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South-South Cooperation in the Regional context

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Background paper for the preparation of the 7th Five Year Plan

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I. INTRODUCTION

South–South Cooperation (SSC) is a term historically used by policymakers and academics to describe the exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge between developing countries, also known as countries of the global South. In 1978, the United Nations established the Special Unit for South–South Cooperation to promote South–South trade and collaboration within its agencies. However, the idea of South–South Cooperation only started to influence the field of development in the late 1990s. South–South cooperation has been successful in decreasing dependence on the aid programs of developed countries and in creating a shift in the international balance of power. It is a broad framework for collaboration among countries of the South in the political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technical domains. Involving two or more developing countries, it can take place on a bilateral, regional, sub-regional or inter-regional basis.

South–South Cooperation is now widely recognized as a key mechanism for the development agenda of countries in the South and is guided by mutual benefit between countries, respect for national sovereignty and ownership, establishment of partnership among equals, non-conditionality in cooperation and non-interference in domestic affairs.

The rich diversity of the South provides an excellent opportunity for forging mutually beneficial partnerships to work towards economic growth, industrial development and poverty reduction. Since 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among developing countries, South-South cooperation has been steadily gaining momentum and has shown encouraging trends. The outcome document of the 2009 High-level UN Conference on South-South cooperation held in Nairobi, Kenya acknowledged the roles that national governments, regional entities and UN agencies are to play in supporting and implementing South-South and Triangular Cooperation. The underlying notion of this emerging framework is that South-South cooperation is not a substitute rather a complement to North-South cooperation. The tripartite collaboration and partnerships among South-South-North countries are referred to as Triangular Cooperation. Triangular Cooperation is the result of technical cooperation among two or more southern countries (South-South) that is supported, through financial, technical or other means by northern donors or by international organizations. This has resulted in additional channels through which developed countries can contribute to and support sustainable development.

South-South cooperation is initiated, organized and managed by developing countries themselves; often, Governments play a lead role, with active participation from public- and private-sector institutions, non-governmental organizations and individuals. It involves different and evolving forms, including sharing of knowledge and experience, training, technology transfer, financial and monetary cooperation and in-kind contributions. South-South cooperation is a manifestation of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South that contributes to their national well-being, their national and collective self-reliance and the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. The objectives of South-South Cooperation are presented in Box 1 and the benefits are presented in Box 2.

Box 1: Objectives of South-South Cooperation

The basic objectives of South-South cooperation are interdependent and mutually supportive and contribute to the broader objectives of international development cooperation. These objectives are to:

- foster the self-reliance of developing countries by enhancing their creative capacity to find solutions to their development problems in keeping with their own aspirations, values and special needs;
- promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among developing countries through the exchange of experiences; the pooling, sharing and use of their technical and other resources; and the development of their complementary capacities;
- strengthen the capacity of developing countries to identify and analyze together their main development issues and formulate the requisite strategies to address them;
- increase the quantity and enhance the quality of international development cooperation through the pooling of capacities to improve the effectiveness of the resources devoted to such cooperation;
- create and strengthen existing technological capacities in the developing countries in order to improve the effectiveness with which such capacities are used and to improve the capacity of developing countries to absorb and adapt technology and skills to meet their specific developmental needs;
- increase and improve communications among developing countries, leading to a greater awareness of common problems and wider access to available knowledge and experience as well as the creation of new knowledge in tackling development problems;
- recognize and respond to the problems and requirements of the least developed countries, land-locked developing countries, small island developing States and the country's most seriously affected by, for example, natural disasters and other crises; and
- Enable developing countries to achieve a greater degree of participation in international economic activities and to expand international cooperation for development.

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

Box 2: Benefits of South-South Cooperation

Benefits of South-South cooperation include:

- strengthening of the voice and bargaining power of developing countries in multilateral negotiations;
- use of experience and capacity that already exists and the development of new capacities in developing countries;
- opening of additional channels of communication among developing countries;
- promotion and strengthening of economic integration among developing countries on as wide a geographic basis as possible;
- enhancement of the multiplier effect of technical cooperation;
- fostering of economic, scientific and technological self-reliance;
- increased knowledge of and confidence in the capacities available in developing countries;
- coordination of policies on development issues relevant to a number of developing countries;
- development of indigenous technology and the introduction of techniques better adapted to local needs, particularly in traditional subsistence sectors such as agriculture;
- promotion of:
 - national science and technology plans;
 - economic and social planning;
 - linkage of research and development with economic growth;
 - project planning and evaluation;
 - use of human and natural-resource potential;
 - modern management and administration;
 - technical, scientific and administrative manpower; and
- Accelerated professional training at different levels.

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

Against this backdrop, this study intends better understanding of the current state of South-South collaboration so that appropriate recommendations can be put forward to make it most effective and beneficial for Bangladesh. The broad objective of this study is to

generate evidence on the trends and potential implications arising out of the developments taking place in cooperation between developing countries, and to develop an appropriate set of policy implications/recommendations for making such cooperation beneficial for Bangladesh.

II. FORMS OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

2.1. Changing Global Trade Landscape: The Rise of the South³

In recent times the world economy has witnessed an unprecedented growth of developing countries with their share in global output doubling to almost 40 per cent over the last two decades. While between 1990 and 2000 merchandise exports from developing countries rose from about US\$850 billion to US\$ 2 trillion, the volume tripled further in the following decade. Their combined share in global export trade reached close to 40 per cent from just about 20 per cent in 1990. The trade between developing countries has expanded much faster: the average annual growth of South-South trade over the past decade was 16 per cent as against of world trade growth rate of just about 6 per cent. Although impressive growth performance has characterized many developing countries, it is the rise of such economies as Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (known as BRICS nations) that has widely been recognized as the defining feature of the advanced south, paving the way for a world economy with an increasingly multi-polar character. With a combined GDP of US\$8.7 trillion in 2010, the BRICS countries contributed 18 per cent of the world's GDP and 15 per cent of global trade, accounting for 30 per cent of global economic growth since 2000 (but 45 per cent since the beginning of the financial crisis). Moreover, according to available projections, the group of largest seven emerging economies (China, India, Brazil, Russia, Indonesia, Mexico and Turkey) is predicted to overtake the group of current G7 economies (France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States, and Canada) by 2020 in terms of gross domestic outputs measured in purchasing power parity exchange rates.

The rise of advanced south has important implications for the world's poorest and most vulnerable economies. Most of these countries have not been able to match the performance of the advanced south while continuing to suffer from significant challenges even when they managed to demonstrate an improved growth record. For them, trade with advanced south countries offers wide scope for specialization, efficiency gains, export market diversification, and a potential reason for investment flows. In response to the rise of the BRICS nations, there has been a recent resurgence in the interest of South-South trade and cooperation as a vehicle for promoting trade-led development in the weaker economies. For several African countries, advanced south has already become very important trade partners and has been source of growth despite the economic slowdown in advanced economies following the financial crisis. Emerging economies are now considered as vital development partners for the poorest and vulnerable countries. This has been reflected in the Istanbul Programme of Action for LDCs for the decade of 2011-2020, where the role of emerging economies in helping the poorest countries make progress has been particularly highlighted. Furthermore, under multilateral trade negotiations, emerging

³ This section is benefited from Raihan (2014a)

economies have been urged to provide improved market access to LDCs, in response to which some encouraging offers have been made by such countries as China, India, etc. Over time many emerging developing countries have also become important sources of technical and financial assistance to many LDCs, SVEs and SSA. Briefly, while South-South trade and cooperation has been a longstanding development issue, never in the past it could be more relevant and prominent than it is now.

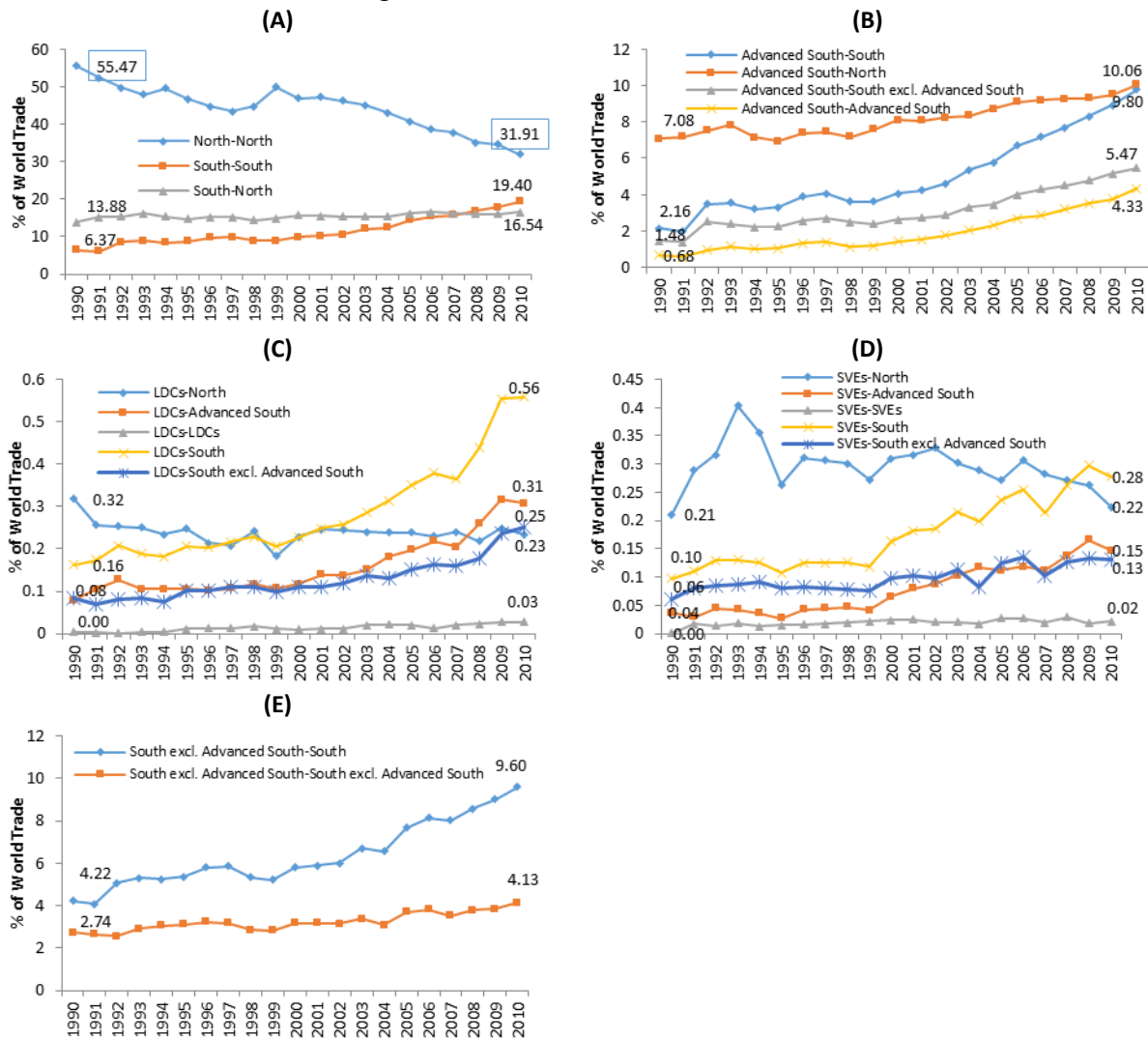
The least developed countries (LDCs) and other Sub-Saharan African countries (SSA), generally regarded as countries suffering from severe structural handicaps to growth with weak human capital base, high economic vulnerability and weak integration with the global economy, over the past decade have, on the whole, achieved encouraging economic growth. Some of these countries' trade with Southern partners also increased rapidly. Nevertheless, sustainability of growth, lack of economic diversification, concentration of export trade - particularly with emerging economies - in primary commodities, and a majority of countries' not being able to participate effectively in South-South trade and investment flows, amongst others, remain important concerns about emerging-country led trade and development prospects. A third group of countries - known as the small, vulnerable economies (SVEs) - are also confronted with overriding developmental problems, some of which are unique because of their small size, geographic location and inherent characteristics, while others are comparable to those of LDCs. Like many LDCs, they overwhelmingly rely on a few primary commodities for their exports, remaining susceptible to significant fluctuations in the world prices of these products. SVEs as a group have registered the lowest economic growth over the past decade and their marginalization (in terms of declining relative significance) in global trade remains unabated.

The rapidly rising significance of a number of emerging economies in the backdrop of economic slowdown in the advanced economies provides an opportune moment to revisit the present nature of engagement between developing countries in trade and development cooperation to situate development interests of LDCs, SVEs and SSA in a more developmentally meaningful context.

2.1.1. Share in Global Trade

Figure 1 shows the dynamics of the changes in global trade landscape over the past two decades. According to Figure 1-A, the share of North-North trade in global trade declined from 55.5 percent in 1990 to around 32 percent in 2010. Such fall in North-North trade had been accompanied by rising trade involving the South countries. The South-North trade share increased from 13.9 percent to 16.5 percent during the same time. However, the most spectacular phenomenon was the rise in South-South trade, which increased from only 6.4 percent to 19.4 percent during this period.

Figure 1: Share in world trade, 1990-2010



Note: The lists of countries according to different classifications (North, South, Advanced South, LDCs, SVEs and South excluding advanced South) are provided in Annex 1.⁴
 Source: Raihan (2014a). Data source: UNCOMTRADE

It should, however, be mentioned that such rise in South-South trade has not been uniform across different South countries. Here the South countries are further classified into Advanced South, LDCs, SVEs and South excluding Advanced South. Examining the panels in Figure 1, it becomes very clear that the major drivers of the South-South trade are the rising trade involving the advanced South countries. The trade between advanced South and all South countries as a share of world trade was only around 2.16 percent in 1990, which rose to 9.8 percent by 2010. Also, the trade among the advanced South countries was as low as only 0.7 percent of world trade in 1990 and it increased to 4.3 percent by 2010. Furthermore, the trade among the advanced South and South countries excluding the advanced South increased from 1.5 percent to 5.5 percent during the same period.

⁴ Annex 4 provides the HDI ranking of South countries, Annex 5 provides the per capita GDP of South countries and Annex 6 provides the GDP growth rates of South countries.

As far as the LDCs and SVEs are concerned, their shares in global trade were very low in 1990 (Figures 1-C and 1-D). The LDCs' trade with the North as a share of global trade was as low as 0.32 percent in 1990, which declined to 0.23 percent in 2010. However, LDCs' trade with the South as a share of global trade increased from 0.16 percent to 0.56 percent during this period, indicating the re-orientation of LDCs' trade from the North to the South over the past two decades. Such rise in trade share of LDCs has been primarily driven by LDCs' intensified trade with the advanced South countries, which was as low as 0.08 percent of global trade in 1990, but increased by almost four times to 0.31 percent in 2010. LDCs' trade with other South countries excluding the advanced South also increased during the same period. The intra-LDCs trade however remained very low; starting from close to zero percent of global trade in 1990 it increased to only 0.03 percent in 2010. Similar pattern is also observed for the SVEs, where the trade between SVEs and North as a percent of global trade, despite some fluctuations, remained at the same level during 1990 and 2010. The SVEs trade with South, especially the advanced South intensified and the intra-SVEs trade share remained very low.

Figure 1-E suggests that the trade between the South countries excluding the advanced South and all the South countries, as a share of global trade, increased from 4.2 percent in 1990 to 9.6 percent in 2010; and the pace of such rise in the share was lower than that of the rise in trade share involving advanced South and all South countries: from 2.2 percent to 9.8 percent as depicted in Figure 1-B. The intra-regional trade among the South countries excluding advanced South, as a share of global trade, also increased, from 2.7 percent to 4.1 percent during the same period.

