

Local perspectives and analysis of the impact of Chinese migration in Colombia

Perspectivas locales y análisis del impacto de la migración china en el territorio nacional colombiano

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Abstract

Chinese migration has been driven by migration policies in Colombia contributing to factors such as the strengthening of diplomacy, economic opportunities, cultural exchange, etc. Due to the cross-border opening, Colombia has been able to attract a significant number of Chinese migrants generating a favorable environment for new opportunities and improving their living conditions. The objective of this research is to analyze the local perspectives of Chinese migration in Colombia and its impact on local development. A descriptive quantitative approach methodology was implemented through a deductive method to deepen the perceptions and impact in the national context. The instrument entitled "PMI Universidad ECCI" was designed and validated corresponding to its centuries: Perspectives of International Migration which inquired in 15 items of three perspectives: economic, social and cultural perspectives evaluated on a Likert scale. A sample of 93 professional experts in international trade was used. The findings revealed that Chinese migration has generated a significant impulse in the development of the Colombian national territory, providing employment and cultural diversity, likewise, a permanent cooperation between north and south is suggested, promoting solid foreign and migration policies that promote inclusion. Finally, it is concluded that there are challenges and opportunities in terms of integration and equity in local conditions for the strengthening of international relations between both countries.

Keywords

Migration, bilateral relations, China, Colombia, prospects, diplomacy, exchange, policies.

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Resumen

La migración china ha sido impulsada por políticas migratorias en Colombia contribuyendo a factores como el fortalecimiento de la diplomacia, oportunidades económicas, intercambio cultural, etc. Debido a la apertura transfronteriza, Colombia ha logrado atraer a un número significativo de migrantes chinos generando un ambiente propicio para nuevas oportunidades y mejorar sus condiciones de vida. Esta investigación tuvo como objetivo el análisis de las perspectivas locales de la migración china en Colombia y su impacto en el desarrollo local. Se implementó una metodología de enfoque cuantitativo de tipo descriptivo por medio de un método deductivo para profundizar las percepciones e impacto en el contexto nacional. Se diseñó y validó el instrumento titulado “PMI Universidad ECCI” correspondientes a sus siglas: Perspectivas de la Migración Internacional el cual indagó en 15 ítems de tres perspectivas: económica, social y perspectivas culturales evaluadas en una escala Likert. Se utilizó una muestra de 93 profesionales expertos en comercio internacional. Los hallazgos revelaron que la migración china ha generado un impulso significativo en el desarrollo del territorio nacional colombiano, aportando empleo y diversidad cultural, asimismo, se sugiere una cooperación permanente dada entre norte-sur promoviendo políticas exteriores y de migración sólidas que fomenten la inclusión. Finalmente se concluye que existen desafíos y oportunidades en términos de integración y equidad en condiciones locales para el fortalecimiento de las relaciones internacionales entre ambos países.

Palabras clave

Migración, relaciones bilaterales, China, Colombia, perspectivas, diplomacia, intercambio, políticas.

Introduction

International migration has been a global phenomenon with significant challenges for economic, political, social and cultural development. Regarding these difficulties, there are complex issues due to a constant flow of people looking for improvements in living conditions, human rights, security and social participation. In this sense, this article addresses Chinese immigration in Colombia, exposing its impact on public policies in the country. Consequently, the causes and consequences of this migration are analyzed in social, cultural and economic terms, providing a deeper understanding of the temporary or permanent displacement of individuals to other territories.

Chinese migration has increased in Colombia, generating significant impacts on the social, cultural and commercial dynamics of the entire Latin

American region. This migration has introduced new elements of Chinese culture into the daily life of the country. This situation has presented challenges and opportunities for both nations, contributing to the strengthening of diplomatic relations between China and Colombia.

When analyzing this problem, several causes were identified, among which poverty, inequality, discrimination and persecution. These factors, among others, have contributed to the lack of access to opportunities, turning migration into a multifactorial event. In this context, international migration between China and Colombia has presented not only challenges, but also opportunities that have promoted social and cultural well-being through international cooperation. This approach has made it possible to face problems such as human trafficking, labor exploitation, xenophobia, among other aspects.

This required collaboration between binational relations, transit and destination, as well as increased investment in programs that contributed to the socio-economic integration of migrants. In contrast to the above, the research of this social problem was carried out to know the realities of Chinese migration in Colombia and its impact on national development through bilateral relations that provided an analytical perspective to the scientific community.

It is essential to recognize the role of international migration in the field of trade and international relations. According to Silva *et al.* (2019), China has experienced a significant increase in South American economies, mainly due to increasing foreign investment that has driven economic growth in the region. This Chinese interest has been reflected in its willingness to establish trade agreements and invest in Latin American countries, in order to boost development levels and strengthen ties with Latin America.

