

The Dollar-Renminbi Tango: The Impacts of Argentina's Potential Dollarization on its Relations with China

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The surprising victory of Javier Milei, the unconventional 'anarcho-capitalist' candidate, in the August primaries ahead of Argentina's October 2023 general election, can be largely credited to his commitment to dollarize the Argentine economy, a move perceived as the ultimate solution to bring an end to the nation's economic turmoil.

The potential shift from the local currency to the dollar has sparked concerns about Argentina's bilateral currency swap line with China. This swap line plays a crucial role in their bilateral relations and has also served as a means for Argentina to fulfill its debt obligations to the International Monetary Fund. The swap line is seen as a key element in preventing Argentina from defaulting on its IMF obligations, which is vital for both its economic and international financial stability.

Given the significance of these developments, this article explores Argentina's potential shift towards dollarization and its implications for the country's relationship with China. It does so by assessing the critical role of the bilateral currency swap line between the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA) and the People's Bank of China (PBOC) in backing Argentina's external payments.

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The analysis traces the history of the BCRA-PBOC swap line, highlighting how Argentina has relied increasingly on it during financial crises. It also examines the potential challenges and uncertainties that may arise if Argentina does indeed move towards dollarization, including the fate of the swap line and how it would be managed.

Additionally, the article reflects on China's strategic approach to swap agreements with partner countries, emphasizing its flexibility in sustaining stable trade relations, even in the face of undesirable political shifts. Finally, it underscores the magnitude of China-Argentina trade relations, particularly in terms of Argentina's significance in helping China secure strategic resources, and how these relations impact Argentina's economic recovery.

In conclusion, the fate of the BCRA-PBOC swap line is deeply intertwined with the broader economic and political dynamics between China and Argentina. Both nations are likely to seek pragmatic solutions to address the challenges posed by Argentina's potential shift towards dollarization, thereby ensuring the continuation of stable bilateral relations.

INTRODUCTION

Argentina's potential move towards dollarization, championed by Javier Milei, the unexpected front-runner in the elections scheduled for October 22, would signify a profound transformation involving the abandonment of the peso and the dissolution of the central bank. This potential move, along with Milei's anti-China rhetoric, raises a significant yet often overlooked issue concerning the continuation of the currency swap line established between the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA) and the People's Bank of China (PBOC). This swap line was recently used to avoid a default on Argentina's repayment to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

In 2014, a version of the China-Argentina bilateral swap line (BSL) was put in place as part of a comprehensive strategic partnership between the two countries. Over time, it has become a crucial source of financial support for Argentina when it faces cash shortages. The 2023 IMF Staff Country Report on Argentina (IMF, 2023) highlighted that the BSL accounts for a significant portion of the BCRA's international reserves, and plays a vital role in

offering short-term liquidity support to help Argentina service its external debt obligations and finance imports. The PBOC recently agreed to the BCRA's request for another three-year term, and doubled the accessible portion of the swap to nearly \$10 billion, signifying a strengthened bilateral partnership.

Text Table 2. Argentina: International Reserves 2022–2023 1/
(In US\$ billions)

	end-2022	2023	
		end-Jun (2023)	Latest (2023) 2/
1. Gross International Reserves	44.6	27.9	23.8
a. Gross liabilities	35.8	33.1	34.1
Swap lines	21.9	21.0	20.9
of which:			
PBOC	18.8	18.0	17.9
of which activated	1.3	4.9	6.5
BIS	3.0	3.0	3.0
RR FX deposits	12.1	10.3	10.3
Other (incl. desposit insurance)	1.9	1.8	2.8
Sedesa	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other	0.1	0.0	1.0
2. Net International Reserves (=1-a)	8.8	-5.2	-10.3
b. Gold	3.6	3.8	3.8
c. SDR	7.7	0.0	0.0
d. Liquid reserves	-2.5	-9.0	-14.1
Memorandum item			
NIR (program definition) 3/	7.7	-2.4	-6.3
BCRA NDF position	0.6	0.8	3.1

Sources: BCRA and IMF Staff calculations

1/ Includes valuation effects.

2/ Data as of August 15, 2023.

