

Southern Regional Model United Nations, Atlanta 2013
Beyond 2015: Reshaping the Millennium Development Goals for an Empowered Future Sustainability
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Greetings Delegates,

Welcome to the Southern Regional Model United Nations (SRMUN) Atlanta 2013 conference and the Group of 77 (G-77). I will be your Director for this challenging, exciting, and rewarding committee. This is my fifth year participating with the conference and third year on staff. In the past I have served as the Chair for the SRMUN General Assembly Plenary committee, an Assistant Director for one year, and this is my second year as Director. I am a graduate of Kennesaw State University with a Master of Business Administration in Management and Marketing. Serving, as my Assistant Director for this committee is Mr. Michael Oleaga. Michael graduated from Pace University with Bachelor's degree in Communications Arts and Journalism, along with Political Science and is currently working as a reporter for an online news website.

The G-77 is a cooperation of developing Member States of the United Nations (UN) established in 1964 during a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) meeting in Geneva. Initially comprising of 77 Member States, the G-77 has expanded to 132 developing Member States whilst maintaining its mission to highlight the development and trade issues each Member State encountered. Keeping in mind the objective of G-77 and the conference theme, as such, we have chosen the following topics to discuss at this year's conference:

- I: Examining the Impact of Terrorism on the Economic Growth of Developing Nations; and
- II: Strengthening South-South Cooperation: Promoting Plans to Increase Economic Ties and Reduce Poverty

This background guide will serve as a strong foundation for your research, yet it should not be utilized as a complete means for these selected topics. A strong preparation is given to each topic to ensure that the delegates have a resource to guide them in their initial research. It is also expected that delegates do go beyond the guide when researching the topics in preparation for their position paper and to ensure that you are prepared for discussion come the conference in November.

Each delegation is required to submit a position paper for consideration. It should be no longer than two pages in length (single spaced) and demonstrate your country's position, policies and recommendations on each of the three topics. For more information regarding the position papers please visit the SRMUN website at (<http://www.srmun.org>). **All position papers MUST be submitted by November 1st, 11:59pm EST via the on-line submission system at <http://www.srmun.org>.** Michael and I send you the best regards as you prepare for the 2013 SRMUN Atlanta Conference and look forward to seeing you all in committee. Please feel free to contact Reggie, Michael or myself should you have any questions during your preparation for the conference.

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History of the Group of 77

The Group of 77 (G-77) is a cooperation of developing Member States established on June 15, 1964 under the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva, Switzerland.¹ The establishment of the G-77 was to highlight the development and trade issues the Member States continually encountered.² Additionally, the Member States sought to create the cooperation with the intention of raising the living standards of their population during a time of “adverse external conditions.”³

The seventy-seven developing Member States were signatories to the “Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Seven Countries” issued at the conclusion of the UNCTAD meeting in Geneva in 1964.⁴ The signatories of the G-77 accredited UNCTAD as a significant step towards a “new and just world economic order.”⁵ The Member States agreed that the collaboration would serve as an instrument for a larger co-operative venture and strengthen partnerships with the international community.⁶

The joint declaration was affirmed due to common interests among the developing Member States and classified the Group as “an instrument for enlarging the area of co-operative endeavor in the international field and for securing mutually beneficent relationships with the rest of the world.”⁷ With the “Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Seven Countries,” the G-77 Member States pledged to “maintain, foster and strengthen” the cooperation heading into the future by increasing methods of communication and consultations among themselves. The pledge also made it possible for the G-77 Member States to shape discussions, objectives, and articulate mutual programs of action.⁸

The G-77 defined their principles with the “First Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77: Charter of Algiers.” The meeting took place from October 10 to 25, 1967, accentuating programs of actions such as commodity policies, exports expansion, economic integration, and measures aiding the least developed Members within the G-77.⁹ The first Ministerial Meeting was based on a common course of action envisioned in the African Declaration of Algiers, the Bangkok Declaration of Asian countries, and the Charter of Tequendama of Latin American countries.¹⁰

The G-77 established chapters across five cities with corresponding liaison organizations. The five chapters are in Geneva with UNCTAD, Nairobi with the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), Paris with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Rome with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and Vienna with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).¹¹¹²¹³¹⁴¹⁵ An additional chapter has been coordinated with the Group of 24 (G-24) in Washington, District of Columbia, with support of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank.¹⁶

¹ “Historical Background,” Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: The G77 and China Rome Chapter, 2013. <http://www.fao.org/g77/g77-home/historical-background/en/>

² Ibid.

³ *Joint Declaration of The Seventy-Seven Developing Countries Made at the Conclusion of The United Nations Conference on Trade And Development*. The Group of 77 at the United Nations. June 15, 1964.

<http://www.g77.org/doc/Joint%20Declaration.html>

⁴ “Establishment,” The Group of 77 at the United Nations: About the Group of 77. <http://www.g77.org/doc/index.html#aim>

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ “Historical Background,” Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: The G77 and China Rome Chapter, 2013. <http://www.fao.org/g77/g77-home/historical-background/en/>

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ *First Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77: Charter of Algiers*. The Group of 77 at the United Nations. October 1967. <http://www.g77.org/doc/algier-1.htm>

¹¹ The Group of 77 at the United Nations: Geneva Chapter. <http://www.g77.org/geneva/geneva.html>

¹² The Group of 77 at the United Nations: Nairobi Chapter. <http://www.unon.org/g77/>

¹³ The Group of 77 at the United Nations: Paris Chapter. <http://www.g77.org/paris/index.html>

¹⁴ The Group of 77 at the United Nations: Rome Chapter. http://www.fao.org/g77/g77-home/en/?no_cache=1

¹⁵ The Group of 77 at the United Nations: Vienna Chapter. <http://www.g77.org/vienna/>

¹⁶ “About the G24 – ‘What is the G-24,’” <http://www.g24.org/about.html>

The G-77 has a rotation of chairpersons and regional coordinators representing four blocks – Africa, Asia, Latin America and Caribbean, and Near East.¹⁷ The five chapters also consist of a chairperson, vice chairperson, and regional chairs, all appointed on a rotational basis.¹⁸ The missions of the chairpersons and regional chairs are to organize, call for meetings, and to advocate the positions of the G-77.¹⁹ Since January 2013, His Excellency (H.E.) Asitha Perera of Sri Lanka serves as the chairperson of the G-77.²⁰ The regional chairpersons are H.E. Carla Elisa Mucavi of Mozambique for Africa, Ms. Quynh Thi Thu Nguyen of Viet Nam for Asia, H.E. Juan Manuel Prieto Montoya of Colombia for Latin America and Caribbean, and H.E. Aminollah Taghavi Motlagh of the Islamic Republic of Iran for Near East.²¹

The G-77's decision-making body is the Ministerial Meetings.²² The Member States of the G-77 convene annually before the UN General Assembly in New York and periodically ahead of UNCTAD, UNESCO, and UNIDO sessions.²³

UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon addressed the need, engagement, and leadership of the G-77 in 2013.^{24,25} The Secretary General noted the G-77's common challenges and their aim to turn complications into opportunities for prosperity.²⁶ He added, "Social instability persisted in many countries. Yet throughout, the [G-77] maintained its commitment to multilateralism, working with each other and with the broader international community to address our common challenges."²⁷

As of 2013, the current Member States of the G-77 are: AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, ARGENTINA, BAHAMAS, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELIZE, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMBODIA, CAMEROON, CAPE VERDE, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COMOROS, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, DJIBOUTI, DOMINICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, GABON, GAMBIA, GHANA, GRENADA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUYANA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, JAMAICA, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALDIVES, MALI, MARSHALL ISLANDS, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF), MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, MYANMAR, NAMIBIA, NAURU, NEPAL, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PALESTINE, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, QATAR, RWANDA, SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SAMOA, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SEYCHELLES, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SOLOMON ISLANDS, SOMALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TAJIKISTAN, THAILAND, TIMOR-LESTE, TOGO, TONGA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKMENISTAN, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, URUGUAY, VANUATU, VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF), VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.²⁸

¹⁷ "Historical Background: Formation," Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. <http://www.fao.org/g77/g77-home/historical-background/en/>

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ "G77 Chairs and Regional Coordinators," Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. <http://www.fao.org/g77/g77-home/g77-chairs/en/>

²¹ Ibid.

²² "Group of 77 and China (G77)," Earth Summit 2002: Building Partnerships for Sustainable Development. <http://www.earthsummit2002.org/toolkits/women/otherforums/g77.html>

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ "Engagement of 'Group of 77' nations vital to advance UN priorities, says Ban," UN News Centre. January 15, 2013. www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=43931&Cr=developing+nations&Cr1=#.USGPILQ2_IL

²⁵ "New York, 15 January 2013 - Secretary-General's remarks to Handover Ceremony of Chairmanship of G-77 and China," United Nations, January 15, 2013. <http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=6552>

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ "The Member States of the Group of 77," The Group of 77 at the United Nations. <http://www.g77.org/doc/members.html>

I: Examining the Impact of Terrorism on the Economic Growth of Developing Nations

*"Terrorism threatens every society. As the world takes action against it, we have all been reminded of the need to address the conditions that permit the growth of such hatred and depravity. We must confront violence, bigotry and hatred even more resolutely."*²⁹

- Former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan

Introduction

The Group of 77 (G-77) has emphasized that the United Nations (UN) is critical in order to combat all forms of terrorism.³⁰ The presence and consequences of terrorism has been a growing concern for the UN dating back to 1972 with General Assembly Resolution A/RES/3034(XXVII), noting that Member States were "deeply perturbed" with the "increasing frequency" of international terrorism acts.³¹ It is with A/RES/3034 that the UN condemned acts by terrorists, whether through alien, colonial, and racist regimes, as they repress and deny people the right to self-determination, independence, and fellow fundamental human rights and freedoms.³²