In this context, this article is structured in four main sections. The first section comprises a literature review that highlights the importance of Chinese migration in Colombia. The second section describes the methodological aspects used in this study. The third section presents and analyzes the results obtained. Finally, the fourth section encompasses the final findings and considerations arising from the investigation.

Literature review

The following are recent studies related to the immigration of the Chinese community to the Colombian national territory. Three categories were esta-

blished to develop this section: Trade and immigration; Impact of immigration in the receiving country; and Chinese migration at the international level.

Regarding the first category, three investigations stand out, the first proposed by Ramírez (2019) highlighting the trade policy during the first year of the government of Donald Trump with the objective of defending trade and national interests through trade policy; the results suggest that the promotion of free trade agreements with the United States of America occurred with the strengthening in trade partners resulting in China winning in geopolitical and economic aspects in the trade fight. The second category raised by Buckley and Iglesias (1998), evidence the results on foreign merchants of immigrant in Madrid, which allowed to investigate the main commercial activities of immigrants. The findings indicate that commercial activities are not centralized according to nationality, but respond more to a political and social context, reflecting an integration process into society. And the third research, conducted by Sajir (2021), explored the interrelationship between trade and migration, highlighting its influence on the global ecological environment. This research offered a critical view of capitalism and international agreements, evidencing a capitalist accumulation through the exploitation of natural and human resources to meet the demands of the global economy.

Thus, migration and trade are interrelated factors that promote the development of nations through the exchange of knowledge to encourage international relations and the development of foreign trade operations.

In the second category three studies are highlighted. The first, conducted by Nadali, (2007), makes an analysis of Asian migration and business contribution in Spain, highlighting the role of Chinese immigrants in the cross-border economic axis for the local economic development; the results show the social, economic and cultural dynamics with Chinese immigration and wholesale trade in Madrid. The second research, carried out by Pasichnyk (2019), examined the economic effects on the receiving country through a comparison between migrant and non-migrant wages. The results revealed a theoretical and empirical relationship in the labor market of the country of origin, highlighting its impact on the sustainable development of the nation. This study contributed to higher wages and lower unemployment. The third category established by González *et al.* (2023), analyzed China's zero-COVID policy and the status of international migration based on development theories. The findings of this study revealed a pragmatic approach that resulted

in consistent economic development in the face of the challenges generated by the Covid-19 pandemic, restoring conditions for international migrants.

In the third category, research was conducted by Fleischer (2012), who noted that Chinese immigration was the most significant worldwide. The objective of this research was to carry out a historical analysis of the Chinese diaspora in different contexts. The results revealed the absence of regulatory anti-migration laws in such contexts.

The analysis of previous research showed that international migration has generated an increasing interest in aspects of mobility, culture, as well as social and economic aspects. These have been directly linked to bilateral or multilateral relations between countries. Results and advances in migration policies were identified, with the purpose of regulating and promoting fair and legitimate conditions in society in general.

Foreign policy of Colombia

The foreign policy of the national territory was marked by its international relations based on democracy and diplomacy, articulated by public policies of internal and external character. According to Cano (2022), the country's foreign policy was fundamental due to its territorial position, which allowed the extension and internationalization of its borders. However, throughout history, there have been short-term situations in relation to migration and territorial and maritime concessions to neighboring countries. Despite this, there have also been political and economic benefits derived from the country's foreign policy, which has strengthened development and contributed to the improvement of living conditions.

In this framework of international relations, Colombian foreign policy contributed to optimal foreign policy conditions of the dynamism of the State and the role of society, responding to globalization through international organizations, positioning the country in a sustainable and equitable way that adapted to the new world order (Espinosa, 2022). While it is true that Colombia's foreign policy developed under diplomacy is relevant to articulate science and technology in international relations, aspects such as entrepreneurship, innovation, productivity and competitiveness, etc. were strengthened, oriented as a source of development and growth through cooperation and scientific mobility, strengthening the local economy (Pineros *et al.*, 2022).

In short, international relations facilitate multiple scenarios for economic, social, cultural development, etc. According to Vega and Peñaloza (2022), each time countries were integrated for development purposes, international relations between countries were considered. Bustamante *et al.* (2022) highlighted the interest of conducting e-commerce operations through international marketing to counter the migratory phenomenon, turning migrants into potential goods and services in the receiving country. Finally, this was reaffirmed by Paipa (2021), who exposed the effects of electronic commerce in a cross-border way responding to China's international trade relations for Latin America through strategies to couple in the local economy, responding to the evolution of the country's foreign policy as a response to international commitment.

International migration

International migration co-existed as a global phenomenon that has an impact on the contexts, transforming the dynamics of both receiving and sending countries, addressing a comprehensive perspective to face and take advantage of the inherent challenges (Barrios, 2021).

Velásquez (2022) presented crime as a phenomenon of migrants. Poverty and lack of opportunities for criminal behavior were also important for analyzing the causes of crime, undoubtedly this was a factor of the multiplicity of migratory situations at the international level. Likewise, it was possible to take advantage of local development among nations by cooperating between the transfer of knowledge, competences, enriching the receiving nation and establishing mechanisms for safe and controlled migration (Méndez and Gómez, 2021).