3/ NIR (program definition) corresponds to GIR minus gross official liabilities with maturities of under one year, assessed at program exchange rates. Gross official liabilities include fund disbursements net of payments excluding the net financing component over the program period.

Source: [IMF](#).

However, if Javier Milei emerge as the winner on October 22, there would be considerable uncertainty around the continuation of the swap line with China, and Argentina's ability to repay the IMF in the event of dollarization. This radical shift potentially signals a reorientation of Argentina's economic strategies, which could reverberate through its trade dynamics and diplomatic relations with China.

The Evolution of the China-Argentina BSL: An Asymmetric 'Tango'

Bilateral currency swap lines, established by two monetary authorities, offer mutual insurance during periods of financial instability by enabling the exchange of currencies at predetermined interest rates and exchange rates (Denbee *et al*, 2016). Starting in 2008, China began to build a global network of central bank swap lines, rapidly gaining momentum because of its strong commitment to renminbi internationalization and the growing interest of emerging markets in seeking alternative sources of financing (Perez-Saiz and Zhang, 2023; Tran, 2022; Zhang, 2015). By May 2023, China had entered into

bilateral currency swap agreements with over 40 countries and regions, with a total value exceeding RMB 4 trillion (\$582.3 billion) (Li and Wei, 2023; Canuto, 2023).

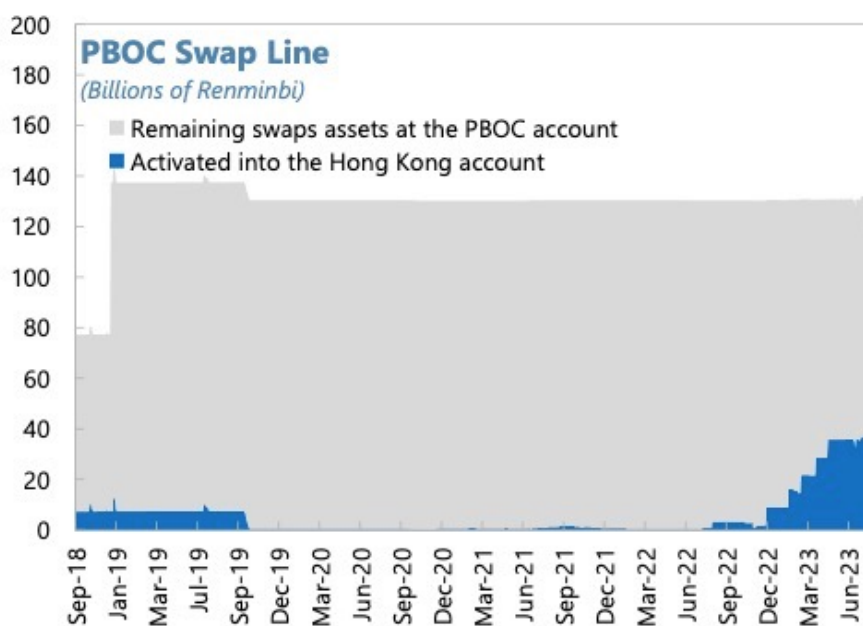
Among China's various swap agreements with different countries, its arrangement with Argentina stands out for its longevity and extensive utilization. The BCRA was among the early adopters of swap agreements with China, and it remains one of the few institutions that have extensively accessed the PBOC swap line to address liquidity stresses.

A brief history provides context. The first China-Argentina BSL, valued at RMB 70 billion (approximately US\$11 billion), was signed in 2009 for a three-year term. Although it was the largest financial agreement between China and Latin American countries at the time, the original arrangement was never activated before it was amended in 2014 by a renewed deal with significant improvements in flexibility, functionality, and affordability. The 2015 supplementary agreement allowed the BCRA to convert up to RMB 20 billion from the swap line into U.S. dollars (Arnold, 2023). This transformation elevated it from primarily serving as a local currency trade-settlement mechanism into the lender of last resort to finance fiscal debt.