The upshots of the above discussion point to the fact that during 1990 and 2010, though all categories of South countries (all South, LDCs, SVEs, advanced South and South excluding advanced South) experienced rises in their shares in global trade, trade involving the advanced South countries was the major contributor to the changing landscape in global trade, which resulted in remarkable rise in the South-South trade.

2.1.2. Share in South-South Export

When it comes to country-wise shares in South-South export, there are some gainers and losers. Annex 2 lists 135 South countries and their shares in South-South export during 2000 and 2010.⁵ Annex 2 also compares the changes in average shares in South-South export for these 135 countries by comparing the averages of shares between 2000-2002 and 2008-2010. Table 1 presents a summary of the findings in Annex 2. It is clear from Table 1 that a group of only 13 advanced South countries accounts for more than three-fourth of the total South-South exports. During 2000 and 2010, their share slightly declined from 76.3 percent to 75.9 percent. The share of LDCs increased from 0.57 percent to 0.61 percent, while that of SVEs decline from 0.58 percent to 0.46 percent. The South countries excluding the advanced South could increase their shares from 23.7 percent to 24.1 percent. This suggests that there are some countries from the LDCs and other South countries (excluding the advanced South) who were able to increase their shares.

⁵ This analysis is limited to the 135 South countries and to the period of 2000 and 2010 to make the best use of the available data.

Table 1: Share of country groups in total South-South export

Country group	Average during 2000 and 2002 (%)	Average during 2008 and 2010 (%)
All South	100.00	100.00
LDCs	0.569	0.607
SVEs	0.584	0.458
Advanced South	76.337	75.900
South excluding advanced South	23.663	24.100

Note: Summarized from Annex 2

Source: Raihan (2014a). Data source: UNCOMTRADE

For example, from Annex 2 and summarized in Table 2, it appears that out of the 135 South countries, 50 countries experienced rise in their shares in South-South export while 85 countries experienced fall in shares. Out of 31 LDCs (listed in those 135 countries) 14 experienced rise and 17 experienced fall. 22 out of the 29 SVEs experienced fall in shares while only 7 experienced rise. Among the 13 advanced South countries, 4 experienced rise and 9 experienced fall in shares. Finally out of the 122 South countries excluding the advanced South, 46 experienced rise and 76 experienced fall in their shares.

Table 2: Comparison of average shares in South-South export (average of 2000-2002 and average of 2008-2010)

Country group	Number of countries experienced rise in share	Number of countries experienced fall in share	Total
All South	50	85	135
LDCs	14	17	31
SVEs	7	22	29
Advanced South	4	9	13
South excluding advanced South	46	76	122

Note: Summarized from Annex 2

Source: Raihan (2014a). Data source: UNCOMTRADE

Table 3 lists the top 10 South countries in terms of their shares in South-South export. All these 10 countries belong to the advanced South countries. The names of the top 10 countries remained the same during 2000 and 2010, though their ranking changed. The total share of the top 10 South countries declined slightly from 73 percent to 72.08 percent during this period. China registered a remarkable rise in her share from 15.7 percent to 23.4 percent. While India and Brazil also experienced rises in their shares, India's gain was more prominent as she increased her share considerably from 2.7 percent to 4.3 percent, and Brazil could increase her share by 0.5 percentage points from 3.1 percent to 3.6 percent.

Table 3: Top 10 South countries in term of share in South-South export

Average during 2000 and 2002			Average during 2008 and 2010		
Rank	Country	%	Rank	Country	%
1	China	15.7031	1	China	23.3587
2	China, Hong Kong SAR	13.9261	2	Rep. of Korea	9.2363
3	Rep. of Korea	10.1298	3	China, Hong Kong SAR	8.3273
4	Singapore	9.4251	4	Singapore	8.3133
5	Malaysia	5.8827	5	Russian Federation	4.6494
6	Russian Federation	5.0203	6	India	4.3346
7	Thailand	3.7187	7	Malaysia	3.8150
8	Indonesia	3.3361	8	Thailand	3.6328
9	Brazil	3.1133	9	Brazil	3.6188
10	India	2.7471	10	Indonesia	2.7968
	Total	73.00		Total	72.08

Note: Summarized from Annex 2

Source: Raihan (2014a). Data source: UNCOMTRADE

When it comes to the rise in the percentage share in South-South export during 2000 and 2010, China tops the list since she could increase her share by 7.7 percentage points (Table 4). The next country in this list is India. Some oil rich countries, such as Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Iran and Oman are in such list of top 10 countries.

Table 4: Top 10 South countries in terms of rise in percentage share in South-South export

Country	Comparison between average of 2000-2002 and average of 2008-2010
China	7.6556
India	1.5875
Saudi Arabia	1.1661
Turkey	0.7718
United Arab Emirates	0.7087
Brazil	0.5056
Qatar	0.4383
Iran	0.2942
Oman	0.2576
Panama	0.2401

Note: Summarized from Annex 2

Source: Raihan (2014a). Data source: UNCOMTRADE

In the case of the LDCs, the aggregate share of the top five LDCs in South-South export increased from 0.28 percent to 0.36 percent during the period under consideration (Table 5). Bangladesh, Zambia, Cambodia, and Tanzania registered rises in their shares. Especially, Zambia could increase her share by around 100 percent and Tanzania by more than 100 percent. During this period, Cambodia's share increased by 25 percent and Bangladesh's share increased by only 6.8 percent. Nepal, though she was among the top 5 LDCs during early 2000s, experienced fall in the share towards the end of the 2000s.

Table 5: Top 5 LDCs in term of share in South-South export

Average during 2000 and 2002			Average during 2008 and 2010		
Rank	Country	Share in total South-South export	Rank	Country	Share in total South-South export
1	Bangladesh	0.073	1	Zambia	0.092
2	Cambodia	0.056	2	Bangladesh	0.078
3	Senegal	0.052	3	United Rep. of Tanzania	0.074
4	Zambia	0.049	4	Cambodia	0.070
5	Nepal	0.048	5	Senegal	0.050
	Total	0.278		Total	0.364

Note: Summarized from Annex 2

Source: Raihan (2014a). Data source: UNCOMTRADE

The overall performance the SVEs was dismal. The aggregate share of the top 5 SVEs declined from 0.44 percent to 0.38 percent during this period (Table 6). Among the top 5 SVEs in the early 2000s, only Gabon and Botswana could increase their shares.

Table 6: Top 5 SVEs in term of share in South-South export

Average during 2000 and 2002			Average during 2008 and 2010		
Rank	Country	Share in total South-South export	Rank	Country	Share in total South-South export
1	Brunei Darussalam	0.171	1	Brunei Darussalam	0.125
2	Bahrain	0.131	2	Bahrain	0.112
3	Gabon	0.066	3	Gabon	0.076
4	Botswana	0.044	4	Botswana	0.052
5	Papua New Guinea	0.029	5	Bhutan	0.017
	Total	0.441		Total	0.382

Note: Summarized from Annex 2

Source: Raihan (2014a). Data source: UNCOMTRADE

2.1.3. Structure of South's Export

The structures of the export of the South countries are not uniform. Many of the South countries' export are agriculture based, many of them are extraction based and the rest are manufacturing oriented. Annex 3 provides structure of the export of 121 South countries during 2000s. During early 2000s, 61 countries, out of 122 South countries, had manufacturing export share at least 50 percent. By late 2000s, such number declined to 59. During this period, countries like Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, Fiji, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mongolia, Peru and Uruguay experienced fall in their manufacturing export share to less than 50 percent, while countries like Bahamas, Barbados, Comoros, Egypt, Mozambique, Tanzania, Vietnam and Zimbabwe could increase their manufacturing export share from less than 50 percent to at least 50 percent. The summary of this information is provided in Table 7. This table also suggests that among the 69 countries, who had at least 50 percent of the manufacturing export share either in early 2000s or late 2000s, only 29 countries experienced rise in their share of manufacturing export in total export, while the rest 40 countries experienced fall.

Table 7: Share of manufacturing in total exports (the countries with 50 percent or more shares)

		Early 2000s	Late 2000s	Out	Entry	Change in Share
1	Albania	86.47	66.4			Fall
2	Anguilla	83.94	51.72			Fall
3	Antigua and Barbuda	66.26	49.35	X		Fall
4	Armenia	68.24	53.77			Fall
5	Bahamas, The	43.89	63.35		X	Fall
6	Bangladesh	92.1	91.46			Fall
7	Barbados	48.64	59.51		X	Fall
8	Belarus	72.93	59.14			Fall
9	Benin	78.79	38.85	X		Fall
10	Botswana	96.85	91.85			Fall
11	Brazil	68.38	42.3	X		Fall
12	Burkina Faso	78	88.67			Rise
13	Cambodia	99.03	98.35			Fall
14	Cape Verde	89.84	18.39	X		Fall
15	Central African Republic	88.69	98.47			Rise
16	Chile	57.56	58.5			Rise
17	China	90.35	95.05			Rise
18	Comoros	11.51	86.22		X	Rise
19	Costa Rica	66.03	62.28			Fall
20	Croatia	77.89	74.4			Fall
21	Dominica	56.19	66.37			Rise
22	Egypt, Arab Rep.	48.5	51.21		X	Rise
23	El Salvador	77.65	78.92			Rise
24	Fiji	57.17	44.38	X		Fall
25	French Polynesia	93.17	82.08			Fall
26	Georgia	53.52	66.92			Rise
27	Ghana	61.86	76.07			Rise
28	Grenada	64.6	56.57			Fall
29	Hong Kong, China	97.97	93.92			Fall
30	India	80.73	70.33			Fall
31	Indonesia	62.47	48.43	X		Fall
32	Israel	96.84	95			Fall
33	Jamaica	70.01	37.74	X		Fall
34	Jordan	76.99	76.01			Fall
35	Korea, Rep.	92.75	91.73			Fall
36	Kyrgyz Republic	72.11	77.23			Rise
37	Lebanon	76.61	86.51			Rise
38	Macao	98.46	99.79			Rise
39	Madagascar	54.9	56.96			Rise
40	Malaysia	84.37	71.55			Fall
41	Mali	98.21	94.44			Fall

		Early 2000s	Late 2000s	Out	Entry	Change in Share
42	Mauritius	81.13	60.78			Fall
43	Mayotte	91.99	85.05			Fall
44	Mexico	85	79.37			Fall
45	Mongolia	54.31	29.01	x		Fall
46	Morocco	67.1	69.19			Rise
47	Mozambique	35.58	63.57		X	Rise
48	Namibia	59.16	57.78			Fall
49	Nepal	89.75	75.07			Fall
50	New Caledonia	74.83	75.7			Rise
51	Pakistan	85.96	73			Fall
52	Peru	56.81	44.83	X		Fall
53	Philippines	93.07	88.67			Fall
54	Singapore	90.27	81.83			Fall
55	South Africa	76.15	66.55			Fall
56	Sri Lanka	78.78	72.29			Fall
57	St. Kitts and Nevis	72.98	87.23			Rise
58	Suriname	96.49	84.51			Fall
59	Swaziland	64.85	76.88			Rise
60	Tanzania	41.23	50.02		X	Rise
61	Thailand	81.37	81.15			Fall
62	Tunisia	77.51	76.34			Fall
63	Turkey	83.59	82.36			Fall
64	Turks and Caicos Isl.	52.7	64.04			Rise
65	Ukraine	80.94	67.55			Fall
66	Uruguay	50.59	34.42	x		Fall
67	Vietnam	47.46	68.61		X	Rise
68	Zambia	83.64	85.04			Rise
69	Zimbabwe	43.82	68.53		X	Rise

Source: Raihan (2014a). Calculated from Annex 3

Annex 3 also suggests that by the late 2000s, 32 South countries had extraction export at least 30 percent of their total export. The top ten of these countries are Montserrat, Algeria, Kuwait, Azerbaijan, Venezuela, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Gabon, Bahrain and Oman, while they all have more than 75 percent share of extraction export. It also appears that by late 2000s, 22 countries had agricultural export at least 30 percent of their total export. The top ten of these countries are Tonga, Maldives, Ethiopia, Vanuatu, Burundi, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Gambia, Nicaragua, Uruguay and Uganda, where they all have more than 58 percent share of agricultural export.

The destinations of the export from South countries are primarily the developed countries (Table 8). As far as the Advanced south countries are concerned, their exports are also destined with some significant shares to other developing countries. In the case of other developing countries, some Latin American countries, like Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, some middle Eastern oil rich countries like Iran and Oman, some African countries like Ghana, and Zimbabwe and some Asian countries like Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Philippines have large shares of their exports (25 percent or more) destined to the Advanced south countries. Among the LDCs and SVEs, only four countries (or region), such as Mozambique, Nepal, Rest of South Asia and South Central Africa, have such large shares of their exports destined to the Advanced south countries.

Table 8: Export destination of countries (Share of total exports)

Country code	Country	Developed	Emerging south	Other developing	LDCs and SVEs	ROW	Total
	Developed countries (North)						
1	Australia	51.22	26.43	20.12	2.22	0	100
1	Austria	83.43	6.91	9.01	0.66	0	100
1	Belgium	83.55	7.15	8.3	1	0	100
1	Bulgaria	66.51	14.61	16.94	1.94	0	100
1	Canada	87.6	6.03	5.13	1.25	0	100
1	Czech Republic	87.95	5.48	6.19	0.38	0	100
1	Denmark	81.12	8.41	9.35	1.11	0	100
1	Estonia	79.11	12.59	7.53	0.77	0	100
1	Finland	70.07	18.18	10.8	0.95	0	100
1	France	77.53	8.46	12.27	1.74	0	100
1	Germany	78.07	11.77	9.42	0.74	0	100
1	Greece	71.15	8.49	16.12	4.24	0	100
1	Hungary	81.26	7.88	10.36	0.51	0	100
1	Ireland	86.9	5.75	6.67	0.67	0	100
1	Italy	75.83	9.3	13.62	1.25	0	100
1	Japan	48.9	25.45	24.57	1.07	0	100
1	Korea	39.72	35.63	23.4	1.24	0	100
1	Latvia	79.42	10.58	9.47	0.53	0	100
1	Lithuania	75.93	11.58	11.76	0.73	0	100
1	Luxembourg	84.17	6.43	8.53	0.87	0	100
1	Malta	70.82	11.15	16.84	1.19	0	100
1	Netherlands	82.06	7.28	9.51	1.15	0	100
1	New Zealand	64.4	11.92	19.23	4.46	0	100
1	Norway	89.9	3.83	5.36	0.91	0	100
1	Poland	83.18	7.34	8.93	0.55	0	100
1	Portugal	82.06	4.71	8.43	4.8	0	100
1	Rest of EFTA	80.44	7.85	10.93	0.78	0	100
1	Romania	76.29	9.71	13.26	0.74	0	100
1	Slovakia	88.57	5.56	5.52	0.34	0	100
1	Slovenia	72.56	5.66	21.42	0.36	0	100
1	Spain	78.63	8.24	11.58	1.55	0	100
1	Sweden	81.04	9.69	8.36	0.91	0	100
1	Switzerland	75.48	11.83	11.83	0.86	0	100
1	United Kingdom	78.58	8.35	11.54	1.53	0	100
1	United States of America	56.96	21.39	19.53	2.12	0	100
	Advanced south						
2	Brazil	49.76	16.66	29.62	3.97	0	100
2	China	68.51	9.69	20.18	1.62	0	100
2	India	54.94	13.57	27.04	4.45	0	100
2	Indonesia	57.29	15.98	25.23	1.5	0	100
2	Mexico	88.84	3.01	6.88	1.28	0	100
2	Russian Federation	64.2	12.38	22.31	1.11	0	100
2	South Africa	56.43	14.3	18.08	11.19	0	100
2	Turkey	66.21	9.65	22.86	1.28	0	100
	Other Developing (Other South)						
3	Albania	77.67	9.5	11.7	1.13	0	100
3	Argentina	35.7	34.41	27.61	2.27	0	100
3	Armenia	60.09	12.81	24.82	2.29	0	100
3	Azerbaijan	80.97	5.73	12.86	0.44	0	100
3	Belarus	41.89	40.64	17.04	0.44	0	100
3	Bolivia	41.86	30.28	26.92	0.93	0	100
3	Cameroon	79.26	7.41	8.03	5.31	0	100
3	Chile	57.85	28.91	12.75	0.5	0	100
3	Colombia	56.38	8.7	30.43	4.49	0	100
3	Costa Rica	57.02	20.72	19.66	2.6	0	100
3	Cote d'Ivoire	61.95	7.23	24.49	6.33	0	100
3	Croatia	75.44	4.73	18.89	0.94	0	100
3	Ecuador	61.12	6.59	30.85	1.44	0	100
3	Egypt	63.89	12.87	20.42	2.81	0	100
3	El Salvador	62.77	4.55	30.35	2.33	0	100
3	Georgia	53.62	20.61	24.12	1.65	0	100
3	Ghana	46.18	30.65	21.95	1.22	0	100
3	Guatemala	58.03	9.68	29.11	3.18	0	100