Finally, international migration for Giraldo *et al.* (2020) contributed significantly to the business growth boosting the flow of goods and services that favored the companies of the receiving country, through labor mobility by strengthening competitiveness and innovation as a response to the internationalization processes, since the number of travelers per continent cooperates with migration policies, where they were beneficial for economic and social development thanks to the exchange of knowledge. In accordance with the above, the international migration of travelers per continent was recorded during the period (2019-2021) (see Table 1).

Table 1
*Number of international movements of all travelers
 by continent of origin or destination (2019)*

2019				
Continent	Departures	Entries	Total movements	Balance
South America	2.761.571	2.789.568	5 551 139	27,997
North America	2 344 676	2 193 378	4 538 054	-151 298%
Central America and the Caribbean	2 131 436	2 180 797	4 312 233	49,361
Europe	1 149 633	1 007 050	2 156 683	-142 583%
Asia	38,806	17,210	56 016	-21 596%
Oceania	17,811	8664	26,475	-9 147%
Africa	3870	2075	5945	-1,795
Antarctica	0	0	0	0
Not applicable	1	1	2	0

Note. UAEMC. DANE (2022).

According to the 2019 data in Table 1, a total of 5,551,139 were revealed of which 2,761,571 are departures of emigrants and 2,789,568 entries in South America, with a positive balance of 27,997 movements. North America had a total of 4,538,054 movements, meaning that migrants searched for citizenship in their country of arrival, so the flow of migrants from Asia corresponded to 38,806 in search of better opportunities, of which mostly China arrived in Colombia in search of better living conditions given the emergence of the COVID-19 health emergency in Wuhan (Tsegay, 2023).

Table 2

Number of international movements of all travelers by continent of origin or destination (2020).

2020				
Continent	Departures	Entries	Total Movements	Balance
South America	622,604	643 054	1 265 658	20,450
North America	811,925	761 597	1 573 522	-50 328%
Central America and the Caribbean	568,998	608 520	1 177 518	39.522
Europe	302,248	275,956	578 204	-26,292
Asia	8426	6251	14,677	-2175%
Oceania	5654	2577	8231	-3077
Africa	1249	943	2192	-306%
Antarctica	0	0	0	0
Not Applicable	5	19	24	14

Note. UAEMC. DANE (2022).

In Table 2, the Americas led in departures and entries, with North America recording the highest number of departures and entries of migrants with 811,925 departures and 761,597 entries. For South America, a total of 1 265 658 movements were recorded, while for the Asian continent a total of 14 677 movements were recorded. Cattaneo and Foreman (2023) pointed out that the climate could also have been considered a reason to make the decision to seek a destination, with the climatic conditions of this continent being a good alternative. This would explain why it continues to lead in the number of exits and entries. In addition, it was noted that Chinese migration was more restricted due to measures taken by COVID-19, since the outbreak of the pandemic originated in that country and was therefore more tightly controlled to prevent its spread. It is important to note that this pandemic significantly restricted China's migration inflows and outflows to other countries.

Table 3

Number of international movements of all travelers by continent of origin or destination (2021)

2021				
Continent	Departures	Entries	Total movements	Balance
South America	594 198	685,978	1 280 176	91,780
North America	2 182 818	2 038 218	4 221 036	-144,600
Central America and the Caribbean	1 187 801	1 089 273	2 277 074	-98 528
Europe	473 329	410 404	883,733	-62,925
Asia	18.172	18,215	36.387	43
Oceania	693	2100	2793	1407
Africa	3559	2599	6158	-960%
Antarctica	0	0	0	0
Not applicable	52	36	88	-16%

Note. UAEMC. DANE (2022).

According to the data presented in Table 3, it is observed that North America recorded the highest number of departures and entries, totaling 4 221 036 movements, followed by Central America with 2 277 074 and South America with 1 280 176 movements, respectively. By 2021, however, North America became the most visited destination. According to Christensen and Simon (2023), this trend could be attributed to measures taken by countries such as the United States, which seek to combat irregular migration by offering help to their immigrants. On the other hand, in the case of China, migration to Colombia showed a notable decrease in total movements compared to 2019, attributable to the effects of COVID-19. During 2021, there was a greater restriction on Asian outflows to other countries, with the Chinese population showing greater caution due to health concerns.

Table 4

Number of entries, total departures and international movement balances of all travelers by sex (2019-2021)

		2019	2020	2021
Departures	Women	4 131 914	1 115 755	2 204 072
	Men	4 315 546	1 205 231	2 256 380
	Total	8.447.804	2 320 986	4 460 452
Entries	Women	4 011 488	1 108 207	2 085 831
	Men	4 186 861	1 190 585	2 160 822
	Total	8 198 743	2 298 792	4 246 653
Total movements	Women	8 143 402	2 223 962	4 289 903
	Men	8 502 407	2 395 816	4 417 202
	Total	16 646 547	4 619 778	8 707 105

Note. UAEMC. DANE (2022).

