CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORY OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATIO N

An Ibero-american Contribution

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Prologue

I n a context of dramatic changes for international cooperation, South-South cooperation steps in as a different method of cooperation to the traditional North-South, as an innovative expression of solidarity among developing countries, as a hope for a better world and, to some extent, as a new ideology for its approach to the world and its interpretation of the relationship among peoples. With its rich heterogeneity, its challenges and wisdom, South-South Cooperation is a reality in permanent evolution.

For those who work in international cooperation everyday – decision makers, technicians, assistants- it is important to reflect on what we do and why we do it. In case of South-South Cooperation, this involves the motivations, principles and values that inspire and guide it, linked in turn to historical structures and political processes of global and regional nature.

Hoping to add to this reflection, the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation –whose mission is to enhance South-South Cooperation in the Ibero-American frame promoting its values and principles, so that it efficiently contributes to development- has proposed the paper "Chronology and History of South-South Cooperation: a contribution from Ibero-America", presented here.

This document chronologically lists and describes the main features of almost 200 events at an international level, that have marked the South-South Cooperation Agenda in the last 60 years, from its origin, as Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) and up to 2013. The study systematizes not only those forums in which South-South Cooperation has been analysed and explicitly debated, but also those events that do not mention South-South Cooperation in their agenda or in their conclusions, but have had key consequences in its historical evolution.

The remarkable increase of the number of South-South Cooperation related events and processes registered in the last decades, certifies the growing political importance that it has achieved through forums and debates on international cooperation.

Therefore, we hope this paper shows part of the rich history of this type of cooperation and becomes a referential document for cooperation stakeholders, to acknowledge and value the role of South-South Cooperation from its history and in the present global scenery of international cooperation.

Martín Rivero Illa
Executive Secretary of the Ibero-American
Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation

GLOSSARY

ACD	The Asia Cooperation Dialogue	CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
ACP	African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States	CECLA	Latin-America Coordination Special Commission
ACS	Association of Caribbean States	CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
ADB	Asian Development Bank	CINTERFOR	Inter-American Centre for Knowledge Development in Vocational Training
ADBI	Asian Development Bank Institute	COSTIS	Consortium on Science, Technology and Innovation for the South
AEC	African Economic Community		
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development	TCDC	Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries
AfDB	African Development Bank	DAC	Development Assistance Committee
ALADI	Latin American Integration Association	DCD	Development Cooperation Directorate
ALALC	Latin-American Free Trade Association	DCF	Development Cooperation Forum
ALBA	Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America	DaO	Delivering As One
APC	Colombian Presidential Agency for International Cooperation	EALAF	East Asian and Latin American Forum (FEALAC)
		EBID	ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development
APCTT	Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology	ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin-America and the Caribbean
APDEV	Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness	ECDC	Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ASA	Association of Southeast Asia	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ASA (Summit)	Association of Southeast Asia Summit	ESAIDARM	Eastern and Southern African Initiative in Debt and Reserves Management
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations		
ASPA (Summit)	South America and Arabian Countries Summit	EU	European Union
ASPAC	Asia Pacific Council	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
AU	African Union	FEALAC	Forum for East Asia – Latin America Cooperation
AUCI	Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation	FEMCIDI	Special Multilateral Found (Inter-American Council for Integral Development)
BADEA	Arabian Bank for Economic Development in Africa		
BAPA	Buenos Aires Plan of Action	FFPG	Financing Found Pérez Guerrero
BIMST-EC	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectorial Technical and Economic Cooperation. (Before: Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and Thailand Economic Cooperation)	FOCAC	Forum on China-Africa Cooperation
		GANASUR	High Level Group Designing a South-South Cooperation Programme
BIMP-EAGA	Brunei-Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area	GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
		GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
BRIC	Brazil, Russia, India and China	GPEDC	Global Partnership on Effective Development Cooperation
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa		
CABEI	Central-American Bank for Economic Integration	HLF	High Level Forum
CAF	Andean Corporation for Development	IBSA	India Brazil South Africa
CAN	Andean Community of Nations	ICID	Inter-American Council for Integral Development
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market	ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
CCG	Cooperation Countries of the Gulf (currently: CCEAG – Council of Cooperation for the Arabian Countries of the Gulf.)		
		IDB	Inter-American Development Bank

IDB	Islamic Development Bank	SEGIB	Ibero-American General Secretariat
IFCC	Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries	SELA	Economic System for Latin America and Caribbean
		SU-SSC	Special Unit on South-South Cooperation
ILO	International Labour Organisation	TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
IMT-GT	Indonesia Malaysia Thailand Growth Triangle		
IOR-ARC	Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation	TT-SSC	Task Team on South-South Cooperation
		UN	United Nations
JARCOM	JICA-ASEAN Regional Cooperation Meeting	UNASUR	Union of South American Nations
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
KFAED	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development		
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean	UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
LACS	Latin America and Caribbean Summits		
LDCs	Least Developed Countries	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
MEFMI	Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
		UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
MERCOSUR	South Common Market		
MICs	Middle Income Countries	UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
NAM CSSTC	Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
		UNO	United Nations Organisation
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development	WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
NIEO	New International Economic Order	WB	World Bank
OAU	Organisation of African Unity	WDG	Working Development Group
OAS	Organisation of American States	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance	WP-EFF	Working Party on Aid Effectiveness
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	WTO	World Trade Organisation
OIC	Organisation of the Islamic Conference		
OIF	Organisation International of Francophony		
OPEC	Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries		
PBIG	Post-Busan Interim Group		
PIFCSS	Ibero-American Programme for Strengthening of South-South Cooperation		
PPD	Partners in Population and Development		
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation		
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community		
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organisation		
SEECP	South-East European Cooperation Process		

1. Introduction

Despite the fact that the "South-South Cooperation" concept has been only recently used and endorsed, it had already been introduced as an expression of solidarity among developing countries for decades. At first it was called Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) and it was closely related to its counterpart, Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (ECDC). However, its concept and its characteristics have evolved in many different international, regional and bilateral forums, as well as within each country.

This paper responds to the need to identify those governmental events that have marked the evolution and the debate of what we know and label as South-South Cooperation nowadays.

This paper will list, in chronological order, the regional and international events that have marked South-South Cooperation Agenda, from the 40`s, when the Arab League first emerged, made up of seven developing countries of the Middle East, and up to the I Summit of the Latin American and Caribbean Community (CELAC) held in January 2013. The paper will not only present the events in which South-South Cooperation has been analysed and discussed explicitly, but also those events that do not mention South-South Cooperation in their agenda nor in their conclusions, but which have had key consequences for its historical evolution.

As seen in graph n.1, the chronological layout of the 295 registered events is not homogeneous. Looking at how the forums are distributed throughout the decades, we observe an exponential growth of the number of forums in time. There were four forums in the 50's, no less than 22 in the 70's, and already 32 in the 90's. Nevertheless, it is from the year 2000 that the proliferation of forums becomes more evident, 83 were conducted in the first decade of the 21st century, while 114 have already been held in only these last three years (2011-12-13).

On the other hand, we believe the situation of South-South Cooperation has been affected all along by many events, directly or indirectly. The events that we have taken into account for the article can be seen in diagram n.1.
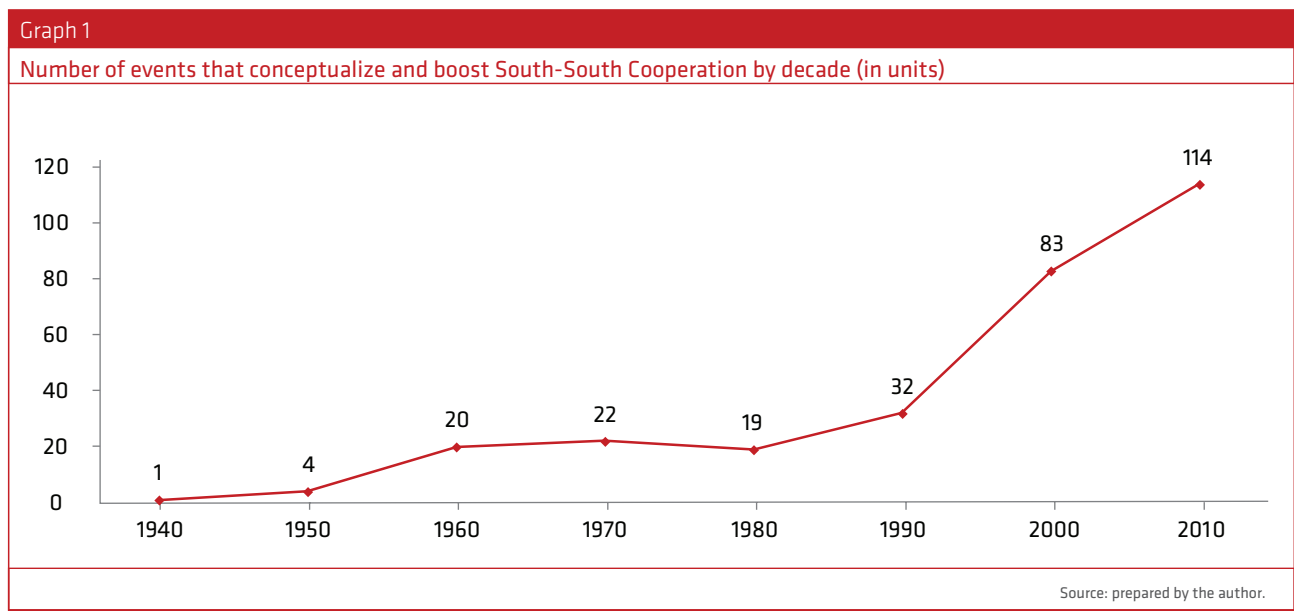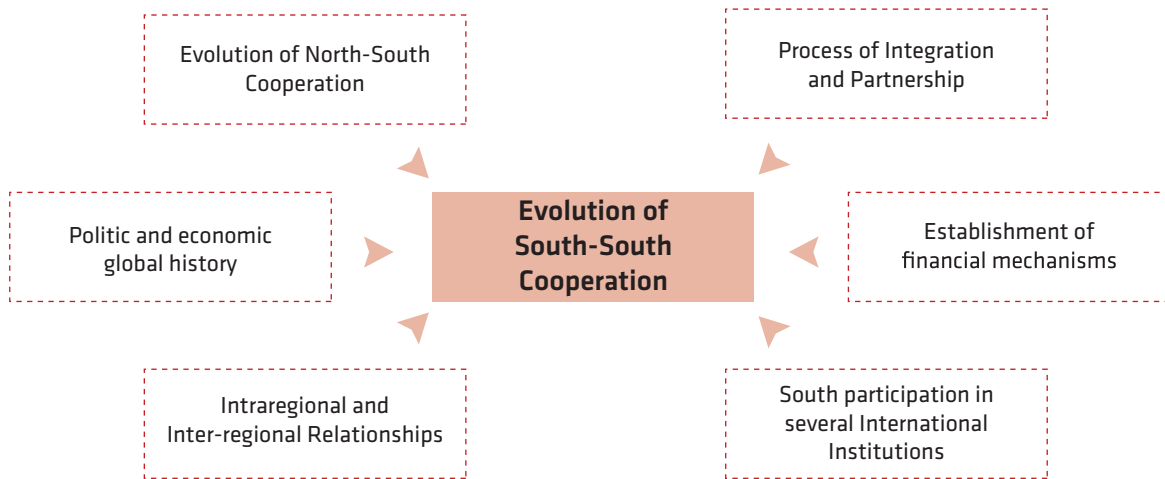
Graph 1

Number of events that conceptualize and boost South-South Cooperation by decade (in units)

Source: prepared by the author.

DIAGRAM 1

Types of influencing events in the evolution of South-South Cooperation


```
Evolution of North-South
Cooperation

Process of Integration
and Partnership

Politic and economic
global history

Evolution of
South-South
Cooperation

Establishment of
financial mechanisms

Intraregional and
Inter-regional Relationships

South participation in
several International
Institutions
```

SOURCE: prepared by the author.

As shown in the diagram, we have considered the following criteria in order to typify the events:

a) On the one hand, we mention the events more closely related to South-South Cooperation, such as those derived from international cooperation in general and those related to intraregional relationships in one same continent.

b) On the other hand, we mention the events related to the historical evolution that have influenced international relations, events related to the financial access of developing countries or to the integration and partnership processes among different regions and countries. Therefore, mainly for the first decades of the study, the focus of the compiled events is often another type of process, apparently external to South-South Cooperation, as could be regional integration, the processes of the incorporation of economies to international trade, or the strategic partnerships to reach stronger positions on various international forums, especially when dealing with the United Nations (UN).

In the last years, particularly from 2010, the number of registered events grows drastically, not only due to the acquired importance of South-South Cooperation in the international agenda, but also to a greater access to information and registration of data, due to new technologies. Lack of registration has made it impossible, in some cases, to analyse South-South activities that surely happened during the first years of our research.
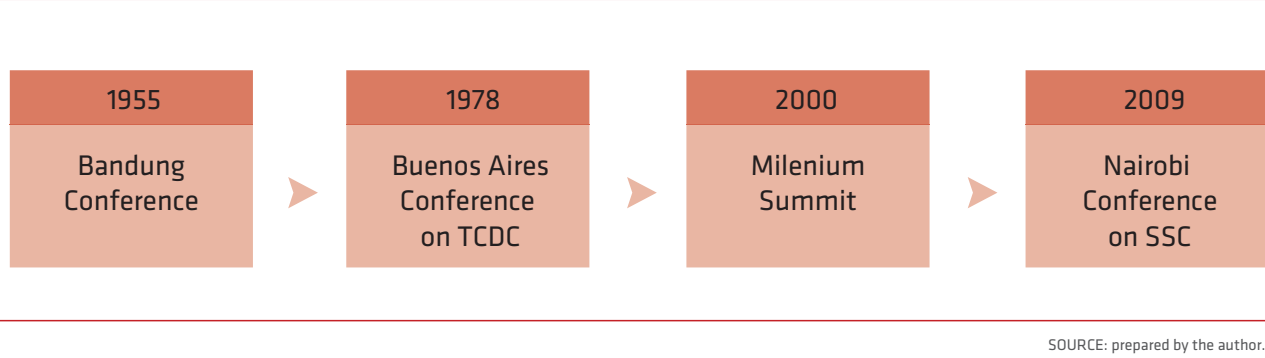
Nowadays, almost every forum, dialogue space and event related to international cooperation makes reference to South-South Cooperation. Many activities are directed to improve the systematization, classification and characterization of this type of cooperation. Presently there may be a lack of an international and global forum specific on South-South Cooperation, a forum where its actors become the main characters. However, given the dramatic growth of South-South Cooperation, it may not be long before this forum emerges.

Certainly, solidarity among developing countries can be traced back for centuries. We have chosen the end of the II World War as the milestone from where to start the compilation and listing of events. We consider that moment an inflection point in international cooperation, as well as in the political, trading and economic context for the decades to come. Many of the registered events may not have had relevant consequences or may not have boosted South-South cooperation, but the fact they were held, together with their often poor results, are proof that there were many attempts to launch South-South Cooperation during the almost 70 years covered in our analysis, and they show the existence of a political ever-lasting will of collaboration among developing countries.

However, the evolution of South-South Cooperation and the execution of specific events cannot be understood without a closer look into the historical context of the world at that period. The geopolitical international reorganization after the II World War, the context of the Cold War, the opening of international trade, the decolonization processes, the Latin American debt crisis in the 80's, the Southeast Asian crisis at the end of the 90's, the globalization or the current economic crisis that

DIAGRAM 2

Division in four periods for the analysis

1955	1978	2000	2009
Bandung Conference	Buenos Aires Conference on TCDC	Milenium Summit	Nairobi Conference on SSC

SOURCE: prepared by the author.

affects mainly the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries, all of them are processes that explain the present situation of international cooperation and, in our case, of South-South cooperation in particular, shaping its evolution.

The different events are presented in chronological order, thus it is important to cross-analyse the type of forums dealing with the main topic, also from a regional point of view, if it exists, for the different geographical regions of the developing countries.

The 70 years of the study have been divided in various periods to be able to analyse the historical series. Four main events considered milestones in South-South cooperation have been selected. The date of each one divides our series in four periods. These four periods are illustrated in diagram n. 2.

c) The first period starts with the Bandung Conference (Asian-African Summit) and finishes in the Buenos Aires Conference, with the approval of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA). The Plan gathers some of the guidelines that constitute the grounds of South-South cooperation.

d) The second period spans from 1978 to 2000, year of the Millennium Summit, with the setting of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), and the prompting of efforts against poverty.

e) The third period covers the next nine years, up until the second main international conference on South-South Cooperation, on the occasion of the 30+1 anniversary of the Buenos Aires Conference: the Nairobi Conference on South-South Cooperation.

f) The fourth period covers the last three years, up until the First CELAC Summit, in January 2013.

The increasing number of events for each period is observed, in spite of the disparity of years covered by each of them (see graph n.2). More than twice the number of events took place in the last period (115) compared to the first one (46). Furthermore, while the first period makes reference to more than 30 years of history, the last period lasts scarcely more than three years.

The list of events is included in the annex. It has been listed in chronological order and divided into the same four periods stated for the cross-analysis. For each event, four types of information are synthesised:

g) The year of the event. Months are also mentioned in case more than one registration entry for the same year is listed.

h) The name and place of the event.

i) The sector and significance of the event.

j) A brief summary about the issues addressed at the event, or about its conclusions and consequences related to South-South Cooperation. This summary is taken from public and official documents available for consultation in the various collaborating agencies.

GRAPH 2

Number of events that conceptualize and boost South-South Cooperation for each period of the analysis (in units)

	1st period	2nd period	3rd period	4th period
Value	46	54	80	115

SOURCE: prepared by the author.
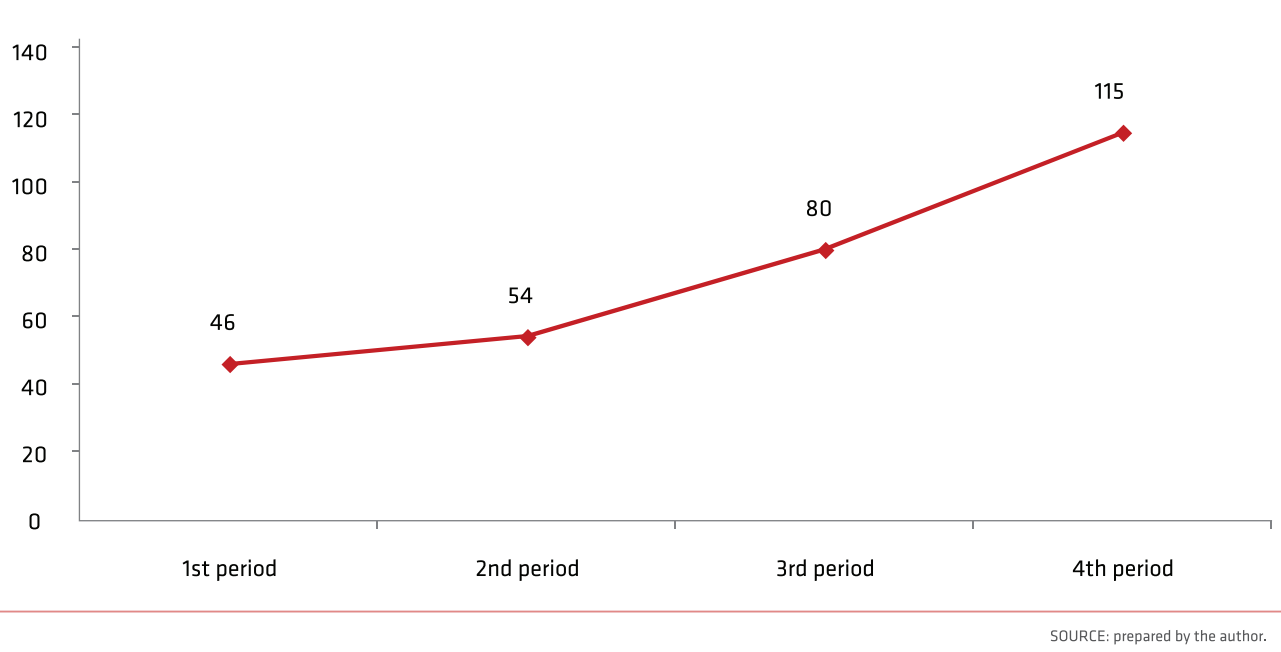
2. First period: 1945 – 1978

The Bandung Conference is the milestone event of the period. However, the date that marks the beginning of the analysis is the end of the II World War, hence two previous events to the Bandung Conference should be included. Firstly, the founding of the Arab League in 1945, that together with the independence processes taking place in those same years in the Middle East, can be regarded as a step towards collaboration among developing countries. Secondly, the Colombo Plan (1950), introduced in seven countries of the Commonwealth in Southeast Asia, which still prevails.

46 events with significant influence on South-South Cooperation have been selected for this period that covers 33 years.

2.1. Historical Context

It is in the Bandung Conference in 1955, with 29 African and Asian participating states[1], that the counties of the South launch a protest movement. This movement will go on for decades and marks the beginning of partnerships in developing countries in order to unify their voice. It will become the Non Aligned Movement (NAM) promoted in the Belgrade Summit six years later. This event is motivated not only by the Cold War context that defines this period, but also by the great number of processes of decolonization in these first years. More than 30 countries of the Sub-Saharan Africa became independent, and so did many nations from the Caribbean. The countries call for world peace and disarmament, and for the reduction of the gaps between developing and developed countries in industrial, economic and agricultural fields[2].

This first partnership process of the NAM comes with the founding, in the United Nations and particularly in the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1964, of the 77 Group (G77), the largest group of developing countries inside the UN. The G77 aimed at reaching a joint position to set the standards for international trade, in order to achieve a greater development of its own countries and benefit from better and fairer conditions. Moreover, the group was considered from the start a means to launch cooperation among developing countries[3]. Prevailing in the present, it meets every year prior to the UN General Assembly in order to agree on a joint position in some of the issues.

The NAM, as well as the G77, has been the promoter of TCDC and ECDC, both working closely together in the beginning of the experiences in developing countries, due to the correlation both had with international trade. At first, the NAM's plans of action on economic cooperation included TCDC, but later TCDC untied from NAM and asserted its own identity[4]. Given the great number of countries that take part in both forums, the entities have tried to coordinate their complaints and claims all along.

It is with the establishment of these two main forums of political cooperation that the petition of a New International Economic Order (NIEO) by southern countries starts to build up. This petition will be heard at the UN Extraordinary General Assembly in 1974, in which the Declaration and the Action Program on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order were endorsed.