It would take four years until the topic of terrorism was examined by the UN with A/RES/31/102, which invited Member States to, not only seek peaceful and just solutions to what results to violence, but to take appropriate measures at the national level under the condition it does not infringe on before-mentioned rights of the people.³³

In 2006 the roots of terrorism were outlined in A/RES/60/288, which ranged from national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, absence of good governance, and socio-economic marginalization, to name a few.³⁴ Terrorism, however, has developed into many different forms, growing and linking to traffickers and paramilitary gangs, all of which resorted to violence and violating basic human rights.³⁵ As acts of terrorism continue to impose itself in an unvarying basis around the world, all UN Member States have affirmed their bearings on the matter, notably the developing Member States.³⁶ The G-77 underscored their stance on terrorism as "criminal and unjustifiable," regardless of wherever and whoever organized the act, on a number of declarations and reports, such as the Doha Declaration of the Second South Summit in 2005.³⁷

The G-77, as with all Member States of the UN, have declared to refrain from "organizing, instigating, facilitating, financing, encouraging, or tolerating" terrorist activities. This includes the Member States' respective territories, as detailed in A/RES/49/60.³⁸ The coalition of developing Member States have referred to the UN Charter and its relevant provisions of international humanitarian and human rights laws, as measures for fellow Member States to adopt for stronger collaboration in counterterrorism.³⁹ The G-77 has set forth various elements to combat terrorism, which include enhancing dialogue, fostering tolerance, preventing the indiscriminate toward different cultures and religions, and addressing development and unresolved issues that will contribute to international cooperation.⁴⁰

²⁹ Kofi Annan, "United We Stand Against Terror, Divided We Fall." The Guardian. Sept. 22, 2001, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2001/sep/22/september11.usa1>

³⁰ "Group of 77 and China: Vienna Chapter - Report on the activities of the G-77 during the year 2008," Group of 77, 2009, <http://www.g77.org/vienna/G77Activities2008.pdf>

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ A/RES/31/102. *Resolutions Adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee*. United Nations General Assembly. December 15, 1976, http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/31/102&Area=RES

³⁴ A/RES/60/288. *The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*. United Nations General Assembly. September 20, 2006. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/60/288

³⁵ A/RES/49/60. *Measures to eliminate international terrorism*. United Nations General Assembly. December 9, 1994. www.un.org/documents/ga/res/49/a49r060.htm

³⁶ UN Action to Counter Terrorism. <http://un.org/terrorism>

³⁷ *Doha Declaration*. Group of 77. June 2005. [http://www.g77.org/southsummit2/doc/Doha%20Declaration\(English\).pdf](http://www.g77.org/southsummit2/doc/Doha%20Declaration(English).pdf)

³⁸ A/RES/49/60. *Measures to eliminate international terrorism*. United Nations General Assembly. December 9, 1994. www.un.org/documents/ga/res/49/a49r060.htm

³⁹ *Doha Declaration*. Group of 77. June 2005. [http://www.g77.org/southsummit2/doc/Doha%20Declaration\(English\).pdf](http://www.g77.org/southsummit2/doc/Doha%20Declaration(English).pdf)

⁴⁰ Ibid.

Defining Terrorism “Funds”

Maintaining peace and security within the G-77, as stated in the UN Charter, comes with the promotion of friendly cooperation among all UN Member States, as stated in A/RES/46/51. The resolution called for the importance of both expanding and improving of international support on bilateral, multilateral, and regional basis.⁴¹

Direct or indirect financing of terrorism was highlighted in 1997, with Member States acknowledging terrorist organizations might disguise through charitable, cultural, and social ambitions in order to achieve unlawful activities.⁴² It would take another three years before the call for large-scale collaboration was reiterated with the “International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism,” as seen in A/RES/54/109.⁴³ It is with this February 2000 resolution that Member States provided a definition to funding terrorism.⁴⁴

The definition of “Funds,” according to the Convention, refers to “assets of every kind,” from physical or non-physical, mobile or immobile, and any method that results in the acquirement of the fund.⁴⁵ The Convention also refers to legal documents or instruments in any form, including electronic or digital.⁴⁶ Further assets comprise, but not limited to, bank credits, bonds, drafts, money orders, travelers or bank checks, shares, and securities.⁴⁷ Member States, who have adopted the Convention, were encouraged to implement measures to determine the criminal offenses in accordance to their local laws and appropriate penalties for when suspected of financing a terrorist organization.⁴⁸

In 2001, the Security Council unanimously adopted a wide-ranging anti-terrorism resolution. Security Council resolution SC/1373 called on States to ensure those who have participated in financing, planning, or preparing terrorist acts be brought to justice.⁴⁹ The resolution prohibited the population of all Member States and respective territories from producing any funds benefitting anyone who attempts, commits, or facilitates in the commission of any terrorism act.⁵⁰

UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

In further understanding the measures of terror financing, the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) was established and comprised of 25 specialized organizations, both from within and outside the UN.^{51,52} The CTITF was adopted by consensus under the "United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy" (A/RES/60/288). Organizations taking part of the CTITF’s efforts include the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) even though it is not part of the UN system, to name a few.⁵³

⁴¹ A/RES/46/51. *Measures to eliminate international terrorism*. United Nations General Assembly. December 9, 1991. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/46/51&Lang=E&Area=RESOLUTION

⁴² A/RES/51/210. *Measures to eliminate international terrorism*. United Nations General Assembly. January 16, 1997. www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/51/210&Lang=E

⁴³ A/RES/54/109. *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*. United Nations General Assembly. February 25, 2000. www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/54/109

⁴⁴ Ibid. Article 1.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ “Security Council Unanimously Adopts Wide-Ranging Anti-Terrorism Resolution; Calls For Suppressing Financing, Improving International Cooperation,” United Nations Press Release, September 28, 2001. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2001/sc7158.doc.htm>

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ *Main Actors of the United Nations System in Counter-Terrorism Efforts*. United Nations. March 2009. www.un.org/terrorism/pdfs/CT_organogram_Feb2009-3.pdf

⁵² *CTITF Working Group Report: Tackling the Financing of Terrorism*. United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. October 2009. http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf/pdfs/ctitf_financing_eng_final.pdf

⁵³ Ibid.

The adoption of A/RES/60/288 was reported to be the first time that Member States agreed to a "comprehensive, global, strategic framework" on combating terrorism.⁵⁴ Achieving a consensus was not an easy feat as some critical issues involved "tension and distrust" between the Security Council and General Assembly in regards to which UN organ has the authority and responsibility on implementing the Strategy. Furthermore, the lack of resources and coordination from G-77 Member States to respond to the Strategy's elements was a challenge as well.⁵⁵

The CTITF is aware of the probable constraints the developing Member States may encounter in completing their recommendations.⁵⁶ The Committee admitted that many domestic agencies, notably the financial intelligence units (FIUs), may be "undertrained and understaffed" and also lack an understanding on monitoring issues such as terror funding.⁵⁷ The CTITF once again advocated for international cooperation as a key proponent to ease such apprehensions by the developing Member States.⁵⁸

Under the CTITF, a working group was created with the responsibility to publish findings and recommendations for Member States to consider implementing.⁵⁹ The Working Group's report focused on five areas: (a) the criminalization of terrorist financing; (b) the enhancement of domestic and international cooperation; (c) value transfer systems; (d) non-profit organizations; and (e) freezing of assets.⁶⁰ The Working Group's findings featured roundtable meetings with banking and regulatory stakeholders, criminal justice experts, and national security intelligence from different regions worldwide. In 2009 the CTITF Working Group's conclusions were published in the "Tackling the Financing of Terrorism." Overall, the CTITF found that national and international efforts aimed to combat terrorism funding require transparent and corruption-free economies and regulation on anti-money laundering.⁶¹

The Vienna Chapter and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime's Terrorism Prevention Branch

The G-77's counterterrorism efforts continue from its Vienna Chapter. The purpose of the Vienna Chapter is to enhance the involvement of developing Member States in policy-making UN organs such as the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and its subsidiary bodies - the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ).⁶² According to the Vienna Chapter, the G-77 has been "actively" involved in the work of the UNODC, which include technical assistance related to drug convention and cooperation in extradition and confiscation of possessions from criminal activity.⁶³

The G-77 has also supported the UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB). Also, UNODC's counterterrorism branch, which includes technical assistance from the G-77, is mandated to provide Member States the legal and related support to ratify and implement the universal legal instruments against terrorism.^{64 65}

Since 1963, Member States have developed the universal legal instruments to combat terrorism ranging from UN resolutions, treaties, protocols, and conventions.⁶⁶ The number of the universal legal instruments has changed over the

⁵⁴ "Implementation of the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy," The Stanley Foundation.

www.stanleyfoundation.org/publications/report/unnd807.pdf

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ *CTITF Working Group Report: Tackling the Financing of Terrorism*. United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. October 2009. http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf/pdfs/ctitf_financing_eng_final.pdf

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ *Working Group on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism*. United Nations Action to Counter Terrorism. <http://www.un.org/terrorism/financing.shtml>

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ *CTITF Working Group Report: Tackling the Financing of Terrorism*. United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. October 2009. http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf/pdfs/ctitf_financing_eng_final.pdf

⁶² "The Vienna Spirit." The Group of 77. June 2007. <http://www.g77.org/vienna/TheViennaSpiritfinal.pdf>

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ *Legislative Guide to the Universal Legal Regime Against Terrorism*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: April 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/LegislativeGuide2008.pdf>

⁶⁶ *UNODC and Terrorism Prevention*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/index.html

years based on the threat of terrorism.⁶⁷ Currently 16 universal legal instruments exist with four amendments to further prevent terrorist acts.^{68 69}

The universal legal instruments to prevent terrorism covers the following: acts of aircraft hijacking, airport violence, maritime navigation safety, safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf, crimes against internationally protected persons such as diplomats, illegal custody of nuclear material, hostage taking, terrorist bombings, and nuclear terrorism by either individuals and groups.⁷⁰

