



Sos Political science & Public Administration  
M.A Political science IV Sem  
Contemporary International politics (404-A)  
Unit-II

TOPIC NAME-SOUTH-SOUTH INTRECTION

# Introduction

- ▶ **South–South cooperation** is a term historically used by policymakers and academics to describe the exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge between developing countries, also known as countries of the Global South. The Global South is making increasingly significant contributions to global development. The economic and geopolitical relevance of many countries has grown. In the past, south-south cooperation focused on sharing knowledge and building capacities, but the countries of the Global South and new financial institutions have recently also become increasingly active in development finance.

# What is the nature of South South cooperation?

- ▶ **South-South cooperation** is a broad framework for **collaboration** among countries of the **South** in the political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technical domains. Involving two or more developing countries, it can take place on a bilateral, regional, subregional or interregional basis.


# When did the South South dialogue begin?

- ▶ The history of the South-South cooperation starts in **1949 with** the establishment of the first UN technical aid programme by the Economic and Social Council and the creation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1969. In 1978 the conference of the Global South on TCDC is held in Buenos Aires, resulting in the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, one of the main pillars for the South-South cooperation.
- ▶ Another milestone was set during the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries was held in 2001 in Brussels, which stressed the importance of South-South cooperation in capacity-building and setting best practices, particularly in the areas of health, education, training, environment, science and technology, trade, investment and transit transport cooperation.

# When did the South South dialogue begin?

- ▶ The International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico in March 2002, specifically encouraged South-South cooperation, including through triangular cooperation, to facilitate exchange of views on successful strategies, practices and experience and replication of projects. Further, it urged the strengthening of South-South cooperation in the delivery of assistance. Following that, major recent frameworks, including among others the 2011 Istanbul Programme of Action for the LDCs, the 2014 Vienna Programme of Action for the LLDCs, the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the 2016 Paris Agreement on Climate Change have also given new impetus to South-South and triangular cooperation.
- ▶ The world has undergone a major economic and political transformation in the last two decades. The changes, particularly in the South, have been more rapid than at any time during a similar span in world history. Relationships within the South and between the South and the North have taken on entirely new dimensions. Key current issues such as the environment and climate change, energy and food security, global poverty, the linkage between growth and equity, and migration are today more global than North-South in nature.



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- ▶ Many countries in the South have built up significant financial and technical capacities. They have begun to transfer some of these resources, on concessional and non-concessional terms, to other countries in the South in the context of an inclusive approach to the management of global problems, spreading the benefits of globalization more widely, creating new markets, and building a broader foundation for sustainable economic growth. In recent years, building on a long history of assistance and other cooperation among developing countries, several Southern countries have become significant partners for development cooperation. A new dimension is clearly being added to development cooperation, particularly for Africa and the Southern countries that remain specially disadvantaged, particularly the least developed countries (LDCs), the landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and the small island developing States (SIDS).
  - ▶ All these efforts were reaffirmed and extended in with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the UN General Assembly.
  - ▶ At the 2019 Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation world leaders adopted an outcome document urging even greater South-South cooperation toward achieving sustainable development.

# History

- ▶ The formation of SSC can be traced to the Asian–African Conference that took place in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955 which is also known as the Bandung Conference. The conference has been largely regarded as a milestone for SSC cooperation. Indonesia's president at that time, Sukarno, referred to it as "the first intercontinental conference of coloured peoples in the history of mankind."<sup>[2]</sup> Despite Sukarno's opening address about the conference, there had been gatherings similar to the Bandung conference in the past. Nevertheless the Bandung Conference was distinctive and facilitated the formation of SSC because it was the first time that the countries in attendance were no longer colonies of distant European powers.<sup>[2]</sup> President Sukarno also famously remarked at the conference that "Now we are free, sovereign, and independent. We are again masters in our own house. We do not need to go to other continents to confer