Cooperation among developing countries and the demand for more support from developed countries were included in this Plan[5]. During the following years developing countries kept on claiming, reaching joint positions and taking measures to defend its NIEO, pointing at a fairer global economic order, one that would give more importance to developing countries and that would condemn uneven international trade and the plundering of transnational corporations in their own countries[6].

TCDC separation from ECPC as a full entity within the UN comes with the formation of a working team in charge of the analysis of this modality in 1972. The establishment of that team is the first step in the UN to claim TCDC in multilateral forums. The demand for TCDC will reach its peak at the UN Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries that took place in Buenos Aires in August 1978.

---

1   Susanta de Alwis : «the non-alignment, an evaluative approach» in *Revista Nueva Sociedad*, 31-32, July-October 1977, pp.176-183

2   Named so in the «Belgrad's Declaration», *First Summit of the Non-aligned*, Belgrad, 1961

3   Joint Declaration of the Seventy-seven Developing Countries made at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 15 June 1964, Geneva. Taken from ‹http://www.g77.org/doc/Joint%20Declaration.html›.

4   See «Action Programme for Economic Cooperation» *Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non Aligned Movement*, Algeria 5-9 September, 1973.

5   *Program of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order*, May 1st, 1974. Resolution A/RES/S-6/3202

6   See «Final Document» *Fifth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement*, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 16-19 August, 1976

2.2 Debate forums on South-South cooperation

Multilateral forums are the best feature of the first period, particularly the ones related to the UN Organization. It is in these wide spaces of debate where partnership processes in the south start and lead to an explicit and implicit cooperation among the countries involved. It is more like a means to strengthen the relationship and solidarity between two countries than the result of a process of identification of abilities and needs, with well set developing goals. The unmistakable indicator is the culmination of this period in the Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, a milestone in this field, with the approval of the BAPA in September 1978, a document that will become referential for South-South Cooperation.

Relationships among developing countries are closely linked to the dynamics of integration of these countries in international trade. Due to the great influence and importance of the world powers on the various regulatory processes carried out in the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and in the UNCTAD, developing countries found in the association and in the joint positions the only ways to inflict a real pressure, and thus meet beneficial (or less pernicious) agreements in tariffs for their own economies.

It is very interesting to analyse the foundation, in this period, of a great number of funds and financial institutions that were –or will be after the years- essential financial resources for South-South Cooperation. In the year 1961, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development was set, and it became the first support fund for developing countries created by one of these same countries[7]. After that, regional banks emerged and have, over the years, taken on a south-south approach). The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) was the pioneer of this kind. At the same time, funds that allowed access to credit and financial assistance to developing countries originated. It is worth noting the Middle East region in this matter, where the petroleum peak ensured great foreign currency revenue. This revenue was used for the concession of loans to developing countries through various funds and banks. The first petroleum crisis in 1973 was the consequence of an increase of oil prices. This increase meant the start of various financial mechanisms by oil exporters. Some of those mechanisms are the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (1971), the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (1971), the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African Countries (1974), the Saudi Fund for Development (1974), the Arab Bank for Development in Africa (1975) and the OPEC Fund for International Development (1976).

2.3. Regional Analysis

All these processes of political interactions in an international level find their replica within a regional level, where some joint positions were also reached. The Charter of Algiers, endorsed by the G77 in 1967, was already the result of three regional meetings in Tequendama (Colombia), Bangkok (Thailand) and Algiers (Algiers).

Integration processes, usually of an economic nature, are also very important. Such processes started at a regional level, many of which still prevail. These are a feedback mechanism to South-South Cooperation. Regional integration prompts South-South Cooperation, which at its turn strengthens the relationships among countries, hence favouring regional integration as well (see diagram n.3).

The Andean Community (CAN)[8] and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), from the late 60's and early 70's, are two of the first integration processes initiated in the Latin America and Caribbean regions, both operational nowadays. Others, such as the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), can be pointed out as the predecessors of greater processes. The integration and association in the Latin American and Caribbean region is promoted also at the Alta Gracia Meeting, where the region is presented as a compact unit holding a joint position before a UN forum (UNCTAD).

As for Africa, it became essential for these countries to have access to credit. This was provided by the specific funds for the region, created by Arab countries, and by the establishment of institutions such as the East African Development Bank (1967), the African Development Fund (1972) and the West African Development Bank (1973). Two facts worth noticing are the creation of the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Organisation of African Unity, which was (and still is under the name of African Union), the greatest and most important organisation in Africa. Another historical event marking the evolution of South-South Cooperation in the continent is the first Chinese incursion in the field of construction, during the 70's, to build the railway between Tanzania and Zambia.

The first South-South Cooperation activities in the Asian region take place in Thailand and its neighbouring countries. Other states such as India (with the establishment of its programme of technical cooperation) or China (which starts cooperating with Africa) stand out as main providers of technical cooperation. The regional integration processes result in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a proof of the efforts to set partnerships within the region. The start of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 1965 granted access to credit in the region.

---

7   ECOSOC, 2008

8   At this point still known as Andean Group

DIAGRAM 3

Feedback between regional integration and South-South Cooperation

Regional integration

Cooperation among developing countries
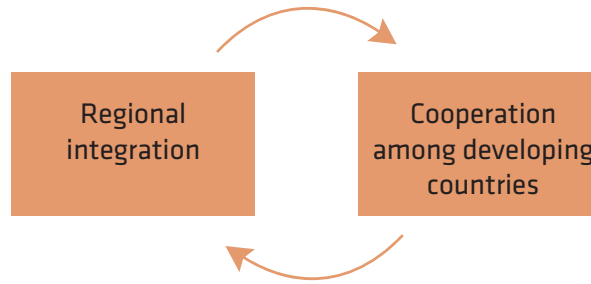
SOURCE: prepared by the author.

# 3.	Second period: 1978-2000

This second period is delimited by the end of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries in Buenos Aires (September 1978) and the Millennium Summit in the UN headquarters in September 2000. There are 54 events gathered in this period, all of them of special relevance to South-South Cooperation.

## 3.1.	Historical Context

All historical facts of the period are tainted by the deterioration and recrudescence of the end of the Cold War, with the subsequent transition from a bipolar international context to the hegemony of the USA. There were several conflicts in the Middle East region, such as the Iran – Iraq war (1980-1988), the war in Lebanon (1982) and the Gulf war (1990-1991). It is also the time of the *Latin American debt crisis*, a hard blow to the region in the 80's, and the crisis in Southeast Asia in 1997, affecting neighbouring countries but damaging the sub-region above all.

As for foreign trade, the countries of the South saw their expectations unfulfilled since the beginning of GATT rounds, in 1947, to negotiate on tariff agreements. This is why, in 1976, negotiations processes resulted in the General System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP). Even so, it was not until the eighth round of the GATT, the Uruguay Round (1986), when the decision of launching GSTP in 1988 was made. The Uruguay Round has been the greatest negotiation ever in the history of trade. It lasted much longer than expected due to its controversial negotiation issues, up until 1993. Some of the key issues discussed in the round were trade in services, investment deregulation and intellectual property rights[9]. The protection it tried to apply restricted in turn the spreading of new technologies and scientific advances, affecting basically the south countries that considered technological development as an essential pillar for development. All of this motivated the formation of the GSTP as an alternative framework to GATT (and to World Trade Organization nowadays) for trade among developing countries. Moreover, it meant a new attempt to globally claim the NIEO. At present, the GSTP is made up of 47 countries, all of them members of the G77 (that being one of the premises). Its functioning is based on the principle of mutual benefit, taking into account the levels of development and trade needs of the member countries.

Similarly, in 1987, a new commission originates within the NAM, the South Commission. This Commission was chaired by the former president of Tanzania and keen defender of developing

countries, Julius Nyerere; its secretary-general was the current Indian prime minister, Manmohan Singh. The South Commission looked for alternatives after the failure of the NIEO project at the end of the North-South Conference in Cancun in 1981.[10]The Commission met several times between 1987 and 1990, producing many recommendations for the south countries, set and gathered in the document *Challenge to the South.* Its release in 1990 resulted in the establishment of the South Centre, an intergovernmental *think-tank* settled in Switzerland to support south countries. It was an attempt to provide a solid organisational base to the movement of developing countries, built on something else rather than just forums and political meetings.

At last, already in the year 2000, the First Summit of the South takes place in La Habana, within the G77 framework, to deal with issues closely related to globalisation and development. South-South Cooperation is defined as an instrument for development and reinforcement of economic independence, and it comprises TCDC as well as ECDC.

Regarding conceptualisation, it is at the beginning of the 80's that the expression South-South Cooperation becomes common. The use of this term was mainly promoted by the academy, as seen in several publications such as the articles «Beyond the slogan on South-South Cooperation»[11] (1980), «South-South Cooperation and Economic Order»[12] (1982), the Brandt Commission[13] report: *Common Crisis North-South: Cooperation for World Recovery*[14] (1983) and the book *The Challenges of South-South Cooperation* (1983)[15]. At a government level, the term is used in events such as the NAM Summit in 1983 (New Delhi) and the VI UNCTAD in Belgrade that same year. However, it is not until the following decade that the use of the expression is consolidated, coexisting in the meantime with the terms TCDC and ECDC.

9	V. Prashad : *The Poorer Nations* New York : Verso, 2012

10	V. Prashad : *The Poorer Nations New York* : Verso, 2012

11	Mahbub Ul Hak : «Beyond the Slogan on South-South Cooperation», *World Development Report*, 1980, pp.139-152.

12	Jönn Altmann: «South-South Cooperation and Economic Order», *Intereconomics*, vol. 17, issue 3, (May- June 1982), pp. 143-147.

13	Independent Commission formed in 1980 led by the former German chancellor Willy Brandt to deal with development issues.

14	Independent Commission on International Development Issues (The Brandt Commission): *Common Crisis North-South: Cooperation for World Recovery*, MIT Press, 1983.

15	B.Pavlič, R. Uranga, B. Cizelj and M. Svetičič: *The challenges of South-South Cooperation*; Colorado: Westview Press, 1983.

DIAGRAM 4

Conceptualization and debate framework on ECDC and TCDC
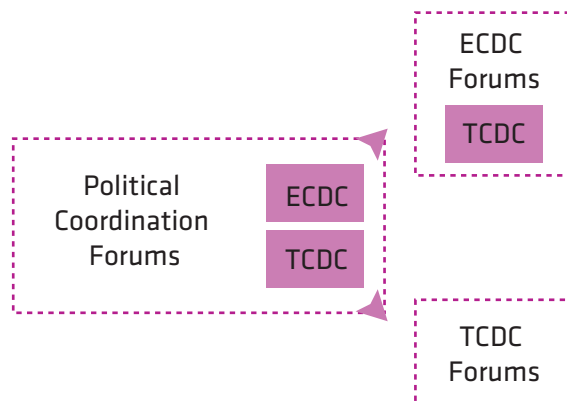
3.2.   Debate forums on South-South Cooperation

After the Buenos Aires Conference, there is a boosted progress towards a more institutionalized TCDC. Evidence of it are the inauguration of the UN High Level Committee on the Review of the TCDC (1980), the start of the Intergovernmental Coordination Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (1981), the launching of the South Commission (1986) and the establishment of the Centre of NAM Technical South-South Cooperation in Indonesia (1995).

Regarding the forum typology, there is an increase of more specialised forums on TCDC and ECDC, this time independently from other forums with many other political, trading and strategy issues that made the topic of interest often blurry. At the same time, the separation between TCDC and ECDC becomes more pronounced, with clearly different spaces for each one, even though they are still closely linked together in the debate. The High Level Conference on ECDC in 1981 and the formation of the G15 within the NAM are examples of this. The G15 is a group of developing countries acting as the main political arm of the NAM, it provides the ground to discuss joint positions on the global situation, and it promotes economic development through South-South Cooperation.

As for the TCDC's link to ECDC in the UN, TCDC becomes its own entity after the Buenos Aires Conference. Proof of it is the founding of the UN High Level Committee on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, a biannual forum of debate. Meanwhile, in other forums such as the G77 and the NAM, ECDC is still the priority and TCDC is just a mechanism to foster ECDC. As an example of it, in the Caracas Action Program on ECDC approved in 1981, TCDC is considered only as the tool for the establishment and launching of ECDC. This pattern

is also evident in the NAM. A representation of the evolution of forums on ECDC and TCDC can be observed in diagram n. 4: it shows the way they become two independent full entities by creating their own specific forums and debates, and the fact that some TCDC spaces are understood as instruments for ECDC.

Regarding financial mechanisms, this period is distinguished by the introduction of specific South-South Cooperation funds. These are the UN Fund for South-South Cooperation (1995), the Special Multilateral Fund of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (FEMCIDI) of the Organisation of American States (OAS) (1997) and also the Perez Guerrero Trust Fund (1983), a fund to finance technical cooperation projects among developing countries in the G77.

It is towards the end of this period that, besides the events to boost South-South Cooperation, other events related to South-South Cooperation exchange of experiences and ways to improve its functioning start taking place. Some examples are the Meeting on TCDC Pivotal Countries in Santiago de Chile in 1997 and the Forum on Cooperation Experiences organised by the Japanese government the following year.

3.3   Regional Analysis

In this period the Middle East region was characterised by its increasing instability. Conflicts such as the Iran-Iraq war (1980-1988) or the Gulf war (1990-1991) hit the region and provoked great rise in oil prices. However, none of these were an obstacle for the introduction of one of the best-known cooperation mechanisms, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

There is also a process of institutionalisation of TCDC in Latin America through, for example, the formation of the Commit-

tee of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the establishment of the Inter-American Council for the Integral Development (ICID) in the OAS and the SELA's appointment as the centre of information exchange on TCDC (1983). An annual meeting of the Directors of International Technical Cooperation will take place from 1987 onwards. Meanwhile, the integration processes of the region evolve into the formation of ALADI (1980), the Rio Group (1987), and MERCOSUR (1991), in spite of the debt crisis of the 80's. At the end of the period, one of the more active and important regional programmes of South-South Cooperation up to now is set: the Mesoamerican Cooperation Program (1998).

In the Asian continent, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) emerges in 1985, at present one of the most important organizations. The APEC (1989) is set and becomes one of the relevant forums on economic cooperation between Asia and the Pacific; its topic areas include economic and technical cooperation. Later, the financial crisis of 1997 in Southeast Asia is notable as a significant event, which also spread to other countries but mainly affected this region (Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Korea and Indonesia)[16], Contrary to all expectations, this situation led to a greater awareness of the need of cooperation among the region states, in order to overcome the crisis. This was one of the premises that motivated the High Level Conference on Regional and Sub-regional Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (Bali, 1998), within the G77. Proof of this renewed interest are the specification of the cooperation areas for the BIMST-EC in 1998 and the introduction of another interregional forum between Latin America and East Asia, the EALAF, the following year.

In the African continent the attempts of integration followed one another during the period, all of them emphasizing regional cooperation among member countries, such as the Conference of the South African Development Community (SADC, 1980), the African Economic Community (AEC, 1991), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU, 1994), and the African Union (1999) to replace the Organisation of African Unity, the continent's most important political organisation involving the highest number of states.

---

16   J.Stiglitz: *The crisis of South East Asia*, Buenos Aires: Faculty of Engineering of the University of Buenos Aires.

4. Third period: 2000-2009

From the year 2000 the number of events increases dramatically. They are not so much influenced by a historical and political context as in the previous periods, but by the global effort and encouragement to work against poverty. The result is the tons of events related to international cooperation for development, evolving concurrently to South-South Cooperation.

80 events are registered for this 9 year period. At this point it is necessary to mention that the increase of the number of events for this period in our analysis is the direct consequence of a more efficient system of registration of such events.
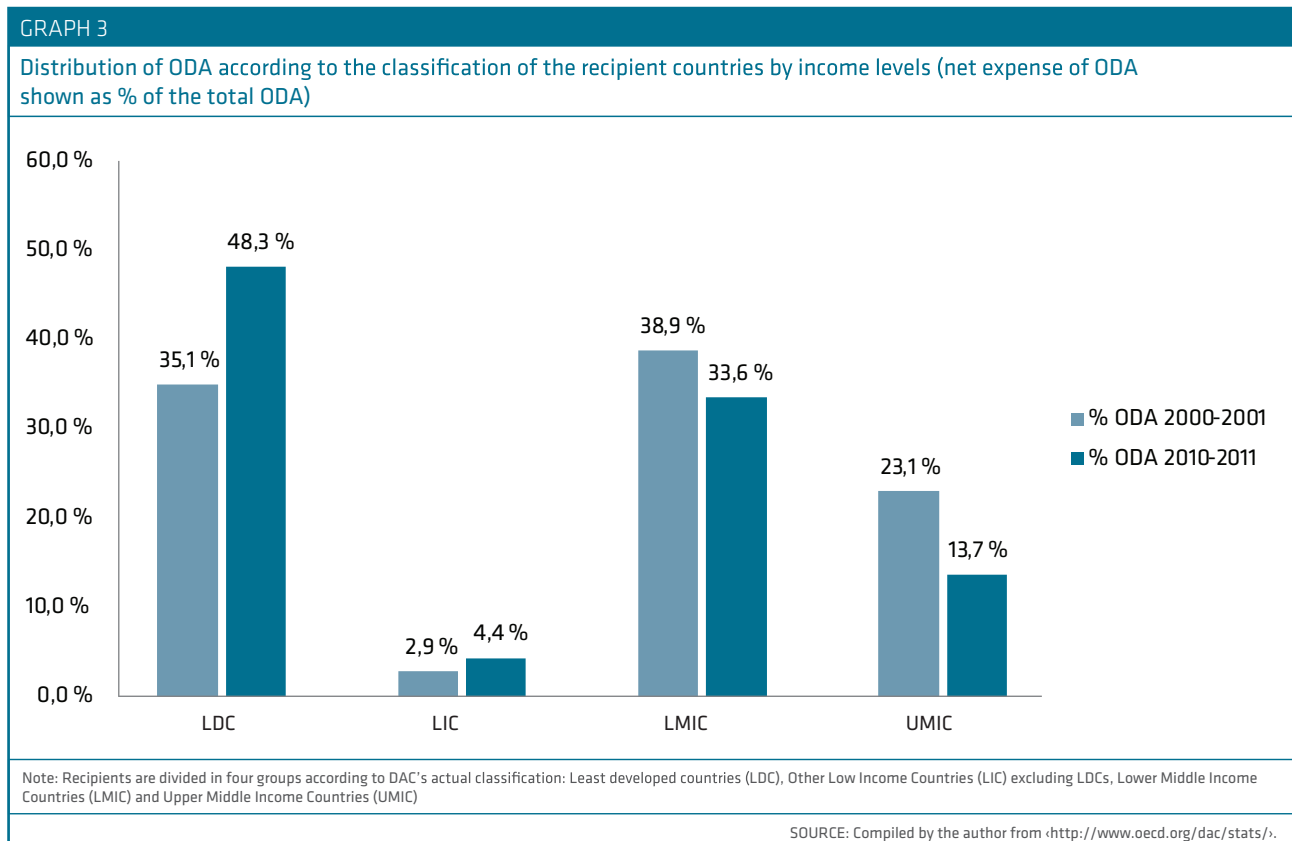
4.1. Historical context

The economic situation of the period is a decisive factor. The first decade of the 21st century was a time of economic growth, for both developed and developing countries, at least until the financial crisis in 2008, which affected, above all, the economic world powers. These years of economic prosperity are reflected in the increase of the total Official Development Assistance (ODA), which had already doubled between 2000 and 2005[17].

The Millennium Declaration (2000) and the Monterrey Consensus on Development Financing (2002) encouraged states to put their efforts into the most disadvantaged countries (mainly in the African continent). As a consequence, the increase of aid from that year onwards was channelled towards these countries. Therefore, during the 2000-2011 period, there is a lower percentage of participation of Middle Income Countries (MICs) as recipients of global ODA[18] (and even harder cutbacks for

---

17 ‹http://stats.oecd.org/›.

18 CEPAL: *Middle Income Countries : a structural gap approach*, Santiago de Chile: UN, 2012

GRAPH 3

Distribution of ODA according to the classification of the recipient countries by income levels (net expense of ODA shown as % of the total ODA)

Note: Recipients are divided in four groups according to DAC's actual classification: Least developed countries (LDC), Other Low Income Countries (LIC) excluding LDCs, Lower Middle Income Countries (LMIC) and Upper Middle Income Countries (UMIC)

SOURCE: Compiled by the author from ‹http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/›.

Lower Middle Income Countries). There was a significant rise in ODA during those years, so a gross number would not show this cutback, but it can be noticed by looking at percentages, given that ODA has been mainly devoted to Low Income Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDC). As it can be seen in graph n. 3, if recipients of ODA are classified in four different groups (LDC, other Low-Income Countries, Lower Middle Income Countries and Upper Middle Income Countries) and the received ODA between the years 2000 and 2010 is quantified as a percentage of the total ODA for the same years, there is an increase of more than 10 percentage points for LDC countries, while there is a reduction for Middle Income Countries, even more so for the Upper Middle Income Countries.

All through this period, the South becomes heterogeneous, as countries called Least Developed Countries and those called Middle Income Countries are treated in different ways. Classifications and gradations of developing countries come into light. Emerging countries will play a differential role during this period, becoming essential providers of South-South Cooperation. South-South Cooperation is always present in the forums to introduce political dialogue, and so is its need to be promoted. This is the case of the pioneer IBSA forum in 2003, involving India, Brazil and South Africa, and the BRICS Summits (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) in 2009, which will be explained in the next chapter.

The debate on aid effectiveness initiated in 2003 in the First HLF (High Level Forum) on Harmonization held in Rome. In spite of the presence of South-South Cooperation in the previous meetings and debates, it was not considered in the First HLF, and would not be incorporated in a final document until the Third HLF in Accra 2008. The Accra Agenda for Action, approved to implement the Declaration of Paris, was the first document to take into account South-South Cooperation as one of the mechanisms that provided technical cooperation.

Regarding the use of the term South-South Cooperation, it is finally settled in this period after its popularization process in the previous decade. To all effects and in all forums, this term is used since the beginning of 2000. Nevertheless TCDC and ECDC are still mentioned as its implementation mechanisms, and broader concepts with reference to economic exchanges are still being applied.