A notable legal instrument is the "International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism." As seen with A/RES/54/109, it required Member States to initiate steps to prevent and counteract the funding of terrorists.⁷¹ The Convention also called Member States to provide the identification of terrorists.⁷² The implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism continues as of January 2013 with the TPB setting up several regional and national capacity-building projects across Asia and Latin America, North Africa, and the Sahel.⁷³

Confronting Corruption

According to former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, terrorism can be a result of the "insidious plague" known as corruption.⁷⁴ As seen in the UN Convention Against Corruption, Annan wrote that corruption could destabilize the rule of law, deceive markets, organized crime, and terrorist activities.⁷⁵ He further noted that the UN Convention Against Corruption, which the General Assembly adopted as A/RES/58/4 in 2003, would help Member States achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).⁷⁶

In order to assist Member States in fulfilling the UN Convention on Corruption, the UNODC released the "Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption" in 2006.⁷⁷ The guide requested that Member States "must endeavor" in making contributions on a volunteer basis to an exclusive account for developing Member States.⁷⁸ This is reiterated in Article 62 of the UN Convention Against Corruption, stressing financial and materialistic coordination for the developing Member States at either bilateral or multilateral levels.⁷⁹ The UNODC's guide encourages Member States to acknowledge the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) standards on money laundering.⁸⁰ The FATF initially issued 40 recommendations in 1990 for the purpose to improve the financial sector and combat money laundering, but the FATF has made modifications in 1996 and 2003 to reflect trends set by violators.^{81 82}

⁶⁷ *International Legal Instruments to Counter Terrorism*. UN Action to Counter Terrorism:

<http://www.un.org/terrorism/instruments.shtml>

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ *International Laws*. United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/laws.html>

⁷⁰ *Delivering Counter-Terrorism Assistance*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. March 2009.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/TPB_brochure_English_final_printed_copy.pdf

⁷¹ *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*. United Nations. 1999.

<http://www.treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/english-18-11.pdf>

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ *The Terrorism Prevention Branch Briefing*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Issue 6. May 2013.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/Publications/Newsletter/TPB_Briefing6.pdf

⁷⁴ *United Nations Convention Against Corruption*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2004.

www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ *Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2006. http://www.unodc.org/pdf/corruption/CoC_LegislativeGuide.pdf

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ *United Nations Convention Against Corruption*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2004. Page 51.

www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ *The Forty Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering*. Financial Action Task Force. April 1990. www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/recommendations/pdfs/FATF%20Recommendations%201990.pdf

⁸² "UN Instruments and Other Relevant International Standards on Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing." United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

www.unodc.org/unodc/en/money-laundering/Instruments-Standards.html#FATF-Standards

To strengthen counterterrorism efforts, the FATF created the "8 Special Recommendations" in October 2001 with a ninth addition in 2004.⁸³ According to the FATF, the nine special recommendations on terrorist financing, with its original 40 recommendations, help set a basic framework in detecting, preventing, and suppressing terrorist financing and its acts.⁸⁴ The nine special recommendations incorporate: ratification and implementation of UN instruments; criminalizing the financing of terrorism and associated money laundering; freezing and confiscating terrorist assets; reporting suspicious transactions related to terrorism; international co-operation; alternative remittance; wire transfers; non-profit organizations; and cash couriers.⁸⁵

The UN finally introduced and accepted the 40 Recommendations and Nine Special Recommendations in 2005 and 2006.^{86 87} The Security Council was the first UN organ to observe the FATF recommendations with S/RES/1617, in their effort to reaffirm terrorism's threat to peace and security. The following year, the General Assembly was next to adopt the recommendations as part of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism.^{88 89}

G-77 and the Role of the Security Council

The subject of terrorism is a delicate matter as it affects all facets of a Member State, particularly financially and politically. However, applying its purpose as a voice amongst the developing Member States, the G-77 worked cohesively on the interpretation and role other UN organizations and the UN Charter.⁹⁰

A number of G-77 Member States have asserted concerns regarding the Security Council's authority on managing terrorism related topics. The Security Council's efforts to combat terrorism can be traced back to the unanimously adopted Resolution SC/1373, which called for the prevention and suppressing of financing terrorism.⁹¹ With SC/1373, the Council also decided that all Member States intensify the exchange of communication in regards to terrorist actions, funds, and its movements. The resolution was passed under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, which grants the Council "action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression."⁹²

Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the UN Munir Akram, who served as the G-77 Chair in 2007, believed Members States of the G-77 felt that the Security Council overreached its mandate in discussing terrorism, as well as other matters such as nuclear non-proliferation and peacekeeping.⁹³ During an interview with the *Journal of the Group of 77*, Ambassador Akram stated that the concept of the Security Council is to come into action "when there are actual threats to peace, and breaches of the peace," adding the Security Council violated the Charter by holding open debates on subjects such as security.⁹⁴

In September 2012, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the G-77 gathered at the UN to discuss the global economic challenges within the developing Member States and issued the Ministerial Declaration.⁹⁵ Although the world

⁸³ "FATF IX Special Recommendations." Financial Action Task Force. 2010. www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/FATF%20Standards%20%20IX%20Special%20Recommendations%20and%20IN%20rc.pdf

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ S/RES/1617. *Resolution 1617 (2005)*. United Nations Security Council. July 29, 2005. <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/446/60/PDF/N0544660.pdf?OpenElement>

⁸⁷ A/RES/60/288. *The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*. United Nations General Assembly. September 20, 2006. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/60/288

⁸⁸ S/RES/1617. *Resolution 1617 (2005)*. United Nations Security Council. July 29, 2005. <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/446/60/PDF/N0544660.pdf?OpenElement>

⁸⁹ A/RES/60/288. *The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*. United Nations General Assembly. September 20, 2006. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/60/288

⁹⁰ *About the Group of 77: Establishment*. The Group of 77. <http://www.g77.org/doc/index.html#aim>

⁹¹ SC/7158: *Security Council Unanimously Adopts Wide-Ranging Anti-Terrorism Resolution; Calls For Suppressing Financing, Improving International Cooperation Resolution (2001) Also Creates Committee to Monitor Implementation*. United Nations Press Release. September 28, 2001. www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2001/sc7158.doc.htm

⁹² *Charter of the United Nations: Chapter VII: Action With Respect To Threats To The Peace, Breaches Of The Peace, And Acts Of Aggression*. United Nations. <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter7.shtml>

⁹³ "G77 Says Security Council Debate On Climate Change Violation Of Charter." Group of 77/IPS, 2007, www.g77.org/nc/journal/printarticle.php?id=0704&artno=05

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ *Ministerial Declaration*. Group of 77. 2012. www.g77.org/doc/Declaration2012.htm

economic crisis continues to affect the developing Member States in a variety of ways, such as currency devaluation, trade barriers, and unemployment, the G-77 still supports the allotment of expenses for peacekeeping operations approved by the General Assembly.⁹⁶ In the 2012 Ministerial Declaration, the G-77 foreign affairs ministers addressed the role of the Security Council. The ministers noted the Security Council must maintain its responsibility of peace and security under the condition it recognizes the limited capabilities the less developed Member States of the G-77 have in peacekeeping budgets.⁹⁷

Case Study - The Monterrey Consensus in a September 11, 2001 Climate

The first resolution to be adopted under the 56th Session of the General Assembly was A/RES/56/1, which condemned the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the United States.⁹⁸ The terror attacks would alter the economies of most Member States, notably the developing Member States, ahead of the UN International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) of the Monterrey Consensus in March 2002.

According to the G-77, the cooperation of developing Member States played a “crucial role” in the final outcome document for the UN conference on FfD.⁹⁹ From March 18-22, 2002, Member States gathered in Monterrey, Mexico to address FfD challenges in order to increase development worldwide but particularly among the developing Member States.¹⁰⁰ With the MDGs in mind, a goal for the G-77 and fellow Member States in attendance was to eradicate poverty, witness economic growth, and support sustainable development as the world moves to an equitable economic system.¹⁰¹

While discussing solutions for economic growth, Member States, however, felt the effects of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States.¹⁰² The Monterrey Consensus highlighted the September 11, 2001 terror attacks intensified the international economic slowdown, which resulted in reduced growth rates.¹⁰³ Member States did not let the U.S. terror attacks deter progress. With the Monterrey Consensus, Member States agreed that the need for enhanced collaboration is more urgent than before to uphold sustained economic growth and the long-term challenges of FfD based on pre-existing issues among the Member States, the terror attacks, and achieving the MDGs.¹⁰⁴

At the time of the Monterrey Conference on FfD, Executive Coordinator of the FfD Secretariat in the UN's Department of Economic and Social Affairs' (DESA) Oscar de Rojas stated the G-77 have been waiting "over 20 years" for a conference akin to the March 2002 gathering.¹⁰⁵ According to de Rojas, the Monterrey conference discussed key issues the developing Member States wanted to address, such as increased participation in international economic decision-making, improved technical assistance for the financial sector can strengthen, and innovative methods in addressing external debt problems.¹⁰⁶ In a climate after September 11, 2001, the executive director of the FfD Secretariat reinforced that Member States have to regain confidence in the international economy amidst concerns of a then-impending economic recession.¹⁰⁷ De Rojas added that investments in eradicating illiteracy and poverty can reduce the causes of conflict and threats to peace.¹⁰⁸

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ A/RES/56/1. *Condemnation of terrorist attacks in the United States of America*. United Nations General Assembly. September 18, 2001. www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/56/1&Lang=E

⁹⁹ "Group of 77 Plays Key Role in Monterrey Consensus on FfD," Group of 77/IPS, www.g77.org/news/monterrey.htm

¹⁰⁰ "Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development." United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development. October 2003. www.un.org/esa/ffd/monterrey/MonterreyConsensus.pdf

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ "Group of 77 Plays Key Role in Monterrey Consensus on FfD." Group of 77/IPS. www.g77.org/news/monterrey.htm

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

Conclusion

The G-77 started as cooperation set to eradicate poverty, promote global partnerships, and improve economic stability. Today, the global economic growth of the G-77 exceeds that of developed Member States, accounting for more than a quarter of the worldwide GDP, and a third of the international market trade.¹⁰⁹ Former UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Director General Dr. Kandeh Yumkella, in an address to the Vienna Chapter of the G-77, stated the coalition of developing Member States has been growing in a “remarkable pace,” but struggles still exist in their economic performance.¹¹⁰ One of the disparities was the G-77’s effort to combat terrorism.