Country code	Country	Developed	Emerging south	Other developing	LDCs and SVEs	ROW	Total
3	Honduras	76.59	5.53	16.15	1.72	0	100
3	Hong Kong	51.84	33.9	13.18	1.09	0	100
3	Iran Islamic Republic of	48.07	25.95	24.9	1.08	0	100
3	Israel	76.3	12.12	9.47	2.11	0	100
3	Kazakhstan	46.26	29.7	22.91	1.12	0	100
3	Kenya	50.36	6.36	18.76	24.52	0	100
3	Kuwait	51.44	21.1	25.08	2.38	0	100
3	Kyrgyzstan	40.04	25.07	33.82	1.08	0	100
3	Malaysia	50.8	23.49	24.53	1.17	0	100
3	Mongolia	33.72	62.18	3.73	0.36	0	100
3	Morocco	75.66	11.79	10.87	1.68	0	100
3	Namibia	64.04	18.61	7.54	9.81	0	100
3	Nicaragua	56.62	6.93	34.65	1.8	0	100
3	Nigeria	69.64	22.56	5.87	1.94	0	100
3	Oman	36.64	35.29	27.3	0.77	0	100
3	Pakistan	58.39	12.49	21.54	7.57	0	100
3	Panama	74.42	7.69	15.39	2.51	0	100
3	Paraguay	23.77	33.72	38.43	4.08	0	100
3	Peru	63.46	18.97	16.72	0.85	0	100
3	Philippines	46.95	34.02	18.44	0.6	0	100
3	Qatar	63.12	14.08	22.27	0.54	0	100
3	Rest of Central America	67.99	7.04	20.51	4.47	0	100
3	Rest of East Asia	67.14	15.58	15.64	1.64	0	100
3	Rest of Eastern Europe	53.23	23.78	21.55	1.45	0	100
3	Rest of Europe	68.71	6.57	23.8	0.93	0	100
3	Rest of Former Soviet Union	34.95	17.2	45.48	2.37	0	100
3	Rest of North Africa	82.86	13.11	3.54	0.49	0	100
3	Rest of North America	77.29	10.24	10.18	2.3	0	100
3	Rest of South America	80.57	5.04	7.55	6.85	0	100
3	Rest of Southeast Asia	50.01	24.59	24.75	0.65	0	100
3	Rest of Western Africa	40.23	37.25	21.37	1.15	0	100
3	Rest of Western Asia	59.92	21.25	16.93	1.9	0	100
3	Saudi Arabia	57.8	19.82	19.9	2.48	0	100
3	Singapore	43.88	24.71	29.96	1.44	0	100
3	Sri Lanka	71.51	12.31	14.18	2	0	100
3	Taiwan	42.11	41	16.17	0.72	0	100
3	Thailand	52.42	21.07	23.25	3.27	0	100
3	Tunisia	81.29	5.27	12.29	1.15	0	100
3	Ukraine	41.21	32.66	24.12	2	0	100
3	United Arab Emirates	54.4	11.07	32.43	2.11	0	100
3	Uruguay	45.31	26.27	26.23	2.19	0	100
3	Venezuela	78.97	8.19	8.44	4.4	0	100
3	Viet Nam	68.97	11.71	16.82	2.49	0	100
3	Zimbabwe	31.26	38.81	6.86	23.07	0	100
	LDCs and SVEs						
4	Bahrain	41.79	13	39.35	5.86	0	100
4	Bangladesh	85.41	6.19	7.54	0.86	0	100
4	Botswana	79.21	10.7	9.58	0.52	0	100
4	Cambodia	84.75	4.64	9.9	0.71	0	100
4	Caribbean	67.29	12.09	14.29	6.34	0	100
4	Central Africa	68.64	19.01	9.87	2.49	0	100
4	Cyprus	72.02	13.38	13	1.6	0	100
4	Ethiopia	59.48	9.93	21.72	8.87	0	100
4	Lao PDR	40.52	8.81	50	0.67	0	100
4	Madagascar	76.99	9.37	10.7	2.94	0	100
4	Malawi	54.51	15.78	25.07	4.63	0	100
4	Mauritius	76.19	8.94	10.01	4.86	0	100
4	Mozambique	53.28	34.05	10.29	2.38	0	100
4	Nepal	47.78	42.48	8.88	0.85	0	100
4	Rest of Eastern Africa	43.22	44.65	9.2	2.93	0	100
4	Rest of Oceania	69.8	14.2	13.54	2.46	0	100
4	Rest of South African Customs	66.54	10.2	13.42	9.85	0	100
4	Rest of South Asia	50.62	27.03	17.84	4.51	0	100
4	Senegal	50.76	9.74	37.36	2.14	0	100
4	South Central Africa	53.1	35.66	8.66	2.58	0	100

Country code	Country	Developed	Emerging south	Other developing	LDCs and SVEs	ROW	Total
4	Tanzania	56.03	17.93	19.31	6.72	0	100
4	Uganda	57.03	10.56	18.57	13.84	0	100
4	Zambia	35.08	24.3	31.9	8.72	0	100
5	Rest of the World	72.62	17.72	8.82	0.84	0.00	100.00

Note: Country code 1=Developed countries; 2= Advanced south; 3= other developing; 4= LDCs and SVEs; 5=ROW

GrainsCrops = Grains and Crops; MeatLstk = Livestock and Meat Products; Extraction = Mining and Extraction, ProcFood = Processed Food; TextWapp = Textiles and Clothing; LightMnfc = Light Manufacturing; HeavyMnfc = Heavy Manufacturing; Util_Cons = Utilities and Construction; TransComm = Transport and Communication; OthServices = Other Services

Source: Raihan (2014a). Data Source: GTAP database version 8. Data year 2007

2.2. Country and Issue-specific South-South Cooperation Strategies

Many countries have country- and issue-specific South-South cooperation strategies. Most of them targets the medium term rather the long term policy. However, fewer countries have long-term national policies on South-South cooperation. Some projects such as formulation of a strategic framework in Thailand, institutional and technical capacity strengthening in China, systematic data collection and reporting in Turkey promoted South-South cooperation. Project like the establishment of a Joint Cooperation Fund by Mexico and Chile promotes country effort to strengthen SSC.

Developing capabilities along with maintaining communication among the broader stakeholders has been achieved by the countries as the donor and international organizations' has been supportive enough through all their endeavors. Empowering policy environment and commitment in all levels; broad participation and partnership which includes both government organizations and civil society have been identified as one of the major issues behind all these effective efforts. The factors which contributed further include enhancing the capabilities of both the coordinating organization and stakeholder. The Comparative advantage; that comprises similar social/cultural situations along with pivotal country's technical capacity has been proved to be a significant tool for a successful cooperation. A particular country's readiness in sharing its development experiences and active mobilization of its resources can be identified as the advantages as mentioned earlier. Advantages can also include beneficiary countries, demand driven approach and also ownership and active participation in different projects. A few great examples like Kollo Project of Tunisia-Niger, POMESA Project of Argentina-Peru and Lighten –up Africa Project of the China-African countries demonstrates the effectiveness of the comparative advantages.⁶

UNDP (2009) also highlights examples of initiatives to promote demand-driven approach. Colombia initiates the reorientation of its South-South cooperation programs. Tunisia and other French-speaking African countries initiates with capacities and needs-matching exercise called as CNM. Under JARCOM, ASEAN countries promote a mechanism of demand-driven match-making among countries. SS-GATE also facilitates the exchange of technology, services, and resources through information technology. There are many other projects and

⁶ UNDP (2009a)

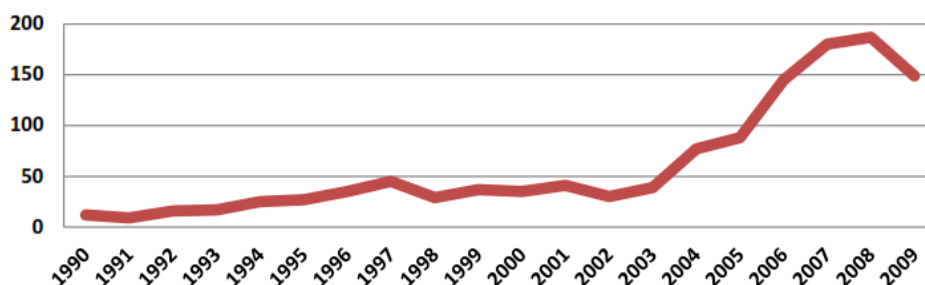
initiatives that promote SSC. Kenya and Niger’s SMASSE project, Turkey and Turkmenistan/ Uzbekistan’s Pistachio Growing project, Chile and Peru’s project of developing Peruvian Scallops are some examples of those initiatives. Growth Triangle Initiative by Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique, known as ZMM-GT, was also included later in the list. Through SSC environmental issues are also being covered. Turkey and Uzbekistan developed Modern Greenhouse Practice. Tunisia and Senegal’s institutional development of the Sanitation Sector also promotes environmental issues in SSC.

The formation of a sensitive biosphere reserve in northern Central America is a unique example of South-South Cooperation. This is called Trifinio region where the borders of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala converge. These three Central American countries are jointly managing the Trifinio region. They redefined their borderlands and created a tri-national entity as a consolidated area for integration and development. As the countries face similar development challenges, it has been recognized they themselves can respond in the most effective way to the social and environmental challenges they were facing.⁷

2.3. Foreign Direct Investment

UN (2011) highlighted that the growth in South-South FDI is highly significant and encouraging. Annual South-South FDI flows increased from around US\$ 12 billion in 1990 to US\$ 187 billion in 2008 (Figure 2). However, this fell to US\$ 149 billion in 2009 as economic fallout in the real economy followed the global financial crisis. Following a significant fall after the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis, South-South flows as a percentage of world total grew substantially from a low of 4 percent in 1998 to 14 percent in 2009, seemingly unaffected by the global financial crisis (Figure 3). While TNCs from developed countries remain the main sources of FDI inflows to LDCs, investment from developing economies such as China, India, Malaysia and South Africa is on the rise in both relative and absolute terms. In addition, investments from the Gulf Cooperation Council countries in African LDCs have recently increased in sectors such as telecoms, tourism, finance, infrastructure, mining, oil and gas, and agriculture.

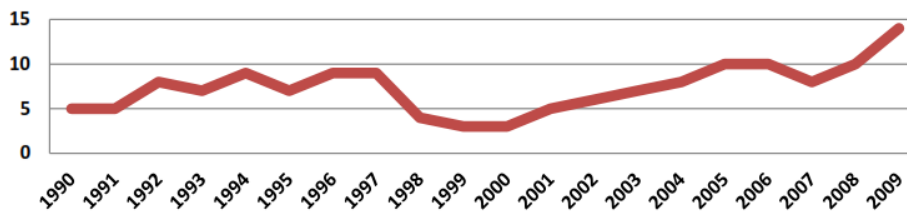
Figure 2: South-South FDI Flows (US\$ billions)



Source: UNCTAD 2010, Strengthening Productive Capacities: A South-South Agenda

⁷ Miranda et al. (2010)

Figure 3: South-South FDI Flows as Percentage of World Total



Source: UNCTAD 2010, Strengthening Productive Capacities: A South-South Agenda

Over the past decade FDI is the most rapidly increasing resource flow for the LDCs. The majority of FDI was received by sub-Saharan Africa. The percentage share of world inward FDI has been increasing in the South since 1990 except for significant decreases between 2003 and 2007. Countries of the South received 43 percent of global inflows in 2009 where it was just 16.8 percent in 1990. FDI has been treated as the major contributor to capital formation and to GDP specifically for LDCs. The share of FDI inflows to LDCs is still low at 3 percent of global FDI inflows and 6 percent of the inflows to the developing world.

2.4. Triangular Cooperation

Triangular cooperation is a very recent and accepted form of development cooperation. Though any North Country can be a donor in any triangular cooperation, traditionally it comes from the ranks of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The other two parties involve an emerging donor and a beneficiary country both from South.

As triangular cooperation aims at a particular advantage, it has been gaining international attention. There are also some risks associated with this kind of cooperation. If the donor countries do not provide high quality assistance, the quality of the development will be questionable. Needs, priorities, and the national strategies of the beneficiary countries should be taken care of rather the preferences of the traditional and emerging donors. As three parties adopt a common approach with common standards and procedures; the transaction cost will go up. Creating the legal, institutional, and budgetary conditions required for successful implementation will also increase the transaction cost. Triangular cooperation can be international development cooperation if the concerns are taken care of.⁸

The addition of value by triangular cooperation is strongly evident from Mexico's experience with three different donors. This provides insights on ongoing practices and comparative advantages of different donor and international organizations, when observed together with the Brazilian triangular cooperation with both types of entities. The Zambia Business Coalition on HIV/ AIDS and UNICEF Support for South-South Cooperation in Cambodia are examples which further amplifies the knowledge sharing and networking roles of international organizations among developing countries. The Attachment Program for Cambodian Nursing Tutor is also a good example of donor support for match-making project

⁸ Ashoff (2010)

and implementation, creating an opportunity for peer-to-peer learning between Cambodia and Afghanistan through a triangular cooperation agreement. Last but not the least, the case of sub-regional projects under Thailand-Japan Trilateral Cooperation and the case of Triangle of Hope (Zambia-Malaysia-Japan) are examples of effective utilization of triangular cooperation under a broader regional framework (ASEAN-Japan) and policy initiative (TICAD Process). These have produced a substantial impact and win-win outcomes to the concerned parties.⁹

III. OVERVIEW OF BANGLADESH'S COOPERATION WITH SOUTH COUNTRIES

3.1. Trade

Bangladesh has bilateral trade relations with a large number of South countries. The trend of Bangladesh's export to the top 10 South countries during 2000 and 2010 is presented in Table 9. The share of Bangladesh's export to all South countries in Bangladesh's total export increased from 10 percent in 2000 to 10.45 percent in 2005 and further to 16.23 percent in 2010. However the share of export to top 10 South countries in the total export to all South countries fluctuated. It was 77.2 percent in 2000, declined to 73.68 percent in 2005 and increased to 74.51 percent in 2010. There have been some important changes in the orders of the top 10 South countries as far as Bangladesh's export destinations are concerned. In 2000, India was the top most export destination South country with a share of 16.13 percent of Bangladesh's total export to the South. However, by 2010, India's share declined to 11.47 percent, and in that year Turkey was the top most export destination among the South countries with a share of 27 percent.