In Table 4, it was observed that the year with the highest number of total movements was 2021, with a total of 8,707,105 movements. Comparing the total movements of 2021 with those of 2019, an increase in the flow of people over the years was evidenced, with an upward trend in the flow of people, both men and women, during the analyzed period. This increase could be associated with pandemic data, which encouraged large numbers of people to migrate. According to migratory pressures on G5 countries, there was a greater incentive and recipient countries got a lot of help (Angin *et al.*, 2023).

Table 5
Number of entries, departures and total international movements of all travelers by reason of the trip (2019-2021)

Reason for travel	2019				2020				2021			
	Departures	Entries	Total	Reason for travel	Departures	Entries	Total	Reason for travel	Departures	Entries	Total	
TOURISM	5 446 614	3 168 745	8 615 359	TOURISM	1 431 293	926 647	2 357 940	TOURISM	2 941 950	1 851 332	4 793 282	
RESIDENCE	904 455	3 551 720	4 456 175	RESIDENCE	411 372	950 084	1 361 456	RESIDENCE	770 248	1 752 750	2 522 998	
WORK	689 043	433 699	1 122 742	WORK	98 516	36 048	134 564	WORK	168 558	95 586	264 144	
CREW	326 763	217 653	544 416	CREW	115 353	94 334	209 687	CREW	188 570	185 805	374 375	
OTHER	786 234	697 680	1 483 914	OTHER	132 878	199 544	332 422	OTHER	244 358	243 717	488 075	
STUDY	147 357	62 519	209 876	STUDY	40 867	12 606	53 473	STUDY	61 264	24 027	85 291	
EVENTS	147 338	66 727	214 065	EVENTS	90 817	79 654	170 471	EVENTS	85 586	88 526	174 112	
Total	8 447 804	8 198 743	16 646 547	Total	2 321 109	2 298 917	4 620 026	Total	4 460 534	4 241 743	8 702 277	

Note. Adapted from UAEMC data. DANE (2022).

According to the figures in Table 5, it can be observed that the reason for travel with the highest number of departures in 2019 was “tourism”, while the reason for travel with the lowest number of entries in 2020 was “education”. In addition, it was noted that there was a 16.64% increase in the total international movements of all travelers due to travel in 2021 compared to 2020. In general, it was concluded that most migrants used Tourism as the main reason to migrate from these countries, however, education although it is low, if it turned out to be a more concrete option where the migrant can have better job guarantees and conditions that allow him/her to have a better quality of life (Passi, 2023).

Chinese diaspora

Members of the Chinese diaspora presented diverse character backgrounds; economic, cultural, social, educational and personal, as well as very different life and emigration histories. According to Guotu (2021), the Chinese diaspora has made important contributions to the modernization of China and raised that there are more than 10.7 million Chinese immigrants living abroad in the world. For Fleischer (2012), this community is the most numerous of all migrants worldwide, also, the author explained that many migrants arrived in the national territory as part of illegal migration to continue to the U.S. market.

The Chinese diaspora encourages transnational mobility and strengthens economic, cultural, and tourism aspects in various ways. On the one hand, the Chinese diaspora promoted the connection between different communities through migration and cultural exchange, which enriches both the country of origin and the country of destination. Moreover, this transnational mobility has fueled the development of tourism, as many members of the Chinese diaspora return home to visit their families and explore their culture and heritage. In this sense, the diaspora promoted transnational mobility through binational exchange in a framework of migration policies that had a significant impact in terms of development opportunities (Zhu, 2023), since millions of people were displaced from China to the rest of the planet. Indeed, the Chinese diaspora in Latin America has had a significant impact on the region, influencing policy and mobility. However, nationalist gaps have been argued, although mutual support and coordination to achieve adequate inclusion in the markets has also been highlighted (Montoya, 2021).

Chinese migration in Colombia

The migration of Chinese population to Colombia was a phenomenon of the migration that included regions of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau. For Gómez and Díaz (2016) the estimated population of Chinese residents in Colombia is approximately 25,000. The first Chinese arrived in the country by 1854 and currently make up their own neighborhoods in the national territory giving an overview of Chinese migration in Colombia.

Fleischer (2012) revealed that the Chinese diaspora has different economic, cultural, social, educational and personal backgrounds, so the first Chinese migration to Colombia occurred between 1970 and 1980, this began with the political upheavals in China that led to the creation of two factions, one pro-communist and one anti-communist. The pro-communist faction was established in Colombia, while the anti-communist faction was established in other Latin American countries. The second wave of Chinese migration to Colombia occurred in the 1990s, this time due to China's economic opening. The Chinese started investing in Colombia, and many Chinese workers came to the country to work in these companies. The third wave of Chinese migration to Colombia occurred in the 2000s, this time due to China's economic growth. However, this growth was accompanied by illegal and massive migration, as many Chinese began to migrate to Colombia in search of better economic opportunities and tax cuts.