Although both parties have an equal right to activate the swap line as needed, the dynamic in the China-Argentina BSL is characterized by asymmetric dependence (Pang and Chen, 2022). As the U.S. typically acts as the lender in such agreements, China's substantial foreign reserves and strong economic fundamentals also empower it to take on the lender's role, giving it the authority to approve or reject the BCRA's request for a swap draw. When the need for liquidity arises, the BCRA would initiate a request, and, on approval from the PBOC, RMB would be deposited into the BCRA's account at the PBOC. In return, the PBOC would receive an equivalent amount of peso as collateral (Perez-Saiz and Zhang, 2023). At the end of the repayment period, usually around one year, the BCRA would pay back the RMB at a predetermined interest rate, reported to be between 600 to 700 basis points (Arnold, 2023).

Since its activation in 2014 to counter severe currency depreciation, Argentina has consistently turned to the PBOC swap line, and its dependence has steadily increased. According to Arnold (2023), the BCRA maintained outstanding balances under the swap arrangement ranging from \$2.6 billion to \$20.5 billion between 2014 and 2021. During this period, the ratio of swap obligations to foreign reserve obligations increased from 8.2% to 51.6%.

Over time, this trend has intensified as Argentina's economy has descended further into turmoil. During the tenure of then-President Mauricio Macri's right-wing administration in 2018, there was an attempt to reduce reliance on the PBOC swap line by seeking funding from the IMF (Pang and Chen, 2022). However, the \$57 billion record bailout from the IMF failed to resolve Argentina's economic troubles. By 2022, Argentina's deteriorating economic situation had pushed it to the brink of default with the IMF. Even though a last-minute deal on debt restructuring was reached in 2022, Argentina continued to struggle to meet its regular payment obligations. Starting in 2023, Argentina, for the very first time, turned to the PBOC swap line to repay the IMF. According to the IMF Staff Country Report (2023), as of mid-August, Argentina had drawn \$2.7 billion from the PBOC swap line (including a bridge loan) twice in the span of 30 days to avert default with the IMF. Beyond debt financing, an additional \$2.7 billion in swap draws was allocated for financing imports (\$1.8 billion) after the peso suffered a selloff, and for servicing debt obligations to bondholders (\$0.9 billion).



Sources: BCRA; and Fund staff calculations.

Source: [IMF](#).

The Future of the China-Argentina BSL: Tango Tangles?

The recent repayments by Buenos Aires to finance its IMF debt highlighted Argentina’s growing dependence on the PBOC swap line. The potential replacement of the China-friendly incumbent, Alberto Fernández, by the Trump-like Javier Milei introduces uncertainties about whether Argentina will continue making payments to the IMF in the future, and whether it will need—and will be able—to utilize the swap line once more.

The swap line with China is believed currently to hold the key to avoiding Argentina’s IMF default, according to Matthew Mingey, a senior analyst with Rhodium Group. Milei’s proposal to abolish the central bank presents a distinct challenge to it. This is because the swap line was established through bilateral agreements involving the central banks and currencies of both countries. The BCRA is the sole eligible party on Argentina’s side to manage its bilateral swap line with its Chinese counterpart. If the BCRA and the peso were to be abolished, the swap line would become essentially meaningless. Hence, a myriad of crucial questions come to the forefront. Who would step into the BCRA’s shoes when it comes to managing the unwinding of the swap line with China? Dollarization won’t occur overnight. Would China continue to provide access to swap lines for Argentina, considering that the PBOC swap line might remain in place for a transitional period?

Milei’s chief dollarization strategist has suggested the establishment of a dedicated fund in an Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development jurisdiction as a means to take over the responsibilities of the BCRA in managing the country’s reserves and dealing with short-term peso debt. However, no clear plan has so far been laid out for managing the bilateral financial agreements the current administration has entered into, including the swap agreement with China. While the primary focus of this specialized fund is to repay the \$26 billion of debt instruments held by commercial banks (Tobias and Doll, 2023), there hasn’t been any discussion about how to address the debt resulting from the currency swap arrangement with China.

On whether China would continue to provide access to swap lines for Argentina, empirical evidence indicates that these agreements often have an asymmetrical nature, giving China a significant upper hand when it comes to deciding when and how to activate, extend, or expand swap lines (Pang and Chen, 2022). This advantage has led some scholars to argue that China strategically utilizes this leverage to either reward or penalize partner countries, based on their alignment with China's political positions (McDowell, 2019; Pang and Chen, 2022). However, it's important to note that being a creditor also exposes China to exchange-rate risks related to the borrowed currency (Denbee *et al*, 2016). In the case of the swap line with Argentina, China provides liquidity and, consequently, assumes the credit risk associated with Argentina's borrowing. If Argentina encounters difficulties in repaying the swap, China could potentially incur losses due to exchange rate risk.

