Abstract
This article aims to show how China has diversified its strategy of relations with Latin America and the Caribbean, where the bilateral dimension is complemented by a multilateral one, proposing that China has wielded a non-conventional strategy, which implies the growth of China’s diplomatic action from highly institutionalized multilateral scenarios to other less institutionalized, such as the South-South coalitions of developing countries –specially the G-20 and the G-33– in the framework of WTO’s international agricultural negotiations. This responds to the composition of both coalitions, their interests, objectives and their collective leadership thanks to the consensus-reaching capacity in these coalitions and along with others groups.

Keywords
China, Latin America and the Caribbean, multilateralism ad hoc, agricultural trade, WTO.