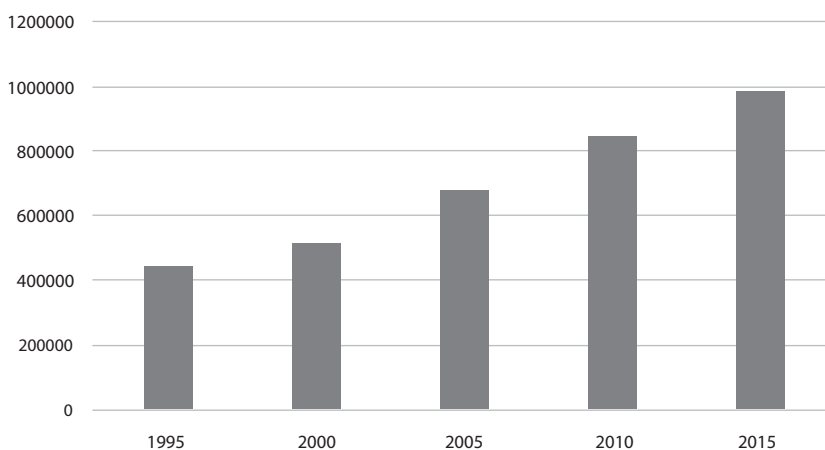
Migration was a very common phenomenon in the man who has always been present in civilization (Gutiérrez *et al.*, 2020), they usually looked for the best options, that is why most of the Chinese who live in Colombia are concentrated in the main cities of the country, such as Bogotá, Medellín, Cali and Barranquilla. They have been mainly engaged in trade, restoration and construction. The Chinese community in Colombia had a positive impact on the country. This concentration in Colombia's major cities is due to a confluence of economic, political and cultural factors that attract Chinese immigrants seeking better opportunities and a better life in Colombia, since it generated important business centers for the Chinese community. In addition, these cities developed extensive infrastructure and a range of employment opportunities that helped Chinese immigrants integrate into Colombian society. This permeated economic growth and cultural development, leading to the emergence of new educational institutions and businesses, the creation of jobs, and the promotion of cultural exchange between China and Colombia.

Chinese culture in Colombia

Chinese culture in Colombia was the result of the presence and influence of Chinese immigrants and their descendants in the South American country. According to Creutzfeldt (2023), there were around 57,000 people of Chinese origin in Colombia, most of them in the cities of Bogotá, Cali and Barranquilla. Chinese culture manifested itself in various aspects of Colombian life, such as gastronomy, art, education, sport, and commerce (see Figure 1).

Figure 1

International volumes of migrants from China (1995-2015)



Note. Adapted from the United Nations Population Division, Trends in Total Migrant Stock (2012).

In addition, these cities developed extensive infrastructure and a range of employment opportunities that helped Chinese immigrants integrate into Colombian society. This permeated economic growth and cultural development, leading to the emergence of new educational institutions and businesses, the creation of jobs, and the promotion of cultural exchange between China and Colombia.

- The Colombo China Association, founded in 1977, offered language courses, conferences, exhibitions, publications and cultural events related to China.
- The Chinese Colombo Cultural Center, established in 2007, was dedicated to the teaching of Mandarin and Chinese culture, as well as the generation of commercial, social and political ties between the two countries.
- The Colombo China House of Culture organized cultural displays such as lion and dragon dances, taichi and kung-fu presentations, and exhibitions of gastronomic and commercial ventures that highlight the value of Chinese and Colombian cultures.
- Jorge Tadeo Lozano Confucius Institute of the University of Bogotá offered student scholarships, language and culture courses, and academic and artistic activities on China.

These were some of the various organizations through which the Chinese have managed to develop in Colombia through cultural exchange. Despite cultural differences, as indicated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2019), these migrants have overcome various obstacles by expressing the diversity and richness of both cultures. This is taking place in the framework of a shared history of diplomatic, commercial and cultural relations between the two peoples. However, the presence of Chinese culture has been more notable in urban areas, especially in the capital, and in cities with more established Chinese communities, which were able to develop a cuisine, through Chinese restaurants that are very common and appreciated by many Colombians, since they have adapted it to local tastes (Gómez and Díaz, 2016).

In major cities such as Bogotá, Medellín, and Cali, Chinese communities have established businesses and are active in commercial activities. The celebration of Chinese New Year has contributed to its increased visibility, with events and festivals organized to commemorate this important holiday of Chinese culture. This has generated a recognition and respect from Colombians towards these communities, which is reflected in the growing involvement of businesses and investments with a Chinese presence in the business environment. Chinese companies have invested in infrastructure projects and other economic areas in Colombia, demonstrating their impact on the country's economy. Traditional art and culture with the practice of martial arts, such as kung fu, and other traditional Chinese artistic expres-

sions have also achieved a space and can be found in many places where the Chinese community was more active and generated sports meeting spaces where young Colombians practiced this discipline.