In a less-optimistic scenario, some Chinese scholars have suggested that China may need to take a tougher stance if Milei adopts a more assertive posture towards China, by aligning more closely with the U.S. A Chinese scholar associated with a state-run think tank stated on the condition of anonymity, «*China should insist that the new government either tones down its anti-China rhetoric, or else, we should withdraw our funding.*» While an immediate termination of the swap deal may not be imminent, China could opt not to offer further access to the swap line. In such a situation, the primary concern on the Chinese side would revolve around the management of the activated portion of the swap line, which stood at \$6.5 billion as of mid-August (IMF Staff Country Report, 2023). Any mishandling of this situation would undoubtedly trigger domestic backlash, particularly amid economic downturns.

Considering China's past dealings with pro-U.S. administrations, including those of Mauricio Macri and Jair Bolsonaro, it's likely that China would adopt a more pragmatic and cautious approach to settle the swap line with Argentina. In 2018, when Argentina faced economic challenges similar to those it faces today, Macri chose not to activate the PBOC swap line but instead turned to the U.S.-backed IMF, securing a record-breaking \$50 billion bailout program. Surprisingly, China did not respond by freezing the swap line. Instead, China used it as leverage to distance Argentina from its alignment with the U.S. During Xi Jinping's visit to Buenos Aires in December 2018, an additional RMB 60 billion (Global Times, 2023) was added to the original swap line as part of a package of 30 trade and investment bilateral deals (Xinhua News, 2018). These moves effectively softened Macri's pro-Washington agenda (Pang and Chen, 2022). Similarly, Bolsonaro's initially tough stance against China saw a significant shift as China increased its investment commitments to help boost Brazil's sluggish economy.

It is evident that when politicians who favor closer ties with Washington prioritize business interests and avoid causing political discomfort, Beijing has shown openness to maintain cooperation. This principle could also be applicable to Javier Milei. One key challenge associated with his dollarization plan is the implementation phase. The central bank must exchange all of its liabilities in domestic currency for U.S. dollars (Canuto and Carranza, 2022). If Milei cannot secure sufficient financial resources from multilateral institutions, he may reevaluate the potential for accessing a swap line with China, or explore alternative avenues for securing financing from China.

It is estimated that Milei's proposal for dollarization would cost the already cash-strapped Argentine economy \$40 billion (Nugent, 2023). Milei and his team are now exploring various options to raise these funds but have yet to provide a convincing plan. Possible solutions include sourcing funds from repatriating assets held abroad or reintegrating unreported cash into the financial system. Additionally, the special-purpose fund mentioned earlier would serve as collateral for potential borrowing. This fund would consist of treasury bonds, debt

from the public pension fund, and shares in the state oil company (*The Economist*, 2023). However, skeptics argue that Argentina has been excluded from the international bond market since its default in 2020, with few investors willing to engage in any transactions involving Argentine bond (Squires, 2022). As a result, Argentina's current external financing options are almost limited to China and Qatar, the other bilateral lender helping Argentina repay the IMF.

Milei's inability to secure such a substantial amount of funding through market channels would limit his ambition to dollarize the country's economy and prompt him to consider a path similar to his predecessors by seeking funding from China. If Milei moderates his China policy, China could potentially continue financing a dollarized Argentina, regardless of whether a swap line is in place. In this context, there are parallels with China's efforts to cultivate strong ties, both in finance and trade terms, with dollarized economies such as Ecuador and El Salvador.