The G-77 and developed Member States have witnessed terrorism in various forms throughout the last four decades and have worked diligently in combating the next attack. Since A/RES/3034 (XXVII) in 1972, the G-77 has maintained strides in continuing the cooperation’s mission of improving economic conditions, education, and eradicating poverty, to name a few, while improving aircraft and naval safety, combating terror financing, and heightened regulations. The obstacle Member States of the G-77 continue to confront, however, is the financing of their counter terrorism efforts. Numerous bilateral, multilateral, and international resolutions have attempted to address and strengthen collaboration between developing and developed Member States, but there must be an increased focus in technical assistance.

In early 2013, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stressed the need for improved collaboration and engagement from the G-77 in achieving priorities set by the UN, ranging from the MDGs and providing security.¹¹¹ According to the Secretary General, the developing Member States have felt the concerns of deficits and sovereign debt from the developed Member States. While the Secretary General acknowledges that the G-77 does maintain its mission to address common challenges to the international community, it appears a setback stems from the developed Member States.¹¹²

The G-77 has followed recommendations, resolutions, and collaboration with many UN organs on developing their economies and eradicating poverty whilst making progress against terrorism. The developed Member States have to be aware of the technical and financial constraints, specifically from the least developed Member States, in order to succeed in overcoming terrorism and its impacts on all developing Member States of the G-77.

Committee Directive

In order to debate the impact of terrorism and its economic impacts, delegates are expected to have an understanding of their Member State’s assessment and achievements in combating terrorism, domestically and internationally. Delegates should be familiar with economic laws and policies their Member State enacted to prevent terrorism. The economic laws delegates should examine include their Member State’s definition of funding terrorism, mechanisms aimed at combating funds to terrorists, and if any anti-money laundering policies were proclaimed at both national and international levels. Has the Member State experienced economic struggles due to terrorist attacks domestically or abroad? In addition, delegates should have an understanding of any bilateral or multilateral efforts, notably with G-77 Member States. Finally, as the MDG deadline nears, what efforts were made in growing the Member State’s economic status? Were efforts with the MDGs relevant in combating terrorism?

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ "Engagement of ‘Group of 77’ nations vital to advance UN priorities, says Ban." UN News Centre. January 15, 2013. www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=43931&Cr=developing+nations&Cr1#.Ud_iRhboPG5

¹¹² Ibid.

II. Strengthening South-South Cooperation: Promoting Plans to Increase Economic Ties and Reduce Poverty

“South-South cooperation has the potential to balance growth and equality on a global scale. Even in the midst of severe economic, social and political instabilities, South-South cooperation has continued to drive buoyant trade and financial flows in recent years.”¹¹³

- Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

Introduction

The first effort to develop cooperation among developing Member States was evident in General Assembly resolutions dating back to December 14, 1972.¹¹⁴ The Member States of the Group of 77 (G-77) recognized the need for a broad framework of collaboration in the South focusing on cultural, political, social, economic, and technical aspects. This framework became South-South cooperation.¹¹⁵ South-South cooperation, as outlined by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), is managed and organized by two or more developing Member States on a regional, sub regional, interregional, bilateral, or multilateral level.¹¹⁶

In September 1980, the meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the G-77 was held in New York during which members agreed to establish a conference in 1981 for developing Member States.¹¹⁷ This subsequently led to the High Level Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Member States in Caracas, Venezuela from May 13-19, 1981.¹¹⁸ At this gathering, the G-77 stressed economic cooperation as an important action toward restructuring economic relations and establishing the New International Economic Order.¹¹⁹ The conference further noted the increase of trade among developing Member States and the importance to continue its expansion.

Building off from the 1981 meeting, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), a branch under the G-77, met in December 2004 in Doha, Qatar, for the Doha High-Level Forum on Trade and Investment.¹²⁰ During the conference, members discussed a strategic approach to South-South trade and economic cooperation, including developed Member States to facilitate and aid South-South trade.¹²¹ Furthermore, UNCTAD identified the need for sectorial reviews on new products in world trade to which supply partners can be linked to South supply chains.¹²²

The G-77 is fully committed to development for the well-being of all people.¹²³ In the past two decades, great strides have been made in global initiatives that have contributed to the success of South-South cooperation, including partnerships to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).¹²⁴ The G-77 affirms industrialization as an important factor in attaining economic growth and eradicating poverty in developing Member States.¹²⁵ The ongoing economic crisis has led to unemployment, which

¹¹³ “United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation,” The United Nations. <http://www.un.org/en/events/southcooperationday/>

¹¹⁴ A/RES/2974(XXVII). *Co-operation among developing countries in the United Nations technical co-operation programmes and increased efficiency of the capacity of the United Nations development system*. United Nations General Assembly. December 14, 1972. [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/2974\(XXVII\)&Lang=E&Area=RESOLUTION](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/2974(XXVII)&Lang=E&Area=RESOLUTION)

¹¹⁵ “What Is South-South Cooperation?” United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation.

http://ssc.undp.org/content/ssc/about/what_is_ssc.html

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ A/36/333. *High Level Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing countries*. United Nations General Assembly. http://www.unctadxi.org/Secured/GSTP/Declarations/1981Caracas_E.pdf

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ *The New Geography of International Economic Relations*. Group of 77. December 2004. http://www.g77.org/doha/Doha-BP01-New_Geography_of_International_Economic_Relations.pdf

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ *Declaration of the South Summit*. Group of 77. April 2000. http://www.g77.org/summit/Declaration_G77Summit.htm

¹²⁴ “G-77 to Discuss South-South Cooperation,” Islands Business, May 6, 2013, <http://www.islandsbusiness.com/news/fiji/1078/g77-to-discuss-south-south-cooperation/>

¹²⁵ *Statement on Behalf of the Group of 77 and China: Second Committee of the Sixty-fifth Session October 21, 2010*. Group of 77. October 21, 2010. <http://www.g77.org/statement/getstatement.php?id=101021b>

resulted in the decrease of household incomes and leaving people in extreme poverty.¹²⁶ In order to maintain updated status reports, the G-77 is committed to a Special Event meeting to follow up on the endeavors made toward achieving the MDGs.¹²⁷

History

The concept of South-South cooperation can be dated back to South-East Asia more than 50 years ago and has been relied upon for cooperative initiatives between Southern Member States to promote trade and investment.¹²⁸ At the conclusion of World War II, regions across the world were identified that were underdeveloped and not industrialized.¹²⁹ Often these regions had difficulty overcoming their colonial influence and were being pressured to pick sides in the Cold War.¹³⁰ Realizing the common interest that many developing Member States shared and the potential of mutual benefits that could be gained, the creation of institutional frameworks for South-South cooperation was formulated.¹³¹ Often developing Member States who were emerging from colonial rule questioned the international system of economies and tried to change the structure and its management.¹³² Developing Member States quickly realized that it was better for them to become allies with one another rather than working with developed Member States.¹³³

In 1955, the Bandung Conference was held in Indonesia, where Afro-Asian Member States gathered to discuss the importance of promoting economic cooperation between themselves.¹³⁴ The founding of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in 1961 and the G-77 in 1964, help motivate developing Member States for self-reliance.¹³⁵ It was the cooperation between the Member States that allowed for the creation of these two new organizations; however the NAM and the G-77 both failed to sustain economic freedom and political independence, which the developing Member States were seeking.¹³⁶

In 1978, the General Assembly, in its Resolution 3251, endorsed "the establishment of a special unit within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to promote technical co-operation among developing Member States".¹³⁷ South-South cooperation promotes the idea of developing Member States working together to find solutions to common challenges.¹³⁸ Often linked by commonalities of history, geography, and challenges, the Member States of the Cooperation have valuable insights to share with one another.¹³⁹

The Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) was a major milestone in the evolution of technical cooperation between developing Member States (TCDC).¹⁴⁰ Since its adoption in 1978, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the UNDP Executive Board, and the High-Level Committee on TCDC adopted several decisions

¹²⁶ Ibid.

¹²⁷ *Statement on Behalf of The Group of 77 and China by Ambassador Peter Thomson, Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations and Chairman of The Group of 77, at the First Round of Informal Consultations for the Preparatory Process of the 2013 Special Event to Follow Up Efforts Made Towards Achieving The Millennium Development Goals.* Group of 77. February 15, 2013. <http://www.g77.org/statement/getstatement.php?id=130215b>

¹²⁸ "Chapter 1. Overview of South-South Cooperation," Partners in Population and Development. http://www.partners-popdev.org/docs/PPD_South-South_Book.pdf

¹²⁹ Ibid.

¹³⁰ Ibid.

¹³¹ Ibid.

¹³² Ibid.