Table 9: Top 10 South Countries of Bangladesh's Export Destination

2000			2005			2010		
Partner	Export (Value in US\$)	% of export to South	Partner	Export (Value in US\$)	% of export to South	Partner	Export (Value in US\$)	% of export to South
India	88697871	16.13	Hong Kong	105658087	10.83	Turkey	844660552	27.06
Singapore	87142021	15.84	India	103698486	10.63	India	357896268	11.47
Hong Kong	73012833	13.28	Turkey	100030722	10.26	China	268875896	8.61
Thailand	41208329	7.49	Singapore	95122846	9.75	Russia	194772058	6.24
Iran	33615904	6.11	China	78603114	8.06	South Korea	139301126	4.46
Turkey	25842777	4.70	Pakistan	68086375	6.98	Mexico	135326548	4.34
South Korea	22057859	4.01	Iran	49311850	5.06	Hong Kong	134578261	4.31
China	18844712	3.43	South Korea	45495151	4.67	UAE	88262381	2.83
Saudi Arabia	17532128	3.19	Mexico	40507910	4.15	Brazil	88145925	2.82
Mexico	16723261	3.04	Viet Nam	31969797	3.28	Pakistan	73901269	2.37
Total top 10	424677695	77.21	Total top 10	718484338	73.68	Total top 10	2325720284	74.51
Total South	549994065	10.01**	Total South	975193598	10.45**	Total South	3121453272	16.23**
Total All	5493230000		Total All	9331580000		Total All	19230980000	

Source: Calculated from the data of UNCOMTRADE

Note: **Percent of total export of Bangladesh (partner: The world)

Table 10 presents the figures of Bangladesh's import from the top 10 South countries. China has always been the largest source of imports of Bangladesh. The share of import from top 10 south countries in total import from South decreased to 88.5 percent in 2010 from 94.5 percent in 2000. Bangladesh's import from all South had a share of 59.77 percent of Bangladesh's total imports in 2010, which was a decline from 61.1 percent in 2000.

⁹ UNDP (2009)

Table 10: Top 10 South Countries in terms of Bangladesh's Import Source

2000			2005			2010		
Partner	Import (Value in US\$)	% of import from South	Partner	Import (Value in US\$)	% of import from South	Partner	Import (Value in US\$)	% of import from South
China	899591799	19.34	China	2402740257	27.29	China	6789096629	32.96
Singapore	785180866	16.88	India	1719788650	19.53	India	3016574705	14.65
India	775716511	16.68	Singapore	695431581	7.90	Singapore	1703296119	8.27
South Korea	626194609	13.47	South Korea	611136788	6.94	South Korea	1554316982	7.55
Hong Kong	477558492	10.27	Hong Kong	571702113	6.49	Malaysia	1259324679	6.11
Indonesia	241945047	5.20	Malaysia	409398979	4.65	Indonesia	1018611463	4.95
Thailand	219277289	4.72	Thailand	392648668	4.46	Thailand	885600966	4.30
Malaysia	153450768	3.30	Saudi Arabia	359399508	4.08	Hong Kong	831122172	4.04
Argentina	132113644	2.84	Indonesia	353300654	4.01	Pakistan	636809350	3.09
Russia	91681600	1.97	Pakistan	234410951	2.66	Brazil	537955343	3.09
Total top 10	4402710625	94.67	Total top 10	7749958149	88.03	Total top 10	18232708408	88.52
Total South	4650393323	61.10**	Total South	8804098793	69.70**	Total South	20595187074	59.77**
Total All	7611260000		Total All	12630530000		Total All	30503840000	

Source: Calculated from the data of UNCOMTRADE

Note: **Percentage of total import of Bangladesh (partner: The world)

3.2. Foreign Direct Investment

The data on FDI inflows from South countries to Bangladesh during 2008-09 and 2012-13 are presented in Table 11. In 2008-09, the total FDI inflow to Bangladesh was US\$ 960.6 million, of which around 54 percent was from the South countries. By 2012-13, the total FDI inflows increased to US\$ 1730.6 million, of which again 54 percent was from the South countries. In 2012-13, among the South countries, the largest FDI came from Malaysia followed by Egypt and Singapore. Interestingly, FDIs from Bangladesh's two major South trading partners, India and China, had been rather low.

Table 11: FDI Inflows to Bangladesh from South Countries (million US\$)

Country	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Bahrain	0	3.3	0.2	3.09	0.02
Bermuda	0	3.29	0.19	1.53	5.74
British Virgin Island	0	2.35	13.38	12.51	68.24
Bolivia	0	0	0	0.03	0.37
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0.89	0	0
Cayman Island	0	1.05	2.03	0.67	0.99
China	2.54	5.17	18.57	14.35	26.01
Egypt	309.7	20	37.3	146.86	138.14
Hong Kong	47.55	72.95	93.58	68.07	86.34
India	5.67	38.95	20.71	27.88	42.09
Indonesia	1.03	4.34	0.33	3.82	4.78
Jordan	0.23	0	0.03	0.27	0.05
Kuwait	0	5.09	7.41	5.99	10.02
Lebanon	0	0	0.02	2.75	6.79
Malaysia	79.15	40.17	2	7.72	337.97
Mauritius	0	1.79	5.53	20.37	11.59
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0.01
Mexico	0	0	0.02	0.04	0.55
Oman	0	0	0	0	3.82
Pakistan	22.96	13.14	24.59	63.19	27.37
Panama	0	0.57	1.41	1.36	2.73
Philippines	0.01	0	0	0.06	0.11
Qatar	0	0	0.85	0	0
Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	4.98
Saudi Arabia	3.25	7.42	7.97	26.36	7.07
Seychelles	0	0	1.78	0.06	1.84
Singapore	14.75	311.86	22.77	15.59	103.6
Sri Lanka	8.54	7.13	16.08	27.15	24.96

Country	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Sudan	21.84	38.06	21.21	80.19	0.67
Thailand	0.62	0.78	4.08	47.4	17.49
Turkey	0.39	0.38	0.46	0.07	0.66
Ukraine	0	0.32	2.22	0.04	0.21
Uruguay	0	0	0.01	0	0.01
Vanuatu	0.02	0.12	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0.08
Zambia	0	0	0	0.01	0.03
Total FDI from South	518.25	578.23	305.62	577.43	935.33
Total FDI	960.59	913.02	779.04	1194.88	1730.63
Share of South in total FDI (%)	53.95	63.33	39.23	48.33	54.05

Source: Bangladesh Bank

3.3. Bangladesh in Regional Trading Arrangements

Through different forms of regional and multinational cooperation, Bangladesh has collaborated with many south countries. For instance, Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) offers tariff concessions on specified products by member countries (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, China, the Republic of Korea and Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Philippines, Mongolia). Under this agreement Bangladesh has 100 percent tariff concessions to 83 items at 8-digit level from China and to 139 items at 10-digit level from Republic of Korea. A 50 percent tariff concessions on 1058 tariff lines was offered by China with no extra benefit for the LDCs¹⁰. Under APTA, India offers 5-100 percent concessions for member countries on 570 items at 6-digit level and Republic of Korea offers 10-50 percent concessions on 1367 items at 10-digit level. Bangladesh also offers 10-60 percent concessions on 209 items at 8-digit level for member countries.¹¹

In recent years, there has been increased interest in regional economic integration in South Asia. The stalemate in multilateral trade talks leading to the much prolonged Doha Round of negotiations of the World Trade Organization (WTO) has certainly contributed to intensifying efforts in regional trading arrangements with the trends are likely to continue. Perhaps one of the first few major regional integration initiatives in South Asia was launched in 1995 when the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) was signed. Then, it took more than 10 years for SAARC member countries to float a South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), the full implementation of which, resulting in the abolition of customs duties on trade goods within South Asia by 2016. The transition towards deeper regional integrations schemes has taken place in parallel to unilateral trade liberalization programs of individual South Asian countries. Nevertheless SAFTA is being implemented with the aim of boosting intraregional trade in South Asia. Through SAARC, Bangladesh has been availing many opportunities and agreements. India has provided a duty free market access to all products excluding the products in their sensitive list for LDCs under the agreement of South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA). SAFTA agreement offers capacity building in trade related issues through training, projects related to export promotions, trade policy formulation etc¹². It has also offered duty free tariff preferences (DFTP) scheme for all LDCs.

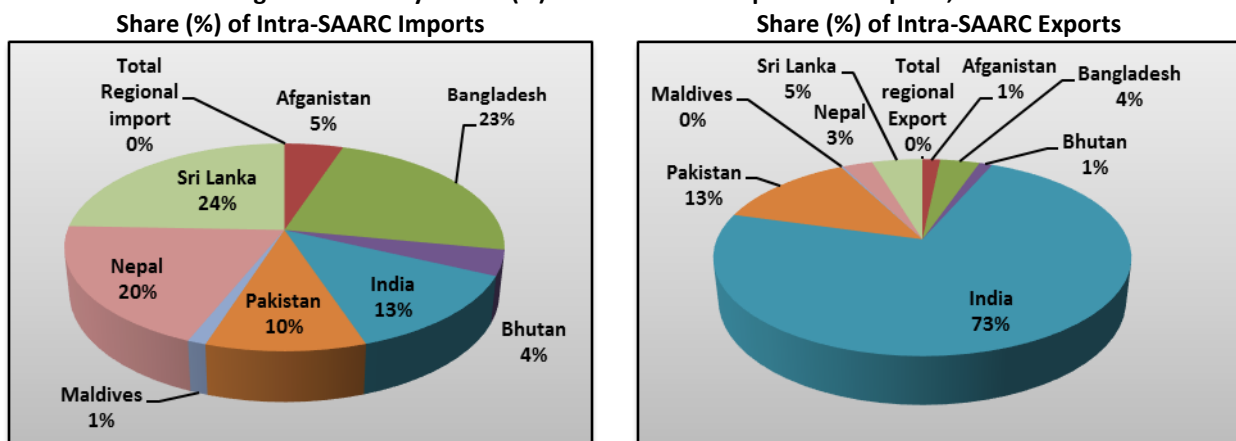
¹⁰ Ministry of Commerce, Bangladesh: http://www.mincom.gov.bd/reg_bil_trade.php

¹¹ Ministry of commerce People's Republic of China: <http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/topic/enpacific.shtml>

¹² Ministry of Commerce, Bangladesh: http://www.mincom.gov.bd/reg_bil_trade.php

While examining Bangladesh’s trade with her neighboring countries it should be kept in mind that the intra-regional trade among the South Asian countries is very low. Figure 4 outlines the regional markets shares in 2011 for SAARC countries. Regional market shares represent the relative importance of each SAARC member country in the intra-regional trade bloc; the larger the share, the greater the importance of the country in question. Intra-regional exports are heavily dominated by India and Pakistan, which together account for over 86 per cent of total intra-regional trade. However, Sri Lanka had the largest share (24 percent) of intra-regional imports; in contrast, it accounted for just 5 percent of intra-regional exports. India accounted for only 13 percent of total intra-regional imports but for 73 percent of total intra-regional exports. Afghanistan, Bhutan and the Maldives account for less than one percent of intra-regional exports and between 1-5 percent of total intra-regional imports.

Figure 4: Country Shares (%) of Intra-SAARC Imports and Exports, 2011



Source: Raihan (2014b)

Table 12 records regional exports as a percentage of a country’s total exports. The shares vary widely, from 82 percent in the case of Bhutan to only 2 percent Bangladesh and 4 percent for India. Like Bhutan, intra-regional exports account for 67 and 71 percent, respectively, of Afghanistan’s and Nepal’s total exports. Similar to exports, there are wide variations in the relative importance of intra-regional imports for SAARC countries. Approximately 50 percent of Afghanistan imports and 44 percent of Nepal’s imports are from SAARC countries. In sharp contrast, only one percent of India’s imports are from other SAARC member countries; low intra-regional dependency is also evident for Pakistan, where imports from other SAARC member countries account for only 5 percent of total imports. Total exports of a SAARC member country as a percentage of total exports of all eight SAARC member countries is another measure of their relative trade openness and size. India accounts for 65 percent of the region’s combined total exports. Pakistan accounts for 21 percent while Afghanistan and the Maldives together account for only about one percent. In terms of imports, Sri Lanka accounts for 24 percent of total intra-regional imports, followed closely by Bangladesh at 22 percent. Bhutan and Maldives account for only one percent of total imports by SAARC member countries.

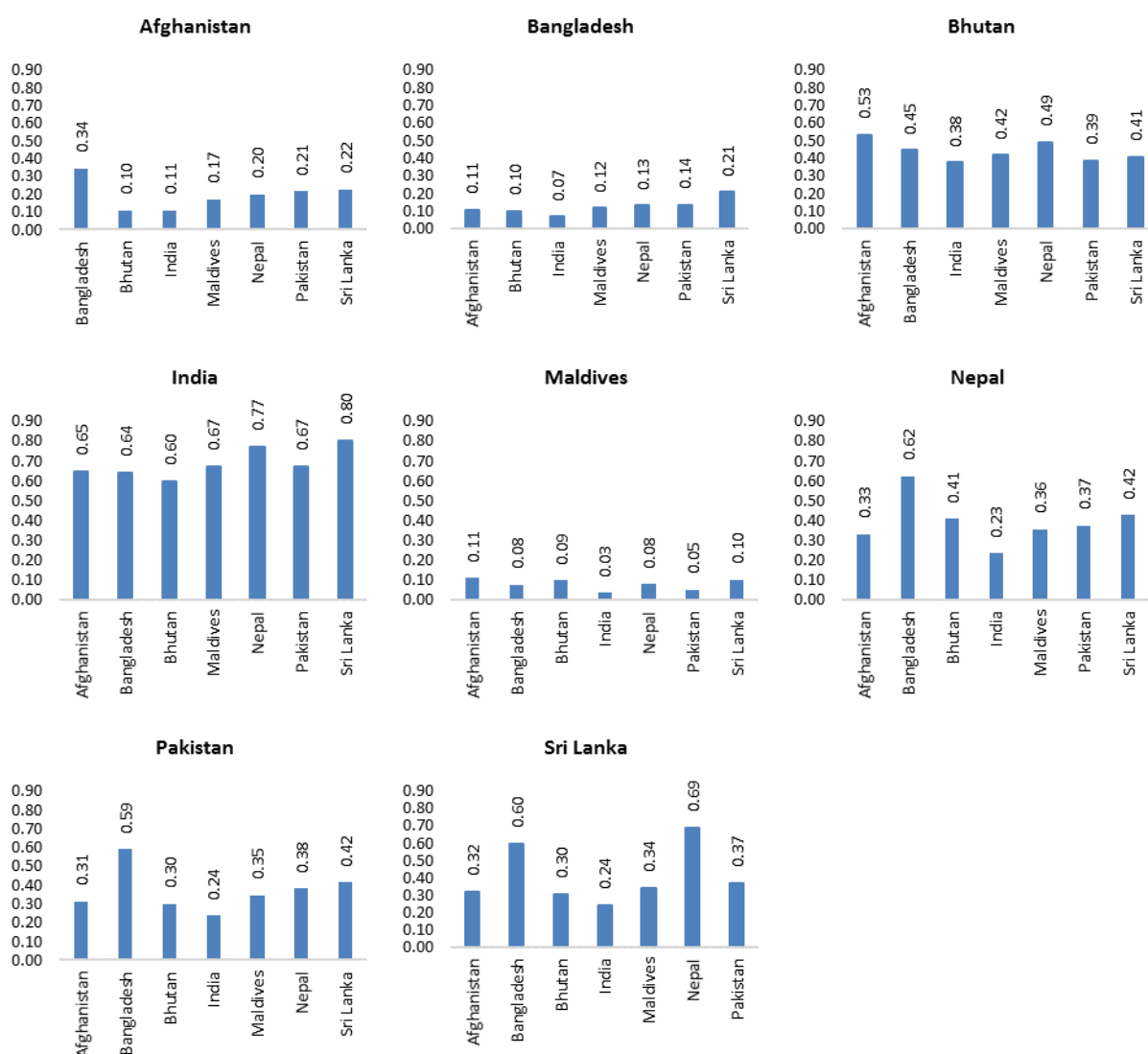
Table 12: Intra-regional Trade in South Asia

Row Labels	Column Labels										
	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Total Intra regional Export	Total export	Regional export as % of country's total export
Afghanistan		0	0	70438	0	0	180650	0	251088	375851	67
Bangladesh	1227		3658	579125	925	19385	82734	24348	711403	33098384	2
Bhutan	0	26403		343018	0	1639	0	0	371060	452963	82
India	504566	3405516	219077		118293	2559910	1678131	4452043	12937535	301483250	4
Maldives	0	0	0	1773		0	0	9755	11529	83279	14
Nepal	117	26037	3209	614379	22		2641	208	646613	907634	71
Pakistan	2656391	946700	0	272495	5477	1275		347708	4230045	25140082	17
Sri Lanka	3075	46308	112	521264	55204	642	75231		701837	10011282	7
Total exports									19861109	371552724	5
Total intra-regional imports	3165376	4450963	226057	2402493	179922	2582850	2019387	4834062	19861109		
Total Imports	6390311	39190326	1051747	462402791	1411701	5915923	43542006	19696480	579601286		
Regional imports as % of country's total imports	50	11	21	1	13	44	5	25	3		

Source: Raihan et al (2014). Data compiled from WITS and calculated for 2011.

