Conference on South-South Cooperation

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South-South Cooperation and “One World Global Citizenship”

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China and India are two of the world’s oldest civilizations and have co-existed in peace for millennia.

*The Silk Road* was central to cultural interaction through regions of the Asian continent connecting the *West and East from China to the Mediterranean Sea.*

It is also credited for facilitating the spread of *Buddhism from India to East Asia.*

The end of *World War II provided impetus for identifying underdeveloped regions* of the world.

Developing countries *emerging from colonial rule* began questioning the *basis of the international system of economic relations.*

They set out to jointly *advance proposals for changing its structure & management.*
1945-47
- End of World War II
- Dismantlement of Neo-Imperial empires throughout Africa & Asia

1955
- The 1st large-scale Asian-African Conference, Bandung Conference, held in Indonesia

1964
- Group of 77 (G77) established in the UN

1977
- The UN established the Unit for South–South Cooperation to promote South–South trade and collaboration

1990s
- The 1st summit was held in Abuja, Nigeria, in 2006
- The 2nd was held on the Margarita Island in Venezuela in Sept 2009

2006-09
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Global South & One World: The Present Context

- One Belt, One Road (OBOR) is a development strategy and framework that focuses on connectivity and cooperation in Eurasian countries.
- The ASEAN Free Economic Zone
- AIIB & the New Development (BRICS) Bank
- Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal (BBIN) signed a sub-regional Motor Vehicles Agreement (MVA) for facilitating easy cargo movement across their borders.

- The South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SSGATE), is a physical and web-based global transaction platform for inclusive growth and development of the Global South.
One World Global Citizenship: Challenges Ahead

Mind-set Change
• Better understanding of SSC
• Discussion, sharing and analyzing SSC & its contributions
• Enabling environment for knowledge sharing

Systematic Approach
• Need for parties involved to form a strategy for SSC and embed that strategy into national development planning
• Create & strengthen centres of excellence driven by the South
• Integrating resources & expertise from various sectors
• Need for global marketplace

People to People Contact
• Tourism as an engine of socioeconomic progress
• South-South tourism at an affordable price while creating jobs to service providers, a win-win deal

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The “COLD” Model

- Connect
- Organize
- Learn
- Develop
The “COLD” Model

- **Connect**
  - *Social connectivity* brought about by information and communications technologies
- **Organize**
  - *e-platform* to share knowledge, best practices, information and news
- **Learn**
- **Develop**
  - Build a *network of collaborative institutions*
Recommendations: A Way Forward

- "COLD" Model

  Connect
  Organize
  Learn
  Develop

- **Bring systems in line** with international best practices.
- **Conduct joint planning to promote tourism** industries through strengthened regional collaboration.
- Build a reliable and efficient system of **people to people contact for cultural exchange**.
Recommendations: A Way Forward

- “COLD” Model

  Connect
  Organize
  Learn
  Develop

  - Share knowledge and solutions over sustained period of time & at larger scale geared towards results.
  - Global platform of services to support & learn in health, education, access to finance, and implementation of results-oriented exchanges among countries.
“COLD” Model

- **Developing Frugal Engineering** – simpler & cheaper machines adequate to meet the needs of developing countries
- **Developing a more efficient architecture of multilateral support** to the South-South agenda
THANK YOU