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³⁵ "The Non-Aligned Movement: Background Information," The Non-Aligned Movement. <http://www.nam.gov.za/background/background.htm#1.1%20History>

¹³⁶ "Chapter 1. Overview of South-South Cooperation," Partners in Population and Development. http://www.partners-popdev.org/docs/PPD_South-South_Book.pdf

¹³⁷ "Background," United Nations Office For South-South Cooperation. <http://ssc.undp.org/content/ssc.html>

¹³⁸ "Chapter 1. Overview of South-South Cooperation," Partners in Population and Development. http://www.partners-popdev.org/docs/PPD_South-South_Book.pdf

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ *The Buenos Aires Plan of Action.* Special United for Technical Cooperation Among Developing Member States. 1994. <http://sc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/Key%20Policy%20Documents/Buenos%20Aires%20Plan%20of%20Action.pdf>

and resolutions reaffirming the validity and importance of TCDC.¹⁴¹ Furthermore, ECOSOC Resolution 1992/41 called upon all involved parties to give the TCDC option “first consideration” in technical cooperation activities.¹⁴² The resolution also called upon all Member States and the UN development system to review current policies and procedures to improve the environment for TCDC and facilitate its widespread usage.¹⁴³ Recently, both developing and developed Member States have placed high emphasis on TCDC as a vital instrument for fostering South-South cooperation.¹⁴⁴

Current Situation

The G-77 recognizes the slow implementation of South-South cooperation across the UN and welcomes all new work programmes, units, and governing bodies of funds to integrate.¹⁴⁵ At the Intercessional Meeting of the High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation, held on June 4, 2013, in New York, Deputy Permanent Representative of Fiji to the UN Luke Daunivalu spoke on behalf of the G-77 regarding the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on South-South and Triangular cooperation.¹⁴⁶ The JIU called specifically for regular reporting on South-South activities along with the support of the UNOSSC to include a progress report of the implementation of the Nairobi Outcome Document created at the High-Level UN Conference on South-South Cooperation held in Nairobi in December 2009.¹⁴⁷

The Nairobi Conference met to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the 1978 UN Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Member States in Buenos Aires, Argentina, to further contribute to the goal of that conference and strengthen South-South cooperation.¹⁴⁸ The Nairobi Outcome Document recognized South-South cooperation as “a partnership among equals”; that Member States tend to share strategies based on similar developmental challenges.¹⁴⁹

Later this year, UNOSSC will hold its sixth annual Global South-South Development Expo, the first of its kind rooting from the South for the South.¹⁵⁰ The Expo is designed to showcase successful Southern-grown Development Solutions (SDSs) to meet the needs of achieving the MDGs alongside SDSs with the potential to increase developmental impact in Member States.¹⁵¹

One of the many organizations consisting of Member States working to further installments of South-South cooperation is Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS).¹⁵² Goldman Sachs created the idea of BRIC in 2001 “as part of an economic modeling exercise to forecast global economic trends over the next half century”; in September 2010 South Africa was invited to join BRIC and extend the organization as BRICS.¹⁵³ At BRICS’ fifth summit in March of 2013, leaders discussed the establishment of a New Development Bank and a contingent reserve arrangement (CRA) of \$100 billion USD.¹⁵⁴ One measure of the CRA will not only be strengthening financial stability of BRICS Member States but strengthening the global financial safety net.¹⁵⁵ In the last decade the impact of BRICS in

¹⁴¹ *Buenos Aires Plan of Action*. High Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation. December 1-3, 2009.

http://southsouthconference.org/?page_id=276

¹⁴² Ibid.

¹⁴³ Ibid.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

¹⁴⁵ *Intercessional Meeting of the High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation*. Group of 77. June 4, 2013

<http://www.g77.org/statement/getstatement.php?id=130604>

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ A/RES/64/222. *Annex of the Nairobi Outcome Document of the High-level UN Conference on South-South cooperation*. The United Nations/South-South Conference. December 21, 2009. <http://southsouthconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/GA-resolution-endorsed-Nairobi-Outcome-21-Dec-09.pdf>

¹⁴⁹ Ibid.

¹⁵⁰ “Global South-South Development Expo 2013.” United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation.

<http://ssc.undp.org/content/ssc/services/expo/2013.html>

¹⁵¹ Ibid.

¹⁵² “Fifth BRICS Summit: Durban, South Africa 26-27 March 2013.” Fifth BRICS Summit. <http://www.brics5.co.za/>

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid.

economic growth is evident through its 60-percent impact rate on low-income Member States who attribute to trade.¹⁵⁶ Also, due to higher wages in China, BRICS has been able to move the Member State from low-skilled labor production to a higher value, creating job opportunities for lower income families.¹⁵⁷

The G-77 and the UNDP are currently making strides to reduce poverty through successful working programmes such as New Rice for Africa (NERICA), an initiative funded by the African Development Bank, UNDP, and the Japanese government.¹⁵⁸ This operation has been cultivating and distributing rice for over 15 years to 31 Member States, leading to a five-percent reduction in poverty in Uganda and 13 percent in Benin.¹⁵⁹ The UNDP has also been an advocate of regional cooperation, instilling programmes that will positively affect investment, trade, and shared economic information among Member States.¹⁶⁰ One such programme was a Workshop on Poverty Reduction Policies and Practices held from June 26 to July 6, 2009, during which 37 African officials from 19 African Member states participated.¹⁶¹ More recently the UNDP and the Government of China signed a new partnership agreement consisting of: 1) strengthening South-South cooperation; 2) continuing to build off China's success on lifting 500 million people out of poverty; and 3) working toward the MDGs.¹⁶²

The G-77 recognizes the efforts made by the India, Brazil, and South Africa who together form the group IBSA under the International Labour Organization (ILO).¹⁶³ The partnership between IBSA and ILO began at the fourth Summit of Heads of States and Governments in April of 2010, where leaders promoted job-intensive recovery to build a framework for sustainable growth.¹⁶⁴ IBSA took this initiative and turned it into an International Workshop on South-South cooperation on "Innovations in Public Employment Programmes and Sustainable Inclusive Growth" held from March 1-3, 2012 in New Delhi, India.¹⁶⁵ The workshop concluded in order to develop and promote South-South cooperation the Decent Work Agenda must be implemented.¹⁶⁶ The Decent Work Agenda was developed by the ILO to provide support through integrated Decent Work Member State Programmes; the Work Agenda follows four strategic objectives: 1) creating jobs; 2) guaranteeing rights at work; 3) extending social protection; and 4) promoting social dialogue.¹⁶⁷

Economic Progress and Poverty Reduction through the Millennium Development Goals

The South-South cooperation's success in the last two decades has been credited to the MDGs.¹⁶⁸ The cooperation sees itself as a means to contribute on a local level for many developing Member States.¹⁶⁹ UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon is also familiar with the South-South cooperation's MDGs endeavors, stating that the coalition of developing

¹⁵⁶ Directorate-General for External Policies of the Union; Policy Department Study: *The Role of BRICS in the Developing World*. European Parliament. 2012.

http://www.ab.gov.tr/files/ardb/evt/1_avrupa_birligi/1_9_politikalar/1_9_8_dis_politika/The_role_of_BRICS_in_the_developing_world.pdf

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ "U.N. Showcases South-South Successes," Inter Press Service. July 10, 2012. <http://www.ipsnews.net/2012/07/u-n-showcases-south-south-successes/>

¹⁵⁹ Ibid.

¹⁶⁰ "South-South Cooperation," United Nations Development Programme: China.

<http://www.undp.org.cn/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&catid=10&sid=14>

¹⁶¹ Ibid.

¹⁶² Ibid.

¹⁶³ "IBSA International Conference on South-South Cooperation 'Innovations in Public Employment Programmes and Sustainable Inclusive Growth', 1- 3 March 2012, New Delhi," International Labour Organization.

<http://www.ilo.org/newdelhi/whatwedo/eventsandmeetings/ibsa/lang--en/index.htm>

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶⁶ *Conclusions and Recommendations of International Conference on South-South Cooperation – Innovations in Public Employment Programmes for Sustainable Growth: March 1-3 2012 New Delhi, India*," International Labour Organization.

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---sro-new_delhi/documents/presentation/wcms_175291.pdf

¹⁶⁷ "Decent Work Agenda," International Labour Organization. <http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/decent-work-agenda/lang--en/index.htm>

¹⁶⁸ "G77 to discuss South-South Cooperation," Island Business, May 6, 2013. <http://www.islandsbusiness.com/news/fiji/1078/g77-to-discuss-south-south-cooperation/>

¹⁶⁹ "High-Level Conference on South-South Cooperation," Group of 77, <http://www.g77.org/marrakech/>

Member States "have proven their potential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth," which resulted in Member States' economies attracting foreign investments.¹⁷⁰

The G-77 does however recognize that debt problems, instable commodity markets, uncertainty among multilateral trade systems, and disparities in Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) are elements that can interfere with the completion of the MDGs.¹⁷¹ Statements by members of the G-77 have also shed light on the fact that the least developed Member States experienced setbacks following multiple global crises, notably the rise of food prices, volatility of oil costs, and the global economic crisis.^{172 173} The crises has resulted in a few setbacks which include the progress with the MDGs, Member States' advancements has either lagged or reversed, and it has increased the amount of people who are in extreme poverty.¹⁷⁴ Accomplishing the MDGs, particularly MDG 1 and MDG 8, has been a topic of concern from the UN for the South-South cooperation to achieve.¹⁷⁵ As outlined in A/RES/66/229, the 2008 Policy Committee of the Secretary-General called upon the UN development system to adopt concrete measures to improve South-South Member States' aid in completing the MDGs.¹⁷⁶

In regards to MDG 1, food security has been categorized as vital, and its main challenges are caused by the global agricultural distortions.¹⁷⁷ While remaining committed to the MDGs, the G-77 has also remained committed to the other internationally agreed development goals and multilateral agreements aimed at poverty eradication.¹⁷⁸ Another challenge for the South-South cooperation has been identified with consistency between developing and developed Member States.¹⁷⁹ ECOSOC has defined that global partnership is essential to increase MDG achievements. Furthermore, ECOSOC has published the collaboration of the South-South cooperation and private philanthropies will help ensure success of the MDGs by 2015.¹⁸⁰ It also believes that one of the challenges facing the developing Member States is the need for further cooperation, accountability, and transparency.¹⁸¹ Member States, as a starting point, should initiate FDI, trade, regional integration, technology transfers, and avoid tax exemptions for development cooperation providers and investors.¹⁸²

The G-77 believes that an open global economy is essential for development.¹⁸³ As stated in its Vienna Chapter, the G-77 shared the view of UN Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO) Director General that good energy supply, competition in production, and trading activities are necessary in a modern economy and without it can result in no economic growth, which is necessary in poverty reduction.¹⁸⁴

Following the global financial crisis trades in developing and transitional economies have started to rebound in a better rate than developed economies.¹⁸⁵ Exports from the developing Member States have increased from 39 percent in 2008

¹⁷⁰ "Ban urges 'Group of 77' nations to contribute to future development agenda," UN News Centre, September 28, 2012.

http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=43110#_UczrShboPG5

¹⁷¹ *Marrakech Declaration on South-South Declaration*. Group of 77. December 2003. <http://www.g77.org/marrakech/Marrakech-Declaration.htm>

¹⁷² *Development Cooperation for the MDGs: Maximizing Results*. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2010. [www.un.org/en/ecosoc/julyhls/pdf10/10-45690_\(e\)\(desa\)development_cooperation_for_the_mdgs_max_results.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/julyhls/pdf10/10-45690_(e)(desa)development_cooperation_for_the_mdgs_max_results.pdf)

¹⁷³ *Statement On Behalf Of The Group Of 77 And China By Minister Marcelo Suarez Salvia, Permanent Mission Of Argentina To The United Nations, At The Informal Thematic Debate Of The General Assembly On 'Investment In And Financing Of Productive Capacities In Least Developed Countries.'* Group of 77. March 11, 2011.