Figure 5 presents the complementarity index results for 2011 among SAARC economies. The complementarity index is a form of overlap index. It measures the degree to which the export pattern of one country matches the import pattern of another. A high degree of complementarity is assumed to indicate more favorable prospects for a successful trade arrangement. The exports of India are quite complementary with the imports of other SAARC economies, but the converse is not true. India's highest complementarity index value is 0.80 for Sri Lanka and the lowest is 0.60 for Bhutan. In contrast, the Maldives' export pattern is not complementary with other SAARC countries, as the index shows the highest value of only 0.11 with Afghanistan and the lowest value of 0.03 with India. Afghanistan's export complementary index was 0.34 with Bangladesh, high relative to the index with other SAARC countries. Bangladesh's export pattern is relatively complementary with Sri Lanka (0.21), but not so with India (0.07). Bhutan's complementarity index with other SAARC countries varies between 0.39 and 0.53. Nepal's complementarity index is highest with Bangladesh (0.62) and lowest with India (0.23). Pakistan's export pattern is highly complementary (0.59) to Bangladesh's import pattern but less than half this value for its exports to India (0.24). Sri Lankan data indicate that its export pattern matches well with the import pattern of Nepal (0.69) and that of Bangladesh (0.60) but much less so with India's import pattern (0.24).

Figure 5: Complementarity Index of South Asian Countries

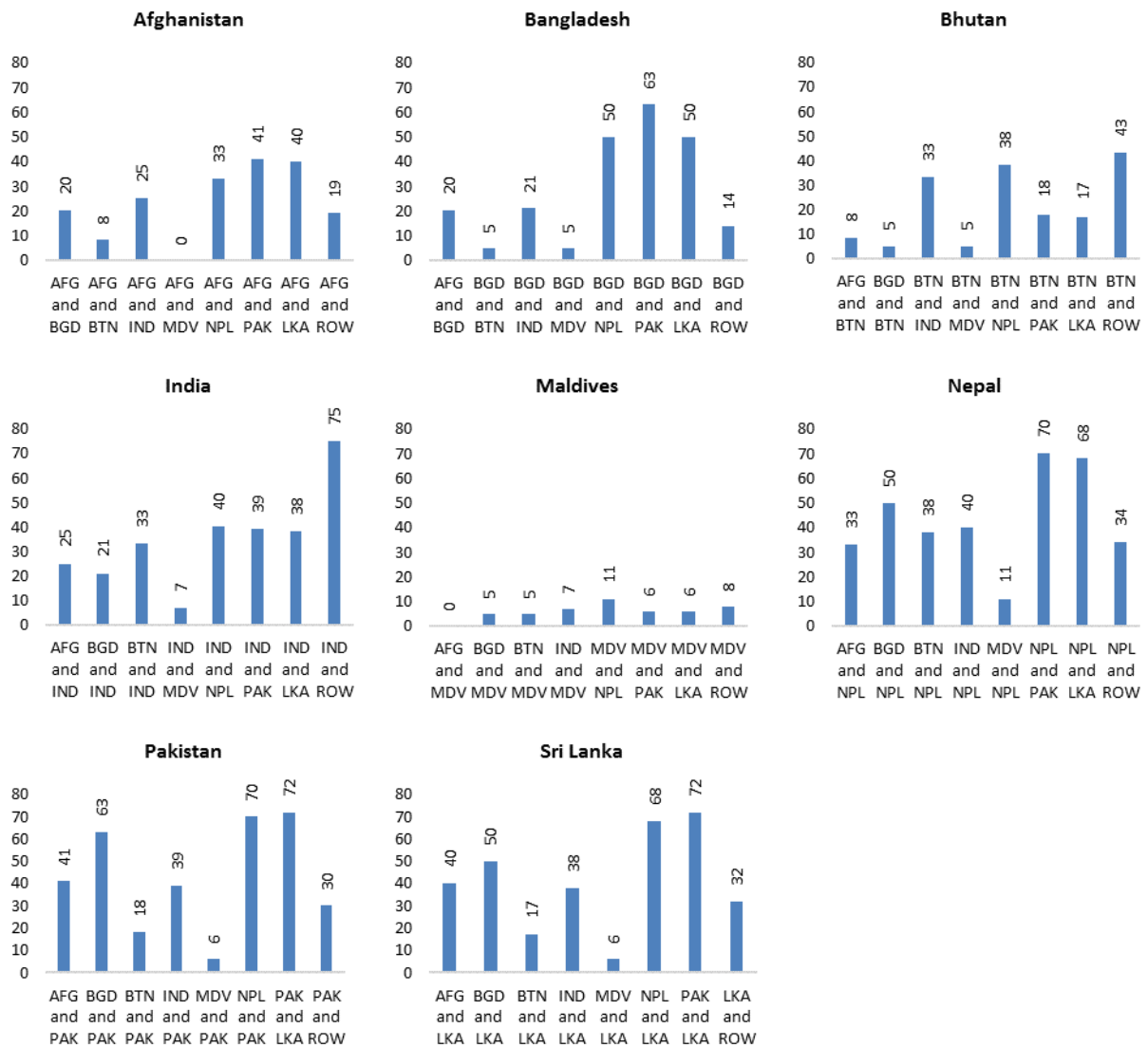


Note: The index takes a value between 0 and 1, with zero indicating no overlap and 1 indicating a perfect match in the import/export pattern.

Source: Raihan et al. (2014). Data compiled from WITS and calculated for 2011.

The export similarity index is another overlap index. It is designed to measure the degree of similarity between the export profiles of two economies. The more similar the export profiles, the more likely that the economies are competitors in global markets. High similarity indices may also indicate limited potential for inter-industry trade within a regional trading arrangement. Figure 6 shows that the export patterns of India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka in 2011 had similarities with other SAARC countries. In contrast, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives' had export profiles that were comparatively less similar to those of other SAARC countries. India's export pattern is reasonably similar to that of rest of the world, along with Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. The data shown in Figure 3 indicate that the Maldives' export pattern is not comparable to that of other SAARC countries. In contrast, Nepal's export pattern is comparable to that of Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and India. Pakistan's export pattern is similar to that of Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh and Afghanistan. Finally, Sri Lanka's export pattern is mostly comparable to the export pattern of Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh.

Figure 6: Export Similarity Index of South Asian Countries



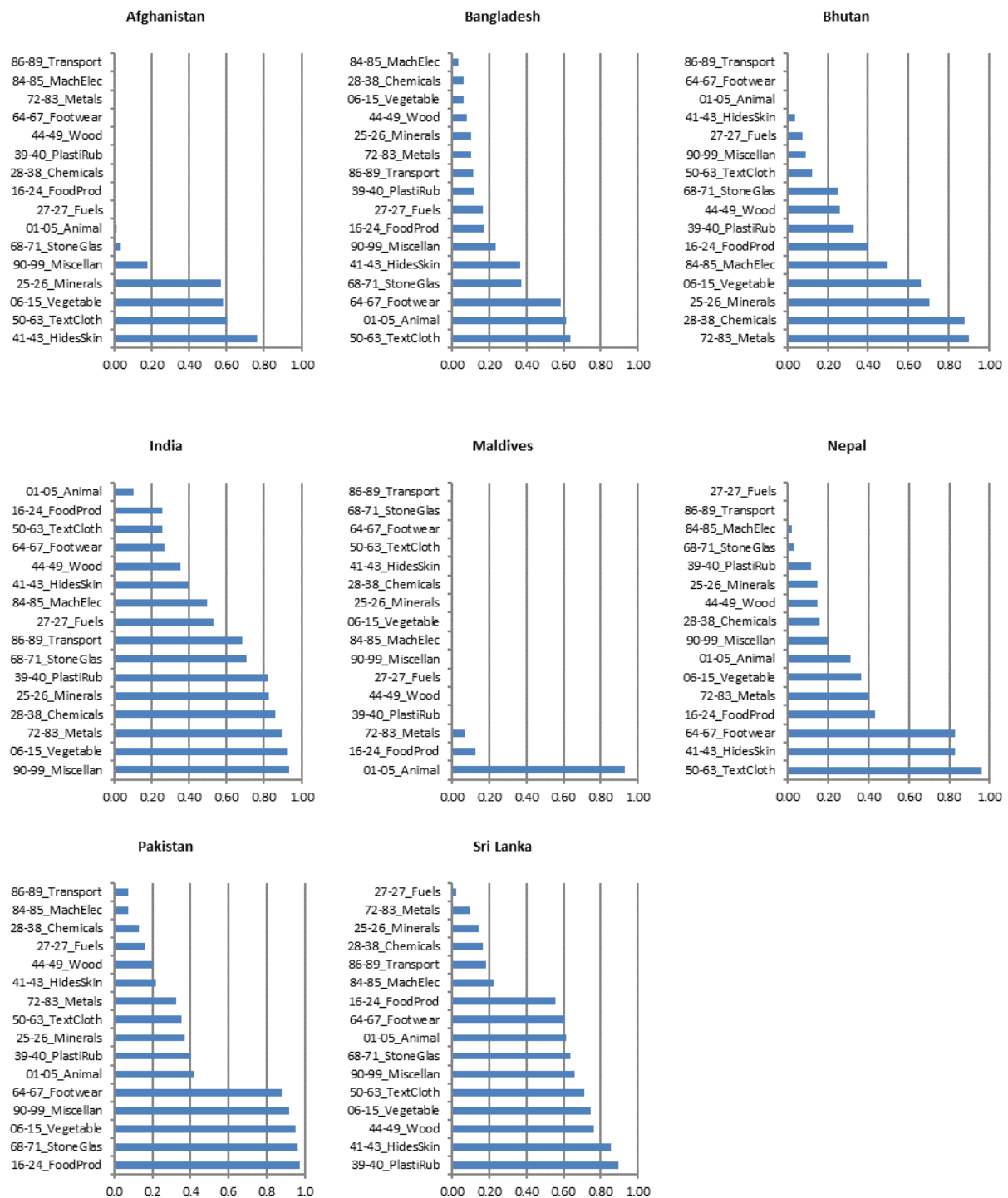
Note: The export similarity index takes a value between 0 and 100 per cent. A value of zero indicates no overlap in the export profiles (the countries are not competitors), a value of 100 indicates perfect overlap.

*AFG: Afghanistan; BGD: Bangladesh; BTN: Bhutan; IND: India; MDV: Maldives; NPL: Nepal; PAK: Pakistan; LKA: Sri Lanka

Source: Raihan et al. (2014). Data compiled from WITS and calculated for 2011.

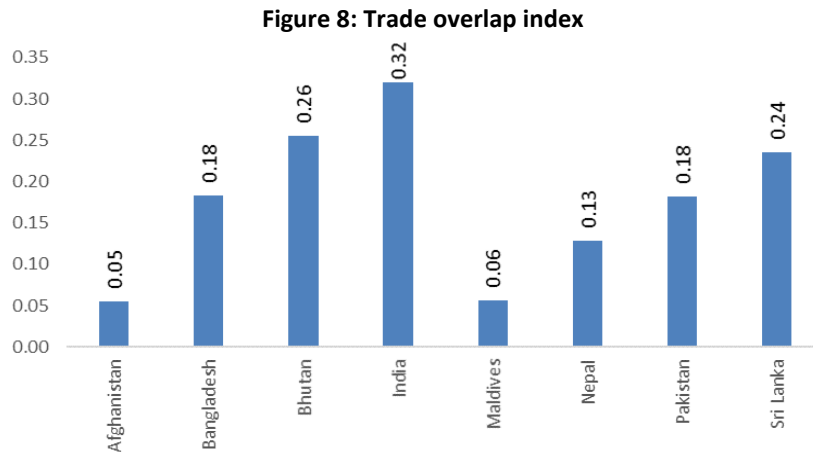
The sectoral intra-industry trade (IIT) is a measure of the degree to which trade in a particular sector represents intra-industry trade (based on scale economies and/or market structure). By engaging in IIT, a country can reduce the number of similar goods it produces, and benefit from scale economies. High IIT ratios suggest that these sources of gains are being exploited. Figure 7 depicts the sectoral intra-industry trade index for selected product categories in SAARC countries. In general, IIT index levels are higher for manufactured products than for primary products in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka; this reflects the greater role of economies of scale in the production of those manufactured products. For Afghanistan, the Maldives and Pakistan trade is more primary-product oriented.

Figure 7: Sectoral Intra-Industry Trade



Note: The sectoral intra-industry trade (IIT) is a measure of the degree to which trade in a particular sector represents intra-industry trade (based on scale economies and/or market structure). The index ranges from 0 to 1, with zero indicating pure inter-industry trade and one indicating pure intra-industry trade.
 Source: Raihan et al (2014). Data compiled from WITS and calculated for 2011.

The trade overlap index is an alternative to the aggregate IIT index. It indicates the overall significance of intra-industry trade relative to inter-industry trade. Figure 8 shows that in 2011 intra-industry trade was comparatively significant for India, Bhutan and Sri Lanka while Afghanistan and Maldives' trade pattern was more orientated to inter-industry trade.



Note: The index ranges from 0 to 1, with zero indicating pure inter-industry trade and one indicating pure intra-industry trade.

Source: Raihan et al. (2014). Data compiled from WITS and calculated for 2011.

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) was also established in a view of faster economic and social development of the associated countries (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Myanmar and Sri Lanka). BIMSTEC is concerned about 14 sectors. Of them 'Trade & Investment' is led by Bangladesh. BIMSTEC agreements can help Bangladesh in Poverty Alleviation (Nepal), Environment and Disaster Management (India), Transport and Communications Transport and Communications (India) issues that can also accelerate SSC. Bangladesh is also planning to circulate a concept paper on cooperation in the issue of Climate Change under BIMSTEC agreement. BIMSTEC Free Trade Area Framework Agreement was established to motivate the member countries as well as the others to trade with and to invest in BIMSTEC countries. Under this agreement the Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) can negotiate on issues like trade facilitations (goods and services), investment, economic cooperation and technical assistance for LDCs in BIMSTEC.¹³

3.4. Development Fund from Other South Sources

With membership in the OIC, Bangladesh along with fifty seven countries cooperates in intra-OIC trade issues through the Standing Committee for Economic and Trade Cooperation (COMCEC). Presently COMCEC is working on Trade Preferential Scheme which is known as TPS-OIC. Bangladesh has also been cooperating with D-8 countries to improve the economy through Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) among them.