4.2   Debate forums on South-South Cooperation

The integration of South-South Cooperation in almost all debates occurs during this period, even if, in some, it is only mentioned as a mere modality to consider. Its presence in international debates such as the one on sustainable development was already demonstrated in 2002 in the Johannesburg Summit, as well as in the debates on aid quality (2008) and on Development Financing (2002). It is also important to point out the way South-South Cooperation steps in forums such as the G8, encouraged by the participation of the G5 (Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa) in the G8 Summit in 2007. The Heili-

gendamm Dialogue Process was launched in that Summit; it was a debate on several topics including development, prepared by countries of both groups. The G5 countries, all of them classified as emerging powers, will take South-South Cooperation into the G8 debate.

The reference to South-South Cooperation in the debate on aid effectiveness of the Accra Agenda for Action was a milestone. This fact inspired the formation of the Task-Team on South-South Cooperation (TT-SSC) in 2009, aiming at conducting a high level event on South-South Cooperation in 2010. Thus, several regional and international events were held, to compile successful South-South Cooperation experiences.

Alternatively, after this decade, traditional forums such as G77 or NAM make space for other more specific forums as the Conferences on Middle Income Countries and other regional and inter-regional forums. Even so, G77 and NAM are still two of the most active spaces for debate; they hold events of such magnitude as the South-South High Level Conference on Science and Technology (2002), the Second South Summit in Doha (2005) and the last meeting of the IFCC (another one expected by 2014)[19], when the Yamoussoukro Consensus was passed. It should be highlighted that South-South Cooperation is a recurrent mechanism not only in Middle Income Countries forums, but also in Least Developed Countries forums. The activities of the UN Special Unit for South-South Cooperation intensify, dedicated to the exchange of experiences initiated in the Global South-South Development Expo in 2008. Two institutions should be pointed out: the World Bank, which starts its South-South Exchange Facility mechanism, and The Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB), with its publishing of the first *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America*, pioneer on its attempt to organise South-South Cooperation of one whole region. All of this shows the interest to know not only *what* has been done but also *how* it has been done.

This interest and search for improvement of South-South Cooperation is also obvious in the seminars, workshops and events of a more specific nature, reduced in size, in order to learn and get to know in detail how South-South Cooperation works and operates in practice.

It is important to outline the events and actions held after the HLF of Accra (2008) and previous to the Nairobi Conference on South-South Cooperation (2009) on the 30+1 anniversary of BAPA. As an example, the UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation Workshop, the workshop conducted in the framework of the Heiligendamm Process (February 2009) and the International Symposium on Triangular Cooperation organised by the European Union (EU) and Brazil (May 2009).

Meanwhile, the UN General Assembly in 2004 urged agencies and institutions to integrate programmes and support mechanisms of this kind of cooperation. Agencies such as UNDP, ILO, UNESCO, and WIPO had already shown interest on South-South Cooperation before.

---

19   G77+China Ministerial Declaration in its 37th Annual Meeting. Taken from ‹http://www.g77.org/doc/Declaration2013.htm›.

As for financial mechanisms, the ones created in this period are the result of a regional characterization. It is worth mentioning the South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance.

4.3.   Regional Analysis

Three forums were held in this period, the three of them of a bilateral nature among developing regions; links were then built between the prime regions of development (Africa, Asia and Latin America). Firstly, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Bandung Conference in 2005, the Second Asia-Africa Summit was held, reinforcing a new strategic partnership between both regions. Then, the first Africa - South America Summit (ASA) took place the following year, and even if not yet at a presidential level, it had held meetings with ministers since 2001, the most important in 2007 in Brasilia. The forums that link the three regions are presented in diagram n. 5.

The bilateral forums held by China and India with the African continent are a plain demonstration of their will to cooperate with this continent. China was the pioneer, holding the first Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) in 2000. In 2006 it was time for the first Presidential Summit, which resulted in the Chinese agreement to double the aid to the continent within the three following years. India started its own forum with Africa in 2008.

China and India are not the only Asian countries participating in South-South Cooperation. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) started in 2001 and the Asia Cooperation Dialogue did so the following year. However, the consequences of the 1997 economic crisis that had affected some of the countries of the region were still noticeable at the beginning of this period.

In the Ibero-American region, a strong emerging position on Middle Income Countries in the international cooperation debate takes shape. The Ibero-American Summit in Salamanca produced a Special Communiqué on this category of countries. Here, a claim is put forward asking the international community to upkeep financial support for these countries and to avoid their exclusion. Furthermore, the need to establish new indicators that will consider other factors besides the Gross National Income is inserted in the Special Communiqué of the International Conferences on Middle Income Countries, promoted by Spain and El Salvador in the Ibero-American Summit in 2007. This same year, the first Report of South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America is published, which means a great support and encouragement for the foundation, a year later, of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation, pioneer in its area for its objectives at an international level. In the Ibero-American Summits of 2008 and 2009 (San Salvador and Estoril) the search of joint positions on international cooperation regarding Middle Income Countries continues, adding the issue of the heterogeneous reality of the Latin American region, and fostering the preparation of an Integral Action Plan for cooperation in these countries. All of this proves that the region is probably the most active one in the period, also demonstrated by the Venezuelan initiatives in 2005, Petrocaribe (2005) and the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA). ALBA is the framework of the ALBA Bank and the ALBA-Caribbean Fund, two basic financial mechanisms. The establishment of UNASUR in 2008 is important for integration processes, although its role as juridical entity will only start three years later.

DIAGRAM 5

Interregional Forums

SOURCE: prepared by the author.
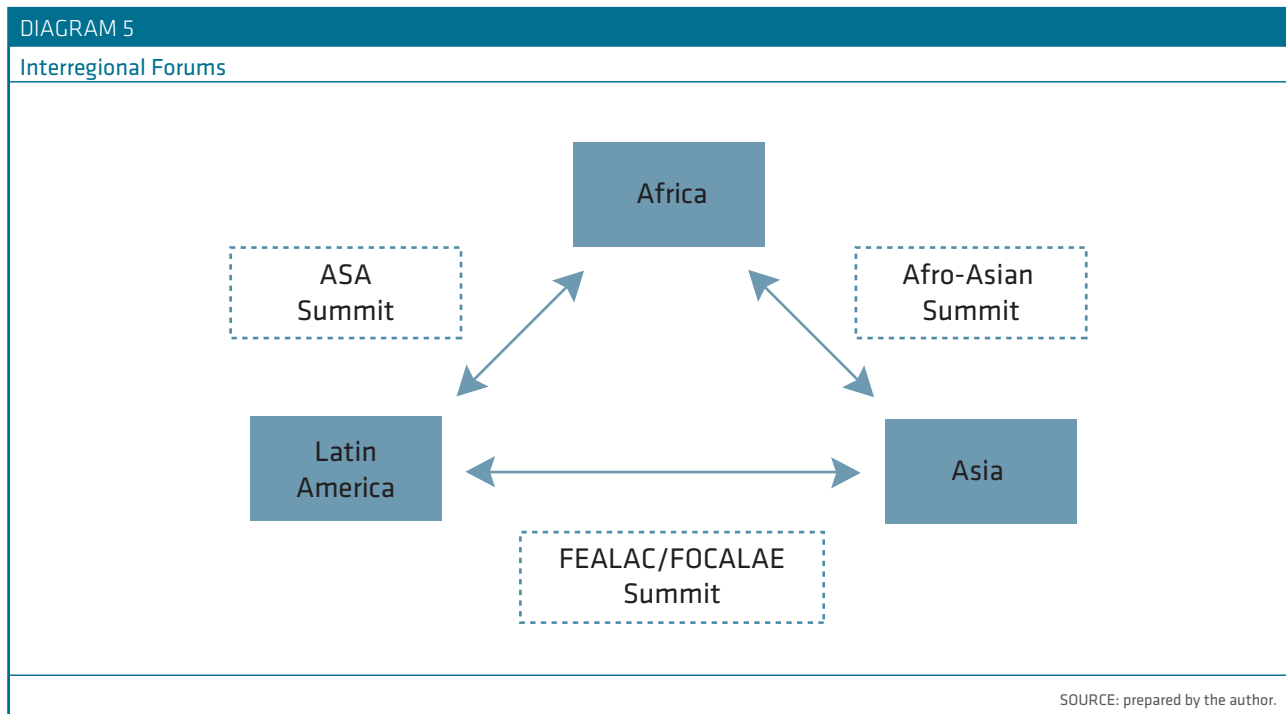
5.   Fourth period: 2009-2013

This fourth and last period, even if the shortest, is the most productive in number of events and activities related to South-South Cooperation. Hardly lasting for three years, the registered events rise to 115, and the forums of debate are uncountable. This renewed strength is explained not only by the final incorporation of South-South Cooperation in the Aid Effectiveness Agenda, but also by the politic and economic context of these last years. Forums focused on South-South Cooperation multiply; furthermore, the topic is also tackled in all events dealing with international cooperation or development issues. In these last years, events are better registered and are easily accessible to the different organisers.

5.1   Historical context

The period is marked by the economic international crisis that spreads from the US in 2008. This profound economic crisis, from which the international economy is still suffering, has been harder on developed countries. This contraction of their economies has had multiple consequences, the most relevant to this study is the reduction of the aid destined to developing countries. The year after the start of the crisis, 2009, 17 out of the 27 DAC[20] member countries reduced their net ODA compared

20 Not taking into account the European Union

GRAPH 4

Bilateral net ODA received according to the recipient's* income level classification (Units in USD millions at current prices)
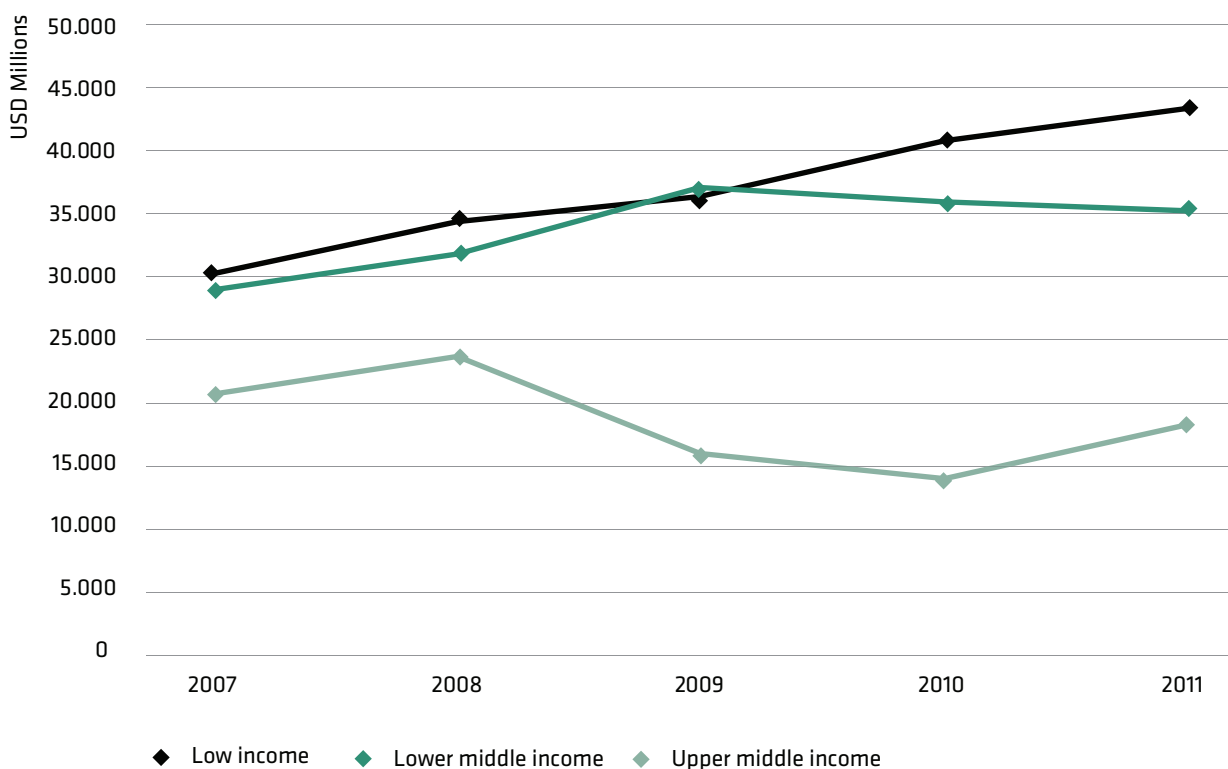
*Country classification according to World Bank in October 2013. Official net aid for development received (USD at current prices)

SOURCE: Compiled and prepared by the author from the World Bank ‹http://datos.bancomundial.org/›.

*Classification of countries according to the World Bank in October 2013

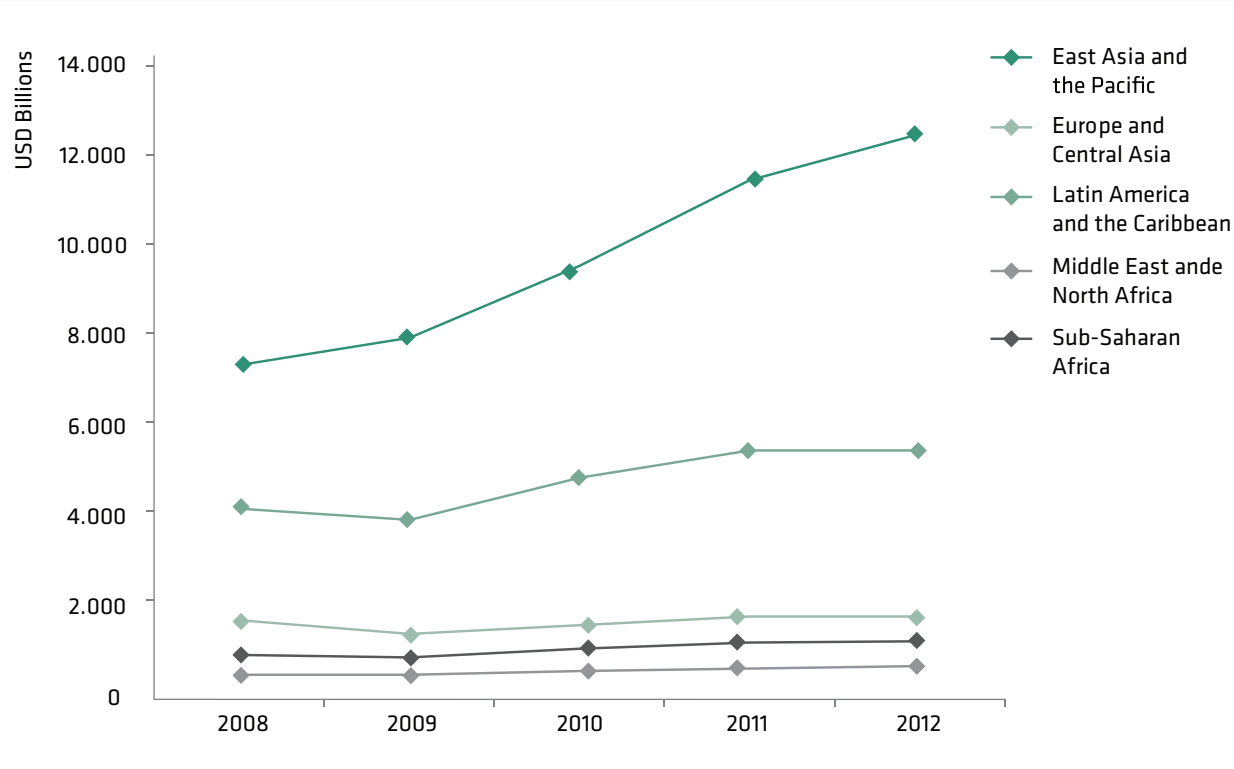to the ODA in 2008[21]. If the recipients of ODA are grouped according to their income level as shown in graph n.4, a decreasing tendency on the received ODA can be observed for Middle Income Countries, especially for Upper Middle Income Countries, in the years of the crisis. It is important to take into account and highlight that there are 103 countries in the Middle Income Countries category, 48 of which qualify as Lower Middle Income Countries[22].

Alternatively, the economic crisis has not affected developing countries with the same intensity. Looking into the evolution of the gross national income of developing countries, as seen in graph n.5, it is clear that it has kept on growing for the last four years. However it is important to outline that this growth has not been similar for all regions: in Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Central Asia, it has slowed down.

These conditions, on the one hand the reduction of the aid to Middle Income Countries and on the other hand the constant economic growth of developing countries, have fostered not only an economic increase of South-South Cooperation but also its stronger international impact. This interest and growth is not only encouraged by developing countries but also by developed

countries that have shown interest in supporting this method, either through Triangular Cooperation or through regional schemes.

5.2   Debate forums on South-South Cooperation

The main issues of this period are mostly the need to learn about this cooperation method by sharing and exchanging experiences. There is a constant demand for more dialogue spaces and platforms to foster exchange. The interest in hearing new experiences shows the need for better information systems to be able to register more data in a more complete way. It is also in this period that the participating countries in this type of cooperation strive to establish indicators of South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation that would allow its quantification and evaluation.

South-South Cooperation is consolidated in important spaces such as the DCF, forums related to development financing, the dialogue spaces within the ACP and the forums of Middle Income Countries and Least Developed Countries. Meanwhile, other relevant spaces such as the DAC of the OECD that had previously shown interest in South-South Cooperation by tackling it in debates on international cooperation, will not look into it

---

21   from ‹http://stats.oecd.org/›.

nor conduct events on South-South and Triangular Cooperation until these last years.

It is also interesting to analyse the formation of new forums of a multilateral nature, as the G20, that has taken over the relevance and prominence of the G8. Although it started in 2008 with many countries already engaged in South-South Cooperation as its members (as the BRICS, Mexico and Argentina), it did not consider South-South Cooperation in the debates until the 2010 Seoul Summit.

Tons of workshops and seminars on the Effectiveness Agenda have taken place between the Accra Forum (2008), when South-South Cooperation was included for the first time, and the next and last High Level Forum in Busan (2011). They have been closely associated with the Nairobi Conference (2009) and the High Level Event in Bogota (2010). An important number of these seminars and workshops has been promoted by the Task Team on South-South Cooperation. The Team, supported by the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF) of the Development Aid Committee (DAC) and led by Colombia and Indonesia, completed the greatest compilation of successful experiences on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in various regions.

The insertion of South-South Cooperation issues on Aid Effectiveness and Development Financing debates can be seen in diagram number 6.

As far as Development Financing is concerned, South-South Cooperation was already included in 2002 in its final declaration, but not so for debates on Aid Effectiveness, that did not include South-South Cooperation until 2008.

The IV High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness generated many events before and after it. Some of the South-South Cooperation inputs presented in the event originated from previous regional meetings and activities in other platforms, as it can be seen in diagram n. 7. In several cases, regional positions taken to the event highlighted South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation, as did the position presented by the Ibero-American area.

Furthermore, the HLF of Busan not only considered South-South Cooperation members in the principles approved in the event (although in a discretionary way), but also promoted the formation of several Building-Blocks, one of them specialized in South-South Cooperation, and the start of the Post Busan Interim Group (PBIG), that in turn initiated the Global Alliance for the Effective Cooperation on Development.

As for the various institutions of the UN, more and more of them give a special treatment to this type of cooperation, as

it is the case of ILO, FAO, UNCTAD, ECOSOC, WIPO, UNIDO and UNICEF among others.

Finally, it is worth stressing the existence of other events encouraged unilaterally by different countries, independently from other spaces and regional or interregional institutions. This is the case of several workshops and seminars registered here and organized by countries such as Japan, Germany, Honduras, Uruguay or El Salvador. Japan and Germany are two of the developed countries with more experience, more active and more interested on the continuity of Triangular Cooperation. Honduras, Uruguay and El Salvador are developing countries becoming more active on South-South Cooperation on both donor and recipient roles.

It can be understood that the definition process, evolution, tactics and claims on South-South Cooperation are assembled at different stages that feedback one another, to finally introduce it at the highest level of international forums. This feedback process can be outlined as a jointed mechanism in which every piece pushes the next one into motion, as shown in diagram number 8.

5.3 Regional Analysis

At a regional level, the activity in Latin America is to be highlighted, not only for the events supported by the TT-SSC, but also for the activity of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation. This Programme regularly organizes workshops, seminars and dialogue spaces specifically on South-South Cooperation. It is not only a place to improve South-South Cooperation but it becomes a dialogue space on other issues as well. This was demonstrated in the preparation of a joint position of 19 Ibero-American countries in the framework of the XXI Ibero-American Summit, taken to the IV HLF in Busan. The distinction between South-South Cooperation and North-South Cooperation was stressed in this joint position, as well as the fact that North-South Cooperation could not and should not be replaced by South-South Cooperation. The need for democratization and opening of the structures and
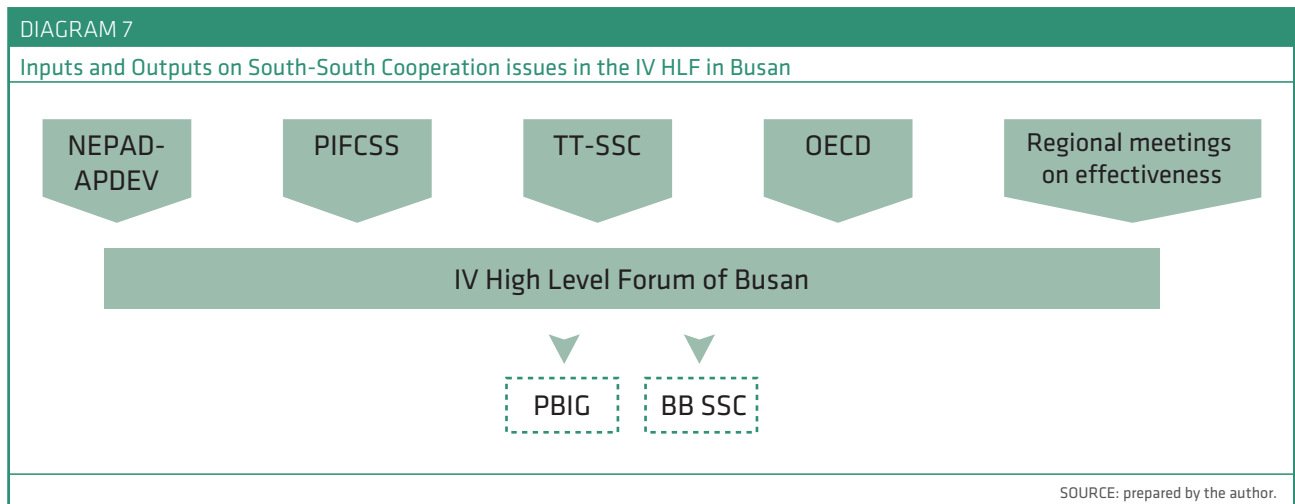

DIAGRAM 7

Inputs and Outputs on South-South Cooperation issues in the IV HLF in Busan

NEPAD-APDEV · PIFCSS · TT-SSC · OECD · Regional meetings on effectiveness

IV High Level Forum of Busan

PBIG · BB SSC

SOURCE: prepared by the author.