<http://www.g77.org/statement/getstatement.php?id=110311C>

¹⁷⁴ Ibid.

¹⁷⁵ A/RES/66/229. *The State of South-South Cooperation*. United Nations General Assembly. August 3, 2011.

<http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/SG%20Reports/SG%20Report%20on%20SSC%202011.pdf>

¹⁷⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁸ *Ministerial Declaration on the Occasion of the Fortieth Anniversary of the Group of 77*. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. June 2004. http://unctad.org/en/Docs/td405_en.pdf

¹⁷⁹ Ibid.

¹⁸⁰ ST/ESA/326. *Development Cooperation for the MDGs: Maximizing Results*. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2010. [www.un.org/en/ecosoc/julyhls/pdf10/10-45690_\(e\)\(desa\)development_cooperation_for_the_mdgs_max_results.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/julyhls/pdf10/10-45690_(e)(desa)development_cooperation_for_the_mdgs_max_results.pdf)

¹⁸¹ Ibid.

¹⁸² Ibid.

¹⁸³ *The Vienna Spirit*. Group of 77. 2007. <http://www.g77.org/vienna/TheViennaSpiritfinal.pdf>

¹⁸⁴ Ibid.

¹⁸⁵ *Millennium Development Goal 8: The Global Partnership for Development: Making Rhetoric a Reality*. United Nations: MDG Gap Task Force Report 2012. 2012. http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2012_Gap_Report/MDG_2012Gap_Task_Force_report.pdf

to 43 percent during 2011.¹⁸⁶ The least developed Member States continue to struggle as it saw a global trade increase of 1.1 percent in 2010 but unchanged during 2011.¹⁸⁷

South-South Cooperation Summits: Purpose and Impact in 21st Century

Heads of State and Government of developing Member States met for the first ever South Summit of the G-77 from April 10-14, 2000, in Havana, Cuba.¹⁸⁸ This meeting was planned accordingly with the start of a new millennium to discuss the rapidly changing economic and social situations the South were already and will be facing in the future and at the summit, possible solutions were also formed.¹⁸⁹ In order to execute these ideas leaders developed the Havana Declaration and Havana Programme of Action, an agenda focusing on effectively implementing these changes.¹⁹⁰ The Group recognized the NAM and various plans of actions and strategies on South-South cooperation as platforms to build a framework.¹⁹¹ The framework aimed toward promoting trade, technical co-operation and technology among Member States.¹⁹² Since the gathering took place trade among developing Member States has increased and many conferences have commenced discussing economic growth, including the UNCTAD and the High-Level Forum on Trade and Investment.¹⁹³

At the conclusion of the South Summit, the G-77 agreed on a follow-up meeting, which was later known as the High-Level Conference on South-South Cooperation taking place from December 15-19, 2003, in Marrakech, Morocco.¹⁹⁴ It was at this conference where the Marrakech Declaration on South-South Cooperation was adopted further stressing the importance of regional, sub-regional, national, and international cooperation policies and strategies that were highlighted in the Havana Programme of Action.¹⁹⁵ Members also implemented a list of measures and initiatives to be taken known as the Marrakech Framework of Implementation of South-South Cooperation.¹⁹⁶ Two crucial issues addressed were the constraint of cross-border movement service suppliers from Member States to the markets in developed Member States and supporting UNCTAD's role in assisting the South in multilateral negotiations.¹⁹⁷ In recent years, BRICS Member States have experienced vast economic growth, thus expanding their trade and financial ties into low-income Member States to help reduce poverty.¹⁹⁸ Also, UNCTAD has observed a constant increase in manufacturing and export trade in the past two decades.¹⁹⁹ Regionally, the total network exports from Southern markets have risen from 37 percent in the 1990s to over 50 percent in 2010.²⁰⁰

Members of the General Assembly decided a conference would be held "at the highest possible level" through Resolution 64/1 on October 6, 2009.²⁰¹ This became the High-Level Conference on South-South Cooperation in

¹⁸⁶ Ibid.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸⁸ *Havana Programme of Action*. Group of 77 South Summit. April 2000.

http://www.g77.org/summit/ProgrammeofAction_G77Summit.htm

¹⁸⁹ *Declaration of the South Summit*. Group of 77 South Summit. April 2000.

http://www.g77.org/summit/Declaration_G77Summit.htm

¹⁹⁰ *Four Decades of Solidarity for the Development of the South: Ministerial Declaration of the 40th G77 Anniversary*. Group of 77. 2004. <http://www.g77.org/40/declaration.htm>

¹⁹¹ *Havana Programme of Action*. Group of 77 South Summit. April 2000.

http://www.g77.org/summit/ProgrammeofAction_G77Summit.htm

¹⁹² Ibid.

¹⁹³ *The New Geography of International Economic Relations*. Group of 77. December 2004. http://www.g77.org/doha/Doha-BP01-New_Geography_of_International_Economic_Relations.pdf

¹⁹⁴ "High-Level Conference on South-South Cooperation: Marrakech, Morocco December 15-19 2003," Group of 77.

<http://www.g77.org/marrakech/>

¹⁹⁵ *Marrakech Declaration on South-South Cooperation*. Group of 77. <http://www.g77.org/marrakech/Marrakech-Declaration.htm>

¹⁹⁶ *Marrakech Framework of Implementation of South-South Cooperation*. Group of 77. <http://www.g77.org/marrakech/Marrakech-Framework.htm>

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁹⁸ "Increasing South-South Trade," The World Trade Organization,

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTPROGRAMS/EXTTRADERESEARHC/0,,cont entMDK:23066778~pagePK:64168182~piPK:64168060~theSitePK:544849,00.html>

¹⁹⁹ *Regional Value Chains: Global Production Sharing and South-South Trade*. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. April 2012. http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ecidc2013misc1_bp1.pdf

²⁰⁰ Ibid.

²⁰¹ "The High Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation," South-South Conference.

<http://southsouthconference.org/>

Nairobi, Kenya held from December 1-3, 2009.²⁰² The Nairobi conference focused on two sub-themes: 1) Strengthening the UN's role in supporting South-South and triangular cooperation and 2) South-South and Triangular cooperation for development.²⁰³ Member States developed the Nairobi Outcome Document, which recognized South-South cooperation as “a partnership among equals” and that Member States rely on sharing strategies based on related developmental issues.²⁰⁴

Since this conference, the UN has taken the initiative called upon them to assist in strengthening South-South cooperation.²⁰⁵ The UN has successfully developed partnerships and alliances, mobilized financial resources, and coordinated UN programmes and policies.²⁰⁶

Case Studies

Fourth Cooperation Framework for South-South Cooperation (2009-2011)

The UNDP Strategic Plan (2008-2011) called South-South cooperation a key element in enhancing development and achieving international goals while emphasizing challenges upon individual Member States.²⁰⁷ Mindful of these challenges, the Third Cooperation Framework for South-South considered relevant decisions made by the High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation and the General Assembly, which encompassed responses to suggestions made by the Executive Board.²⁰⁸ In keeping with the Executive Board decisions, the framework named the role of the Special Unit to promote the coordination, efficiency and effectiveness under the UN.²⁰⁹ The Special Unit was to assist those organizations interested in South-South cooperation with policy tools needed to aid developing Member States in achieving national development and international development goals such as the MDGs.²¹⁰ Overall, the Third Framework was created to promote opportunities for South-South development; however, recent years brought a strong economic growth for developing Member States along with an increase in trade, investments, science, and technology.²¹¹

In 2008, the Third Framework expired, paving the way for the Fourth Cooperation Framework for South-South Cooperation that would be in affect 2009-2011.²¹² This framework pursued to contribute to three main areas: 1) policy development; 2) knowledge mobilization for learning; and 3) scaling the impact of South-South cooperation.²¹³ An area the Fourth Framework wanted to differentiate from the Third Framework was a broader spectrum of organizations within the UN for the Special Unit to work more closely with in order to increase the support of Member States.²¹⁴ This framework also called for a greater role of the Special Unit in advocacy; it was recommended the Special Unit document their efforts for future South-South cooperation and establish a systematic method to engage with officials who could share priorities and action plans.²¹⁵ Furthermore, the framework suggested that the UNDP

²⁰² Ibid.

²⁰³ A/RES/64/222. *Annex of the Nairobi Outcome Document of the High-level UN Conference on South-South cooperation*. The United Nations/South-South Conference. December 21, 2009. <http://southsouthconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/GA-resolution-endorsed-Nairobi-Outcome-21-Dec-09.pdf>

²⁰⁴ Ibid.