Materials and method

For the present study, a quantitative research was carried out, following the methodology proposed by Calizaya *et al.* (2020), which included measurable and quantifiable information to ensure robust and concrete data. This approach contributed to verifiable results and avoided ambiguity in the information provided. The study started from the approach of the problem to the understanding of the findings. The methodological design used was mainly deductive, according to Espinoza (2023), being a research strategy that starts from the general towards the specific, which facilitated the obtaining of reliable conclusions. In addition, it was deepened through a descriptive research, allowing the exposure and analysis of the perspectives of the impact of Chinese migration in the Colombian territory, as described by Ramos (2020).

For conducting the study, the information was obtained by an instrument called “PMI Universidad ECCI” for its acronym “Perspectives of International Migration”, which is a closed survey type instrument with a total of 15 items that measures three perspectives of migration: economic, social and cultural, valued with a five-point Likert scale: (1) Totally disagree (2) Quite disagree (3) Neither agree, nor disagree (4) Quite agree (5) Totally agree.

Subsequently, the design and validation process of the instrument was carried out, which had a group of experts in the collaboration of the construct, with the purpose of identifying local perceptions on Chinese migration in Colombia. Three categories were designed in consideration of a broad vision of the research oriented to the fulfillment of the study that would allow obtaining the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. The experts exposed their adjustments until the appropriate adaptation. The reliability assessment of the total instrument items is presented in Table 6.

Table 6
Instrument Reliability Assessment

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	93	100.0
	Excluded	0	, 0
	Total	93	100.0
a. List deletion is based on all variables in the procedure.			

The information collected was analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 29.0 software. Through a scale reliability test, it was possible to establish that the reliability coefficients are presented in table 6. In this case processing summary, a total of 93 participants were registered, which is equivalent to 100% validity; none were excluded from the analysis

Table 7
Instrument scale statistics

Scale Statistics			
Average	Variance	Standard Offset	N of elements
59.08	18.157	4.261	15

The instrument was designed as a Google form, applied with the authorization of the population under study, who accepted an informed consent. As for Table 7, it related the statistics of scale of the instrument, evidencing variance, standard deviation, and the total of 15 items investigated.

Population and sample

The participating population corresponded to professionals who are experts in international relations or business in the Colombian national territory. The sample corresponded to 93 professionals with undergraduate training in this area of knowledge corresponding to:

- Managers in international business (16)
- International Business Professionals (28)
- Foreign trade professionals (34)
- Foreign Trade Management Technologists (12)
- Other professionals (3)

The selection of the sample was made by means of a non-probabilistic sampling for convenience within the Colombian national territory, which counted on the participation in 15 departments (see table 7).

Table 8
Number of participants by department

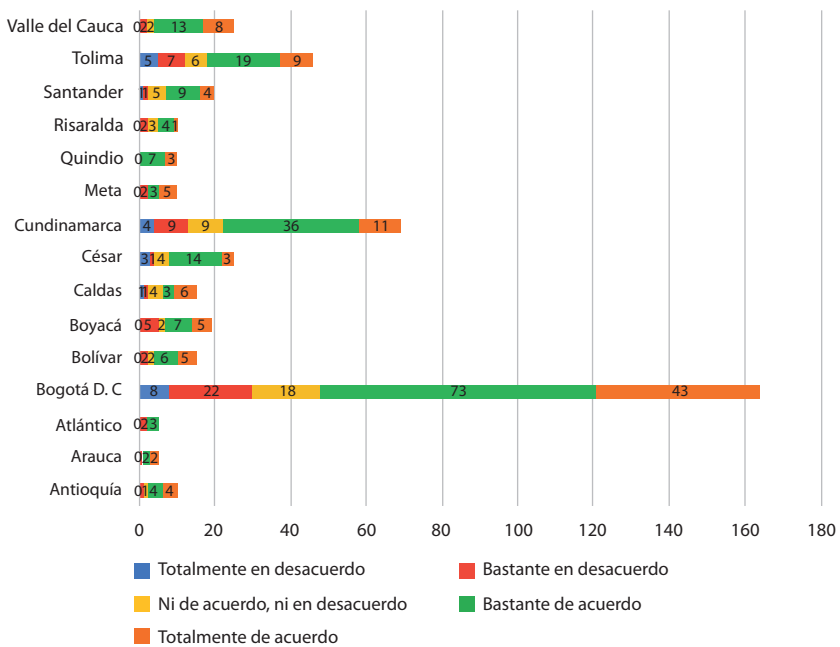
Department	Total participants
Antioch	2
Arauca	1
Atlantic	1
Bogota D.C	34
Bolivar	3
Boyacá	4
Caldas	3
Cesar	5
Cundinamarca	14
Target	2
Quindío	2
Risaralda	2
Santander	4
Tolima	11
Valle del Cauca	5

Results

52.2% of participants were male, and 47.8% female; with respect to socioeconomic characteristics 55.4% belonged to stratum 3 at the national level, followed by stratum 2 with 29.3%, and the remaining corresponded to the other socioeconomic strata. According to the age range, 48.9% ranged from 31 to 45 years, followed by 37% corresponding to the range of 18 to 30 years, finally 14.1% corresponded to over 50.