The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development grants loans on concessionary terms to finance development projects in the developing countries. The Fund also provides technical assistance to finance the costs of the feasibility studies of projects, as well as the training of nationals of the borrowing countries. In addition, the Fund subscribes in the capital of international and regional development institutions. The Fund's operations are focused

¹³ <http://www.bimstec.org>

primarily on the sectors of agriculture and irrigation, transport and communications, energy, industry, water and sewage. Total 24 projects were signed with Bangladesh.¹⁴

The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) is the development finance institution established by the Member States of OPEC in 1976 as a collective channel of aid to the developing countries. OFID works in cooperation with developing country partners and the international donor community to stimulate economic growth and alleviate poverty in all disadvantaged regions of the world. It does this by providing financing to build essential infrastructure, strengthen social services delivery and promote productivity, competitiveness and trade. OFID's work is people-centered, focusing on projects that meet basic needs - such as food, energy, clean water and sanitation, healthcare and education – with the aim of encouraging self-reliance and inspiring hope for the future.¹⁵ For Bangladesh the Public sector finance of OFID is about US\$ 510.5m (Cumulative Activities as of: 10/1/2014) that includes sectors like energy, transport, urban development, non-sectoral development agriculture and agro industry, multi-sector health & Population, education, national development banks, industry, water supply & sewerage. The Private sector finance includes loans and line of credit on energy, telecommunications, financial and industry sectors. OFID also helps in trade finance by loan and syndications.⁸

3.5. Bangladesh's Bilateral Cooperation with South Countries

3.5.1. China

China creates a bridge towards SSC with Bangladesh through many projects. Orion Holdings, a Chinese company approved to build a "garments village" in Munshiganj. Another Chinese company agreed to be involved in developing a deep sea port in the south part (Sonadia) of Bangladesh. It is assumed that this port will develop as a key commercial center of South Asia. It will broaden the maritime access to the Yunnan region of China, India's noncoastal northeastern parts, Bhutan & Nepal. On June 17, 2014 the government signed an agreement with the China Major Bridge Engineering Company (CMBEC), for the construction of around 6.15km main part of the Padma Bridge. On September 10, 2014, another Chinese firm Sinohydro Corporation Limited was appointed for the river training work. The Padma Bridge project hopes to bring in an additional 1.2 percentage points to the country's GDP growth. For China the bridge is of a great importance because it links to the garment factories those are towards the west of Padma River. To address Bangladesh's acute power problem, china has shown it's interest to be a part of a 1,320 megawatt coal plant at Patuakhali.¹⁶

China has started the project 'Shahjalal Fertilizer Factory' and granted soft loan for it. The project will have a lasting impact on boosting the country's agricultural productivity and socio-economic development. Bangladesh Chemical Industries Cooperation (BCIC) said the four-year project would be completed by 2014 and the factory would produce nearly 1,750 tonnes of fertilizer per day and 577500 tonnes of urea fertilizer per year. Environment

¹⁴ http://www.kuwait-fund.org/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=82

¹⁵ <http://www.ofid.org/COUNTRIES.aspx>

¹⁶ RT Question More (2014)

friendly and energy-efficient technologies would be adopted to build the proposed fertilizer factory. Bangladesh is also fast emerging as a hub for its low-wage workforce to man China's garment and leather works as the Asian giant leaps forward to more advanced manufacturing. Monitor Global Outlook states that global brand functioning in China have been acquiring raw materials from Bangladesh since 2012, which is already touching \$171.77 million from last year's \$139 million. Garment exports alone from Bangladesh to China surged by over 68 percent between the fiscal years 2012-13 and 2013-14.

According to the reports by the Export Promotion Bureau of Bangladesh, trade between China and Bangladesh has reached \$6.7 billion in 2013 that is over 10 percent of Bangladesh's total volume of trade in that year. The soft loan from China is over \$1.2 billion for different projects. Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is an approach to South-South cooperation. China invited Bangladesh to join its \$100 billion AIIB.

China has promised to strengthen national defence ability in accordance with Bangladesh's strategy of defense building. This kind of cooperation will make its own contribution to the stability of the region's security. According to IHS Jane's Defence Weekly, Bangladesh was the second biggest Chinese arms importer with a total amount of over \$350 million in 2012.¹⁷

3.5.2. India

The areas of co-operation between Bangladesh and India include trade and investment, security, connectivity, border management, water, power, shipping, renewable energy etc. It also includes cooperation in art and culture, people to people exchanges, human resource development and many more. India and Bangladesh also collaborates in security related matters and agreed to take measures to bring down the number of border killings.

India has already issued \$1 billion line of credit for Bangladesh. Of them \$200 million was grants and a portion was for the Padma bridge. From the rest, 16% was disbursed into 16 projects till January 2014. India has extended the concessional Line of Credit to Bangladesh to another \$800 million for different projects.¹⁸

India will provide almost 89% (\$120 million of \$140 million) of the total cost of the second Bhairab Bridge and the second Titas Bridge. Both the party will do a feasibility study on the construction of a rail line from Khulna to Mongla port. Upon the study India is interested to provide \$175 million of the total cost of \$250 million. The other projects include constructing the third and fourth dual gauge tracks between Dhaka and Tongi and doubling the dual gauge tracks between Tongi and Joydebpur.¹⁹

¹⁷ Dhaka Tribune (2014a)

¹⁸ Bdnews24.com (2014)

¹⁹ The Daily Star (2014d)

3.5.3. Argentina

Bangladesh and Argentina are partners in dealing arsenic contamination. The project has been analyzing the proper technology for water use in agrarian systems, water preservation and impacts of the intervention on environment and health. The project has been active since 2007 in both Argentina and Bangladesh.

From the surveys in Bangladesh and Argentina, specialists concluded that proper land and water management could solve many agricultural and health problems. Findings show that use of arsenic contaminated water in irrigation and human consumption is harmful to both crop and human health and to environment a well. To minimize this, a cheap to install and maintain water treatment system has been developed using calcinated bones from cattle for hydroxyapatite production for filters. Cases from abandoned pipelines were utilized for converting them to these bio-based adsorbent systems.

Argentina achieved a sustainable agriculture with minimum soil disturbance by using this technology. The system uses surface water instead of ground water. Bangladesh has also experienced growth in rice production and hence, it's use has become a routine practice in both the countries, ensuring sustainable development in agriculture, environment and public health.

This type of projects creates a communication network where countries could cooperate in issues of mutual interest. This leads to capacity development through dissemination of ideas and technologies across countries²⁰.

3.5.4. Republic of Korea

Bangladesh and the Republic of Korea collaborate in achieving the MDGs and accelerating poverty reducing strategies. An Integrated Community Development Project was launched in Burichang Upazila of Comilla in Bangladesh with the aim of launching a participatory community development model. Thus, the targets were improving institutional and physical infrastructure rural communities, enhancing capacity in people's organization in planning, implementing and monitoring. It was a three years project from July 2008 to June 2011²¹.

43 Comprehensive Village Development Cooperative Societies (CVDCS) were identified to adopt promising agricultural technologies. Local Government, Engineering Department (LGED), Nation Building Developments (NBDs), Union Parishad (Ups) collaborated to monitor the projects. The project generated employment in the rural community and also raised the income from farm activities.

The poorest group of male and female was prioritized and provided with equipments and capacity building trainings on irrigation management, agriculture and fishery management, sewing, poultry development, embroidery, mother and child healthcare & nutrition, etc.

²⁰ http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49134_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

²¹ http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49119_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

The project also includes construction of rural road of about 26.44 KM including about 18 culverts, construction of two primary schools, extension of rooms (two each) in 12 primary schools, construction of 16 community centers, installation of 5 DTWs with sunken pipe water distribution system and domestic water supply, supply of furniture in primary school, supply of 10 power tillers and 10 Shallow Tube Wells (STWs) to selected CVDP societies, supply of rickshaw, van and sewing machine of each 50 to the rural poor.

The project has shown a way to achieve the ultimate goal of social security and economic independence through an integrated approach of capacity enhancement at both individual and institutional level. Participants embraced these different skills to enhance livelihood security that eventually could encourage investment and production in the area.

In a three year project from July 2006 to June 2009, Bangladesh Bureau of Education Information and Statistics (BANBEIS), in collaboration with Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) initiated a project “Establishment of Bangladesh-Korea ICT Training Center for Education (BKITCE)” to facilitate building appropriate IT infrastructure by setting up and operating a state-of-the-art Training Center in the country with 5 (five) ICT labs in the renovated and remodeled BANBEIS Computer Division as the centre of excellence.

Bangladesh-Korea ICT Preparing community for Instruction (BKITCE) turned into a present day ICT Preparing focus completely outfitted with Condition of-the-Workmanship Engineering for industry standard Human Asset Improvement in ICT to meet the national and global interest. Obviously, BANBEIS was fortified as the inside of fabulousness in ICT preparing with 5 (five) machine labs, modernize EMIS and Preparing Division with inner part and outer surface restoration and essential supplies. The IT Experts of BANBEIS were prepared in Korea in the field of IT related expert instructional class, EMIS and GIS.

The project facilitated spread of mainstream ICT education and training across the government and meshed into GOB’s vision of “Digital Bangladesh 2021”. GOB ensured the project’s sustainability by incorporating it in the revenue budget for training and maintenance. BANBEIS is creating an indirect impact on enhanced ICT knowledge for implementing e-Governance in the country by providing IT related training at other ministries²².

IV. TRIANGULAR COOPERATION AND LESSONS FOR BANGLADESH

Triangular cooperation can include Northern donors, multilateral institutions and Southern partners to cooperate to one Southern partner to execute projects/programs with the aim of assisting a third Southern partner country. Some examples Triangular cooperation is discussed below, from where Bangladesh can draw some lessons.

²² http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49054_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

4.1. Global Examples of Triangular Cooperation

4.1.1. Brazil-Angola-Japan – Building capacities at the Josina Machel Hospital

In this Project, professionals of Josina Machel Hospital (JMH), Lucrecia Paim Maternity Hospital (LPM), 13 primary health care centers, and other hospitals in Angola were trained in five areas. The areas include hospital administration, equipment maintenance, nursing care, radiology and laboratory. Brazilian Experts and Angolan professionals conducted the training that was coordinated by Japan, Brazil and Angola. The training was supported by the Grant Aid Cooperation of Japanese Government that was given to Josina Machel Hospital.²³ As the first project under Triangular Cooperation was successful, the Japan Brazil Partnership Program (JBPP) has improved noticeably. The programs have also extended to challenging and big scale projects. Moreover, the project also promotes “Project of Health Sector Human Resource Development in ANGOLA – ProFORSA”. The project has achieved an improvement of services of professionals in health sector in Angola. JMH has become a reference institute for training of professionals in health sector. It has been observed that the mortality rate goes down by 1% per year at JMH from 2007 to 2009. There was no negative impact that was verified till final evaluation. Through this project the triangular cooperation of Japan and Brazil finds scopes to extend the scale of projects.

4.1.2. El Salvador-Mexico-Japan – TAISHIN (Earthquake-resistant popular housing) project

While being an earthquake prone country, the government of El Salvador asked for technical cooperation from Japan. It basically requested to establish the TAISHIN project with the cooperation of JICA. JICA previously assisted Mexico in the same problem. So JICA asked Mexico to cooperate in this project. So the triangular cooperation includes El Salvador, Japan and Mexico. The project generated many SSC advantages. The project aimed at reducing the impact of earthquake-related disaster especially to the low-income populations. The idea was to develop earthquake resistant popular housing. Under the TAISHIN project, Mexican and Japanese experts organized training courses for El Salvador by CENAPRED. The technical cooperation promotes the other technical cooperation projects between El Salvador and Mexico that were also benefited by the ‘JAPAN-MEXICO Partnership Program’. Japan provided the equipments and Mexican experts conveyed their knowledge on the installation. So the capacity has been developed in Salvadoran counterparts. As Mexico and El Salvador share some similarities in construction norms and living conditions, the cooperation enables an effective knowledge transfer and capacity development.

4.1.3. Germany-Brazil-Mozambique – Sharing quality standards

Due to its industrial expansion and the potentiality to enter into the international market, Mozambique needed a technical cooperation. Brazil and Germany helped in Mozambican quality infrastructure through institutional and technical development of INNOQ. Along with the institutional and technical cooperation, the project has also developed a concept of Brazilian-German Triangular cooperation. It also shows a guideline for TC. The achievement

²³ http://www.impactalliance.org/ev_en.php?ID=49160_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

from the project was to provide Mozambican consumers an access to institutional means. That is how they could demand better quality products in domestic market. The project also strengthens management and institutional capacity of INNOQ, improves technical development and project management.

4.1.4. Germany-Mexico-Guatemala – Managing solid waste

Guatemala asked assistance for capacity development in integrated solid waste management to Germany and Mexico. Mexican and other international experts formed a first generation of the GIRECOL Network in Guatemala was formed in 2007. Then seven Guatemalan environmental promoters were trained in Mexico. They then transferred their knowledge to the second generation of solid waste experts in 2008 and 2009. The project developed capacities in integrated solid waste management in public institutions. A sustainable network to connect all the organizational level was also developed. The capacity of the decision-makers was developed to manage the important field of municipal management and enabled to take the right decisions to improve public services.

4.1.5. Ireland-Liberia-Timor Leste – Trilateral learning on Women, Peace and Security

The Conflict Resolution Unit of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Ireland collaborates with Ireland/Northern Ireland, Liberia and Timor-Leste in a cross-learning process on Women Peace and Security. The cooperation aimed at understanding and learning the best ways to promote and protect women's leadership. It also aimed at the interests in conflict resolution and peace building. Many cross-learning events are being organized under the project. The aspects of those events include Women's participation, Gender-Based Violence, gender perspective in peace-making and peace-building. Certainly the project provides practical examples of how countries can secure their women and keep peace in their environments.

4.1.6. Japan – Innovative triangular cooperation with ASEAN countries (JARCOM)

JICA-ASEAN Regional Cooperation Meeting (JARCOM) was formed to share development challenges in South-East Asia. It was established to promote good quality SSC projects. ASEAN members were decided to maintain self-help efforts and leaderships in the region. The cooperation targeted narrowing the intra-regional development gaps. JARCOM promotes alignment with national priorities. It contributes through transparent process and equality in partnership, support to emerging donors, alignment with existing initiatives, cost reduction for Southern partners and many more.

4.2. Bangladesh in Triangular Cooperation

Bangladesh can use the experiences of the above triangular cooperation in the context of the country. Though Bangladesh has adopted many forms of triangular co-operation, it can cooperate in some other issues and can make better use of the cooperation. Bangladesh along with JICA has some pilot projects that can be named as triangular projects. Table 13 summarizes the projects. Reviewing the experiences of Bangladesh other countries are also being interested to cooperate with Bangladesh and Japan as a North country.

Table 13: Bangladesh in Triangular Cooperation

Type of the Project	Detail of the Project	Countries
JICA Clean Dhaka Program	Development Study (2003-2006) Technical Cooperation (2007-2013) Environmental Grant Aid (2009-2010) Japan Debt Cancellation Fund (2005-2010) JOCV (2006-2013)	Japan- Bangladesh- (experiences from Sri Lanka, Sudan, India)
Safe Motherhood Promotion Project Phase 2	Maternal and neonatal health status is improved in Bangladesh was initiated from July 2011.	Japan- Bangladesh- Sri Lanka
Capacity Development of public service through total quality management	Training through BARD, BPATC, RDA Bogra Primary school toilet facility Disbursement of Safety nets	Japan- Bangladesh- South Sudan
Disaster and infrastructure development	Meteorological development Capacity development Numerical weather prediction Equipment support system	Japan- Bangladesh- Expertise from Vietnam, Thailand, Sri Lanka)

Source: JICA Bangladesh

Besides the programs listed in Table 13, JICA organizes many training programs throughout the world. These include a wide range of development topics. Experts, government officials, policy makers and trainees from different countries come and join the programs. They share their experiences, challenges they faced and the outcomes. The individuals involved in each of the sessions have gained from sharing experiences with counterparts from other country contexts, but also with others in their country with whom they could not normally interact – e.g. community workers engaging with policy makers. At organizational level, participants have gained from understanding what other organizations are doing in other countries and how they are imaginatively responding to needs on the ground, often with very limited resources. At systematic level, high level government engagement means that government has become a stakeholder in the process and has committed to furthering and carrying forward in the longer term the outcomes of the process, and to ensuring a positive legislative and policy environment is developed for the work being discussed.