DIAGRAM 8

The feedback process of South-South Cooperation claims

Workshops/
seminars

Regional
events

Forums/
high level
conferences

SOURCE: prepared by the author.
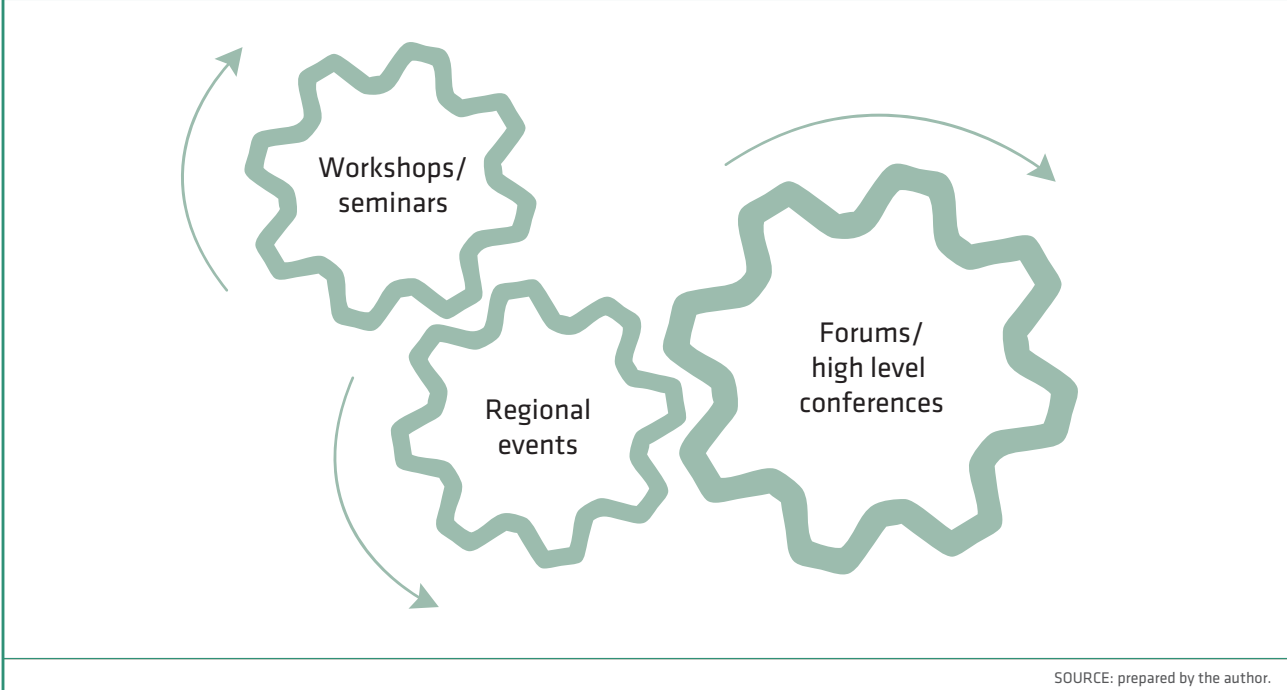
mechanisms of international development cooperation was also emphasized. The principles and criteria of South-South Cooperation identified in the region were explained and more support was claimed. Moreover, the petition to maintain international cooperation for Middle Income Countries was once again put forward, as it had already been done for several years in the Ibero-American Summits.

A South-South Cooperation portal in SELA was opened so as to favour exchange of experiences. SELA had already consolidated South-South Cooperation inside its annual meeting of cooperation directors. Due to the integrationist attitude reinforced in the last decade, CELAC emerges powerfully in this last period, and becomes a possible important framework for South-South Cooperation in the region.

At a bilateral level, some facts can be highlighted, as the eagerness of countries such as Germany to meet, improve and increase its Triangular Cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean through several workshops and seminars.

Regarding the African continent, Brazil increases its efforts towards the region as proved by the establishment of the South-South Cooperation Trust Fund (March 2011) managed by the African Development Bank. In this continent, the Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness (APDEV, July 2010) is formed and South-south Cooperation becomes one of its key issues.

Regarding the Asian continent, besides hosting various workshops promoted by the TT-SSC, the activity on South-South Cooperation continues in forums such as the SAARC and the ASEAN. Even so, there is a smaller systematization, organization and broadcasting of events such as seminars and workshops, and the great importance and impact of purely bilateral relationships for the region is also worth considering.

Annexes: chronological series of events

A.1. FIRST PERIOD CHRONOLOGY: 1945-1978
EVENTS FROM 1945 TO 1963

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
1945	Establishment of the Arab League, El Cairo (Egypt)	Regional (Arab League)	Established by the seven founding countries of the Arab League Pact (Syria, Transjordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Egypt and Yemen). Article 2 states the intention to coordinate policies of member countries in order to cooperate and strengthen five areas: economic and financial issues, cultural issues, nationalities and social and health issues.
1950	Conference of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers, Colombo (Ceylon, Sri Lanka)	Regional (Commonwealth)	**Seven countries elaborate The Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic Development in Asia and the Pacific[1] a cooperative project on social and economic progress in South and Southeast Asian countries[2].**
1954	Thailand[3] offers cooperation to developing countries in Southeast Asia	Bilateral	First record of a South-South type of action. Korea, Singapore and India, among others, will follow the example in upcoming years. Japan, at that time a recipient, is included in the Colombo Plan.
1955	Bandung Conference between African and Asian countries, Bandung (Indonesia)	Multilateral (United Nations - UN)	The Non Aligned Movement (NAM) is launched. 24 countries sign the Declaration on the Promotion of World Peace and Cooperation based on 10 principles related to the United Nations Charter
1959	Founding of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Multilateral-regional (IDB)	The first constitutive agreement is signed in December 1959, ratified by 18 countries (16 from Latin America)[4]
1960 (05)	Cuban Health Brigade assistance in Valdivia (Chile) after the earthquake	Bilateral	The Cuban Government takes action on health cooperation, the first one recorded. At the beginning, actions consisted mainly in assistance after natural disasters.
1960(08)	Setting-up of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), Montevideo (Uruguay)	Regional (LAFTA)	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay signed the Montevideo Treaty, by which LAFTA was established. It strove for a free trade regional integration
1960(09)	Bagdad Conference, Bagdad (Iraq)	Multilateral (OPEC)	Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela found the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).
1960(12)	Establishment of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration (CABEI), Managua (Nicaragua)	Regional (CABEI)	The General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration founds CABEI, which will establish the Central American Common Market for the governments of Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.
1961(09)	First NAM Summit, Belgrade (Yugoslavia, currently Serbia)	Multilateral (NAM)	The NAM is formally constituted by 25 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America regions, to represent the interests of developing countries[5]
1961(12)	16th UN General Assembly, New York (United States -US)	Multilateral (UN)	Declaration of the Development Decade. Its goal is to speed development, thus the annual increase of gross domestic product (GDP) by 5%. Meetings for the UNCTAD constitution are held.
1961(12)	Start of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), Kuwait (Kuwait)	Bilateral	Established only a few months after the independence of Kuwait with initial resources of 165 million dollars.
1963(05)	Establishment of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	Regional (OAU)	32 countries sign the Charter of the Organisation of the African Unity, the African Unity's predecessor.
1963(08)	Founding of the African Development Bank (AfDB), Khartoum (Sudan)	Multilateral-regional (AfDB)	23 recently emancipated countries of the region sign its constitutive agreement. Its main function: participation in the region's economic and social development[6]

EVENTS FROM 1963 TO 1969

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
1963(12)	Start of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Inter-American Centre for Knowledge Development in Vocational Training (CINTERFOR), Montevideo (Uruguay)	Regional (ILO)	It becomes a specialized centre to coordinate public and private entities that provide professional training.
1964(03)	Meeting of representatives of 19 Latin-American countries in Alta Gracia (Argentina)	Regional (CECLA)	Agreement on principles that will ensure a joint position in an informal group before the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). First steps into the creation of the Special Commission for Latin-American Coordination (CECLA) [7]. The Commission, under these principles, will establish joint positions in international trade and economic development issues.
1964(03)	First UNCTAD meeting, UN Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva (Switzerland)	Multilateral (UN-UNCTAD-G77)	The UNCTAD is constituted, with the G77 in it. The UNCTAD's objective is trade and development integration. It carries out technical cooperation actions that encourage Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (ECDC), mainly in trade, finance and technology. G77 is the largest group of developing countries in the UN system. Nowadays 133 countries are members of G77 (including 18 Ibero-American states –all of them except for Mexico-). Among other tasks, it is in charge of promoting Technical and Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC and ECDC). Asia and Latin America attended the event with their own regional joint position.
1964(09)	Launching of the Indian Technical Cooperation Programme	Bilateral (India)	Launched as a bilateral assistance programme of the Indian government[8].
1965	Founding of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Manila, Philippines	Multilateral – regional (ADB)	The agreement to set up the ADB is signed. It will come into force the following year.
1967(08)	Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN), Bangkok (Thailand)	Regional (ASEAN)	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand[9] sign the ASEAN Declaration. Economic growth, social progress and regional development are some of the objectives, all encouraged by collaboration and mutual assistance in economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative areas[10]. Its creation results from previous associations such as ASA (Association Southeast Asian nations) or ASPAC (Asian Pacific Council).
1967(10)	First Ministerial Meeting of G77, Algiers (Algeria)	Multilateral (G77)	The Charter of Algiers is passed, it serves as a guideline for the G77. It includes the postulates of three regional declarations: Bangkok, Tequendama and Algiers.
1968	Creation of the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), Bogota (Colombia)	Regional (CAF)	Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Venezuela[11] subscribed to its constitutive agreement for the promotion of integration and development of the Andean Community[12].
1969(05)	Start of the Andean Community, Bogota (Colombia)	Regional (CAN)	Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru[13] subscribe the Cartagena Charter and set up CAN. The Community's goal is to improve quality of life through cooperation (social and economic) and integration.
1969(09)	First Islamic Summit Conferences, Rabat (Morocco)	Multilateral (OIC)	Establishment of the Organisation of Islamic Conferences[14] (OIC). The Organisation Charter, passed almost three years later, includes the attempt to strengthen solidarity and cooperation on political, economic, social, cultural and scientific fields among member states[15].
1969(10)	Founding of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Kingston (Jamaica)	Regional (CDB)	This regional financial institution[16] is launched by the Commonwealth to add to economic development and integration of the region.

EVENTS FROM 1970 TO 1975

YEAR	EVENTS	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
1970	Beginning of the railway construction, from Tanzania to Zambia	Trilateral (China, Tanzania, Zambia)	Sponsored by China on very advantageous conditions; many of the workers were Chinese. It became the first incursion of China's South-South Cooperation (SSC) in the African continent.
1972(02)	7th Heads of Government Conference of the Caribbean, Georgetown (Guyana)	Regional (CARICOM)	Transformation of the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) into a Common Market, consequently setting up the Caribbean Community and the Common Market (CARICOM). The ratification of the Treaty of Chaguaramas to found the community will take place the following year.
1972(12)	27th Sessions of the UN General Assembly, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	Creation of a working team within the UNPD to analyse TCDC and outline recommendations on ways to improve and expand it.
1973(09)	4th NAM Heads of Government Summit Conference, Algiers (Algeria)	Multilateral (NAM)	Passing of the Plan of Action of Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, proposed by NAM ministers of foreign affairs in Georgetown the previous year. Economic cooperation involves Technical cooperation.
1973(11)	Arab Bank for African Development (BADEA)	Regional (Arab League)	Founded in the framework of the 6th Summit of the Arab League, to strengthen financial, economic and technical cooperation between Arab and African regions[17].
1973(12)	Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Yidda (Saudi Arabia)	Multilateral (OIC)	Its founding is approved in the Conference of Finance Ministers of Islamic Countries[18]
1974(05)	6th Extraordinary Sessions of the General Assembly of the UN, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	The session is held under the petition of the Algerian government, as the representative of NAM countries, to address raw materials and development issues. The Declaration on the New International Economic Order is approved, its principles "the reinforcement –through individual and collective efforts- of economic, trade, finance and technical mutual cooperation among developing countries in a preferential manner". In the Action Plan for the establishment of the New International Economic Order (NIEO) there is a whole chapter on "promotion of cooperation among developing countries". In this chapter, developing countries are encouraged to set up means of economic and financial cooperation to promote their exports and imports as well as to facilitate access to credit among them. Technical cooperation outstands in industry, science and technology sectors, freight and sea transportation and mass media. Regarding developed countries, they are prompted to support cooperation among developing countries through technical and financial assistance.
1974(12)	29th Sessions of the UN General Assembly, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	The Special Unit of Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC) is a new branch of the UN Developing Program UNDP. Its precedent is the Working Team on TCDC of the 27th Sessions. Some of its tasks worth pointing out: -Promotion and defence of SSC - Channelling and innovation of mechanisms that allow UNDP members to participate in trilateral and south-south initiatives within the UN system.
1975(03)	1st OPEC Heads of State Summit. Algiers (Algeria)	Multilateral (OPEC)	Establishment of the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) launched the following year with initial resources of 800 million dollars. This financial instrument will have to promote cooperation among OPEC members and other developing countries.
1975(05)	Establishment of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Lagos (Nigeria)	Regional (Economic Community of West African States ECOWAS)	The objective of the community is to encourage integration and cooperation among countries in West Africa. The Treaty of Lagos by which the Community is settled includes the founding of ECOWAS Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development[19]

EVENTS FROM 1975 TO 1978

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
1975(10)	Setting-up of SELA Latin-American Economic System (Panama)	Regional intergovernmental	The system is made up of 27 Latin American and Caribbean countries. It is based in Caracas (Venezuela). It is meant to be the focus of regional cooperation. Its temporary Action Committees deal with different problems in the region (much related to TCDC)
1975	Japan's training programmes to third countries	Bilateral (Japan)	Initiated with Thailand, this is a support programme to transfer and exchange skills between two developing countries
1976(02)	I ASEAN Summit[20] Bali (Indonesia)	Regional (ASEAN)	The constituent countries of ASEAN ratify the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia[21]. In the third chapter of the treaty ASEAN countries commit to promote social, technical, administrative and scientific cooperation.
1976(04)	Founding of the Nigeria Trust Fund in AFdB	Regional (AFdB)	It is the result of an agreement between Nigeria and AFdB, it grants concessional loans to Low-Income member countries.
1976(08)	5th Conference of NAM Heads of State and Government, Colombo (Sri Lanka)	Multilateral (NAM)	By that year there were already 86 NAM member countries. A first ECDC Action Plan is endorsed.
1976(09)	Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries. Ciudad de Mexico (Mexico)	Multilateral (UN – G77)	Agreement on measures to favour the Action Plans for Economic Cooperation implementation, created within the NAM and G77 framework.
1976(12)	31st Sessions of the UN General Assembly, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	The Special Unit of South-South Cooperation is called to prepare the Conference on Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries in Buenos Aires.
1977(03)	First Afro-Arab Summit, El Cairo (Egypt)	Regional (Afro-Arab Summit)	Passing of the Afro-Arab Declaration and Program of Action for Cooperation. Besides emphasizing economic and political cooperation, it includes scientific and technical cooperation as areas that need reinforcement[22]
1977(07)	Inauguration of the Asian-Pacific centre for Technology Transfer (APCTT), New Delhi (India)	Regional (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and Indian Government)	Its goal is to favour transfer of technology among countries of the Asian-Pacific region
1977(09)	32nd Sessions of the UN General Assembly, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	The resolution of the Sessions sets these TCDC objectives: -Encourage the national and collective ability of developing countries - Trigger abilities of these countries to solve their development problems
1978	UN Conference on TCDC in Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Multilateral (UN)	This event is a turning point for the relevance of TCDC. 138 counties endorse the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) or Plan for Promoting and Implementing TCDC, which states that TCDC: -Demands an equal sovereign participation in international relations, in which distribution of benefits must be equitable -Must be based on respect to national sovereignty, equal rights and non-intervention; -Favours exchange of experiences and knowledge or know-how among developing countries; -Has to be organized at first at a governmental level; -Must consider, in some cases, support of developed countries or international and regional institutions

A.2. SECOND PERIOD CHRONOLOGY: 1979-2000
EVENTS FROM 1979 TO 1985

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
1979(04)	18th Sessions of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	Multilateral–regional (ECLAC)	Beginning of Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries and Regions Committee of ECLAC. It encourages SSC actions in economic and social fields.
1980(04)	1st Summit of the Southern Africa Development Community Conference (SADC), Lusaka (Zambia)	Regional (SADC)	The approval of the Lusaka Declaration by nine founding countries sets up the Southern Africa Development Community Conference[23]: "Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation". It gathers four main development objectives to reach through projects and regional cooperation programmes: mitigation of economic dependency, reinforcement of regional relationships, mobilisation of resources and international cooperation security within the framework of economic liberalization.
1980(05-06)	1st session of the UN High Level Committee for the revision of TCDC, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	It originates as a BAPA recommendation, its 37th item. It is the first of a series of meetings of High Level representatives of all UNDP countries. These meetings deal with intergovernmental issues affecting TCDC. They are twice-yearly meetings.
1980(08)	Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)'s constitution. Montevideo (Uruguay)	Regional (ALADI)	ALADI replaces Latin American Free Trade Association (ALALC) after the ratification of the Montevideo Treaty in 1980
1981(05)	Setting-up of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Abu Dhabi (Union of Arab Emirates)	Regional (GCC)	Its constitutive Charter (signed by UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar and Kuwait) lists the objectives of the Council, as promotion of scientific and technological progress and reinforcement of cooperation tasks among member countries.
1981(05)	19th Sessions of ECLAC, Montevideo (Uruguay)	Multilateral – regional (ECLAC)	This is the 1st Meeting of the Committee on Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries and Regions of ECLAC.
1981(05)	High Level Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (ECDC), Caracas (Venezuela)	Multilateral (G77-UN)	The Caracas Program of Action for Economic Cooperation Among Developing Countries is approved, and the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on Economic Cooperation Among Developing Countries (IFCC) is constituted.
1982	1st Session of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (IFCC-I), Manila (Philippines)	Multilateral (G77)	It meets every two years to check on the implementation of the Caracas Program of Action passed in 1981, and subsequent decisions taken in South Summits.
1983(09)	9th Ordinary Meeting of the Latino-American Council, Caracas (Venezuela)	Regional (SELA)	The permanent secretary office of SELA was appointed as the "regional focus of exchange of information on Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries"
1983(12)	Perez Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF), New York (US)	Multilateral (G77-UN)	PGTF is founded by resolution 38/201 of the General Assembly. At first, it is called "Trust Fund of the UNDP for Technical and Economic Cooperation Among Developing Countries". The fund, with initial resources of 5 million dollars, will be managed by UNDP on behalf of G77 to finance ECDC/TCDC
1985(02)	Meeting of the representatives of the NAM member countries, New York (US)	Multilateral (NAM- UN)	The constitutive articles for the "centre for Science and Technology for NAM and other developing countries" are approved. The centre[24], based in New Delhi (India), will put its efforts in the promotion and registration of cooperation among developing countries in science and technology fields. However, it has to respond to NAM Heads of State or Foreign Ministers.

EVENTS FROM 1985 TO 1991

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
1985(12)	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Colombo (Sri Lanka)	Regional (SAARC)	The SAARC Charter is signed by Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives and Nepal [25]. One of the objectives of this association is the reinforcement of cooperation among these countries, through international forums and involving other developing countries as well. Technical committees are established, they will be in charge of implementing, coordinating and monitoring programmes in their various cooperation areas.
1986(08)	High Level Meeting on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, El Cairo (Egypt)	Multilateral (G77-UN)	Meeting with the purpose of evaluating the Caracas Program of Action, setting patterns for the future and encouraging economic cooperation among members of G77, with special attention to countries in Africa.
1986(09)	8th Summit of Heads of State and Government of Non Aligned Movement Countries NAM, Harare (Zimbabwe)	Multilateral (NAM)	The South Commission in launched. It will be officially established in October the following year and will involve 27 member countries and personalities of the south, such as politicians and professors. This commission is the predecessor of the South Centre[26]
1986(12)	Meeting of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group (or Group of Eight G-8), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	Regional (Rio Group)	Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela sign the Declaration of Rio and the Rio Group is constituted. It is the direct precedent of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)
1987(06)	Ministerial Extraordinary Conference of NAM countries on South-South Cooperation, Pyongyang (North Korea)	Multilateral (NAM)	Already existing programmes were revised. The economic crisis and the global economic situation were blocking SSC, thus ways to boost SSC cooperation were sought. The Declaration and the Pyongyang Program of Action on South-South Cooperation were approved.
1987(09)	1st Meeting of Directors of International Technical Cooperation, Caracas (Venezuela)	Regional (SELA)	To be hold annually, it is the place of exchange of experiences and ideas among the countries of the region[27]
1988(04)	Ministerial Meeting of the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries, Belgrade (Yugoslavia, currently Serbia)	Multilateral (G77)	The Global System of Trade Preferences Among Developing Countries (GSTP) is signed. It will be effective the following year at the first Round of negotiations of 48 G77 members[28]. The GSTP is an agreement on trade preferences, at first reciprocity was not among its conditions. This agreement *emerges from the will of economic cooperation in search of a balanced and equitable process of development and establishment of a new economic global order. In this sense, the GSTP role is to act as the tool for SSC to promote trade, production and employment within member countries of the G77.*
1989(09)	9th Summit of Heads of State and Government of non aligned countries (NAM), Belgrade (Yugoslavia, currently Serbia)	Multilateral (NAM)	Starting of the G15[29], a group of developing countries that will act as NAM's political arm, focusing on cooperation among developing countries in trade, investment and technology.
1989(11)	Forum of Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Canberra (Australia)	Regional (APEC)	12 economies of the Asian-Pacific region decided to establish APEC, which implies meetings at a Ministerial level[30]. Economic and technical cooperation is one of its working domains.
1991(03)	Setting-up of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR), Asuncion (Paraguay)	Regional (MERCOSUR)	Establishment of MERCOSUR and its incorporation in the Asuncion Treaty by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay with the objective of setting up a free trade market by 1994. The purpose is to evolve towards regional integration, therefore coordination among the states' sectorial and macroeconomic policies becomes essential. The Committee of Technical Cooperation will manage MERCOSUR technical cooperation activities, starting the following year.
1991(06)	27th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Organisation of African Unity, Abuja (Nigeria)	Regional (OAU-AEC)	Foundation of the African Economic Community (AEC) by the Heads of State of OAU who ratified the Abuja Treaty. It specified the objectives of the Community, among which are the promotion of the region's economic, social and cultural development.