Figure 2

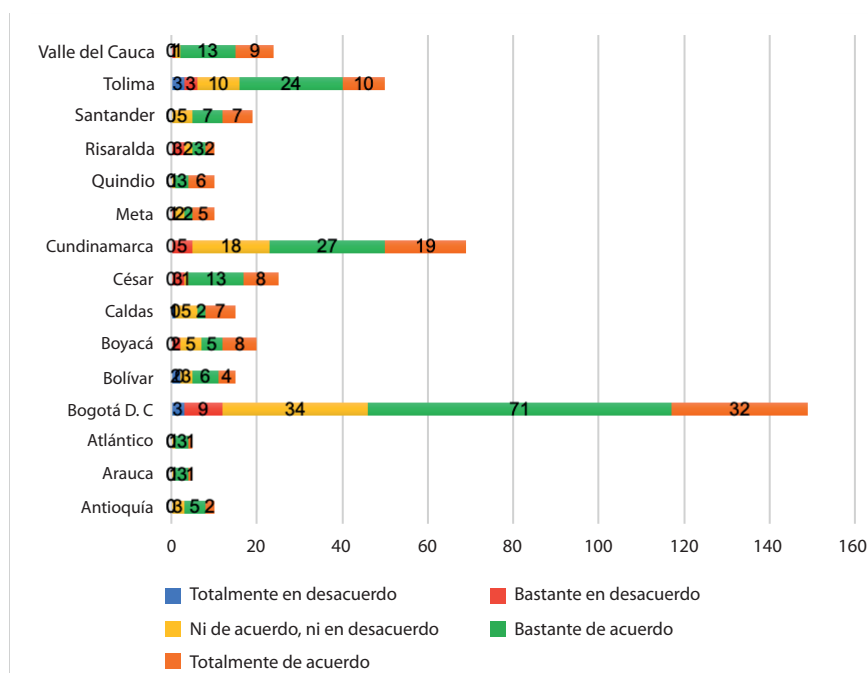
Economic Outlook of Chinese Migration in Colombia



According to the results presented in Figure 2, the economic perspective of Chinese migration in Colombia indicates that the most valued categories were Totally agreed and Quite agreed in the departments of Bogotá (116 registers), Cundinamarca (47 registers) and Tolima (28 registers). These findings show a widespread perception of business growth that has contributed

to business stability through mutual cooperation. This is in line with Verver and Koning (2023), who point to Chinese migrants' encouragement of entrepreneurship. Furthermore, Zhu and Qian (2021) support this idea by exposing various causes of national and international migration from China, such as social capital, income levels and the search for better economic and professional opportunities outside their home country. This has contributed to the creation of work spaces differentiated by race and gender.

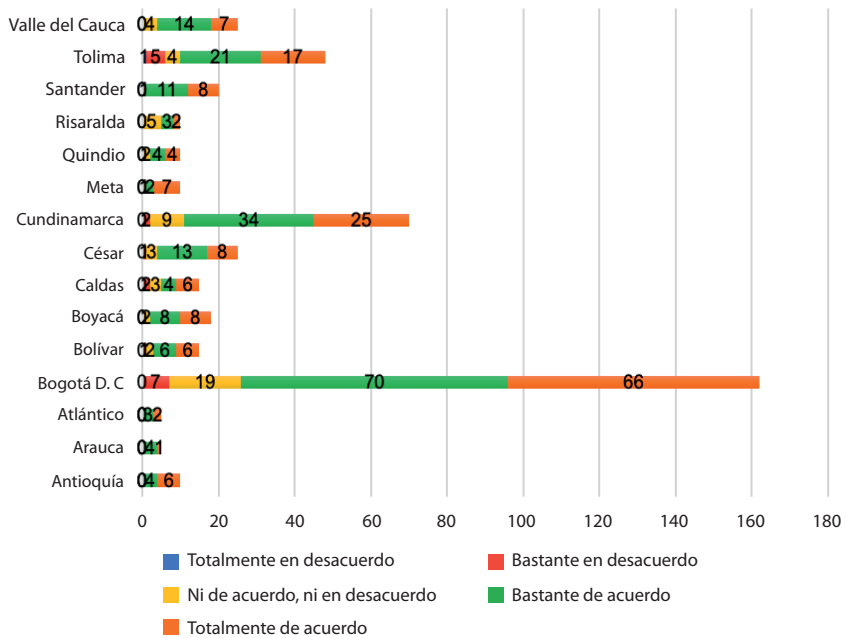
Figure 3
Social Perspective of Chinese Migration in Colombia



