

Editorial

Celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations Day of South-South Cooperation this September, Development Cooperation Review (DCR) in its sixth issue brings to its readers an array of articles that shed light on the development, definition and model of South-South Cooperation (SSC). In the first of the three special articles '*Convergence on South-South Cooperation: The Delhi Process after five years*', Thomas Fues highlights the global context of South-South and Triangular Cooperation tracing the role of the four Delhi Process conferences. The article details that the global institutions of economic governance still favour the Global North pushing for policy coordination between the Global North and South through the G20. It articulates the lack of a solid institutional footing and shared concepts within SSC and that nascent foundations for theory building and empirical assessment need attention. Taking this lead, Gerardo Bracho in his article '*Towards a common definition of South-South Cooperation: bringing together the spirit of Bandung and the spirit of Buenos Aires*', attempts to fuse the foundational principles of the conference of Bandung and Buenos Aires Plan of Action which are the landmark events in the development of SSC. Adding the lenses of Asian and Latin American perspective on SSC, the author explains that while the former calls for a holistic cooperation undertaking all types of South-South linkages the latter, Latin American view, is more about Technical Cooperation. The last of the special articles by Camila Amorim Jardim on '*IBSA Fund: A showcase of low cost and high impact Southern led trust fund*' argues for the uniqueness of the IBSA Fund, especially in the "in-Kind" funding that compliments low cost and high impact projects. This allows for greater efficiency incorporating real time adjustments as a priority in case of unexpected costs.

Viewing development through an Ambassador's Perspective, Indian High Commissioner Anurag Srivastava engages on India's Development Cooperation with Ethiopia. This section explores the nature of India-Ethiopia relations, its depth and significance, outlining the various linkages that exist between the countries which are having a real impact on its development including the various educational scholarships offered by India and the flagship ITEC program.

The ongoing section of 'Lexicon and Syntax' of development cooperation, looks into the relevance of the model of development proposed by W. Arthur Lewis in conceptually validating the model of South-South Cooperation. The next section of the DCR reviews the flagship publication of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), *Reverse Linkage: Development through South-South Cooperation*, through which it highlights its contribution towards South-South Cooperation. Reviewing IsDB's "Reverse Linkage Mechanism" that is predicated upon enhanced sharing of

expertise and knowledge, DCR sheds light on this timely publication highlighting global south as a melting pot of innovation and developing countries as centres of excellence.

This is followed by a glimpse into the recent event of the United Nations Day of South-South Cooperation celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA). This section highlights the UN reaffirmations to BAPA and strengthening the framework of SSC to push for increased sharing of experiences and knowledge. An event attended by 160 participant including 45 representative of Member States, recognized the imperative of South-South engagements for the achievement of Agenda 2030 and launched a new logo preceding the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40) to be hosted by Argentina in March 2019.

SSC in statistics engages with the role of the Global South in the World Economy, indicating the increasing share of the developing economies in the world GDP and their contribution to the word output.

As DCR moves towards evolving itself into a full-fledged Journal by March 2019, we solicit comments and feedback from our readers and invite policymakers, officials, researchers, academics and development practitioners to contribute to our forthcoming issues.