The lack of a swap line did not discourage China from lending money to dollarized Ecuador. In total, Ecuador took about \$18 billion in loans from China (Muñoz and Dube, 2022), mainly during the presidency of Rafael Correa, an anti-U.S. leftist. These funds were obtained through Chinese state-owned banks for various infrastructure projects, or through prepayment agreements (Horn *et al*, 2023), in which Chinese oil companies provided upfront cash in exchange for future oil sales. When pro-American conservative Guillermo Lasso assumed office, despite his prior criticisms of Chinese loans, China extended oil-backed loans and agreed to restructure \$4.4 billion of Ecuador's debt, resulting in the country saving \$1 billion from 2022 to 2025 (Muñoz and Dube, 2022). In the case of El Salvador, its vice-president, Félix Ulloa, said that China had offered to acquire the country's \$21bn in foreign debt (Youkee, 2022). Nevertheless, the spokesperson for the Chinese Foreign Ministry declined to provide any official response to this claim (China's Foreign Ministry, 2022).

China also appears undeterred in strengthening trade ties with dollarized economies. Earlier in 2023, Lasso successfully negotiated a free trade agreement with China, expected to expand export opportunities by nearly \$1 billion. According to the United Nations COMTRADE database (2023), Ecuador's trade data with China indicates that its exports steadily increased from around \$500 million in 2013 to \$4.07 billion in 2021, despite the lack of local currency settlement facilitation. In contrast, Argentina's exports to China fluctuated between 2015 and 2022, and it maintains a trade deficit with China, despite its swap line doubling since its initiation (UN COMTRADE database, 2023). Moreover, research has suggested that the trade effects on currency swap agreement partner countries not participating in the Belt and Road initiatives are less pronounced (Zhang *et al*, 2017).

When we compare Ecuador and Argentina, it becomes clear that the trade relations between China and Argentina hold greater significance in terms of both quantity and geopolitical impact. Argentina's exports to China, which is its second-largest buyer, are a crucial source of consistent revenue. This income is vital for replenishing the country's depleted reserves and achieving the financial goals agreed with the IMF. Furthermore, maintaining stable trade relations with Argentina aligns with China's strategic objectives, particularly in securing essential resources, including lithium and soybeans, from countries that are not closely aligned with the U.S. Disrupting these trade ties would not be in the best interest of either party. In this context, it appears that discontinuing the swap line between China and Argentina would have limited repercussions on their overall bilateral trade relations.

CONCLUSION

«*It takes two to tango,*» the saying goes. As dollarization unfolds in Argentina, the destiny of its bilateral swap line with China is entangled with the broader economic and policy dynamics between China and Argentina. Milei's challenges in addressing Argentina's multifaceted problems, coupled with China's interest in maintaining a stable bilateral relationship, suggest that pragmatic considerations may ultimately determine the course ahead.

Milei, if elected, will face mounting challenges both within and beyond Argentina's borders. The nation teeters on the precipice of an even deeper recession, as inflation skyrockets above 100% and international reserves dwindle. The IMF faces mounting pressure to adopt a tougher stance on Argentina, pushing it to stick to its commitment to economic targets and debt obligations. Yet, it is a daunting task to envision how Milei will navigate these economic and financial hurdles, while simultaneously attracting sufficient funding for his dollarization strategy.

This challenging scenario may ultimately prompt Milei to reevaluate Argentina's access to the swap line with China as he pursues the path of dollarization. Meanwhile, a disruptive bilateral relationship with Argentina isn't in China's best interest. China should be able to find a pragmatic resolution with Argentina to address the issues surrounding the bilateral swap line. This doesn't necessarily rule out the possibility of Argentina continuing to access the swap line for a certain period. In this intricate economic diplomacy, pragmatism is likely to guide the steps of both nations as they navigate these complex challenges.

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About the Policy Center for the New South

The Policy Center for the New South: A public good for strengthening public policy. The Policy Center for the New South (PCNS) is a Moroccan think tank tasked with the mission of contributing to the improvement of international, economic and social public policies that challenge Morocco and Africa as integral parts of the Global South.

The PCNS advocates the concept of an open, responsible and proactive « new South »; a South that defines its own narratives, as well as the mental maps around the Mediterranean and South Atlantic basins, within the framework of an open relationship with the rest of the world. Through its work, the think tank aims to support the development of public policies in Africa and to give experts from the South a voice in the geopolitical developments that concern them. This positioning, based on dialogue and partnerships, consists in cultivating African expertise and excellence, capable of contributing to the diagnosis and solutions to African challenges.

The views expressed in this publication are those of the author.

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