EVENTS FROM 1991 TO 1994

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
1991(09)	10th NAM Ministerial Conference, Accra (Ghana)	Multilateral (NAM)	The Accra Declaration is passed: "A world in transition: from a weaker confrontation to a stronger cooperation", It is assumed that the conflict East-West has come to an end, and efforts are put into improving cooperation. Not only North-South but also South-South cooperation, admitting that southern countries need to assist each other.
1992	UN Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit), Rio de Janeiro Brazil	Multilateral (UN)	The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the Agenda 21 are among the approved documents. The latter assembles Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries in its guidelines, (14.69 and 34.23) as a support mechanism to scientific investigation and with applicable guidelines to technology.
1993	Launching of the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT)	Regional (ASEAN)	This initiative arises in the ASEAN's framework and aims at speeding the economic transformation of the least developed provinces of these three countries. Strengthening of cooperation and institutional agreements are key aspects.
1993(06)	19th Extraordinary Sessions of the Organisation of American States (OAS), Managua (Nicaragua)	Regional (OAS)	The Managua Protocol is introduced. It will come to force in 1996, as well as the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (ICID). In its regulations it "aims to promote solidary cooperation among its member states to support an integral development"
1993(10)	1st Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), Tokyo (Japan)	Bilateral (Japan-Africa)	The Tokyo Declaration on Development in Africa is passed in the first of these 5 year conferences that prompt SSC, "Towards the 21st century". Item 26 acknowledges development in East and Southeast Asia, and explains its options on SSC with Africa. The interest of both regions to promote this cooperation is expressed with enthusiasm in the Declaration.
1993(12)	Launching of the E-9 UNESCO's initiative, New Delhi (India)	Multilateral (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) (UNESCO)	Launched during the World Education Forum that same year, this initiative brings the nine most populated countries of the world[31] together in a forum, to share their experiences and knowledge on education in order to reach Education for all (EPT)
1994(01)	Founding of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)	Regional (WAEMU)	Founded to bolster economic integration of the eight initial member countries, through coordination and convergence of their policies, as well as to make progress on processes that allow free flow of people, capital, goods and services in the region.
1994(03)	Launching of the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN growth area (BIMP-EAGA), Davao (Philippines)	Regional (ASEAN)	Economic cooperation initiative in the ASEAN structure, focused on certain border areas of these countries.
1994(04)	1st Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Insular Developing States, Bridgetown (Barbados)	Multilateral (UN)	Passing of the Barbados Plan of Action, which believes Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries, including cooperation among island states, is fundamental to progress towards sustainable development of Small Insular Developing States.
1994(07)	Setting up of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), Cartagena de Indias (Colombia)	Regional (ACS)	Signing of the constituent convention of the Association of Caribbean States, to foster cooperation among the region states in four main areas: reduction of disaster risk, sustainable tourism, trade and transport.
1994(09)	Ratification of the Treaty of the South Centre Establishment, New York (US) and Geneva (Switzerland)	Multilateral (UN)	The South Centre will be launched the following year, successor of the South Commission (1987), based in Geneva (Switzerland). It is an intergovernmental organisation that promotes SSC and handles requests of various southern organisations such as G15, G77 and NAM

EVENTS FROM 1994 TO 1997

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
1994(09)	International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), El Cairo (Egypt)	Multilateral (UN)	172 countries adopted a long term, 20-year Programme of Action. SSC was the key of the plan's implementation. A request is presented to receive financial funds for this kind of cooperation. The Partners on Population and Development (PPD) is an intergovernmental initiative of 10 countries to promote SSC in the implementation of the Programme.
1994(09)	Ministerial Meeting of the G77, New York (US)	Multilateral (G77, UN)	Meeting recommendations on holding a UN conference on SSC
1994(11)	2nd APEC Summit (Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation), Bogor (Indonesia)	Regional (APEC)	The Bogor Goals will be accomplished in two different periods (2010 and 2020). They address free trade and investment issues. Economic and technical cooperation among member economies[33] is promoted in order to reach the objectives.
1995(06)	9th Session of the High Level UN Committee to revise the TCDC, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	The New Guidelines for TCDC are prepared. These include: -The new concept of 'developing countries' or 'pivot countries': their capacity and experience in encouraging SSC will determine their role in the promotion and application of TCDC. Among the first 22 leading roles, these seven Ibero-American states are worth pointing out: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru. Argentina joins later. -The promotion of a greater integration between TCDC and ECDC
1995(10)	11th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the NAM, Cartagena (Colombia)	Multilateral (NAM)	Setting-up of the NAM Centre of South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC), based in Jakarta (Indonesia), driven by the governments of both Indonesia and Brunei.
1995(12)	50th Sessions of the UN General Assembly, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	The Voluntary Trust Fund to prompt SSC[34] is established through resolution 50/119. It is the UN's main fund to promote and support SSC and TC
1996(05)	11th Meeting of Directors of International Technical Cooperation of Latin America and the Caribbean, Ciudad de Mexico (Mexico)	Multilateral-regional (Technical Unit of South-South Cooperation SELA)	The seminar "technical and economic cooperation: an essential link for integration and development of Latin America" is held. It motivates complementarity between TCDC and ECDC
1996(05)	Creation of the South East Europe Cooperation Process (SEECP), Sofia (Bulgaria)	Regional (SEECP)	The Sofia Declaration is adopted. It lays out the countries' intention of multilateral cooperation on security, stability and peaceful coexistence, economic development, cultural, humanitarian and social issues, justice and organized crime issues, illicit drugs, terrorism and arms trafficking
1997(01)	Founding of the Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa (MEFMI), Harare (Zimbabwe)	Regional (MEMFI)	The 1994 Eastern and Southern Africa Initiative on Debt and Reserve Management is renamed. It looks for institutional and human reinforcement of the economic management of central banks, and claims support for Economy Departments and other institutions of the member countries[35]
1997(01)	South-South Conference on Trade, Investment and Finance, San Jose (Costa Rica)	Multilateral (G77-UN)	Application of the San Jose Declaration and Plan of Action. It is an attempt to define a "new view on SSC" launched by UN institutions. Social and human aspects of development must be a priority so that SSC is efficient. The use of TC in some areas is encouraged.
1997(03)	Launching of the Indic Ocean Rim Association Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC)	Regional (IOR-ARC)	Ratification of the Charter of the IOR-ARC. Its objective is the promotion of ECDC, by launching regional cooperation in several aspects such as the development of human resources. It observes basic principles like respect for sovereignty, mutual benefit and non intervention.

EVENTS FROM 1997 TO 2000

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
1997(04)	Special Multilateral Fund of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (FEMCIDI), Washington (US)	Regional (OAS)	The fund, established by the OAS Inter-American Council for Integral Development (ICID), is nourished by voluntary contributions of member states. It aims to finance national, international and horizontal projects in priority fields. It is the main financial mechanism for technical cooperation in the OAS framework.
1997(11)	Pivot Countries Meeting for TCDC, Santiago de Chile (Chile)	Multilateral-bilateral (UNDP)	Meeting to learn about TCDC and ECDC experiences of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. It legitimates the progress of horizontal cooperation in Latin America
1998(05)	Forum on experiences on cooperation, Okinawa (Japan)	Bilateral (Japan)	Space for reflection on TCDC experiences and TC prospects, in particular those in which the host country has participated. Representatives of 15 Asian, African and Latin American countries, promoters of their regions' SSC, attended the forum (Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Korea, China, Turkey, Egypt, Kenya, Tunisia, Brazil, Mexico, Chile and Argentina).
1998(07)	3rd Meeting of the Tuxtla Mechanisms for Dialogue and Agreement, San Salvador (El Salvador)	Regional (Tuxtla Mechanism for Dialogue and Agreement)	Reinforcement of the Mesoamerican Cooperation Project is passed every two years in the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Tuxtla Mechanism. This project focuses on the transfer of experiences and knowledge among member countries[36]in priority fields
1998(12)	High Level Conference on Regional and Sub-regional Economic Cooperation among developing countries, Bali (Indonesia)	Multilateral (G77-UN)	In the context of the financial crisis in Asia, the Bali Declaration and Action Plan are passed so as to reinforce SSC in financial and technical areas in regional and sub-regional levels. They boost preferential trade agreements to strengthen regional cooperation.
1998(12)	2nd Ministerial Meeting of the BIMST-EC[37] (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation), Dhaka (Bangladesh)	Regional (BIMST-EC)	Six areas of cooperation among member countries are defined: trade, investment, transport, communication, energy, tourism, agriculture and fishing[38]
1999(09)	1st Meeting of High Level Civil Servants of the EALAF (East Asia- Latin America Forum), Singapore (Singapore)	Interregional (EALAF)	This forum is created to foster cooperation and political dialogue among the 27 initial member countries from Latin America and East Asia[39]
1999(09)	Founding of the African Union (AU), Sirte (Libia)	Regional (AU)	The Sirte Declaration[40] establishes The African Union in the framework of the Organisation for the Unity.
2000(04)	Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the G77 (I South Summit), La Habana (Cuba)	Multilateral (UN, G77)	Endorsement of the Action Plan of La Habana. Debate on how globalization, lack of access to technologies and insufficient world Official Development Assistance (ODA), among other things, affect developing countries. Search for coordinated answers that will stress SSC and its science and technology areas, as well as emphasize and strengthen transfer capacities among southern countries. The 2003 First High Level Conference on South-South Cooperation is scheduled.
2000(09)	UN Summit of Development of the Millennium, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	Elaboration of the Millennium Declaration, a commitment of the countries to work hard in order to reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Worth pointing out objective n.8, which draws the attention to the needs of Least Advantaged Countries and claims more and better aid for them.

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2000(10)	1st Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), Beijing (China)	Bilateral (China-Africa)	The association is based on two principles that set its direction: mutual benefit and equity among regions.
2001(05)	3rd UN Conference on Least Advantages Countries, Brussels (Belgium)	Multilateral (UN)	SSC is boosted and international support is claimed. TC becomes a type of SSC. SSC contribution to Least Advanced Countries development is highlighted.
2001(06)	Creation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), Shanghai, China	Regional (SCO)	Six counties are gathered in this organisation[41]: China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The SCO Charter[42] pursues cooperation among member countries in politics, trade, economy, defence, environment, science and technology, education, energy, transport and finance.
2001(07)	Lusaka Summit of the African Union, Lusaka (Zambia)	Regional (AU)	Creation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which will play a key role in SSC in the African continent.
2001(08)	10th Session of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (IFCC-X), Tehran (Iran)	Multilateral (UN-G77)	Event on the 20th anniversary of the Caracas Action Programme on ECDC. The Tehran Consensus is adopted to claim greater importance and promotion of SSC.
2001(10)	56th UN General Assembly, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	The General Secretary's report on SSC is presented. In the final resolution it acknowledges international cooperation and encourages countries to intensify technical and economic cooperation. It emphasizes the need to enhance southern institutions, in particular investigation and development centres that work in political fields.
2002(03)	1st International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey (Mexico)	Multilateral	Traditional donors make financial commitments with the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Parts 19 and 43 of the Final Declaration explicitly encourage learning from SSC and TC successful experiences, as well as its consolidation as means to improve aid effectiveness.
2002(03)	15th Meeting of International Cooperation Directors in Latin-America and the Caribbean, Montevideo (Uruguay)	Regional Intergovernmental (SELA)	Debate on new paradigms of international cooperation (new stakeholders and methods). Special attention is drawn to TCDC, evaluating its prospects and tendencies, and its achievements and results since its establishment in 1978.
2002(06)	1st Ministerial Meeting of the Asian Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) Cha-Am (Thailand)	Multilateral (ACD)	The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of 18 Asian countries[43] inaugurate The Asian Cooperation Dialogue (ACD). This is a bi-dimensional forum: one dimension for dialogue and another one for cooperative projects in 20 areas.
2002(07)	1st Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)-ASEAN Regional Cooperation Meeting (JARCOM), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	Regional (JARCOM)	Japan's initiative to favour SSC in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand with Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam[44]
2002(08-09)	World's Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (South Africa)	Multilateral (UN)	SSC is recognised in the final declaration as well as in the implementation plan of the Summit. Its promotion in regional areas through investigation centres is suggested. In the final declaration, a petition for the application of TC in technology fields is put forward. JICA held a concurrent workshop on Japan's support for SSC.
2002(10)	1st High Level Conference on South-South Cooperation on Science and Technology, Dubai (United Arab Emirates)	Multilateral (G77-UN)	Following the La Habana Action Plan, it intends to become the platform for the promotion of science and technology in the South.

EVENTS FROM 2003 TO 2005

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2003(02)	13th NAM Summit, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	Multilateral (NAM)	It relates to La Habana Summit (2000) and the Tehran Meeting (2001) as it seconds the agreements of those events. In its final declaration it explicitly supports "the improvement of South-South Cooperation in all the areas of (…) relationships."
2003(07)	16th meeting of International Cooperation Directors in Latin-America and the Caribbean, Panama City (Panama)	Regional Inter-governmental (SELA)	Dedicated to the relationship between "Development Financing and Millennium Development Goals (MDG)". The acquired capacities of some Latin American countries are used to promote SSC activities that have an impact on the achievement of the MDG.
2003(09)	Ministerial Conference of the International Trade Organization (ITO), Cancun (Mexico)	Multilateral (ITO)	The G90 is built as the group with most members in ITO to adopt joint positions and strongly influence decisions. It gathers the African Group of the ITO, Least Developed Countries (LDC) and African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP) together.
2003(09)	Meeting of Chancellors from India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA), Brasilia (Brazil)	Trilateral (IBSA)	Founding meeting of the Dialogue Forum of Brazil, India and South Africa. The Brasilia Declaration is signed, by which the three countries express "to have settled the basis to develop a strategic South-South Cooperation" It is aimed at promoting dialogue, SSC and joint positions in international relevant issues.
2003(11)	High Level meeting of Pivot Members of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Hangzhou (China)	Multilateral (SU-SSC-China)	Its goal is to move from "pivot country" to "pivot member of SSC", share experiences, set up and boost SSC and TC initiatives.
2003(12)	58th Sessions of the UN General Assembly, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	The term "Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries" is officially replaced by "South-South Cooperation". December 19th is the date chosen by the UN to celebrate South-South Cooperation (resolution 58/220). The former Special Unit of Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries becomes the Special Unit of South-South Cooperation (SU-SSC)
2001(12)	High Level Conference on South-South Cooperation, Marrakech (Morocco)	Multilateral (UN-G77)	On the 25th anniversary of the Buenos Aires Action Plan (1978) the role of SSC in the new structure of international cooperation is evaluated. New guidelines are established as to tighten economic and social cooperation among developing countries and to urge for coordinated positions before global problems. Latin America takes its position to the conference, included in the Caracas Declaration on South-South Cooperation, agreed upon in June in the Regional Meeting of LAC members of the G77
2004(01)	2nd Meeting of FEALAC Ministers of Foreign Affairs (Forum of East Asia and Latin-America and Caribbean), Manila (Philippines)	Multilateral (FEALAC)	The Declaration of Manila is passed, it points at SSC as the means to enhance cooperation between both regions.
2004(03)	1st Meeting of the Mixed Trilateral Commission of IBSA, New Delhi (India)	Trilateral (India, Brazil, South Africa)	The New Delhi Agenda for Cooperation in various sectors is signed. Launching of the IBSA Fund for hunger and Poverty Alleviation, managed by the UNDP, with initial resources of up to 3 million dollars from the three countries. One part of it has already been assigned to projects in Guinea Bissau and Haiti.
2004(06-07)	30th sessions of ECLAC, San Juan (Puerto Rico)	Multilateral-regional (ECLAC)	12th meeting of the Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries Committee in the ECLAC. The resolution 611 renames the committee "South-South Cooperation Committee"
2004(12)	59th Sessions of the UN General Assembly, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	The resolution 59/250 pressures organisations and the UN system agencies to include SSC by supporting measures in their programmes, carrying out activities in countries and local offices. The first South-South Cooperation Day of the UN is celebrated on the December 19th.
2005(02)	Forum for an Alliance on Effective Development Cooperation, Paris (France)	Multilateral (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and UNDP)	Not all participants in the forum are DAC countries, and multilateral institutions attend too. The importance of SSC is asserted, in particular in the exchange of experiences and capacities. The Development Assistant Committee (DAC) shows interest in TC.

EVENTS FROM 2005 TO 2006

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2005(03)	2nd High Level Forum (HLF) on Development Aid Effectiveness, Paris (France)	Multilateral (OECD)	Drawing up of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, it sets the principles that should grant cooperation effectiveness. Despite the fact that in preparatory forums for the event (as *partnerships* in February) it is said that SSC and TC can "improve their effectiveness and aid effectiveness", the Paris Declaration does not explicitly mention SSC.
2005(04)	Asia-Africa Summit, Jakarta (Indonesia)	Interregional (Asia-Africa)	Event on the occasion of the Bandung conference 50th anniversary. About 100 countries attend the Summit, of which Japan is the only member of both the G8[45] and DAC. The New Asian-African Strategic Partnership, a project to boost cooperation between both regions, is endorsed.
2005(05)	17th meeting of International Cooperation Directors in Latin-America and the Caribbean, Caracas (Venezuela)	Regional Intergovernmental (SELA)	Debate on policies and mechanisms that reinforce and stimulate SSC. Initiative to set up an organisation for cooperation and development in South countries (a kind of OECD)
2005(6)	3rd Meeting of Ministries of Energy of the Caribbean and/ or 1st Energy Meeting of Heads of State and/or Government of the Caribbean, Puerto de la Cruz (Venezuela)	Regional (Petro-Caribe)	This is the beginning of PetroCaribe (subsidiary to the Venezuelan state PDVSA). Its function is to carry out the Agreement on Energy Cooperation among Venezuela and Countries of Central American and the Caribbean, as well as to manage the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (ALBA)-Caribbean Fund, in the financing of social and economic programmes. A part of the Fund's resources comes from the savings generated by the Agreement on Energy Cooperation on the oil bill.
2005(06)	High Level Conference on South-South Cooperation, or Second South Summit, Doha (Qatar)	Multilateral (UN-G77)	Origin of the Doha Plan, listing of initiatives that should stimulate an expand SSC in all regions of the world and in all its forms. Launching of the South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance, which could help reaching SSC objectives. The president of the G77 is asked to create a South Platform.
2005(09)	2005 World Summit, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	On the occasion of the UN 60th anniversary, this intends to be the greatest meeting of Heads of State and Government in history. In the resolution A/RES/60/1 the value of SSC, *that contributes effectively to development and that is a means of sharing recommendable experiences and increase technical cooperation* is acknowledged. Furthermore, developed countries are encouraged to support SSC through TC. A mandate is sent to the ECOSOC to conduct the Cooperation and Development Forum biyearly. The GSTP Third Round on negotiations among developing countries (initiated in 2004) is considered a SSC boosting method.
2005(10)	15th Ibero-American Summit, Salamanca (Spain)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	It is the first Ibero-American Summit in which a special statement is issued about cooperation for Middle Income Countries, in order to prompt support and participation in this cooperation.
2005(10)	6th Mixed Commission Meeting between Cuba and Venezuela, Caracas (Venezuela)	Bilateral, regional	Cuba and Venezuela sign the Treaty of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (ALBA). It is an integration model based on complementarity development, solidarity and cooperation among the peoples. Later incorporation of Bolivia (2006), Nicaragua and Dominica (2007) and Honduras (2008).
2006(09)	14th NAM Summit, La Habana (Cuba)	Multilateral (NAM)	It strives to create a SSC that, although as mere complement of NSC, will allow for the progression of NAM national capacities. This must help improving its economic, trade and political position in an international context that has to shift towards multilateralism. An appeal is made to establish a cooperation and coordination network in the NAM between investigation centres and the academy. The Telesur experience is considered successful, a TV channel of the south with headquarters in Caracas that intends to promote regional integration through information.

EVENTS FROM 2006 TO 2007

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2006(09)	1st Summit of IBSA Heads of State (India, Brazil, South Africa), Brasilia (Brazil)	Trilateral (India, Brazil, South Africa)	The three member countries assert the strengthening of their position in international forums. They reaffirm the agreements of the previous Mix Commission (March 2006) in which South-South Cooperation "is an essential component for international development".
2006(09)	Meeting of G77 Science and Technology Ministers, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	Multilateral (G77)	Launching of the Consortium of Science, Technology and Innovation (COS-TIS), global initiative of southern countries to promote SSC in this field.
2006 (11)	First FOCAC Summit, Beijing (China)	Bilateral (FOCAC)	The Beijing Action Plan is adopted. In the Action Plan, the Chinese government commits to double its aid to African countries by 2009.
2006(11)	First Africa-South America (ASA) Summit, Abuja (Nigeria)	Interregional (ASA)	The Abuja Declaration acknowledges SSC as the prime objective for both regions, mostly in the exchange of experiences.
2007(03)	First Intergovernmental Conference on Middle Income Countries (MIC), Madrid (Spain)	Multilateral – bilateral (UN-Spain)	From the point of view of cooperation, and in a context in which MIC are less and less recipients of aid, the conference looks for solutions to the problems of these countries. Answers by which MIC cooperate among themselves, through SSC and TC, are highlighted. Traditional donors are instigated to support these options.
2007(04)	Vienna High Level Symposium "preparation to the DCF" Vienna (Austria)	Multilateral (ECOSOC)	Symposium to prepare ECOSOC's Development Cooperation forum of next year. The participants point out that there will not be a possible global cooperation in the future without SSC. It was also pointed out that the term "new donors" should be used cautiously, as many of these countries have been donors in cooperation for many years.
2007(06)	33rd G8 Summit, Heiligendamm (Germany)	Multilateral (G8+G5)	With the participation of G5[46] , the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process is enhanced, based on a high level dialogue for the next two years to continue the debate that started in this summit. The debate deals with issues on development, especially in Africa.
2007(08)	3rd Ministerial Meeting of FEALAC, Brasilia (Brazil)	Multilateral (FEALAC)	The Brasilia Action Plan is approved; it expresses the need to spread cooperation among the states, including different regions. TC is the means to form associations and partnerships to help in the process.
2007(09)	2nd Intergovernmental Conference on Middle Income Countries, San Salvador (El Salvador)	Multilateral-bilateral (UN- El Salvador)	MIC's proposals to support SSC, TC and regional cooperation are taken to the International community, as well as the claim for more participation spaces, and for a stronger voice in forums and International institutions.
2007(11)	17th Ibero-American Summit, Santiago de Chile (Chile)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	In its issue 38, The Action Programme calls SEGIB to support the preparation of Initiatives of Ibero-American Cooperation to promote SSC and TC, on the base of the annual report on this cooperation made by SEGIB . A Special Communiqué on cooperation for development with MIC is annexed to the final declaration.
2007(12)	62nd Sessions of UNGA, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	In depth revision of SSC in the international cooperation framework. Presentation of the report of the 15th High Level Committee Sessions for SSC (in May that same year). Integration among TCDC and ECDC should be stronger. The provisional programme of the 64th UNGA Sessions (end of 2009) will include the issue "SSC for development".
2007 (12)	Founding act of the South Bank, Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Regional (Community of South-American nations)	The South Bank is founded by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay with an initial capital of USD7000 millions. It counts with contributions, according to possibilities, of each country. It intents to be a bank for development for the 12 countries that make up the future UNASUR (former South American Nations Community). It takes into consideration a future expansion to all countries of the region.

