

***Africa, Asia and South America  
(3As) – What realistic, concrete and  
effective South-South Partnership?***

- 1. Emerging economies (3As included)  
almost 2/3 of world's GDP growth  
and >1/2 of new consumption over  
the past 15 years. (MGI, September,  
2018)***
- 2. New Development Bank and B&R to  
realize regional and global economic  
integration in Africa, Asia and South  
America – feasible ideas:***

***African Integrated High Speed  
Railway Network*** - 4 longitudinal and  
6 latitudinal North-South and East-  
West continental railway networks  
respectively, short term (2015- 2025),  
medium term (2025-2045), and long  
term (2045-2065) development plans  
of 50 years.

***The Congo basin accounts for 13%  
of global hydro-power potential,***  
equivalent to 100,000 MW, enough to  
supply the current electricity needs of  
the entire continent of Africa.

Conditions are favorable: steep  
gradients in places, suitable  
geological formations, high flow rate  
and strong pressure, and a large  
volume subject to comparatively  
small annual fluctuations. To date,  
however, ***less than 3%*** of this  
potential has been tapped, due to  
sectoral divide and conflict with

mining interests and ecological concerns.

*New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) (Africa Union program) and African Development Bank* promote infrastructural connectivity in *transport, energy, water and ICT*

In Central America, the *Central American Electrical Interconnection System* (SIEPAC) interconnects the *power grids of six Central American nations (Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama)* over 1,790 km of transmission lines from Guatemala to Panama (Figure 2). SIEPAC financed by a variety of sources led by the Inter-American Development Bank, and owned by a regional operations entity with public-private ownership. SIEPAC has been credited with helping Panama recover from an energy crisis and is expected to lower electricity rates throughout the region.

In *Central Asia*, B&R railway network supported by national rail would transform the *economies of landlocked but resource-rich Central Asia states* of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

***3. Strengthen free trade areas in Asia-Pacific to safeguard against protectionism.***

**ASEAN-China FTA** - Largest FTA by population

**Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)** –10 ASEAN states plus six ASEAN free trade agreement partners (Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand.)

**Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP)** to include US, Canada - 2014 APEC summit in Beijing agreed to launch "*a collective strategic study*" on the FTAAP, covering 57 % of the global economy and nearly half of world trade.

#### **4. Strengthen and make greater use of South international organizations e.g.**

**BRIC**- 10th BRICS Summit  
Johannesburg Declaration 27.7.2018 - increased cooperation in *promotion of peace, a fairer international order, sustainable development, inclusive growth, and multilateralism and role of the United Nations*

**New Development Bank (BRICS) – IMF (US effective veto)**

- HQ in Shanghai; African regional centre in Johannesburg

- Inaugural President from India

- Inaugural Chairman of B of Directors from Brazil

- Inaugural Chairman of B of Governors from Russia

- No veto power for any Member
- No increase in any Member's share without other 4 Members agreeing
- Non-BRICS country can join but BRICS share > 55%
- Pooled Contingency Reserve Arrangement (\$100b)

### ***Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)***

- 86 Member States
- Addresses dire need for infrastructure – economic capacity-building of South countries

### ***Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)***

- 3/5 of Eurasian continent
- Nearly ½ of world population
- China, Russia, central Asian states + India, Pakistan + ***Observer states*** – Afghanistan, Iran, Belarus, Mongolia; new applicants include Egypt and Syria + ***Dialogue partners***: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Turkey, new applicants include Israel, Maldives, Ukraine, Iraq; ***Guest attendance*** includes ASEAN, CIS, Turkmenistan, and UN.
- Bahrain and Qatar have expressed interest in joining.
- Wide areas of cooperation including *security, economy, finance, tourism, culture, media, sports, environmental protection, education, science, technology, health care, humanitarian, global governance and international relationships*

### ***African Union***

- 55 countries
- Greater continental integration
- Addis Ababa

**MERCOSUR** – South Common Market

- Argentina; Brazil; Paraguay; Uruguay and Venezuela (suspended since December, 2016); and a state in process of incorporation, Bolivia (since July 17, 2015)

- Venezuela as a full member became effective on 31 July 2012. Venezuela had four years to fully adapt to the trade bloc regulations and failed to do so.

**5. *South-South cooperation to diffuse tensions in South China Sea***

Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (*A Blueprint for South China Sea Code of Conduct – Working Group Report October 2018*) – Mechanism *to avoid conflict, promote de-escalation, joint exploration of resources, cooperation in fisheries and ecological management* and on a wider front, including arbitration and enforcement

**6. *Improved regional transport links*** to promote *transnational tourism*

**7. A *South-South Olympics*** to promote inter-nation sports competition

**8. A *South-South Oscar Award*** to promote South movie industries and South cultures.

**9. *South-South people-to-people cooperation and exchange*** – inter-

regional think-tanks, conferences,  
academic research, student exchanges,  
administrative training, arts and  
cultural exchanges, scholarships