V. GLOBAL SOUTH-SOUTH CENTERS FOR EXCELLENCE AND LESSONS FOR BANGLADESH

The initiative of making centers for excellence promotes South-South cooperation to a way forward. The experiences of these centers can be very relevant for Bangladesh to develop a Center of Excellence in Bangladesh. Therefore, below we provide an overview of different South-South centers for excellence in different South countries.

5.1. International centre for inclusive growth in Brazil

IPC-IG is a policy-oriented research based centre for south-south cooperation aimed at poverty and inequality reduction. The researches reach a wide number of people through the training programs, advisory services, fellowships and other knowledge-based networks. It promotes south-south dialogue by sharing innovative policy experiences, supporting capacity building, hosting government representatives and scholars from developing countries, organizing study tours and networking with governments in the South. The main areas of research of IPC-IG are social protection, food security, population and social

policies, poverty and South-South Learning – Knowledge Management and Sharing. It has already given over 1000 research publications on different issues of inclusive growth and related strategies. It has reached out to a global network with 189 countries and the targeted to reach out to the stakeholders in government level, the UN and many civil society organizations.²⁴

5.2. International centre for poverty reduction in China

The International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC) is a platform for knowledge sharing, information exchange and international collaboration in the areas of poverty reduction and development. IPRCC mainly does work on research, exchange, training and cooperation. All of these areas aim to optimize poverty reduction policies and strategies. The research team promotes researches with knowledge sharing and cooperation activities on poverty reduction and development. Exchange IPRCC has promotes many different forum that help the platform to constantly innovate and enrich. Through promotion of knowledge sharing by different training courses and collaboration by organizing a wide range of activities, IPRCC has internationalized the platform for cooperation on poverty reduction. It has intensified its information capacity building, has optimized and has also standardized the information exchange mechanisms so that communication and share of experiences can be easily exchanged with the international community.²⁵

5.3. International centre for private sector in development in Turkey

The UNDP International Center for Private Sector in Development (IICPSD) was established in 2011. The Center aims at convening power and dynamic private sector as well as engaging the private sector constructively in supporting global and local efforts to address development challenges. The IICPSD aims to support the development of inclusive and competitive markets and inclusive business models that engage poor people into value chains as producers, employees, consumers and entrepreneurs, with the end goal of poverty alleviation. It targets to foster private sector engagement and advocacy with for example, the UN system for achievement of MDG targets (especially on focus sectors like health, agriculture, education, housing and water and themes like youth, gender, environment) and other internationally agreed development goals (e.g. climate change). It promotes capacity development activities that harnesses Trilateral Development Cooperation and South-South partnership, and promotes skill-building, access to enterprise-related finance, entrepreneurship and assistance to enabling actors. The IICPSD also Convenes business and supporting actors to expand dialogue and create actionable partnerships between themselves, in support of a development agenda.²⁶ IICPSD develops action oriented research activities to formulate and support projects and programs. The research is on themes that are in accordance with the MDGs and will contribute to achieving them. The IICPSD currently offers opportunities for private sector actors, government institutions, academics, civil society organizations and international organizations to join the Global Alliance for Sustainable Employment (GASTE). The GASTE aims to bring together actors from various sectors to promote new approaches in skills development, facilitate

²⁴ <http://www.ipc-undp.org/?q=about-us>

²⁵ <http://www.iprcc.org/publish/page/en/?jsessionid=2D93AE6EACDD4AB884A8D14A6EFD9C55>

²⁶ <http://iicpsd.org/>

South-South actionable partnerships, provide knowledge transfer of private sector-led initiatives in vocational training, and conduct case studies to offer best practices for effective skills generation and inclusive employment. Knowledge Function is an important component of being a center of excellence for the IICPSD. The centre conducts demand-driven research on topics related to private sector in development and collects case studies and data on best practices of these. The IICPSD uses these knowledge products to facilitate partnerships between public and private players in order to establish a space for all stakeholders to meet and create joint agendas. The IICPSD also advocates development activities of the private sector, such as 'inclusive business model' and 'corporate social responsibility' practices. In addition to these, the IICPSD provides training and technical assistance to potential stakeholders in order to develop a capacity for them.²⁷

5.4. International public service excellence centre in Singapore

The UNDP International public service excellence centre in Singapore consolidates the best thinking on public service policies, strategies and institutional innovation from around the globe and share it with senior policy makers worldwide.²⁸ Strong public services are often societies' most powerful development resource. A strong public service can build institutions that play a huge role in enabling people to fulfill their potential within an environment where their ideas, actions and society as a whole can flourish. Through its evidence building activities the centre identifies trends, innovations and public solutions. It brings officials, leaders, policy-makers and experts together to debate and collaborate on addressing the public challenges of the day.²⁹

5.5. International Centre for Human Development in India

International Centre for Human Development (IC4HD) was officially launched on 2013. In the launching ceremony, the discussion reveals that human development is concerned with people's lives and that through the human development index presents an aggregated picture. The importance of access to health care, the role of technology, good governance, the persistence of inequalities, among other issues, emerged from the discussion.³⁰

5.6. World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre) in Brazil

The World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre) was established to keep the commitment to inclusive and sustainable development alive. The RIO+ Centre works with governments, civil society and the private sector to inspire and inform policies and practices that lead to greater social, environmental and economic justice. As a global centre based in the south, RIO+ aims to bolster south-south cooperation and facilitate the participation of the global south in international efforts on sustainable development.³¹ The RIO+ Centre

²⁷ http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/partners/private_sector/iicpsd/

²⁸ Global Centre for Public Service Excellence, UNDP, Singapore, www.undp.org/publicservice

²⁹ <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/capacitybuilding/publicservice/convening-hub/>

³⁰ <http://www.in.undp.org/content/india/en/home/presscenter/articles/2013/01/04/launch-of-the-international-centre-for-human-development-in-india/>

³¹ <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/capacitybuilding/world-centre-for-sustainable-development---rio--centre/>

provides a hub for dialogue and action on alternative development pathways. It produces and disseminates evidence on policies and practices that are successfully addressing the social, economic and environmental dimensions of equitable development.³² It does all these by coalition building and networking for the increased participation of underrepresented institutions, countries and communities in the adoption of equitable development at the national and global level.³³

VI. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION AS MITIGATING RISKS

Through South-South cooperation, countries can mitigate certain risk factors. The SS-gate System is a cooperation that supports technology transfer, asset transfer, project finance, international investment promotion through south-south business promotion club etc. It also aims to foster public-private and triangular partnerships on small infrastructure projects. It facilitates exchanges of assets, technology and financial resources among SMEs in the South.³⁴

The Ministry of Agriculture of China and the Ministry of Agriculture of Bangladesh cooperate in the field of agriculture from 2005 for five years with auto renewal of another five years. It reduces the risks on food shortage and provides opportunities to share appropriate technologies in agriculture. In the same year Ministry of Water Resources of China and the Ministry of Water Resources of Bangladesh went on Cooperation in Water Management and Flood Control in Bangladesh.³⁵ There is also a good possibility that Republic of Korea cooperated with Bangladesh on environmental protection programs.

A general increase in the awareness of the importance of mangrove ecosystems; efforts to conserve, protect and restore them can be seen in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Thailand and Vietnam. The Ministries of Environment and Natural Resources of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, in collaboration with UNEP have embarked on sustainable mangrove management, raising awareness of the critical role mangroves play in areas that are constantly threatened by the risk of hurricanes and sea level rise. It can reduce the environmental hazards and the potential risks associated with them.³⁶

In 2007, SAARC Food Bank was established to gain food security in the region. In the last meeting held in December 2013, it was considered that the existing laboratory facilities available in India to be designated as SAARC Food-grain Testing Laboratory to start with. The

³²<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2013/06/24/world-centre-for-sustainable-development-launched-in-rio/>

³³ <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2012/06/22/rio-20-legacy-world-centre-for-sustainable-development-launched-by-brazil-and-undp/>

³⁴<http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/e-library%20docs/ss%20gateway%20to%20sustainable%20prosperity.pdf>

³⁵ <http://www.mofa.gov.bd/List.pdf>

³⁶ <http://www.unep.org/pdf/OP-2013-09-EN.pdf>

Board considered and agreed the proposal to designate the Central Grain Analysis Laboratory (CGAL) of New Delhi as the regional reference laboratory for SAARC Food Bank.³⁷

The advantages of the food bank will be initiation of low prices of the products and deferred payment system for the people in the emergency situations. Transportation cost will also be less, as the food reserve will be available in different places in border areas of the member nations. It is the expectation of about 23% of the world population living in South Asian region, particularly of about 40% of world poor and 35% of the worlds malnourished here, that the SFB will rise to the occasion to materialize the objectives of the Agreement on Establishing SAARC Food Bank.³⁸

On the other hand, food security and food safety require decisive and coordinated actions. Without assurances of effective, internationally accepted standards and codes of practice in place in this region, food safety concerns can greatly impact trade, the economy and most importantly our nutrition and food security.

Rapid urbanization is a challenge to food security and food safety. Another of the challenges and uncertainties is the negative impact of climate change and associated impacts to trans-boundary animal diseases. Internationally acceptable food safety standards, regulations, codes of conduct and establishment of effective monitoring systems and associated policies have become some of the most important measures we have to promote food security. These are required in order to ensure the availability of sufficient safe and nutritious food and achievement of food security for all and for our children and future generations.

Regarding food safety and security in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), future food safety priorities will focus on strengthening coordination between Ministries and departments on food safety, an important area due to the multi-sectoral nature of food safety; focusing on risk-basis and the science behind food standards and controls; supporting countries to strengthen food import control systems through a risk-based approach; addressing the issue of voluntary and regulatory standards and how there can play a role to develop synergies and strengthen food controls and thereby safer foods. There is a need for increased collaboration for use of regional expertise and knowledge in terms of information exchange, awareness and trainings, risk assessments and sharing test facilities.³⁹

Palit (2014) suggests that several large regional trade agreements (RTAs) are being negotiated in world trade in recent years. These are distinct by their size, varied membership and new approach to trade governance. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), and the Pacific Alliance are some examples of these emerging mega trading blocs. All are negotiating tariffs, standards, goods, services and dispute settlement as composite packages, emphasizing on removing 'behind the border' barriers affecting market access and transparency in member country rules on trade. Apart

³⁷<http://www.internationaldemocracywatch.org/index.php/saarc-treaties-and-protocols/438-agreement-on-establishing-the-saarc-food-bank>

³⁸ The Daily Star (2010)

³⁹ http://www.apec.org/Press/Features/2014/0918_foodsafety.aspx

from the USA, and the European Union (EU), large emerging markets like China and India are also negotiating the RTAs. Till now, these largely exclude least developed countries (LDCs) and small states. The latter also appear unprepared for tackling various implications of the RTAs ranging from potential loss of market access from trade preference erosion and growth of new standards to trade governance. Several LDCs and small states have strong trade linkages with the TPP and RCEP as identified from presence of members of the two agreements among the top five export destinations and/or import sources of the LDCs and small states. Poor and small economies with shares of 10 per cent (or more) of merchandise trades with the TPP and RCEP blocs are shown in Table 14 the implications of the two upcoming RTAs are expected to be particularly significant for these economies.

Table 14: LDCs and Small States with more than 10 per cent Trade with TPP and RCEP

	TPP	RCEP
LDC	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lesotho, Myanmar, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Vanuatu	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia
SVE	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bolivia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Maldives, Nicaragua, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago	Fiji, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Paraguay, Tonga

Source: Palit (2014)

Palit (2014) further argued that the new RTAs are aiming ‘deep’ integration by minimising ‘behind the border’ obstacles to movement of goods and services by harmonizing standards and rules for maximising efficiency gains from regional value chains (WTO, 2013). LDCs and small states are new to this game dominated by Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries and large emerging market economies with aggressive interests in global and regional value chains. But it is essential for the LDCs and small states to integrate closely with the new RTAs and their value chains for maximizing export-driven growth given their small domestic markets. This requires dedicated efforts for negotiating with the RTA members. Tariff preference erosion from the new RTAs is irreversible. The RTAs are likely to liberalise tariffs faster than the WTO since they work on reciprocal preferences and also because it is easier to fix common tariff schedules among smaller number of members. Additional erosion might arise from specific S&D treatment for RTA members. Both the TPP and RCEP are likely to have ‘negative lists’ of exports with zero or phased tariff eliminations for accommodating domestic sensitivities of members. These new tariff barriers (or continuation of old nonpreferential tariffs), if applicable to major exports from LDCs and small states to the RTA members, might accentuate loss of market space. LDCs need to negotiate this with RTA members for preventing preferential balance from becoming more skewed.

Palit (2014) suggested that the core negotiating thrust of LDCs and small states should shift from tariffs and preference erosion to non-tariff issues, particularly ROOs, SPSs, TBTs and

access for service suppliers. The 2013 Bali Ministerial Conference's decision on preferential ROOs for LDCs can be the benchmark in future negotiations. The emphasis on lower threshold for domestic value addition and change in tariff classification and granting of cumulation benefits can be stressed in future negotiations with the TPP and RCEP members. Complying with quality standards will require building domestic capacities. This can strategically feature in future negotiations by linking the commitment to maintaining such standards in exports in bilateral agreements with the RTA members (including interim EPAs with the EU) to funding commitments from the latter for building capacities. The funding can materialise as AfT (Aid for Trade) for addressing specific trade-related constraints (Cali et al, 2011). The Bali Ministerial's endorsement of preferential access for LDC service suppliers can be utilised in negotiations by identifying possible mode 3 interests, particularly by relatively high- and middle-income small economies from the Caribbean and the Pacific, in members of the new RTAs looking to enlarge their own capacities. The specific long-term policy objectives of LDCs and small states in the context of the implications of the new RTAs should be as follows: (i) build competitiveness by strengthening trade related infrastructure influencing movement of goods at borders; (ii) work towards efficient implementation of the trade facilitation package adopted by the Bali Ministerial; (iii) lower domestic tariffs for obtaining cheap primary and intermediate inputs for further processing and re-export and consequent integration in RTA-based value chains; (iv) focus on conforming to international quality standards by building capacities secured through AfT; and (v) indicate awareness and recognition of new generation trade issues by examining possibilities of ratifying global IP, labour and environment treaties.

VII. GENDER IMPLICATIONS OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

7.1. South-South Cooperation as a means to stop women and child trafficking

As human trafficking, especially women and child trafficking is a concern for Bangladesh, SSC may incorporate this issue with serious concern. This cooperation may include sharing information among law enforcers of different countries, coordination between concerned ministries of different countries, joint initiatives for rehabilitation of oppressed women and children etc.

Trafficking in persons is an increasing problem that involves both sexual exploitation and labor exploitation of its victims. The primary victims worldwide are women and girls, the majority of whom are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Traffickers primarily target women because they are disproportionately affected by poverty and discrimination, factors that impede their access to employment, educational opportunities and other resources. Sex and labor trafficking of women is a complicated phenomenon with many forces that affect women's decisions to work abroad. Perhaps the strongest factor is a desperate economic situation, which impacts the availability of satisfactory employment in many countries for women more severely than men. Under international law, governments are obligated to protect their citizens from being trafficked, through programs that aim at prevention and the protection of victims. Explore trafficking topics to become part of the change.