EVENTS FROM JANUARY 2008 TO AUGUST 2008

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2008(01)	6th ALBA Summit, Caracas (Venezuela)	Regional (ALBA)	Foundation of the ALBA Bank by Bolivia, Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela with initial resources of 1000 USD millions. It attempts to finance development projects and programmes requested by member countries and elaborated in the Summit.
2008(01)	2nd Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) preparative symposium "Trends in development cooperation: South-South and triangular cooperation and aid effectiveness" El Cairo (Egypt)	Multilateral (ECOSOC)	Symposium to look into the principles and priorities of SSC and TC previous to the 2008 DCF. One of its conclusions was that NSC could emulate successful SSC experiences.
2008(03)	Regional Conference "Increasing the competitiveness of African middle income countries" El Cairo (Egypt)	Regional (AFDB)	Middle Income countries of the continent urge the AfDB to participate more actively in the promotion of associations and exchange of experiences in the region and in other regions as well, such as Asia and Latin-America
2008(04)	1st India-Africa Forum Summit, New Delhi (India)	Bilateral (India-Africa)	New cooperation guidelines are set for both regions. The Delhi Declaration includes the will to intensify SSC between both regions thanks to the results of great experiences. All of this in the India-Africa Framework for Cooperation.
2008(05)	Summit of Heads of State and Government of the former South American Nations Community, Brasilia (Brazil)	Regional (UNASUR)	The Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) is formally established. Its members are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela. It is an attempt to set up an institutional space that strengthens regional integration in trade, finance and energy fields, among others. It is a political coordination space to find agreements on joint positions. Of a strong political nature, it does not exclude its extension to all South-America.
2008(05)	Bonn workshop "Capacity Development. Accra and beyond" Bonn (Germany)	Multilateral (DAC-Germany)	Preparatory for the III HLF on Aid Effectiveness. Worth highlighting capacity development as a basic component of sustainable development, a process led by developing countries. There are six areas of action. One of them is to allow developing countries exercise their capacity development through technical cooperation, by accessing local and South-South expertise resources.
2008(06)	35th Ordinary Meeting of the Common Market Council, San Miguel de Tucuman (Argentina)	Regional (MERCOSUR)	Venezuela suggests the establishment of a High Level Group in charge of the SSC Programme (High Level Group Designing a South-South Cooperation Programme) (GANASUR). The rest of the countries accept the suggestion.
2008(06)	12th Session of the Intergovernmental Committee of Follow-up and Coordination of Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (IFCC-XII), Yamoussoukro (Ivory Coast)	Multilateral (UN-G77)	Launching of the South Development Platform and South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance (both passed in the 2nd South Summit in Doha). The Yamoussoukro Consensus on South-South Cooperation is approved. In it, the basic components of the conceptual framework of SSC and TC are stressed: -SSC and its agenda must be coordinated from the South -SSC is not a substitute for NSC -SSC cannot be evaluated under NSC standards -SSC cannot be considered ODA
2008(07)	1st High Level Forum on Development Cooperation (FDC/ECOSOC), New York (US)	Multilateral ECOSOC (UN)	The report for this forum has a chapter on SSC and TC. The basic principles of this cooperation are set and its complementary nature to NSC is stressed. During the Forum, countries disagree on the role of DAC-OECD as a reference for SSC. Reflection on the fact that the DCF could become the 'DAC of the South'.
2008(08)	3rd Intergovernmental Conference on Middle Income Countries, Windhoek (Namibia)	Multilateral-bilateral (UN-Namibia)	Middle Income Countries (MIC) ratify the agreements made in Madrid and San Salvador on SSC and TC. The document of the joint position for the next Summit in Doha is prepared. MIC encourage participation in the 30+1 anniversary of the Buenos Aires Plan.

EVENTS FROM SEPTEMBER 2008 TO DECEMBER 2008

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2008(09)	3rd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Accra (Ghana)	Multilateral (UN-DAC)	It attempts to accelerate the implementation of the Paris Declaration while analysing it in depth, and checking on its compliance. It results in the Accra Agenda for Action, which acknowledges the role of MIC as aid providers, emphasizes the importance and particular features of SSC and urges on a greater development of TC.
2008(10)	18th Ibero-American Summit San Salvador (El Salvador)	Regional intergovernmental (Ibero-American Conference)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay launch the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation. As described in the Formulation Document, the Programme emerges to "reinforce and strengthen the Ibe-ro-American Horizontal South-South Cooperation, to contribute to the quality and impact of its actions as well as in the expansion of good practices associated to it." A Special Communiqué on Middle Income Countries Development Cooperation is annexed to the final declaration.
2008(10)	Launching of the South-South Experience Exchange Facility of the World Bank (WB), Washing-ton (US)	Multilateral (WB)	It emerges to finance the exchange of South-South experiences in development and poverty issues. It counts with the contribution of new members, five of which qualify as Middle Income Countries (Mexico and Colombia among those). Spain is a new member.
2008(10)	CDF Asia-Pacific: Regional Workshop on Trends and Progress of South-South and Triangular cooperation, Bangkok (Thailand)	Multilateral-regional (UNESCAP, UN DESA and SU_SSC)	Regional workshop to display many initiatives that are already functioning. Traditional donors are asked to participate in the preparation of monitoring and evaluation systems, that are still weak. The participant countries are encouraged to set up national agencies that will coordinate SSC and TC departments.
2008(12)	63rd United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) sessions, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	Adoption of the 63/223 resolution on development cooperation for Middle Income Countries. It stresses the need to keep up the support for MIC development; concepts such as middle income are not illustrative of the needs and special characteristics of these countries. It also states that MIC must be the ones to lead their own development process. MIC's solidarity shown through SSC and TC is mentioned. The elaboration of a report about cooperation for these countries is requested, it will be presented at the 64th UNGA.
2008(12)	Latin America and Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development (LACS), Salvador de Bahia (Brazil)	Regional (LACS)	Passing of the Salvador Declaration: "identify and implement strategies of South-South and Triangular cooperation that strengthen the efforts on technical cooperation among countries of the region. Exchange successful experiences that can become good practices at a regional level"
2008(12)	Workshop on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, New York (US)	Multilateral (SUSSC-JICA)	This workshop was held concurrently with the exhibition celebration. It gathered more than 100 participants of SSC and TC to debate about ways to improve effectiveness of SSC. Based on this workshop, the UNDP publishes the document "Enhancing South-South and Triangular Cooperation" which analyses the present situation and good practices of SSC and TC.
2008(12)	I Global Expo on South-South Development. 5th celebration of the UN SSC Day, New york (US)	Multilateral (SU-SSC-UNDP)	An Expo to be held annually, it will become one of the four platforms of the Special Unit of South-South cooperation in the UNDP. Regarding the 5th celebration of the UN South-South Cooperation Day, the UN General Secretary stresses the role of SSC in the financial, food and climate current crisis.
2008(12)	International Conference of Follow-up on the compliance of the Monterrey Summit commit-ments, Doha (Qatar)	Multilateral	Encouragement for countries to improve and further develop SSC and TC. In issues 49 and 50 of the Final Declaration (Doha Declaration on Financing for Development) countries are urged to make SSC more efficient by following the criteria settled in the Paris Declaration. Its complementary nature to NSC is stressed.

EVENTS FROM DECEMBER 2008 TO NOVEMBER 2009

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2008(12)	19th Meeting of International Cooperation Directors in Latin-America and the Caribbean, Ciudad de Mexico (Mexico)	Regional intergovernmental (SELA)	Dedicated to "International Cooperation to Favour Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean". It states the need to lead SSC towards a favouring position for trade and its foreseen positive impact on the MDG1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)
2009(02)	Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF)	Multilateral (DAC)	Boosting of the Task Team on South-South Cooperation (TT-SSC) integrated by Honduras, Mexico, Spain and Colombia (also its Head). It is in charge of promoting mutual learning in the implementation of the Paris Declaration and South-South Cooperation. It mainly affects participants in SSC involved in the Paris Declaration.
2009(02)	Workshop on Triangular Cooperation. An opportunity for shared responsibilities in Africa, Tunis (Tunisia)	Regional (Heiligen-damm Dialogue Process-AfDB)	This event demonstrated that there are already many initiatives on TC in Africa. Lessons learnt were debated in the workshop, and key factors for success were identified, such as leadership of the recipient country, appropriation, alignment with the partner's priorities and accountability.
2009(05)	International Symposium "Triangular cooperation, New ways for development", Brasilia (Brazil)	Bilateral (Brazil, European Union) (EU)	Participation of EU, Latin America and Africa representatives. Symposium to debate about TC, its concepts, lessons learnt, comparative advantages, good practices, and so on, analysing it from each different role.
2009(06)	1st Brazil, Russia, India, China (BRIC) Summit, Yekaterinburg (Russia)	Multilateral (BRIC)	At first integrated by Brazil, Russia, India and China[47]. In its united final declaration the countries agree on boosting cooperation among member states in fields such as energy, some social areas, science and education.
2009(07)	35th G8 Summit, L'Aquila (Italy)	Multilateral (G8 and G5)	The Final Report of the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process is presented by the G8 together with the G5. Its elaboration had already initiated in the Summit in Germany, to debate the world's economic challenges, designating development as one of its central concepts. It concludes with the need to enhance cooperation quality and effectiveness, including SSC. It underlines the added value of TC, given its possibilities to contribute to national and regional appropriation.
2009(09)	1st TT-SSC meeting, Washington D.C. (US)	Multilateral (DAC)	Official launching of TT-SSC. The function of the TT-SSC is asserted as the generator and enhancer of regional and international networks. The meeting addresses operative decisions and outlines a working plan for the High Level Event in March 2010 in Bogota. TT-SSC will search for synergies with the Aid Effectiveness Agenda by analysing various cases, and focusing on technical cooperation.
2009(09)	2nd Africa South-America Summit (ASA), Isla de Margarita (Venezuela)	Interregional (ASA)	The Declaration of Nueva Esparta asserts the commitment on both parts to strengthen SSC.
2009(09)	Policy Dialogue on Development Cooperation, Ciudad de Mexico (Mexico)	Multilateral (DAC)	Debate about SSC and TC and search for synergies and divergences with NSC. The assumption is that it becomes necessary to look into SSC exchange of experiences, documentation and "good and bad practices". Furthermore, the great regional dimension of TC and its great potential, mostly in the Latin-America region, is pointed out.
2009(10)	1st Regional meeting of the TT-SSC, Bogota (Colombia)	Multilateral (DAC)	Held concurrently with the Specialised Meeting of the ICID of High Authorities on Cooperation of OAS. It is the first of three regional events to compile cases for the High Level Event in March 2010.
2009(11)	Preparatory Regional Meeting of the TT-SSC, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	Multilateral (DAC)	The final regional meeting will take place just before the High Level Event in Bogota. Several guidelines are drawn to compile the cases of the region. African expectations in this process are elucidated.

EVENTS FROM NOVEMBER 2009 TO DECEMBER 2009

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2009(11)	Ministerial Meeting of Latin-America and the Caribbean on Integration and Development (CALC), Montego Bay (Jamaica)	Regional (CALC)	The Montego Bay Declaration and Plan of Action are approved, presenting initiatives that aim at regional cooperation on energy, infrastructure, social development, food security, sustainable development, natural disasters and climate change, intending to accomplish the commitments made in the Salvador Declaration.
2009(11)	1st Preparatory High Level Symposium for the DCF "Accountable and Transparent Development Cooperation: Towards a More Inclusive Framework" Vienna (Austria)	Multilateral (ECOSOC)	This symposium stressed the relevant role of the DCF in fortifying SSC and TC.
2009(11-12)	19th Ibero-American Summit, Estoril (Portugal)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	The Lisbon Declaration and Plan of Action are approved, Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) must elaborate a proposal to increase resources for the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation, or for other programmes may Cooperation Officials decide so. A communiqué emerges from the MIC Conferences to reiterate the heterogeneity of these countries and to complain about the lack of representation of the Middle Income criteria.
2009(12)	2nd meeting of the TT-SSC, Paris (France)	Multilateral (DAC-OECD)	Conducted in the WP-EFF Meeting framework, it analyses the progress achieved so far and lays out expectations on the future event in Bogota.
2009(12)	UN High Level Conference on South-South Cooperation (30+1 BAPA anniversary on TCDC), Nairobi (Kenya)	Multilateral (UN)	The Final Document of Nairobi is set and will be approved by the General Assembly that same month. The commitments made in 1978 are reasserted and gathered in the BAPA, and SSC continuous promotion by all the stakeholders involved in it is reaffirmed. The Document states that SSC should not be regarded as an aid strategy but as an expression of solidarity. Developing countries are encouraged to further bolster SSC (while improving in accountability, evaluation and transparency) and developed countries are urged to support SSC through TC. There is an intense debate on the Effectiveness Agenda's compatibility with SSC. The Ibero-American position was represented in the event with the participation of Argentina.

A.4. FOURTH PERIOD CHRONOLOGY: 2009-2013
EVENTS FROM DECEMBER 2009 TO MARCH 2010

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2009(12)	2nd Global South-South Cooperation Expo, Washington (US)	Multilateral (SU-SSC-UNDP)	II Expo held in collaboration with the WB. As the first one, it creates the space to share SSC successful experiences and to start a dialogue with the stakeholders involved in it.
2010(01)	Extraordinary Meeting of the Political Council of the Bolivarian Alliance for the People of our America (ALBA-TCP), Caracas (Venezuela)	Regional (ALBA-TCP)	As a response to the Haiti earthquake emergency, the ALBA bank was prompted to set up the Humanitarian Fund ALBA-TCP for Haiti, founded with the contributions of the member States. Also, the ALBA-TCP endorsed an Integral Project on Emergency Aid, Reconstruction and Restoration of Haiti, mainly focused on health issues and other areas such as energy and childcare.
2010(02)	16th Sessions of the High Level Committee on South-South Cooperation, New York (US)	Multilateral (SU-SSC-UN-UNDP)	General Secretary, in collaboration with the SU-SSC the UNDP and the member States, will be appointed to elaborate the guidelines for the implementation the Nairobi Final Document. The Common Sub-office of Inspection is asked to analyse the situation of SSC and TC in the UN System. Several nations agreed upon providing humanitarian aid and technical South-South cooperation to Haiti after the earthquake in January. The South-South News is launched in the event, a project aimed at sharing good practices in SSC and TC.
2010(02)	Unity Summit (2nd LACS Summit and 21st Rio Group Summit) Cancun (Mexico)	Regional (LACS)	Working on a political pact that will fortify the region's position internationally and will strengthen its development. It strives to coordinate existing pact schemes and to fortify SSC and TC. Creation of the Community of Latin-American and Caribbean States (CELAC).
2010(02)	Regional Meeting Asia-Pacific on South-South Cooperation and Aid Effectiveness, Seoul (South Korea)	Bilateral-regional (DAC, South Korea and WB)	Preparatory for the High Level Event on South-South Cooperation and Capacity Development to be held in Bogota (Colombia) in May, and for the IV High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness scheduled for December 2011 in Seoul. It addresses the complementarity between SSC and NSC in relation to the Effectiveness Aid Agenda. SSC horizontal nature and the need to improve mechanisms to evaluate its efficiency are mentioned in the conclusions.
2010(02)	Workshop "EU Triangular Cooperation in the context of Aid Effectiveness" Madrid (Spain)	Regional (European Union)	In the context of the year of EU Spanish presidency. The event is organised by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID), in the framework of the European Network of Professionals of Cooperation for Development. The event is set to trigger debate among EU members on this method. The conclusions mention its great potential despite its novelty, even more so considering the economic status of the world.
2010(02)	Conference on Financing for Development and Emerging Donors, Moscow (Russia)	Bilateral (Russia) and Multilateral (WB and OECD)	Debate on the growing contribution of new bilateral donors to for development financing: what their role is in the new structure of aid, how their contributions are managed and which available mechanisms do so efficiently.
2010(03)	1st African Regional Meeting on Aid Effectiveness, South-South Cooperation and Capacity Development, Pretoria (South Africa)	Regional (NEPAD)	The meeting attempts to analyse aid current structure, reflect on existing mechanisms to reinforce SSC capacities, and on ways to include capacity development in SSC. The debate stresses that SSC is based on long-term relationships, so it cannot be analysed according solely to aid effectiveness parameters set in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. Advice on the creation of a regional platform that will be launched in the AU Summit the same year.

EVENTS FROM MARCH 2010 TO JULY 2010

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2010(03)	High Level Event on South-South Cooperation and Capacity Development, Bogota (Colombia)	Multilateral (IDB, OAS, WB, ADB, NEPAD, UNDP, OECD)	110 cases of SSC are presented in the event, Latin-American and Caribbean stakeholders participated in nearly half of them (53). Issues 19a, 19b and 19e of the Accra Agenda for Action can be interpreted as interesting lessons on the adaptation of the Paris and Accra effectiveness principles to SSC, the enrichment of the Effectiveness Agenda owing to SSC practices, and the complementarity between SSC and NSC.
2010(04)	16th SAARC Summit, Thimbu (Bhutan)	Regional (SAARC)	The 25th anniversary of the organisation is celebrated, and great achievements are acknowledged. It sets up a future South-Asia Forum that will trigger debate, discussion and exchange of ideas on the region and its development.
2010(04)	31st Regional Food and Agriculture Organisation Conference, Ciudad de Panama (Panama)	Multilateral-regional (FAO)	It gathers 26 member countries of the FAO in Latin America and the Caribbean. Discussion on the region's agricultural and food security challenges. The need to provide integral solutions to problems, and support the solutions by promoting SSC, is inferred from the final recommendations.
2010(05-06)	Workshop-Seminar "design and programing of training and experience exchange" San Salvador (El Salvador)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	Activity within the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation. Elaboration of a training programme on SSC in different aspects, such as institutional capacity development to strengthen SSC; identification, formulation, negotiation, project monitoring and evaluation; information systems development adapted to the needs of each country.
2010(05-06)	33rd Sessions of ECLAC, Brasilia (Brazil)	Regional (ECLAC)	Reflection on the Latin-American participation in the new SSC impetus, as well as in its opportunities in a global post-crisis scene. ECLAC urges the Secretary to reinforce its indicative systems, (with other parameters than relative income level), in order to opt for global ODA flow and to better measure the economic and social impact of SSC.
2010(06)	4th G20 Summit, Toronto (Canada)	Multilateral (G20)	The Final Declaration in Toronto designates SSC as one of the mechanisms to improve agricultural investigation and development, with the purpose of reducing gaps in productivity processes, as a support measure to the most vulnerable.
2010(06)	Preparatory High Level Symposium to the DCF "Coherence in Development Cooperation: maximizing Impact in a Changing Environment" Helsinki (Finland)	Multilateral (ECOSOC)	Symposium promotes solutions to make cooperation more coherent and formulates key messages for the DCF. Decentralised cooperation in SSC is highlighted, as well as the need to create more knowledge exchange platforms also in the SSC sector.
2010(06)	Meeting of the Task-Team on South-South Cooperation, New York (US)	Multilateral (DAC)	The meeting takes place in the framework of the ECOSOC Development Cooperation Forum. Progress made in the High Level Event in March in Bogota, in terms of the relationship between SSC and Aid Effectiveness, is shared in the meeting. A plan is approved to keep up the work and to prepare the presentation of results for the next HLF on Aid Effectiveness (Busan 2011)
2010(06-07)	2nd Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) of ECOSOC, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	Consideration of the relationship between cooperation, Millennium Development Goals (MDG), aid transparency and reinforcement of new cooperative methods, particularly SSC and TC. In TC, improving effectiveness depends on better information systems. Thus the launching of a general database, managed by the ECOSOC DCF that will gather annual data on SSC, bilateral and TC.

EVENTS FROM JULY 2010 TO NOVEMBER 2010

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2010(07)	Panel Discussion "South-South Cooperation and Financing for Development: investment, trade and technology transfer" New York (US)	Multilateral (ECOSOC)	Conducted in the Development Financing debate framework. The India experience on the pharmaceutical field was explained, highlighting its complementarity with the pharmaceutical industry in developed countries.
2010(07)	Ministerial Meeting of the Latin-American and Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development (LACS) Caracas (Venezuela)	Regional (LACS)	The Caracas Work Plan is passed to implement the Montego Bay Action Plan.
2010(07)	15th African Union Summit, Kampala (Uganda)	Regional (AU)	Approval of the African Platform for Development Effectiveness (APDEV), which is a SSC initiative in itself, coordinated by the AU Commission and the NEPAD. It will be a virtual and physical platform for its several stakeholders, focused in three points: Aid Effectiveness, SSC and Capacity Development. The platform will be useful to prepare the IV HLF on Effectiveness and to agree on a joint position.
2010(07)	Seminar-Workshop "Information systems and registration of South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America" Cartagena de Indias (Colombia)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	Activity held in the framework of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation. Progress is made in the creation of a regional map that shows the conditions of Latin-American information systems. The steps to install these systems are set (design, development, and consolidation) and strengths and weaknesses of some of these countries are identified. Based on the achieved results, bilateral exchange of experiences is proposed for a better development of the of the participants' information systems.
2010(08)	Boost of the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund	Regional (ASEAN)	Boosted by 10 Southeast Asian countries[48] and managed by the ADB.
2010(09)	High Level Event on Millennium Development Goals, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	Revision of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Progress is acknowledged but considered insufficient. Therefore, the event strives for a stronger political commitment; adopts a World Plan of Action that promotes the achievement of the MDG by 2015, and insists on the need to use diverse means to reach the objective, highlighting the promotion of SSC and TC.
2010(09)	1st Sub-regional Workshop on Cooperation Effectiveness; Caribbean Chapter, Bridgetown (Barbados)	Regional (OAS) and bilateral (Barbados)	The first of a series of regional workshops for the IV HLF on Aid Effectiveness in Busan. The objective is to improve cooperation effectiveness, enhance knowledge exchange in SSC areas and boost the region's participation in the issue before Busan, also through TT-SSC collaboration.
2010(11)	17th Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC), Yokohama (Japan)	Regional (APEC)	Insistence on economic and technical cooperation to reach the goals of Bogor.
2010(11)	5th G20 Summit, Seoul (South Korea)	Multilateral (G20)	Approval of the Seoul Development Consensus (SSC and TC are considered in some of the working areas) and the Multi Year Action Plan for Development. TT-SSC and UNDP are asked for advice on ways to increase knowledge exchange (one of the nine pillars) so that it effectively impacts development, through actions in all levels of cooperation (NSC, SSC, TC).
2010(11)	2nd African regional meeting on Aid Effectiveness, South-South Cooperation and Capacities development, Tunis (Tunisia)	Regional (NEPAD, AfDB)	The final document of the "Tunis Consensus" sums up the work of South-South Cooperation. It concludes that African SSC should be coordinated from a regional base by regional institutions, instead of international ones. The DAC is prompted to look into the possibility of developing a series of SSC principles to be integrated at an international level. Held concurrently with an event conducted by NEPAD and UNDP on SSC.