²⁰⁵ SSC/17/3. *Framework of Operational Guidelines on UN Support to South-South and Triangular Cooperation*. The Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund. April 12, 2012. http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/HLC%20Reports/Framework%20of%20Operational%20Guidelines_all%20language/SSC%2017_3E.pdf

²⁰⁶ Ibid.

²⁰⁷ DP/CF/SSC/4/Rev.1. *Fourth Cooperation Framework for South-South Cooperation (2009-2011)*. The Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund. July 21, 2008. <http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/Programming%20Docs/4th%20Cooperation%20Framework.pdf>

²⁰⁸ Ibid.

²⁰⁹ Ibid.

²¹⁰ Ibid.

²¹¹ Ibid.

²¹² Ibid.

²¹³ Ibid.

²¹⁴ “Chapter 4 Conclusions and Recommendations,” United Nations Development Programme Evaluation Document South-South Cooperation. http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/thematic/ssc/chapter/chapter4_conclusion.pdf

²¹⁵ Ibid.

should develop a South-South cooperation strategy that addresses emerging issues and integrates programme frameworks, which have proven to work.²¹⁶

Results of the Fourth Framework were charted into three goals and platforms; the first being promotion of South-South cooperation as a practical strategy for the South to achieve internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs.²¹⁷ A system-wide contribution provided Member States with an evidence-based analysis of new concepts, opportunities and trends for South-South cooperation, which was distributed through the annual South Report.²¹⁸ Also, the “new directions” strategy for South-South cooperation was updated and the UNDP succeeded, in collaboration with other organizations, to meet those commitments outlined in the strategic plan of 2008-2011.²¹⁹ Ultimately 15 national governments requested to introduce South-South cooperation into their MDG development strategies aimed to benefit developing Member States.²²⁰

The second goal and platform was the mobilization of South-South expertise and MDG solutions for learning.²²¹ A community of south-South practices was established in 2009 connecting knowledge networks centers of excellence of the special Unit, UNDP, and other UN organizations interested in development.²²²

The third and final goal and platform was increasing the impact of South-South cooperation on achieving the internationally agreed development goals and MDGs.²²³ Partnerships, policies and strategies were established to promote public-private sector collaboration and market development to benefit low-income households and businesses by providing financial and legal access.²²⁴ Furthermore, a South-South platform was created to enable the private sector and other organizations to contribute to programmes and national priorities that increase the South-South impact.²²⁵ In 2012, the UNDP Evaluation Office issued a report of conclusions, findings, and results of its contribution to South-South and Triangular cooperation.²²⁶ This report stands as a model for the new UNDP Strategic Plan and Fifth Cooperation Framework for South-South Cooperation, both to be put in affect 2014-2017.²²⁷

BRICS: The Partnership of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa

“The acronym BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China) was coined in 2001 by Jim O’Neill, a research director for the financial firm Goldman Sachs in 2001 in order to highlight the role of developing economies in world finance.”²²⁸ Each of the four BRIC Member States experienced both political and economic reform in the 1990s, setting the stage for increased economic growth over the next several years.²²⁹ Once developing Member States began opening up stock markets to foreign investors throughout the 1990s, a 600-percent boom in emerging-market stock prices occurred between 1987 and 1994.²³⁰ What separated the BRIC Member States from other emerging market economies at the time, despite the extremely dissimilar and unique strengths and challenges to growth, is the sheer economic size of each Member State.²³¹

²¹⁶ Ibid.

²¹⁷ DP/CF/SSC/4/Rev.1. *Draft fourth cooperation framework for South-South cooperation (2009-2011)*. Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund.
<http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/Programming%20Docs/4th%20Cooperation%20Framework.pdf>

²¹⁸ Ibid.

²¹⁹ Ibid.

²²⁰ Ibid.

²²¹ Ibid.

²²² Ibid.

²²³ Ibid.

²²⁴ Ibid.

²²⁵ Ibid.

²²⁶ *Evaluation of UNDP Contribution to South-South and Triangular Cooperation (2008-2011)*. United Nations Development Programme. April 2013.

<http://web.undp.org/evaluation/thematic/ssc-2013.html>

²²⁷ Ibid.

²²⁸ Foreign Policy. Mar/Apr2011, Issue 185, p30-31. 2p.

²²⁹ Blake Hounshell, “BRICs: A Short History,” Foreign Policy, Mar/April 2011.

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/02/22/brics_a_short_history?page=0.5 (Accessed July 8, 2013).

²³⁰ Ibid

²³¹ Leslie Elliot Armijo, “The BRICS Countries (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) as Analytical Category: Mirage or Insight?” Asian Perspective, Vol. 31, No. 4, 2007, pp. 7-42.

At the time the BRIC acronym was created, the four Member States “represented only fifteen percent of the Gross National Product (GNP) of the six major advanced industrial economies: the United States, Japan, Germany, Britain, France, and Italy.”²³² However, in the early 2000s several changes occurred. The Russian Stock Market between 2001 and 2005 underwent a 761-percent increase, and the Indian stockmarket at a 190-percent rise from 2001-2005.²³³ In December 2007, China overtook Germany as the world’s third largest economy, and in January 2008 Brazil becomes a net creditor for the first time.²³⁴ Jim O’Neill initially forecasted that the BRIC would lead the economy in 2041, but this date has been adjusted to 2032.²³⁵ In coordination with his original prediction, the BRIC Member States constituted a quarter of global economic activity and more than a third of all GDP growth in 2010.²³⁶

As the acronym gained validation and recognition, Russian President Vladimir Putin initiated the first informal meeting of BRIC Member State leaders in September 2006 in New York at the 61st session of the General Assembly.²³⁷ This meeting led to the first formal BRIC summit, which took place in Yekaterinburg, Russia on June 16, 2009. Discussions were focused on establishing methods to reduce reliance on the United States, moving away from the dollar’s role in global commerce, and a call for greater representation of developing in global financial institutions.²³⁸ The general consensus was for a more multipolar world order, which continued during the second BRIC Summit in April 2010 in Brazil. BRIC leaders heavily advocated for the G-20 to be proactive during the post-financial crisis period and called for UN reform.²³⁹ Further, it was during this summit that the group formally announced their dissatisfaction with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, as it was stated that legitimacy deficits needed to be addressed.²⁴⁰

The formal statement read, “reforming these institutions’ governance structures requires first and foremost a substantial shift in voting power in favor of emerging market economies and developing [Member States] to bring their participation in decision making in line with their relative weight in the world economy.”²⁴¹ In December 2010, China invited South Africa to join the BRIC group.²⁴² BRIC Member States viewed South Africa as the gateway to the African continent, which as a whole has an equivalent-sized economy (\$2.763 billion GDP), a population of one billion, and rich resources.²⁴³ Africa is an extremely valued investment region, especially for China.²⁴⁴ The next summit, held in Sanya, China, in April 2011 emphasized many of the same points as in earlier meetings, particularly the importance of India, Brazil, and South Africa’s involvement in international affairs with the UN, and the concurrent presence of all five BRICS Member States in the Security Council.²⁴⁵ Lastly, the fourth Summit held in New Delhi, India served as a forum for the discussion of the establishment of a BRICS development bank, which would serve as an alternative to the formerly criticized World Bank.²⁴⁶ No formal plans were made, however finance ministers were

²³² Ibid

²³³ Blake Hounshell, “BRICs: A Short History,” Foreign Policy March/April 2011. http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/02/22/brics_a_short_history?page=0.5 (Accessed July 8, 2013).

²³⁴ Ibid

²³⁵ “South Africa and its BRICS counterparts,” Finweek, April 11, 2013: 10-11. Business Source Elite, EBSCOhost (Accessed July 7, 2013).

²³⁶ Ruchir Sharma, “Broken BRICs,” Foreign Affairs, November/December 2012.

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/138219/ruchir-sharma/broken-brics>

²³⁷ Blake Hounshell, “BRICs: A Short History,” Foreign Policy, March/April 2011.

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/02/22/brics_a_short_history?page=0.5

²³⁸ Andrew Kramer, “Emerging Economies Meet in Russia,” *The New York Times*, June 16, 2009.

http://www.nytimes.com/2009/06/17/world/europe/17bric.html?_r=0. (Accessed July 9, 2013).

²³⁹ “Second Summit. The Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation,” Fifth BRICS Summit, <http://www.brics5.co.za/> (Accessed July 9, 2013).

²⁴⁰ Ibid

²⁴¹ “Second Summit. The Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation,” Fifth BRICS Summit, <http://www.brics5.co.za/> (Accessed July 9, 2013).

²⁴² South Africa and its BRICS counterparts,” Finweek, April 11, 2013, 10-11. Business Source Elite, EBSCOhost (Accessed July 7, 2013).

²⁴³ Ibid

²⁴⁴ Ibid

²⁴⁵ “Third Summit. The Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation,” Fifth BRICS Summit, <http://www.brics5.co.za/> (Accessed July 9, 2013).