# History

- ▶ The conference was sponsored by India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, and Indonesia and was attended by these 29 independent countries: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, State of Vietnam, and the Kingdom of Yemen.<sup>[2]</sup> Each country supported the continuation of decolonization efforts happening in both Africa and Asia at the time. Although many countries disagreed on some issues, the Bandung Conference "provided the first major instance of the post-colonial countries' collective resistance to Western Dominance in International relations."<sup>[2]</sup>
- ▶ In 1978, the United Nations established the Unit for South–South Cooperation to promote South–South trade and collaboration within its agencies.<sup>[3]</sup>
- ▶ However, the idea of South–South cooperation only started to influence the field of development in the late 1990s.<sup>[4]</sup> Due to the geographical spectrum, activities are known as South America-Africa (ASA) cooperation<sup>[citation needed]</sup> as well as, in the Asia-Pacific region, South–South cooperation.<sup>[5]</sup>
- ▶ The ASA cooperation has so far held two summits. The first summit was held in Abuja, Nigeria, in 2006 where 53 delegates from Africa and 12 from South America attended. The second and most recent one was held on the Margarita Island in Venezuela in Sept 2009 where 49 heads of states from Africa and 12 heads of states from South America attended.<sup>[6][7]</sup>
- ▶ South–South cooperation has been successful in decreasing dependence on the aid programs of developed countries and in creating a shift in the international balance of power



# Role of regional economic communities

- ▶ Countries of the South are developing cooperation through regional economic communities. For example, the Russian Federation is developing co-operation with Asian partners within the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and the Eurasian Economic Union. The latter was launched on 1 January 2015 with Belarus and Kazakhstan and has since been extended to Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. The Eurasian Economic Union replaces the Eurasian Economic Community. In July 2015, the Russian Federation hosted a summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation in the same city, at which the admission of India and Pakistan was announced.
- ▶ Regional economic communities have become a conduit for South–South cooperation in science, technology and innovation. For example, Iran's Nanotechnology Initiative Council established an Econano network in 2008 to promote the scientific and industrial development of nanotechnology among fellow members of the Economic Cooperation Organization, namely Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

# Political unity

- ▶ Another area that some of the leaders intend to see big developments in is in the political arena. This is to say that cooperation will give the continents more political power when it comes to the global arena. Some leaders hope that the cooperation will offer greater freedom in choosing a political system. For example, Hugo Chávez hoped to use South–South cooperation as a stage on which to get his message of what he called "21st Century Socialism" across.

# Role of regional centres

- ▶ Increasingly, countries of the South are fostering cooperation in science and technology through regional or international centres. Africa has considerably expanded its networks of centres of excellence since the turn of the century. Most of these networks focus on biosciences but there is also a network in the field of mathematical sciences. Examples are the Bio-Innovate network based in Kenya, which focuses on improving agricultural techniques and developing agro-processing, and the African Biosafety Network of Expertise based in Burkina Faso, which helps regulators deal with safety issues related to the introduction and development of genetically modified organisms. These networks have an Achilles tendon, in that they tend to be reliant on donor funding for their survival

# What are the importance of South South cooperation?

- ▶ is essential to multiply and diversify the efforts to enhance inclusive peace and development, moving from statements to action.
- ▶ **South-South Cooperation** offers an additional and complementary path to renew, revitalize and multiply the alternatives to sustain inclusive development and peace.

# Objectives of South-South Cooperation

- ▶ foster the self-reliance of developing countries by enhancing their creative capacity to find solutions to their development problems in keeping with their own aspirations, values and specific needs;
- ▶ create and strengthen existing technological capacities in the developing countries in order to improve the effectiveness with which such capacities are used;
- ▶ increase and improve communications among developing countries, leading to a greater awareness of common problems and wider access to available knowledge and experience as well as the creation of new knowledge in tackling development problems;
- ▶ recognize and respond to the problems and requirements of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and the countries most seriously affected by, for example, natural disasters and other crises; and
- ▶ enable developing countries to achieve a greater degree of participation in international economic activities and to expand international cooperation for development



# About South-South and Triangular Cooperation:

- ▶ ***About South-South and Triangular Cooperation:***
- ▶ South-South cooperation is a broad framework of ***collaboration among countries of the South in the political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technical domains.***
- ▶ Involving two or more developing countries, ***it can take place on a bilateral, regional, intraregional or interregional basis.***
- ▶ Developing countries share knowledge, skills, expertise and resources to meet their development goals through concerted efforts.
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- ▶ ***Triangular cooperation:***
- ▶ It is collaboration in which traditional donor countries and multilateral organizations facilitate South-South initiatives through the provision of funding, training, management and technological systems as well as other forms of support

# Critique

- ▶ The most apparent critique is that there are just a few voices being heard. These voices are often from the comparatively rich and powerful states of the south (e.g. Brazil, India, South Africa and Venezuela)

THANK YOU