EVENTS FROM NOVEMBER 2010 TO FEBRUARY 2011

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2010(11)	2nd Sub-regional workshop on Cooperation Effectiveness, Central America Chapter, Antigua (Guatemala)	Regional (OAS) and bilateral (Guatemala)	One of the workshop's objectives of was to "contribute to the reinforcement of the voice of the South". Challenges were contemplated: regionally reorganising the countries' strategies, and keeping a record of the offer of SSC and the capacities that have already been set. Finally Central America and Dominican Republic elaborated a document in which they suggested the establishment of a regional strategy.
2010(11)	High Level Event on South-South and Triangular cooperation, Geneva (Switzerland)	Multilateral (SU-SSC-UNDP) and JICA	Previous event to the Global Expo 2010. Its objective is the debate on the SSC and TC role in the promotion of capacity development and knowledge exchange. The need to organise and normalise all the available information on the countries (such as expertise, specialization...) is stressed.
2010(11)	3rd Global Expo for South-South Development, Geneva (Switzerland)	Multilateral (SU-SSC-UNDP-ILO)	The main issue of the expo is social protection and decent labour. The Expo enabled the exhibition and promotion of innovative solutions designed by South countries on poverty challenges. Among the obtained results it is worth pointing out the agreement between IBSA (India, Brazil and South-Africa) and ILO (International Labour Organisation) to favour the creation of South-South Cooperation in the ILO. In fact, the goal of this institution is the integration of SSC and TC in its many programmes.
2010(11/12)	Global aid architecture workshop – Path to Busan, Seoul (South Korea)	Bilateral (KOICA-JICA)	Preparatory event for the IV HLF on Aid Effectiveness in Busan. A round table organised by the TT-SSC was set: "South-South Knowledge Exchange". Worth pointing out the relevance of new stakeholders, not only of BRICS, and the urge to set complementarities between ODA and SSC, to collaborate and coordinate the work with other platforms (DCF, G20...), to improve learning and knowledge exchange (including the creation of new platforms) and to double national efforts to support SSC and TC.
2010(12)	20th Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, Mar del Plata (Argentina)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	In the Mar de Plata Action Plan SEGIB is stressed to promote, together with its member countries, the preparation process for the IV HLF on Aid Effectiveness. The Plan includes the petition to maintain cooperation for Middle Income Countries and to emphasize SSC and TC as important means to contribute to international cooperation.
2011(01)	Workshop on analysis methodology and elaboration of case stories and case studies on South-South Cooperation, Ciudad de Mexico (Mexico)	Multilateral-bilateral (DAC-Mexico)	Analytical work on SSC (TT-SSC) to prepare for the HLF in Busan. Presentation of case studies and stories on South-South and Triangular knowledge exchange.
2011(01)	Symposium "Enhancing South-South Cooperation: Challenges and Opportunities" Brussels (Belgium)	Multilateral (Francophony International Organization (OIF)-ACP)	Representatives of the EU and IBSA attended the Symposium. Its objective was to look into the possibilities of participation of ACP countries in SSC programmes, and to plan ACP countries' contribution in SSC and TC associations.
2011(02)	3rd Sub-regional Workshop on Cooperation Effectiveness, South-American Chapter, Quito (Ecuador)	Regional (OAS)	A previous questionnaire was passed on the implementation of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. It showed different positions but with points in common, for example the definition of SSC as a different approach to cooperation within the new structure of global governance. The points in common provided the base on which to build a new regional position. Among the efforts to evolve as a region, existing dialogue spaces are widely used (Ibero-American Programme for Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS), ECOSOC and TT-SSC) and issues such as TC or SSC intervention and registration mechanisms are prioritized.

EVENTS FROM FEBRUARY 2011 TO JUNE 2011

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2011(02)	Preparatory meeting for the 4th UN Conference on least developed countries (LDC) "Harnessing the Positive Contribution of South-South Cooperation for Least Developed Countries Development" New Delhi (India)	Multilateral (UN)	Ministerial preparatory meeting for the event held that same year in Istanbul (Turkey). The Delhi Declaration appeals for an increase of ODA, SSC and TC in order to introduce the Istanbul Programme of Action. It acknowledges the increase of SSC in the last years and its positive impact on LDC. The UN system is urged to take specific measures to support SSC and TC to maximize their effects on developing countries.
2011(02)	Multiannual Meeting of Experts in International Cooperation: South-South Cooperation and Regional Integration, Geneva (Switzerland)	Multilateral (UNC-TAD)	One of the objectives here is to examine the evolution of SSC and regional and interregional integration. The study "Strengthening productive capacities: a south-south agenda" emphasizes the intention of boosting SSC in order to avoid the middle income trap (Ohno, 2009), a great description of the situation of Latin-American countries classified under this criteria since the end of the 19th century. Some Asian countries have already escaped from the trap.
2011(02-03)	Workshop "Triangular Cooperation: towards horizontal partnerships, but how?" Bali (Indonesia)	Multilateral (TT-SSC-Asian Development Bank Institution(ADBI)	The German and Indonesian government supported the event. It was a discussion workshop on the role of TC –mainly in Asia- as a tool for innovative and horizontal partnerships. The workshop is part of the working plan of the TT-SSC, it emphasizes the importance of encouraging TC in Busan and other forums, such as the G20 or the Millennium Summit. It suggests the role of multilateral institutions as the tools providers to plan, design, introduce and evaluate TC projects.
2011(03)	Founding of the South-South Co-operation Trust Fund of the African Development Bank (AfDB)	Regional (Brazil and AfDB)	Brazil and AfDB sign the Trust Fund constitutive agreement.
2011(03)	Workshop on capacities development, El Cairo (Egypt)	Multilateral (OECD)-bilateral (Japan and Egypt)	Workshop derivative of the Boon Workshop and the III HLF on Aid Effectiveness in Accra. It is preparatory to the IV HLF of Busan. The El Cairo Consensus on Capacity Development is endorsed, including the commitment to invest in knowledge networks, and seek learning from partnerships with Middle Income Countries.
2011(03)	Executive Meeting of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF), Paris (France)	Multilateral (DAC)	Compilation of the proposals arisen all through the preparatory process for Busan; these proposals will trigger the issues to be addressed in Busan. TT-SSC, OAS and China launch most of the SSC proposals.
2011(05)	1st High Level Symposium in preparation for the 2012 DCF. "Gearing Development Cooperation towards the MDGs: Effectiveness and Results" Bamako (Mali)	Multilateral (ECOSOC)	Preparatory meeting for the DCF. Several participants show interest in launching the debate on the global aid structure and Effectiveness, including SSC and TC.
2011(05)	4th High Level UN Conference on Least Developed Countries (LDC). Istanbul (Turkey)	Multilateral (UN)	The Istanbul 2011-2020 Programme of Action for LDC is approved. It includes the contribution of developing countries to the establishment of the Programme, a contribution in a SSC context and in accordance to their capacities, always with a complementary nature and not replacing NSC.
2011(05)	2nd India-Africa Summit, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	Bilateral (India-Africa)	A new India-Africa Cooperation Framework emerges. The Indian government engages in opening a line of credit of more than 5700 million dollars for the next three years, and offers more than 2200 training posts.
2011(06)	100th International Conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Building a future with decent work, Geneva (Switzerland)	Multilateral (ILO)	There was a special event "South-South and Triangular Cooperation, a new way towards social development?" in which the successful experiences in India, Brazil and South Africa were explained.

EVENTS FROM JUNE 2011 TO SEPTEMBER 2011

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTION
2011(06)	Revision of TT-SSC Study Cases, Johannesburg (South Africa)	Regional (TT-SSC, APDV)	Held together with the African Platform for Aid Effectiveness (APDV), a selection of SSC cases were revised and analysed by the TT-SSC, in order to elaborate a guide of policies and good practices regarding SSC for the IV HLF on Aid Effectiveness in Busan.
2011(06)	Bangkok Workshop "South-South Knowledge Exchange: Towards good practices for Busan" Bangkok (Thailand)	Regional (TT-SSC, Indonesia)	Workshop to go through SSC experiences in preparation for the IV HLF on Aid Effectiveness. This event concluded with the approval of the Bangkok Call, a joint declaration of the academy (participating in the event) supporting SSC and the enhancement of academic dialogue at interregional level.
2011(06-07)	Meeting of the G20 Working Developing Group (WDG), Cape Town (South Africa)	Multilateral (G20)	The importance of SSC and TC in knowledge exchange is acknowledged. "Extending the Knowledge exchange for Development" is the document presented and elaborated by the UNDP and the TT-SSC (as requested by the G20 Summit in Seoul) in collaboration with the WB and the OECD.
2011(07)	Discussion Panel "Building on Istanbul: Financial support for development efforts of LDCs" Geneva (Switzerland)	Multilateral (ECOSOC)	Within the debate on development financing, the panel focuses on the introduction of the Istanbul Action Plan on LDC, and designates SSC and TC as major supporters and financial resources of LDC.
2011(07)	Workshop Triangular cooperation: challenges and acquisitions in its management. Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	Activity in the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation framework. It aims at creating the space for the exchange of experiences and lessons learnt in TC, and making an analysis (WSOT analysis) of this method's weaknesses, strengths, opportunities and threats.
2011(07)	Regional workshop on funds and tools to finance SSC projects in LAC, Ciudad de Mexico (Mexico)	Regional (Economic System for Latin-America and the Caribbean) (SELA)	Meeting of specialists, agencies' national authorities and international cooperation directors to analyse the opportunities and perspectives of the funds and financial mechanisms of SSC projects. The Permanent Secretary of SELA will work on a directory of financial resources for SSC and TC after enquiring each country.
2011(08)	Seminar "Latin American countries in the International cooperation scene" Montevideo (Uruguay)	Regional (Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI)	SSC principles and growth in the region are analysed in the seminar. Advantages offered by TC and the way traditional NSC is enriched by them are also evaluated.
2011(09)	Workshop in Bogota "Learning about South-South and Triangular Cooperation: knowledge sharing for development" Bogota (Colombia)	Multilateral (TT-SSC)	Workshop to gather the proposals for the Busan and the G20 Summit in Cannes, to analyse the compilation of SSC and TC experiences and to debate on the establishment of the Building Block on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Korea.
2011(09)	Seminar workshop "South-South Cooperation indicators: needs, possibilities and challenges." Quito (Ecuador)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	The objective was to set indicators for all SSC, derived from the information systems analysis results in Cartagena (2010). The proposal was accepted and real indicators of SSC were designed.
2011(09)	22nd Meeting of LAC International Cooperation Heads "Integration and Convergence for Health in Latin America and Caribbean" Ciudad de Panama (Panama)	Regional (SELA)	Meeting with the authorities of international cooperation to analyse the general scene of policies and initiatives on health cooperation, and their role in the mechanisms of regional and sub-regional integration. Identification and systematization of bilateral, multilateral, SSC and TC opportunities for projects on health in LAC. The need for SSC offers on health issues, supported by SELA, was expressed in the conclusions.
2011(09)	G20 Ministerial Meeting on Development, Washington (US)	Multilateral (G20)	This is the first of the G20 Ministerial Meetings focused on development. To prepare for the upcoming G20 Agricultural Ministerial Meeting, proposals are brought forward on improvement of investigation and innovation in tropical agriculture, setting a common investigation platform that will help enhance NSC, SSC and TC.

EVENTS FROM SEPTEMBER 2011 TO DECEMBER 2011

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2011(09)	3rd African Regional Meeting on Aid Effectiveness, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	Regional (AU)	As a result of this and two other regional meetings, an African joint position will be set forth in the IV HLF on Aid Effectiveness, in which SSC, in particular regional cooperation, becomes one of the continent's priorities on aid effectiveness.
2011(10)	2nd High Level Symposium, DCF Preparatory meeting "Working together to increase aid impact on development" Luxemburg (Luxemburg)	Multilateral (ECOSOC)	The exchange of South-South lessons learnt to improve accountability is a great help towards the national appropriation of the process. It is an efficient and result-oriented capacity development at a national level.
2011(10)	Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention against corruption, Marrakech (Morocco)	Multilateral (UN office on Drugs and Crime	Presentation of the document by the Secretariat on SSC against corruption.
2011(10)	21st Summit of Ibero-American Heads of State and Government, Asuncion (Paraguay)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	The intention of "executing a South-South Cooperation Strengthening Programme in all the areas of work" is set forth in the document of Cooperation Strategy approved in the Summit.
2011(10)	18th Meeting of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF), Paris (France)	Multilateral (DAC)	Last WP-EFF meeting before Busan. Colombia proposes the Building Block on South-South and Triangular Cooperation.
2011(11)	4th High Level Conference of the UN Reform Pilot Countries (Delivering as One) Montevideo (Uruguay)	Multilateral (UN)-bilateral (Uruguay)	Need to share the acquired experiences through Delivering as One (DAO), even through SSC. The use and potential of SSC projects in the DAO framework are highlighted. Claim for an active UN's promotion of SSC.
2011(11)	Seminar workshop Systematize to learn: Lessons from nine South-South Cooperation Experiences" Bogota (Colombia)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	Activity in the framework of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation. It works on the systematization of SSC and TC experiences, and must ensure that the countries' technical units provide training on experience systematization.
2011(11)	19th ASEAN Summit, Bali (Indonesia)	Regional (ASEAN)	Passing of the plan of action Bali Concord III for 2013-2017, with the intention to set up a platform for ASEAN common technical cooperation within a SSC frame.
2011(11)	6th G20 Summit, Cannes (France)	Multilateral (G20)	Presentation of the documents required in the 5th Summit by the TT-SSC and the WB on knowledge exchange, one of the pillars of the Multi-year Action Plan of Seoul.
2011(11-12)	4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Busan (South Korea)	Multilateral (DAC)	The forum seeks an alliance for effective cooperation, with inclusion priorities and integrating the third sector and the private sector. SSC participants will adopt the Busan commitments on a voluntary basis (great donors in SSC, such as Brazil, India and China, will support the final declaration). A specific session on SSC and TC is carried out in the event. Several positions of the Latin American region are set forth, one of them from the Ibero-American area. Establishment of the Building Block of South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

EVENTS FROM DECEMBER 2011 TO APRIL 2012

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2011(12)	Meeting of Heads of State and Government of Latin-America and the Caribbean (or CELAC 1st Summit) Caracas (Venezuela)	Regional (CELAC)	The CELAC is created "as a representative mechanism of political agreement, cooperation and Latin-American and Caribbean integration, and as a common place that grants the unity and integration of our region". "The need for progression, based on our principles, in the enhancement and consolidation of Latin American and Caribbean cooperation, in our economic complementarities, and on SSC as centre of our common space and as the tool to reduce our asymmetries" is pointed out in the issue 27 of the Caracas Declaration.
2011(12)	66th UN General Assembly Sessions, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	The UN South-South Cooperation Day is changed by the General Assembly resolution. It will henceforth be celebrated on the 12th September, as commemorative of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action in 1978.
2011(12)	4th South Development World Expo, Rome (Italy)	Multilateral (Special Unit on South-South Cooperation (SU-SSC)-UNPD)	FAO hosts the Expo. About 100 successful experiences of south countries related to food insecurity and malnutrition are displayed.
2012(02)	DCF preparatory meeting "The Changing Context of Development: What does it mean for Cooperation and Global Partnership", New York (US)	Multilateral (ECOSOC)	Meeting to analyse the new trends and the way they will affect the future of cooperation. The growth of non-ODA flows, as well as SSC contribution to the MDG and to sustainable development are pointed out.
2012(02)	1st Meeting of the working post-Busan Intern Group (PBIG), Paris (France)	Multilateral (WP-EFF-UNPD)	Teamwork set in Busan with the purpose of elaborating a proposal on the management of Busan commitments and the Global Alliance coordination by June 2012. Honduras and Mexico are part of the team, and Brazil acts as observer. A compilation of information on all types of cooperation is suggested, SSC participants are encouraged to provide information voluntarily.
2012(02)	International Seminar "Latin-America in the new global development partnership" San Salvador (El Salvador)	Regional (El Salvador)	Organised by the government of El Salvador. Representatives of 13 countries in the region, as well as several experts, attended the seminar. The Busan event and its consequences are analysed, and it is deemed appropriate to set an effective cooperation agenda for sustainable development. The efforts of the region as leader and booster of SSC and MIC inclusion in the global agenda are acknowledged, but there is a need to achieve greater relevance in international levels. The use of regional spaces and the search of synergies are included in the final recommendations.
2012(03)	First Building Block on South-South and Triangular Cooperation Meeting, Brussels (Belgium)	Multilateral (DAC, UNPD)	Key issues in the Building Block agenda and its need to act at all levels, and to participate in the main forums and international debates are discussed. Four main areas of work are set: Capacity development, South's promotion of learning activities, Improvement of knowledge exchange mechanisms and Building of a monitoring and evaluation framework specific for SSC and TC in relation to the MDG.
2012(03)	4th Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (BRICS) Summit, New Delhi (India)	Multilateral (BRICS)	The Delhi Declaration suggests the founding of a new Development Bank, to provide financing for projects on infrastructure and sustainable development for the Forum member countries, and other developing countries too. There is also an intention to share successful experiences that are already in motion among member countries.
2012(04)	2nd Meeting of the post-Busan Intern Group (PBIG), Paris (France)	Multilateral (WP-EFF, UNPD)	Highlighting of the voluntary nature of monitoring processes regarding SSC and the need of a distinct approach for this process.
2012(04)	Post-Busan Meeting "The implication of its results" Montevideo (Uruguay)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	Held in the framework of the VII Meeting of the Intergovernmental Technical Committee of the PIFCSS. The conclusions of the IV HLF on Aid Effectiveness are tackled. The Ibero-American preparatory work for the event is highlighted. Its possible coordination with other regional institutions, such as CELAC or USAN, is brought up.

EVENTS FROM APRIL 2012 TO JUNE 2012

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2012(04)	13th UNCTAD sessions, Doha (Qatar)	Multilateral (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) (UNCTAD)	"Strengthening cooperation and partnerships for trade and development, including NSC, SSC and TC" is one of the sessions' round tables. The Doha Mandate calls for encouragement to all kinds of cooperation and prompts UNCTAD to be the guide in the analysis, investigation and spreading of good practices in all types of cooperation, and to support trading initiatives involving SSC.
2012(05)	1st Latin American and Caribbean Regional Dialogue on Climate Change, Finance and development effectiveness, Tela (Honduras)	Regional (Honduras)	The goal is to share successful experiences at a regional level. The Tela Conclusions express a clear will to go further in the exchange, at a regional and interregional level.
2012(05)	High Level Symposium preparatory to the DCF "Shaping a sustainable future-Partners in development cooperation" Brisbane (Australia)	Multilateral (ECOSOC)	The objective is to debate on the link between development cooperation and sustainable development (preparing for the event of Rio+20). Financial mechanisms are changing, as proven by SSC and TC. These must be used more efficiently. The exchange of knowledge in this field is remarkable. Regarding the Post 2015 Agenda, SSC will play a key role, thus its distinction from traditional NSC.
2012(05)	1st Regional Fair on South-South Cooperation: South Knowledge, Ciudad de Panama (Panama)	Multilateral (SU-SSC-UNPD)	33 SSC successful experiences from Latin America and the Caribbean were presented. There were concurrent events of debate on the systematization of good practices, strengthening of SSC platforms and the contributions to such strengthening. Worth outlining some conclusions of the event as the important role of international institutions, the improvement of platforms for knowledge exchange and information systems, and the need to define the roles of the academy, education, and financial mechanisms.
2012(05)	3rd and last Meeting of the post-Busan Intern Group (PBIG), Paris (France)	Multilateral (DAC, OECD)	Great difficulties are encountered in the presentation of the final proposal on the Global Alliance and the monitoring indicators when trying to classify countries as donors or recipients, which in turn is a basic distinction in order to include them in the Directive Committee of the Alliance. Contrary to other classifications, this one does not have an international forum or an organizational entity that backs it up. There was a claim on a greater connection between the Building Block and the Alliance.
2012(05)	17th Sessions of the High Level Committee on South-South Cooperation, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	Presentation of several documents on the progress of SSC, its integration in the UN system, and the conditions of SSC and TC. Highlighting of the efforts of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of SSC in the improvement of information systems, and in data and statistics elaboration that make knowledge of SSC and TC activities more accessible. A set of operative guidelines is presented in order to support SSC and TC through the UN system. The Special Unit of South-South Cooperation continues, and becomes the UN Office for SSC. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) South-South Exchange Mechanism was presented concurrently with the event.
2012(06)	Latin-American G20 Summit and 3rd G20 Development Working Group (WDG), Los Cabos (Mexico)	Multilateral G20	The WDG met in three occasions in 2012. It put forward a report on its progress, underlining the need to enhance SSC in the G20 framework. It mentioned the importance of knowledge and experience sharing on all kinds of cooperation, as there is not only one valid kind of development.