²⁴⁶ Oliver Tree, “Fourth Time’s Not a Charm: Annual BRICS Summit Ends With A Whimper,” International Business Times, March 30, 2012, (Accessed July 11, 2013). <http://www.ibtimes.com/4th-times-no-charm-annual-brics-summit-ends-ho-hum-note-432264#>

instructed to form a working group to examine this prospect in greater detail, and report back at the next Summit in 2013. Additionally, leaders signed two agreements to enhance intra-BRICS trading.²⁴⁷

The fifth summit of the BRICS Member States was held in South Africa on March 17, 2013, with the theme of “BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialization.”²⁴⁸ The BRICS leaders agreed to the establishment of a New Development Bank, which was also discussed previously at the fourth BRICS summit in New Delhi, India.²⁴⁹ This concept evolved as a method to promote long term investment possibilities through pooled funds for targeted infrastructure projects, while supporting increased commerce between the BRICS and other emerging economies.²⁵⁰ China’s finance minister stated that this bank would be set up for infrastructure development; however details were not discussed at the summit including the initial investment of each Member States to the bank.²⁵¹ Furthermore, the bank will help Member States alleviate under-development and currency volatility and may replace the roles of the World Bank and the IMF in the Member States.²⁵²

Further outcomes include the “establishment of the contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) with an initial size of US\$100 billion.”²⁵³ The CRA would help BRICS Member States forestall short-term liquidity pressures and further strengthen financial stability.²⁵⁴ It would also contribute to further strengthening the global financial safety net and complement existing international arrangements as an additional line of defense.²⁵⁵

Two additional groups were established at this summit including the BRICS Think Tanks and BRICS Business Council. The BRICS Think Tank would be a network of individual think tanks among Member States that would come together to think about policy and growth models for BRICS.²⁵⁶ Similarly, the BRICS Business Council would bring together already established business associations in Member States to “manage engagement between business communities on an on-going basis.”²⁵⁷ These structures will serve as oversight to continue to “develop new paradigms for sustainable and inclusive growth models, as well as new learning and knowledge paradigms to deal with contemporary growth and development challenges.”²⁵⁸

Additionally, two agreements were concluded under auspices of the BRICS Interbank Cooperation Mechanism, The BRICS Multilateral Infrastructure Co-Financing Agreement and the BRICS Multilateral Cooperation and Co-Financing Agreement for Sustainable Development.²⁵⁹

Conclusion

The South-South cooperation came to fruition after developing Member States realized the similar issues and goals each had encountered. Many of the South-South Member States experienced turbulent economic times following the second World War, colonial independence, and the Cold War. The developing Member States realized that assistance from the developed Member States was either limited or insufficient to solve matters, notably eradicating poverty and improved economic ties. Therefore, the developing Member States took it upon themselves to assist fellow developing Member States. The implementation of the South-South cooperation, however, is not meant to exclude or substitute relations with North Member States but to complement North-South cooperation.

²⁴⁷ Ibid

²⁴⁸ “The Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation,” Fifth BRICS Summit, <http://www.brics5.co.za/> (Accessed July 11, 2013).

²⁴⁹ “BRICS nations to have development bank,” UPI, March 27, 2013, http://www.upi.com/Business_News/2013/03/27/BRICS-nations-to-have-development-bank/UPI-39381364362792/

²⁵⁰ Ibid

²⁵¹ Ibid

²⁵² Jerin Mathew, “BRICS Nations Set to Form New Bank to Replace IMF and World Bank,” International Business Times, March 26, 2013. <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/articles/450383/20130326/brics-summit-imf-world-bank.htm>

²⁵³ “The Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation,” Fifth BRICS Summit, <http://www.brics5.co.za/> (Accessed July 11, 2013).

²⁵⁴ Ibid

²⁵⁵ Ibid

²⁵⁶ Ibid

²⁵⁷ Ibid

²⁵⁸ Ibid

²⁵⁹ Ibid

What further helped the South-South cooperation are the similar geographic and historic accounts, of which Member States prepared for with conferences set in a variety of South Member States. From the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, Havana Declaration, Nairobi Outcome Document, and Marrakech Declaration, to name a few, the developing Member States have consistently organized conferences and outcomes to improve trade links, establish strategy opportunities, and enhance coordination. Although progress has been made in terms of commitment and economic growth, the strengthening of regional integration and networking still has to be achieved, specifically for the least developed and landlocked Member States of the South-South cooperation.

Committee Directive

Delegates must be knowledgeable on the depths their respective Member State made in the South-South cooperation. Do they recognize the cooperation's growing influence and what measures have they taken to promote the values and objectives of the South-South. What efforts have their Member State made bilaterally or multilaterally. Is the delegate's Member State affiliated of a working group (similar to the BRICS)? They should also be familiar with the outcomes of the five BRICS summits, which have taken place thus far. Delegates should also be familiarized with recent South-South summits. Furthermore, what plans does your respective Member State doing beyond the 2015 MDG deadline in strengthening global partnerships and reducing poverty. Is the plan(s) in partnership with fellow developing Member States of the South-South cooperation? Delegates should also be aware of relationship with developed Member States and how they influence your economic policies. Lastly, what initiatives are taking place to meet the 2015 MDG deadline, especially in reducing poverty?

Technical Appendix Guide (TAG)

I: Examining the Impact of Terrorism on the Economic Growth of Developing Nations

"Delivering Counter-Terrorism Assistance." *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime* (2009).

www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/TPB_brochure_English_final_printed_copy.pdf

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Terrorism Prevention Branch published this guide outlining all universal legal instruments to combat terrorism, programmatic frameworks, and how to measure its progress and impact. The "Delivering Counter-Terrorism Assistance" guide highlights Member States that have acted on activities provided by the Terrorism Prevention Branch and Member States that were given direct technical assistance by the Branch. The guide also lists resolutions from the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council pertaining mandates for the Terrorism Prevention Branch's work.

"United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and The Protocols Thereto." *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime* (2004).

www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf

According to former United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan, transnational organized crimes have occurred due to members of an "uncivil society." These members have been linked to drug dealers, traffickers, and terrorists. Annan added that terrorists, among other criminals, take advantage of free markets, open borders, and the technological advances Member States have developed. The contents of the document outlined the importance Member States have taken when signing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in December 2000 in Italy. The document provides the resolution adopted by the General Assembly and its related protocols in combating organized crime from air, sea, land, and more.

"The Group of 77: Perspectives on its Role in the General Assembly." *Center for UN Reform Education*.

www.centerforunreform.org/node/437

The Center for UN Reform Education provides information of the G-77's history, role in the General Assembly, the North and South divide, and its future. Authors Lydia Swart and Jakob Lund describe how the developing Member States organized their way to become the powerful negotiating group in the UN. The President of the Center for UN Reform Education, William R. Pace, has offered this book in effort to provide a "balanced and non-ideological" representation of the G-77. Separated into chapters, "The Group of 77: Perspectives on Its Role in the UN General Assembly" highlights the G-77 in the Main Committees of the General Assembly and recognition from the Security Council.

"Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes — Legal and Technical Aspects." *United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force* (2011).

www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf/pdfs/ctitf_interagency_wg_compendium_legal_technical_aspects_web.pdf

The UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) published a report on how to counter the use of the Internet for terrorist-based activities. The idea was originated in the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the General Assembly in September 2006 with the aim to coordinate efforts and counter terrorism and all its forms on the Internet at both international and regional levels. The CTITF's effort to combat terrorism on the Internet has proven to be a challenge based on rapid technology development. Although the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the United States were not cyber attacks, the report noted how the Internet was utilized "extensively" in financing, communicating, and planning with Al-Qaida members. The report covers technical issues, legal responses, and tactical use of cyber terrorism.

"Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing: Definitions and Explanations." *World Bank*.

<http://www1.worldbank.org/finance/assets/images/01-chap01-f.qxd.pdf>

The World Bank helped define the role of terrorism in the financial sector. From understanding terms "money laundering" and "terrorist financing," the World Bank explains how both are similar and yet different. The document acknowledges the UN's efforts on combating terrorist financing, even before the September 11, 2001, terror attacks and graphs the processes criminals may undertake in money laundering and financing terror activities.

II. Strengthening South-South Cooperation: Promoting Plans to Increase Economic Ties and Reduce Poverty

A/67/208. *The state of South-South Cooperation*. United Nations General Assembly. July 30, 2012. http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/SG%20Reports/SGs%20Report%20on%20SSC_2012.pdf

The report of the Secretary-General comes as the South-South Member States experienced a surge in economic interactions, however, "transformative features" have to be addressed for the developing cooperation of Member States. According to the report, the South-South cooperation is no longer a support system for underdeveloped Member States but has grown to buoyant trade for the South. The Secretary-General report noted the following needs to strengthen, from the middle class, connectivity, and achieving sustainable human development. The document also reaffirms the UN system's support for the South-South and triangular cooperation efforts.

"Framework of Operational Guidelines on United Nations Support to South-South and Triangular Cooperation." *United Nations Office of South-South Cooperation* (2012).

http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/Key%20Policy%20Documents/SSC%2017_3E.pdf

This document provides the readers the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the framework. It also highlights priority actions and performance indicators for United Nations organizations and its agencies. These include regional commissions, which allows for the mainstreaming of the South-South and triangular cooperation on a regional, national, and global level.

"Revised Guidelines for the Review of Policies and Procedures Concerning Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries." *United Nations Office of South-South Cooperation* (2003).

<http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/Key%20Policy%20Documents/Revised%20Guidelines%20TCDC13%203.pdf>

This article allows the readers to review the process initiated by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries in its decision 7/1 (6 June 1991). The decision recommended the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to convene a special meeting of United Nations system's TCDC focal points in early 1992 in order to prepare review guidelines for the TCDC's procedures and policies in various organizations.

"South-South cooperation in the fight against corruption." *United Nations Convention against Corruption: Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption* (2009).

www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0987479e.pdf

The 2009 Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption argued that accomplishing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) would be easier for the G-77 Member States if South-South cooperation remains as a "fundamental element" in governmental policy and practice. According to the document, per the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Latin America and the Caribbean has made strides in achieving the MDGS due to the South-South cooperation, notably in eradicating poverty and social inequality. This document also evaluates the South-South cooperation's efforts and progress against corruption.

"South-South Cooperation, Economic and Industrial Development of Developing Countries: Dynamics, Opportunities and Challenges," *United Nations Industrial Development Organization* (2009).

www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Publications/Research_and_statistics/Branch_publications/Research_and_Policy/Files/Working_Papers/2009/WP%2002%20South-South%20Cooperation.pdf

According to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the South-South Member States can experience improved trade development if the international community remains competitive. Despite the increase of trade in the global market, the South-South cooperation still face "serious challenges" such as low transaction costs for businesses and the need for improved technology networking. The UNIDO document also elaborates on the rise of the BRICS Member States and how each can play a role in strengthening trade and partnerships for fellow South-South Member States.