According to the data in Figure 3, the social perspective of Chinese migration in Colombia recorded that the categories with the highest valuation were totally agree and quite agree. In the departments of Bogotá there were 103 registers, Cundinamarca 46 registers, Tolima 34 registers, evidencing a social contribution that distinguished itself from the investment in education, employment and economic stability that Chinese migrants have contributed

to Colombia, therefore, the Chinese community demonstrated a great interest in being participatory achieving dynamism in society (Kingman, 2021). However, according to Chakraborty and Maity (2020), the Covid-19 pandemic generated significant effects in China, affecting migration, society and the environment. The authors highlighted the impact on mobility, travel restrictions, such as border closures, which made it difficult for migrants to transit internationally.

Figure 4
Cultural perspective of Chinese migration in Colombia



According to the data in Figure 4, the cultural perspective of Chinese migration in Colombia recorded that the categories with the highest valuation were totally agree and quite agree. In the departments Bogotá there were 136 registers, Cundinamarca 59 registers, Tolima 38 registers. The cultural contribution was more framed in the cities of greater population where the already established Chinese communities motivated a cultural exchange, sin-

ce, their country of origin is known by its culture, drive and discipline, which has allowed it to be one of the great international powers today (Li and Li, 2023). In this sense, according to Zhang and Song (2003), the role of both rural and urban migration as a result of population discouragement is evident, generating a massive displacement to large cities. It also highlights the role of the dominant urban culture, attributed to basic inequities.

Conclusions and discussion

In conclusion, the objective of the study proposed at the beginning of this article was solved throughout the study, since it addressed the issue of Chinese immigration in Colombia and its impact on binational relations, specifically on social and cultural policy, through the review of the literature and the methodology used, which sought to understand the causes and consequences of Chinese migration in social, cultural and economic terms (Creutzfeldt, 2023).

Regarding the economic perspective of Chinese international migration, it was shown that Chinese migration has had economic effects in the receiving country, such as the increase in wages and the decrease in unemployment, where Chinese migration has generated social, economic and cultural dynamics in the places where it was established and that it was seen as opportunities from which they have managed to participate (Serrano and Eckhardt, 2023). However, Chinese migration had a limited impact on the economic level, because historically immigrants in the country did not have greater representativeness in the country, however, bilateral relations and diplomacy with the Chinese community have been maintained, generating opportunities in the creation of regional policies (Pérez, 2020). Therefore, foreign policy and economic and labor opportunities for local economic development and individual success of the migrant were highlighted, breaking with paradigms and stereotypes about the marginalization of jobs, as well as the entrepreneurial spirit in the receiving country.

On the other hand, as for the social perspective, it was concluded that the social impact of Chinese migrants in the Colombian territory contributed to the improvement of living conditions by solving particularities such as economic income, source of employment, entrepreneurship, etc., However, challenges were evidenced to determine the migration flow through foreign and

migration policy in the country, responding to security axes and cross-border control (Herrera, 2023), on the other hand, the pandemic was highlighted as an agent of change in behavior in mobility, social distancing through new social and labor dynamics as a consequence of the migration flow worldwide.

Finally, as for the cultural perspective, organizational alliances for the promotion of migrants in the country were registered, which was evident with the management of agencies and institutions that strengthened cultural celebrations, exposing challenges and opportunities for associations and trade to adapt the diaspora and integrate into multicultural areas through migration control that strengthened cross-border controls (Palma and Maubert, 2023). Thus, China's high economic growth led to a flow of intellectual migration where many families sent their children to receive education abroad that contributed to cultural diversity through knowledge and ideas for strengthening innovation and entrepreneurship in both nations (Li *et al.*, 2021).

In conclusion, the analysis of the impact of Chinese migration on the national territory allowed us to understand cultural, economic and social diversity. This analysis identified the landscape and the impact on development, both in traditions and customs, entrepreneurship and strengthening bilateral relations. All this was achieved through inclusive policies that promoted development in both countries, as Camargo (2021) points out. In fact, for Méndez and Gómez (2021), international migration promoted local development in both the countries of origin and destination through the articulation of states to the productive, educational, social and cultural system through controlled and solid migration policies and institutions that promote development and international cooperation to improve the living conditions of the migrant population and reduce inequalities between countries.

It is important to note that the main limitation of this research corresponded to the magnitude of the population and sample, since the number of participants was not expected from thematic professionals experts in trade and international business of Colombia. It is therefore suggested that future research address a comprehensive picture of the prospects for the impact of Chinese migration in the country. This will contribute to the analysis and development of migration policies based on the findings found.

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