EVENTS FROM JUNE 2012 TO AUGUST 2012

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2012(06)	First South-South Cooperation and CIVETS Dialogue, Cartagena de Indias (Colombia)	Multilateral (CIVETS)	Meeting of representatives of the CIVETS countries (Colombia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Egypt, Turkey and South Africa) together with Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan to look into new opportunities of cooperation.
2012(06)	Regional Conference "Perspectives on triangular cooperation in Latin-America" Bogota (Colombia)	Regional (Germany-German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ) and Colombia –APC)	The Programme of Triangular Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean is presented. The conclusions of the event mention the importance of the TC method, the need to boost these processes, improve their management, coordination and registration, and the relevance of its potential and principles (horizontal, and request generated).
2012(06)	Earth Summit Rio+20, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	Multilateral (UN)	The event's final document "the future we want" mentions SSC and TC in its issues 260, 277 and 280. It outlines the strengthening of these methods, member institutions are urged to support the creation of capacities to generate inclusive economies, in which resources are used efficiently.
2012(06)	19th and last meeting of the Aid Effectiveness working party (WP-EFF), Paris (France)	Multilateral (DAC-OECD-UNESCO)	The PBIG and the Aid Effectiveness Group are dissolved. Establishment of the Global Alliance features and elaboration of indicators' parameters. Colombia pointed out that the approved indicators do not account for SSC or TC, it stressed the great work carried out in the Building Block of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, as well as the possibility to use the IV DCF as the debate forum of these modalities.
2012(06)	5th Ministerial Conference of the China-Africa cooperation Forum (FOCAC), Beijing (China)	Bilateral-regional (China, Africa)	The Beijing Action Plan will be introduced in the following three years, after reaching the objectives of the 4th Conference Plan. The relevant areas for cooperation are health, knowledge exchange, economic cooperation on infrastructure and cultural cooperation, and the alleviation of poverty.
2012(07)	3rd Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) of ECOSOC, New York (US)	Multilateral (ECOSOC)	One of the eight main issues of the event was SSC and TC. Their complementarity to ODA was pointed out at the event, as well as the need to look into lessons learnt in order to fully understand the comparative advantage of SSC, the need to improve coordination, evaluation methods, and strengthen institutions providers of this type of cooperation. A dialogue forum to gather SSC providers is claimed, while the DCF and other UN forums are designated perfect places for this dialogue.
2012(07)	2nd meeting of national coordinators of the Latin-American and Caribbean Community (CELAC), Santa Cruz (Chile)	Regional (CELAC)	Chile and Argentina suggest the creation of the Council of Cooperation of the CELAC. The Pro Tempore Presidency of CELAC and CEPAL will elaborate a list of indicators that reflect the conditions of the region, 'offered cooperation' as one of them.
2012(07)	Workshop "Learning processes and challenges of systematization" La Paz (Bolivia)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	Activity within the framework of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation. As a result of the event, progress was made on the systematization of 14 experiences.
2012(07)	High Level Meeting in Bali "Towards Country-led Knowledge Hubs" Bali (Indonesia)	Multilateral (UNDP, WB, JICA, Indonesia)	Held in an attempt to strengthen the processes of exchange of experiences and go further in knowledge and creation of specialised platforms.
2012(08)	16th Non aligned movement (NAM) Summit, Teheran (Iran)	Multilateral (NAM)	The interest on strengthening SSC and TC is shown in the Teheran Action Plan, as well as the encouragement to the international community to support these modalities. G77+China Joint Coordination Committee and the NAM will have to coordinate the actions of both forums expand and delve into SSC considering the reference terms adopted in 1994.

EVENTS FROM AUGUST 2012 TO OCTOBER 2012

YEAR	EVENT	SECTOR	CONTRIBUTIONS
2012(08)	34th CEPAL Sessions: South-South cooperation, San Salvador (El Salvador)	Multilateral-regional (CEPAL)	A SSC Committee was held. The presented documents were "Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support South-South Cooperation during the 2010-2011 biennium" and "Middle Income Countries: a structural gap approach". Alternative indicators to classify countries are introduced, so as to maintain received ODA. In the resolutions, the Secretary is asked to elaborate a set of indicators to measure SSC impact, considering the previous work of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation by SEGIB on the matter.
2012(09)	Workshop "institutional models for cooperation management: learning from diversity" Antigua (Guatemala)	Regional (Ibero-American conference)	Within the framework of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation, this space is created for the exchange of experiences, in accordance to Line 1 of the Programme. The working document "Systematize to Learn. Lessons of 9 South-South and Triangular Cooperation Experiences" is presented in the event.
2012(09)	67th UN General Assembly Sessions, New York (US)	Multilateral (UN)	Resolution 67/227 on South-South Cooperation, insisting on the need to include SSC in UN agencies and in ordinary activities of UN regional commissions.
2012(09)	1st Annual Conference on South-South Cooperation on intellectual property (IP) and development, Geneva (Switzerland)	Multilateral (World Intellectual Property Organization –WIPO-)	Many of the Intellectual Property Laws have been successfully enforced in developing countries, so SSC is regarded as fundamental in this matter.
2012(10)	High Level Forum on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Latin-America and the Caribbean, Santiago de Chile (Chile)	Bilateral and regional (Chile, Latin-America and Caribbean)	This forum is useful to explain to several frameworks (Ibero-American Conference, OAS...) the region's experience on SSC and TC, and its progress in issues such as indicators or financial resources.
2012(10)	23rd Meeting of Directors of International Cooperation in Latin-America and the Caribbean "Regional Cooperation on food security" Belize City (Belize)	Regional (SELA)	Analyse and confront the effects of the rise in food cost. General consensus on the enhancement of regional cooperation (emphasizing SSC and TC) to guarantee food security through cooperation and coordination of policies in production and food areas. Proposals and recommendations on SSC and TC were set forth for this field
2012(10)	3rd Summit of Heads of State and Government of South America and Arab Countries (SAAC), Lima (Peru)	Interregional (SAAC)	Assertion of SSC and TC as efficient means on the promotion of development and poverty alleviation. Commitment to boost cooperation (and SSC) between both regions in priority issues.
2012(10)	Workshop "registration of information on South-South Cooperation: a new challenge" Ciudad de Panama (Panama)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	In the framework of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation, this is an attempt to identify and define variables on resources, knowledge and technology exchange between countries of the region.
2012(10)	Workshop "planning, monitoring and evaluation of Triangular Cooperation Projects" Lima (Peru)	Bilateral-Regional (Germany-GIZ)	Workshop focused on TC characteristics, stakeholders, project management, monitoring and evaluation, conduction and coordination.
2012(10)	38th Ordinary Meeting of the Latin-American Council of SELA, Caracas (Venezuela)	Regional (SELA)	The document for 2013 is endorsed. One of its main issues is Economic and Technical Cooperation. The promotion of SSC exchange is included in the working plan. At the same time South-South Cooperation Online Portal is launched.

EVENTS FROM OCTOBER 2012 TO DECEMBER 2012

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2012(10)	4th Multi annual meeting of International Cooperation Experts, South-South Cooperation and Regional Integration, Geneva (Switzerland)	Multilateral (UNCTAD)	The main issue of the meeting was access to credit and trade financing. Regional Cooperation was analysed as a short-term fund suppliers, and the role of regional banks was analysed too (CAF as successful experience). The founding of a greater inter-regional South-South bank is one of the final proposals.
2012(10)	Regional South-South Cooperation Forum on the Land sector, Quito (Ecuador)	Regional (USAN)	It is held in the framework of the Global Land and Poverty Summit to launch a cooperation network on land issues. It expresses the need to elaborate cooperation catalogues.
2012(11)	22nd Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, Cadiz (Spain)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	Endorsement of the Programme of Action. It mentions SEGIB's commitment to increase funds for PIFCSS and the possibility of including the Caribbean region in the Ibero-American South-South Cooperation Report. The "need to move forward towards a renovation of the Ibero-American cooperation; based on new strategies and tools according to the reality of the region, and backed up by Regional, South-South and Triangular schemes" is also mentioned in the Programme.
2012(11)	5th Global South-South Development Expo, Vienna (Austria)	Multilateral (SU-SSC-UNPD)	The offices of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in Vienna host the Expo. More than 600 delegates of 150 countries attended the event. "Investing in energy and climate change: inclusive partnerships for sustainable development" was the issue of the 5th edition.
2012(11)	International Inter-Ministerial "Conference Evidence for Action: South–South Collaboration for International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014" Dhaka (Bangladesh)	Multilateral (Bangladesh and Partners in Population and Development)	Conference regarding the issues tackled by PPD from SSC (HIV, gender equality, reproductive and child health), in view of the forthcoming 2014 objectives' deadline, set in the International Conference of Population and Development in 1994.
2012(11)	4th session of the Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission, Geneva (Switzerland)	Multilateral (UNCTAD)	Debate and discussion on issues related to investment and enterprise, with three main axes, among which is "International Cooperation: South-South Cooperation and Regional Integration".
2012(12)	Workshop Seminar "Progress and challenges in managing Triangular Cooperation" San Salvador (El Salvador)	Regional (Ibero-American Conference)	Activity in the framework of the Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation to debate about TC, its agreement schemes, stakeholders' roles,... to build a common working methodology. The need to improve coordination and communication among partners of this method of cooperation was emphasized.
2012(12)	48th High Level Meeting of DAC, London (UK)	Multilateral (DAC, OECD)	Presentation of the document "Triangular Co-operation: Emerging policy messages and interim findings from analytical work" conclusion of a previous event in Lisbon (13-14 September) to define TC, its characteristics, evaluate its dimension, list the necessary conditions for a proper implementation, and decide the right direction for TC (several Ibero-American countries participated in the event).
2012(12)	7th Summit of ACP Group Heads of State, Sipopo (Equatorial Guinea)	Multilateral (ACP)	The Sipopo Declaration reaffirms the Busan Declaration commitments on SSC and TC, thus the need to establish development cooperation among the countries of the group. The international community is urged to support NSC, SSC and TC.
2012(12)	1st Meeting of the Directive Committee of the Global Partnership for Efficient Development Cooperation (GPEDC)	Multilateral (GPEDC)	Peru, together with EU and BetterAid, representing countries that are both donors and recipients, outlined the need to go beyond the dichotomy north-south and OECD DAC debates. Indonesia becomes the main driver of a knowledge exchange platform, in which the common interests of SSC and TC will be set.

EVENTS FROM DECEMBER 2012 TO JANUARY 2013

YEAR	EVENT	SCOPE	CONTRIBUTIONS
2012(12)	1st Meeting of Finance Ministers in the CELAC, Viña del Mar (Chile)	Regional (CELAC)	The "need to move forward according to our principles, in the strengthening and consolidation of regional cooperation for the development of our economic complementarities. Particularly, outlining the relevance of South-South Cooperation as main axis of integration of our common space and as the tool to lessen our asymmetries" is included in the Viña del Mar Declaration, endorsed by the Ministers.
2013(01)	1st CELAC Summit, Santiago de Chile (Chile), and CELAC-EU Summit, Santiago de Chile (Chile)	Regional (CELAC)	CELAC Working Team of Cooperation was set in the IV national coordinators meeting previous to the event. The agreement to keep up cooperation for Middle Income Countries was reasserted. Relevance of SSC, TC and other cooperation methods was outlined in the Declaration of Santiago.

1. Launched the following year, 1951.
2. Since 1994 it has attempted to coordinate SSC.
3. The Thailand government created the Economic and Technical Cooperation Department in 1950 to manage received ODA. But since 1963 this department became the main executor branch of Thai technical cooperation.
4. Nowadays 26 out of the 48 member countries belong to the Latin America and Caribbean region.
5. Currently there are 120 member states; Non-member countries from Latin America are Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay.
6. The agreement will come into force in 1964; the bank will start in 1966.
7. Formally funded in December that same year, after the endorsement of the Lima Declaration (11th December 1964).
8. For many years it was not a large volume programme.
9. Other countries will join later: Brunei (1984), Vietnam (1995), Laos and Myanmar (1997) and Cambodia (1999).
10. Attempts to constitute the ASEAN Community (on three pillars: economic, social and cultural, and security and policy) since 2003. It is scheduled for 2015.
11. At present with 18 member countries of Latin America, Caribbean and Europe, as well as 14 private banks of the region.
12. Started its activity in 1970.
13. Venezuela will be part of it between 1973 and 2006, and Chile will leave CAN in 1976.
14. Since 2011 Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.
15. Since 2011 its name is Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.
16. It will start its activities in 1970. At present there are 26 member countries (three of which belong to Latin America and five to other regions).
17. It will start its activities two years later, in 1975.
18. It will start its activities two years later.
19. It will not operate until two years later. In the year 2003 it becomes part of the ECOWAS Bank of Investment and Development.
20. The Summits are held yearly.
21. It will be modified by three protocols signed later in 15/12/1987, 25/07/1998 and 23/07/2010.
22. A second summit will be held in Sirte, Libya, only in 2010.
23. It will be replaced in 1992 by the South Africa Development Community (SADC) where cooperation among member countries is endorsed by a legally binding agreement. Currently made up of 15 countries.
24. The Centre will be created in 1989.
25. Afghanistan will join in 2007.
26. This commission was active between 1987 and 1990, year of its last meeting, presenting the document "South Challenge".
27. In 2009 it is called Meeting of Directors of International Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean, so as to take in more stakeholders and issues.
28. The Second Round will be held between 1991 and 1996 and the Third Round between 2004 and 2010.
29. Member Countries from Latin America and the Caribbean are: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Jamaica, Mexico and Venezuela.
30. Meetings of the Heads of State of member economies will start in 1993.
31. Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan.
32. It became Observer of the UN General Assembly in 2008.
33. At present 21, Peru, Mexico and Chile among them.
34. In 2005 it is renamed South-South Cooperation Trust Fund.
35. Currently made up of 13 countries: Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
36. Presently the member countries of the Programme are Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Dominican Republic and Colombia.

37. Started on June 6th 1997 as BIST-EC. The countries that are at present in it are Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Burma (since the end of 1997), Nepal (2004), Bhutan (2004). In 2004 it was renamed The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectorial Technical and Economic Cooperation, keeping its acronym.

38. In the first summit in July 2004, new areas were added: poverty alleviation, fight against terrorism and organized crime, biodiversity protection, traditional background protection, cultural cooperation and contact among people cooperation.

39. The first meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs will be held in 2001 in Santiago de Chile. It will be the forum's highest level political institution. Later renamed FEALAC (Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation). Currently it has 36 member countries.

40. Ratified two years later.

41. Successor of The Shanghai Five, created in 1996.

42. Endorsed the following year.

43. Currently there are 32 countries in the forum.

44. Re-elaborated in 2009 as Japan-Southeast Asian Meeting for South-South Cooperation (J-SEAM) and dissolved in 2012 to improve the alignment of Japan with ASEAN initiatives.

45. The G8 is formed by UK, US, Japan, Russia, Germany, France, Italy and Canada.

46. Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa.

47. South Africa joins in 2011, setting up the BRICS.

48. Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

Bibliography

Abarca, E. (2001); *El nuevo rostro de la Cooperación Técnica entre Países en Desarrollo (CTPD) y las nuevas tendencias;* Revista Ciencias Sociales; Vol. 94; pp169-188 (IV)

Altmann, J. (1982); *South-South Cooperation and Economic Order;* Journal "Intereconomics", Vol. 17, issue 3, May-June, pp.143-147

de Alwis, S. (1977); *La No-Alineación, un acercamiento evaluativo* in Journal "Nueva Sociedad", nro. 31-32, July-October, pp. 176-183

Bonnefoy, C.; Lagos, J (1966); *Relaciones internacionales: Repertorio de instrumentos internacionales, práctica diplomática chilena, bibliografía de iniciación;* Editorial Jurídica de Chile; Chile

Botella, C.; Suárez, I. (2012); *Innovación para el desarrollo en América Latina: Una aproximación desde la cooperación internacional;* Fundación Carolina; Madrid

CEPAL (2012); *Middle income countries: a structural gap approach;* United Nations Publishing; Santiago de Chile

Colacrai, M.; Kern, A.; Vallone, M.; Pattacini, V.; Weisstaub, L. (2009); *Scenarios and challenges in south south cooperation 30 years after the Buenos Aires,* Universidad Nacional de San Martín, 2009.

Dall'oglio, L. (1988); *Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries in Asia: an overview;* UNESCO-ESCAP; Bangkok

Deniz, D (2011); *Top Arab multilateral development aid donors: A primer;* Devex

ECOSOC (2008); *Background Study for the Development Cooperation Forum: Trends in South-South and Triangular Cooperation;* New York.

Escudé, C.; Cisneros, A. (2000); *Historia General de las relaciones exteriores de la República Argentina;* Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI); Buenos Aires

Independent Commission on International Development Issues (1983), *Common Crisis North-South: Cooperation for World Recovery;* Editor: Mit Press; Massachusetts

JICA (2005); *Guía de la Cooperación Sur-Sur según temas;* Japan International Cooperation Agency; Tokyo

JICA (2013); *JICA's Support for South-South and Triangular Cooperation;* Japan International Cooperation Agency; Tokyo

Kumar, N. (2008); *South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Asia-Pacific: Towards a new paradigm in development cooperation;* Document presented in the "Asia-Pacific Development Cooperation Forum: Regional Workshop on Trends and Progress in Triangular and South-South Cooperation" held in Bangkok on the 21st and 22nd October 2008.

Mahbub Ul Hak (1980); *Beyond the Slogan on South-South Cooperation* in the journal "World Development Report", pp. 139-152

McAslan, E. (2012); *Helpdesk Research Report: Indonesian and Philippine engagement in South-South and Triangular Cooperation;* Governance and Social Development Resource Centre

McKinnon, Michael (1997); *Friends in Need: The Kuwait Fund in the Developing World;* I.B. Tauris & Co. Ltd., Londres

Pavlič, B.; Uranga, R.; Cizelj, B; Svetličič, M. (1983); *The challenges of South-South Cooperation;* Publisher Westview Press, Colorado

Pavon, E. (1993); *La integración latinoamericana y la Conferencia Iberoamericana de Naciones;* en "Revista de Estudios Políticos (Nueva Época)"; n°82, October-December 1993; pp. 273-331

Prashad, V (2012); *The Poorer Nations,* London/Nueva York; Publisher Verso

SODePAZ (2009); *Cuba, principal protagonista de la Cooperación Sur-Sur;* Madrid; Atrapasueños Editorial

Sosa, A.; (1988); *Argentina en el Movimiento de No Alineados;* AmerSur; Buenos Aires

Stiglitz, J. (n.d.); *La Crisis del Sudeste Asiático*; Facultad de Ingeniería de la Universidad de Buenos Aires; Buenos Aires

UNECA (2011); *South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Implications for Southern African Countries;* United Nations Economic Commission for Africa; Addis Ababa

Xalma, C. (2008); *II Informe de la Cooperación Sur-Sur en Iberoamérica;* Secretaría General Iberoamericana; Madrid

Xalma, C., López, S. (2013); *El renovado auge de la Cooperación Sur-Sur: La experiencia iberoamericana* in the magazine "Integración y Comercio"; pp.29-43; n°36 (January-June 2013); Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo; Washington

Wionczek, M. (1979); *The New International Economic Order: Past Failures and Future Prospects;* en "Development and Change"; SAGE; Vol. 10; pp. 647-671; London and Beverly Hills

Online resources

Japan International Cooperation Agency; (JICA) ‹http://www.jica.go.jp/spanish/›.

Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency ‹http://tica.thaigov.net/main/en›.

Spanish International Development Cooperation Agency (AECID) ‹http://www.aecid.es/ES/la-aecid›.

Uruguay International Cooperation Agency ‹http://www.auci.gub.uy/›.

General Assembly of the United Nations ‹www.un.org/spanish/aboutun/organs/ga›.

Asean Regional Forum (ARF) ‹http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org›.

African Development Bank (AFDB) ‹http://www. afdb.org/en/›.

Asian Development Bank (ADB) ‹http://www.adb.org/›.

Islamic Development Bank (IDB) ‹http://www.isdb.org/irj/portal/anonymous›.

Interamerican Development Bank ‹http://www.iadb.org/es/›.

Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) ‹http://www.bimp-eaga.org/Default.aspx›.

United Nations Documentation Centre ‹http://www.un.org/es/documents/›.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); ‹http://www.uneca.org/›.

Economic Commission for Latin America, CEPAL ‹http://www.eclac.cl/›.

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) ‹http://www.unescap.org/›.

Development Aid Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) ‹http://www.oecd.org/dac/›.

CAF – Latin America development bank ‹http://www.caf.com/es›.

United Nations Departament of Económic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) ‹http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/index.html›.

Indian Embassy in Ethiopia ‹http://www.indianembassy.gov.et/›.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Statistics (OECD) ‹http://stats.oecd.org/›.

INSouth, Intellectual Network for the South ‹http://www.insouth.org/›.

James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS) ‹http://cns.miis.edu/›.

Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development ‹http://www.arabfund.org/›.

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development ‹http://www.kuwait-fund.org›.

Saudi Fund for Development ‹http://www.sfd.gov.sa/›.

Group of 77; ‹www.g77.org›.

Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa ‹http://www.mefmipcis.org/secretariat/›.

Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs ‹http://www.mofa.go.jp/›.

Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs ‹http://mealib.nic.in/?2025#Foreign›.

Thailand Minister of Foreign Affairs Department of South-East Asia, Middle East and African Affairs, ‹http://sameaf.mfa.go.th/en/›.

Non Aligned Countries Movement ‹www.cubanoal.cu›.

United Nations Office of South-South Cooperation ‹http://ssc.undp.org/content/ssc.html›.

International Labour Organization(ILO) ‹http://ilo.org/spanish›.

Panamerican Health Organization (PAHO) ‹http://www.paho.org/›.

Ibero-American Program for Strengthening of South-South Cooperation ‹http://www.cooperacionsursur.org/›.

United Nations General Assembly Resolutions ‹http://www.un.org/es/documents/ag/resga.shtml›. ‹http://www.un.org/documents/resga.htm›.

Official Document System of the United Nations ‹http://documents.un.org/›.

Tazara Railway, ‹http://www.tazara.co.tz/›., ‹http://www.tazarasite.com/›.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) ‹http://unctad.org›.

United Nations Documents ‹http://www.un.org/en/documents/index.shtml›.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) ‹http://www.unesco.org/new/en›.

United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database (UNTERM) ‹http://unterm.un.org/›.

Secretaría General
Iberoamericana

Secretaria-Geral
Ibero-Americana

Cooperación
Sur-Sur

Programa Iberoamericano para el Fortalecimiento
de la Cooperación Sur Sur

www.cooperacionsursur.org