

Will the Argentina-China Partnership Undermine Trump's "Fortress America" in the Southern Cone

By [Andrew Korybko](#)

Global Research, November 28, 2018

Region: [Asia](#), [Latin America & Caribbean](#)

Theme: [Global Economy](#), [Intelligence](#)

Despite the post-Kirchner government's many faults, one thing that it's doing right is retaining the Argentinian-Chinese Strategic Partnership, which holds the best hope for Beijing to balance Trump's "Fortress America" plans in the hemisphere.

This week's G20 Summit has drawn global attention to the host country of Argentina, a South American nation that's recently experienced a US-backed Hybrid War regime change through electoral means. Washington supported the opposition's infowar against former President Cristina Kirchner there and ended up successfully reshaping popular perceptions to the point where right-wing neoliberal candidate Mauricio Macri narrowly defeated her chosen successor in the 2015 polls. He then wasted no time in reversing her "Pink Tide" legacy, but the one element of it that he importantly retained was his country's strategic partnership with China, which is presently Beijing's best hope for balancing Trump's "[Fortress America](#)" plans in the hemisphere following [Bolsonaro's US-backed rise](#) in neighboring Brazil.

Strategic Context

In a nutshell, the US wants to reclaim its previously undisputed hegemonic position in the Western Hemisphere that was severely challenged during the "Pink Tide" of the mid-2000s, to which end it's carried out a series of creative regime change operations in the region via military coups, electoral coups, and 'constitutional coups' to remove the multipolar gains from that time. This grand strategic campaign has yet to be successfully completed and is presently being pushed back against by the People's Republic in an unexpected way following El Salvador's [surprising geopolitical pivot](#) towards China a few months ago, which greatly advanced [Beijing's designs in the region](#) and opened up a fresh opportunity to inject multipolarity into this increasingly unipolar space.

Nevertheless, for as strategically positioned as Central America is, it isn't capable on its own of serving as the springboard that China needs for reversing the US' recent gains in the hemisphere, but could instead function as a complementary part of a larger holistic strategy there that sees much more economically influential countries taking the lead in this respect. Mexico immediately comes to mind as the prime candidate if AMLO sees the wisdom in "balancing" between the US and China, such as if he seeks Chinese support for building his promised "[Tehuantepec Corridor](#)" and joining his Foreign Minister's suggestion for a [joint Mexican-American "Marshall Plan" in Central America](#) aimed at stemming illegal migration from there.

Reuters References

Even in the best-case scenario where both of these far-reaching strategic cooperation proposals succeed (which certainly can't be assured given the US' expected resistance to China's participation in them), this still wouldn't be enough for offsetting Trump's plans for "Fortress America" seeing as how Beijing wouldn't be making a noticeable dent in reversing the US' latest gains in South America. Therein lays the relevancy of the [Argentinian-Chinese Strategic Partnership](#), however, which is gaining more Mainstream Media attention ahead of the G20 Summit. Reuters published two very informative pieces about this earlier in the week that the reader should review if they're interested in learning more details about it:

- ["China, vying with U.S. in Latin America, eyes Argentina nuclear deal"](#)
- ["Factbox: Four ways China is a major economic driver in Argentina"](#)

Basically, Kirchner locked her country into a strategic partnership with China by agreeing to prohibitively costly "cross-cancellation clauses" that made it impossible for Macri to pull out of Argentina's Silk Road deals with it. In addition, Reuters notes that "China is the main importer of Argentine soybeans, the South American country's biggest cash crop", so the country's influential agricultural lobby also stood to lose if Buenos Aires "recalibrated" its relations with Beijing to such an extent that its counterpart felt compelled to respond by boycotting its purchase of their soybeans. Naturally, Macri had no practical choice but to retain the Argentinian-Chinese Strategic Partnership, which is expanding to this day.

Pro-Chinese Multipolar "Balancing"

Interestingly enough, the Argentine model might be applied to Bolsonaro's Brazil in the future too as China seeks to convince him to "moderate" the anti-Chinese rhetoric that he spouted on the campaign trail after realizing that his country might stand to lose too much if it worsens relations with Beijing at Washington's behest. There are certainly differences between Argentina and Brazil's relations with China, but the two South American countries have historically been rivals and Beijing could potentially seek to play Buenos Aires off against Brasilia in the future by refocusing on the first-mentioned if the second makes it too difficult for its companies to continue doing business there.

Furthermore, Argentina could play an important role in influencing the outcome of Mercosur's free trade negotiations with other blocs, possibly with Beijing's blessing. For example, Brazil just signed a free trade agreement with Chile, which outgoing President Temer [celebrated](#) as "uniting the Mercosur and Pacific Alliance". This suggests that the continent's two main economic camps could come together to form a South American-wide free trade area in the future, one which might jointly advance Mercosur's free trade talks with the EU and possibly even the US. None of this can happen, however, without Chinese-friendly Argentina greenlighting the process, and Beijing might use Buenos Aires as its "backdoor" into this larger trade network.

Red Dawn Rising

China, after all, is investing considerable human resources into ensuring that its influence in the Western Hemisphere isn't ephemeral. President Xi was [quoted in a Spanish newspaper](#) on Tuesday as proudly proclaiming that "This year, Spanish is officially included in China's high school curriculum", proving just how much the People's Republic values this language that it's giving hundreds of millions of schoolchildren the opportunity to learn it for boosting their future Silk Road career prospects. Argentina is undoubtedly expected to form the fulcrum of China's South American strategy in this respect by virtue of the two nations'

strategic partnership, symbolized most significantly by their plans to clinch a nuclear energy deal this weekend.

If China succeeds in reaching such a high-level agreement with Argentina, then it would intimately tie both of their countries together in a deeply trusting long-term relationship that could enable Beijing to positively influence Buenos Aires' decisions on some key issues, such as the previously discussed free trade negotiations. Furthermore, this deal would position Argentina as China's main strategic partner in Latin America, thereby seriously complicating Trump's "Fortress America" plans by extent and possibly even leading to Bolsonaro "moderating" his promised anti-Chinese positions once he takes office at the beginning of next year. In addition, the demonstration effect of this partnership could also influence other countries such as Mexico to follow Argentina's lead in using China to "balance" the US.

Concluding Thoughts

The "Pink Tide" might have given way to a revival of the unipolar moment in Latin America, but just like its global predecessor, this moment might only be fleeting and already on the decline if China is able to nimbly leverage its strategic partnership with Argentina to offset Trump's "Fortress America" plans. Should that happen, then the "Pink Tide" might transform into a "Red Dawn", especially if China coordinates its moves with AMLO's leftist Mexico and facilitates the North American country's expansion of influence into comparatively Chinese-friendly Central America by signing on to its so-called "Marshall Plan" for the region. A lot can still happen to sabotage this grand strategy, but as it stands, Trump shouldn't underestimate China's challenge to his hemispheric plans.

*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons above. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

This article was originally published on [Eurasia Future](#).

Andrew Korybko is an American Moscow-based political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China's One Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare. He is a frequent contributor to Global Research.

The original source of this article is Global Research
Copyright © [Andrew Korybko](#), Global Research, 2018

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Andrew Korybko](#)

About the author:

Andrew Korybko is an American Moscow-based

political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China's One Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare. He is a frequent contributor to Global Research.

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca