because it did not respect human rights

reveals limitations and fractures within groups

Bolivia was invited to join the Mercosur in 2012 but nowadays is not a full member because it's waiting for Brazil's Congress to authorize this

President Lula said that he would agree and welcome Bolivia

☒ tensions ☒ cooperation

☒ development ⊕ other infos