The UK's Department for International Development (DfID) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) have launched a £9.75m anti-trafficking initiative aimed at helping to prevent 100,000 south-east Asian women from being trafficked into forced labor in the garment industry and as domestic workers. Central to the Work in Freedom program's strategy is the idea that the solution to stopping women from being trafficked is not to stop them travelling in the first place – the cornerstone of much anti-trafficking work focusing on women and children to date. Instead, the initiative will seek to provide women with skills, pre-departure training and support to help them avoid being trafficked, and secure legal contracts and decent wages in destination countries. The initiative also intends to help thousands of girls under 16 stay in school, so they are not compelled to migrate for work.⁴⁰

To ensure the rights of women and to raise gender issues, the data on the specific areas should be accumulated. Gender Data Bank of South Asia can be a step forward to address the issue of the necessity of relevant data.

7.2. Gender Dimension of Technology Transfer under South-South Cooperation

While some South-South partners continue to focus on productive sectors and infrastructure development, there has been a general movement towards more capacity development and technology transfer initiatives in sectors directly related to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) including health, agriculture, and education.

Opportunities under Regional integration may be enhanced further by SSC among different free trade areas. This may create new opportunities for women to improve their livelihood. For example technology transfer under the water management for water and food security cooperation between Bangladesh and Argentina may in fact play a role improving livelihood of women as this technology is offering less use of ground water. Thus time cost of women for collection of water may go down drastically. Similar types of cooperation in sharing technology on improved cooking, home gardening and traditional health care practices may be included in various SSC initiatives of Bangladesh.

7.3. Gender sensitive Social protection floor by South-South Cooperation

ILO and United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation is implementing a project entitled “South-South and triangular cooperation for the implementation of gender sensitive social protection floors at country level” in different countries. The project pays particular attention to promoting a gender-sensitive approach in introducing SPF elements at the country level. It contributes to institutional development at various levels. It (1) improves South-South and triangular cooperation in particular by facilitating the sharing of experience between partner countries; (2) improves the technical capacities of officials in government and social security institutions to plan, manage and implement gender-sensitive social services and transfers; and (3) raises awareness and provides an evidence base for national stakeholders, UN agencies, technical and financial development partners, and other partners and organizations involved in social protection by documenting and disseminating the shared experience and findings of the project (particularly through

⁴⁰ <http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/poverty-matters/2013/aug/01/human-trafficking-south-east-asian-women>

internet platforms such as the Global Extension of Social Security and the Global South-South Development Academy). Taking lessons from this project Bangladesh may consider implementing the model in designing gender-sensitive social protection programs.

7.4. South-South Cooperation and expanding market for products produced by small scale women entrepreneurs

One important aspect of SSC is possibility to expand market beyond regional cooperation. This can have broader positive impact for women if some relevant issues could be included in the cooperation agenda. For example under SSC new markets may be explored in member countries for products which are produced by small scale women entrepreneurs. These products often have high value addition and may open new windows of opportunities for economic empowerment of women. To support improvement of such markets trade fairs may be organized under SSC. Moreover the products may be traded online with liberalized terms and conditions under SSC.

7.5. South-South Cooperation as a platform for sharing skills to improve productivity of women

South-South cooperation has been considered as mechanism for promoting innovative approaches to social investments; these could also facilitate the actual transfer of knowledge from one Southern country to another. South-South cooperation may include special programs for skill development of women. Such skill development initiatives will not only concentrate on skill training but also sharing knowledge on initiatives taken by different countries for improving their skill base for women.

7.6. South-South Cooperation in improving health care facilities for women

There are a number of cases where SSC has played a role in improving health facilities in the cooperating countries. For example, China backed up hundreds of health, transport, and agricultural projects with investment in training and human resources in its cooperation with African countries. Doctors and teachers have been sent into Africa as well, while African students have been encouraged to study in China, often with scholarships provided. The Turkish International Development and Cooperation Agency (TIKA) have also stepped up its support to human resource development, education, health and agricultural systems in Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Balkans, the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa.

South-South Cooperation may also play a role in improving reproductive health of women. In the 1980s, Indonesia began offering short-term fellowships to program managers from Bangladesh under a USAID funded project. Some 400 Bangladeshi nationals participated in Observation/Study Tours of Indonesia and by all accounts the observations in Indonesia and the activities undertaken by the participants on their return to Bangladesh led to major improvements and innovations in Bangladesh's family planning program.

7.7. South-South cooperation to improve labour compliance

Labour compliance has become an important component of international trade expansion. Consumers in developed countries are becoming very sensitive about compliance in developing country industries from where they source their products. The ready-made garment industry of Bangladesh is also facing this problem. In this connection the Southern countries may cooperate to form codes of conduct for compliance which will be acceptable to developing countries.

VIII. BANGLADESH'S CONTRIBUTION IN THE SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Bangladesh has been contributing in different issues of the south countries. The contribution and cooperation includes participating in peace keeping missions, infrastructural development, micro-credit operations in Africa and Asia, disaster managements, health issues etc.

Bangladesh Army started its journey in the UN peacekeeping mission in 1988 with 15 observers in UNIMOG (Iraq-Iran). Since then it is maintaining its dominance as a leading troop contributor country in UN peacekeeping. Bangladesh Armed Forces has so far participated in 54 peacekeeping missions in 39 countries. A total of 113358 members from Bangladesh Armed Forces have participated in the noble task of peacekeeping including Army (106326), Navy (2833) and Air (4099).⁴¹

Bangladesh has reached many Asian and African countries to promote micro-credit. BRAC works for poverty reduction and for improved livelihood of the poor. The programs has been scaled up towards Afghanistan, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Haiti.⁴²

A team of experts in clinical management and epidemic control from ICDDR,B (International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh) went Haiti in November, 2010 to assist the international community in managing the island's cholera epidemic. The team trained up the local people so that Haiti's health authorities are equipped with the skills and knowledge necessary to manage this, and any future, outbreaks. They also provided training on clinical case management and assist with establishing treatment centres in the most affected areas.⁴³

IX. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION AS A TOOL FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING POWER

Cooperation may stimulate collective bargaining power on different issues. The characteristics of SSC as it relates to trade have been described earlier. Other co-operations can increase the bargaining power in other issues like loan disbursements, access to different funds and related matters. The announcement of BRICS bank and AIIB are some of

⁴¹ <http://www.afd.gov.bd/index.php/un-peacekeeping/bangladesh-in-un-mission>

⁴² <http://www.brac.net/content/where-we-work#.VD-VcGeSxyU>

⁴³ http://www.icddr.org/media-centre/media-releases/cat_view/60-media-releases?start=20

the initiatives that can stimulate growth of the participants and also to the beneficiary countries.

Nations known as the “BRICS,” Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, announced the creation of a new, \$100 billion development bank (NDB). The project is aimed at lending money to developing nations for investments, much like how the American and European-backed International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank operate. The bank will provide developing countries with more options for financing. BRICS nations have 40 percent of the world’s population and 20 percent of global economic output. The bank will provide funds to developing countries to build infrastructure and shore up their economies to better handle crises.

The BRICS nations also plan to establish a reserve fund to which China will make the biggest contribution -- \$41 billion. The fund is a concrete form of multi-lateral cooperation and despite China’s growing economic power; it wants to be seen as an egalitarian player in the bank’s establishment and financing decisions.⁴⁴

Bangladesh is willing to join the newly-formed BRICS Bank though the multilateral development bank is yet to decide on whether it would include any country outside the five founder nations. However, NDB is yet to decide on whether it would give membership to any country other than its founder members.⁴⁵

Moreover, 21 Asian countries willing to join the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) as founding members on October, 2014 are: Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.

The AIIB aims to fund rail, road, power and other projects across the region. The Bank’s authorized capital is \$100 billion while the initial subscribed capital is expected to be around \$50 billion. The paid-in ratio will be 20 percent.

The AIIB will be an inter-governmental regional development institution in Asia. Previously, China announced it was willing to subscribe up to 50 percent of the capital. This is an indication that China would like to provide strong support to the AIIB. Other countries can also become Prospective Founding Members and join the process of negotiating Articles of Agreement if they endorsed the MOU and be accepted by the existing Prospective Founding Members.

The United States opposed the formation of the bank, but the Asian Development Bank gave a cautious welcome. According to them, given Asia’s huge infrastructure funding needs, establishing the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to provide additional resources for infrastructure investments is understandable. It is vitally important that AIIB adopt international best practices in procurement and environmental and social safeguard standards on its projects and programs.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Voice of America (2014)

⁴⁵ The Daily Star (2014a)

⁴⁶ The Daily Star (2014b)

X. NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION EXTENDING SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR BANGLADESH

South-South Cooperation is not a substitute for North-South Cooperation. Rather it should be considered as a complement to North-South Cooperation. Likewise North-South cooperation can also stimulate SSC. Triangular cooperation is such an example.

Bangladesh, as an LDC, enjoys preferential treatment in the European Union (EU) under the "Everything but Arms" (EBA) initiative. In the United States Bangladesh enjoys GSP benefits for all major items except apparels and textiles. In Canada the GSP (duty-free and quota-free) benefit for LDC includes all items except dairy, chicks, poultry and eggs. In Turkey the GSP benefits is as the benefit for EU countries. As an LDC, Bangladesh gets benefits in trading with China under APTA that only excludes 161 items. Bangladesh, as an LDC, is a beneficiary of the Japanese GSP scheme for the LDCs. Bangladesh's major export to Japan is RMG that covers all but five items. Among other developed countries, New Zealand and Norway provide duty-free treatment to almost all exports from Bangladesh and other LDCs, while Switzerland enforces certain restrictions on exports of agricultural products.⁴⁷

10.1. "Look East" Policy: How can Bangladesh maximize gains from it?

"Look East" strategy of Bangladesh is one of the venture for north-south collaboration. Bangladesh's monetary and other types of cooperation with the "West" are already in place. But the cooperation and policies are not the same for the countries of the "East". A recent visit of Bangladesh's PM to Beijing and Tokyo has initiated a bridge between the countries. It is a step forward to the collaboration with east countries.⁴⁸ The "look East" policy of Bangladesh will focus largely on China, Japan and Korea.

Commensurate with its growing global presence in income terms and trade flows (exports and imports), these three countries CJK (China, Japan and Korea) have achieved large current account surpluses and foreign reserves. The CJK countries are also well-known for their technical knowledge and infrastructure development. They have a good reputation for infrastructure development in many developing countries. From the knowledge sharing Bangladesh can learn about the planning for urban infrastructure, city layout and transport networks.

The multi-faceted cooperation between China and Bangladesh has increased the trade and investment opportunities along with the cooperation in power generation and climate change. However the economic cooperation with China has emerged as a model for development that has already been discussed.

Japan has been doing lots of projects with Bangladesh those are currently operating in Bangladesh. In recent time, Japan is concentrating on the projects that will go on a large scale than before. Though Japan is a member of G-7 those are the world's most developed economies, it is also a country of east. With the economic development, the cooperation will also add values in political relationships too.

⁴⁷ Rahman, M. (2011)

⁴⁸ The Financial Express (2014)

Through look east policy Bangladesh needs to diversify its foreign market for their goods and services. Along with the trade, Bangladesh also needs technical and financial help from the east countries. As these countries' recourses are plenty and they search for the investment opportunities, Bangladesh should utilize the opportunity and should create the environment for them so that they can invest in Bangladesh. RMG is a good example for it. Other sectors should also be prioritized where there are opportunities to invest on. As Bangladesh has a geographical advantage of having deep sea ports, it should use the advantage and attract foreign investments. The look east policy provides a solution to ease the infrastructure constraints.⁴⁹

Bangladesh's Geographical position is the common focal point for China and Japan. Chittagong port is around 700km from Kunming, the capital of China's westernmost province Hunnan. The equivalent journey to the nearest Chinese deep sea port is Guangzou, more than twice as far away. In addition, domestic trade of India's northeastern states with rest of India, and its trade with outside world, is contingent on movement of goods through the chicken neck (a distance of about 1200-1600 km).The primary institutional mechanism to realize this opportunity has been the BCIM (Bangladesh, China, India, Myanmar) economic corridor strategy. What Bangladesh needs to do is to target five key development projects that will fast track the BCIM initiative. It can be started from the deep sea port at Sonadia, road and rail connectivity, or even gas pipelines from Burma crossing Bangladesh to India.⁵⁰

The main concentrations of look east policy of Bangladesh includes trade expansion, attracting foreign investments, promoting and modernizing regional connectivity and infrastructure connections of Bangladesh through infrastructural projects. Bangladesh can make a strategy to promote trade with the east countries reviewing their cost structure, domestic capabilities and other comparative advantages. A strategy should be defined for the land development and distribution for foreign investments. Establishment of Korean EPZ in Chittagong can be a way forward to it.

10.2. WTO and Bangladesh: How Bangladesh can maximize gains from it?

As a least developed country (LDC), Bangladesh is enjoying the benefits from market access (Duty Free- Quota Free market access for all products in many developed countries and up to 97 per cent of tariff lines in some countries), waivers in TRIMS; extension in TRIPS upto2015 and LDC modalities in GATS. The WTO DFQF decision was a major achievement for the LDCs in terms of market access in the developed countries.

The Bali Ministerial Declaration known as the Bali Package were adopted at the Bali Ministerial Conference on 7 December 2013. Through this package some discussion promotes SSC along with north-south cooperation.

It includes Trade Facilitation Agreement (including the legally cleaned-up text of the Trade Facilitation Agreement and a Protocol for adding it to the WTO agreements), agriculture

⁴⁹ The Daily Star (2014e)

⁵⁰ Dhaka Tribune (2014b)

(agreements on public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes, understanding on Tariff Rate Quota Administration Provisions of Agricultural Products, agreements on Export Competition), Cotton and Development and least-developed country (LDC) issues (Preferential Rules of Origin for Least developed countries, promoting the operation of the Waiver Concerning Preferential Treatment to Services and Service Suppliers, duty-free and quota-Free Market Access, monitoring Mechanism on Special and Differential Treatment) etc. Regular work under the General Council also discussed on TRIPS Non-violation and Situation Complaints, Work Program on Electronic Commerce, Work Program on Small Economies, Aid for Trade, Trade and Transfer of Technology etc.⁵¹

In the Bali Ministerial Declaration, it was decided that members have been asked to maintain the current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions until the next session, which is decided to hold in 2015. It was asked that members make some information available through internet. The information includes importation, exportation and transit data and contact information on enquiry points. Members should ensure with its authorities and agencies responsible for border controls and procedures dealing so that they cooperate with one another to facilitate trade. Members should cooperate on mutually agreed terms with other members with whom they share a common border. Bangladesh and India can cooperate on alignment of working days and hours, procedures and formalities. They can also make decisions on whether a joint control of the border is feasible and profitable for both the parties. Members have also been asked to establish or maintain a single window, enabling traders to submit documentation and/or data requirements for importation, exportation or transit of goods through a single entry point to the participating authorities or agencies. Bangladesh can work on it because it will accelerate the trade. Members are encouraged to share information on best practices in managing customs compliance. Members are encouraged to cooperate in technical guidance or assistance in building capacity for the purposes of administering compliance measures, and enhancing their effectiveness.

XI. MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN THE SSC UNDER THE 7TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The significant progress in achieving development goals, the rapid expansion of economic activities, and the deepening of South-South relations have motivated developing countries to actively share their experiences and engage in development cooperation initiatives with their peers. Different case studies show that partners spent many years strengthening the relationship and developing the necessary managerial infrastructure to run joint programs, projects and other South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation initiatives, and those efforts to perfect this infrastructure are still underway.⁵² Studies have demonstrated how dedicated units for South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation management within development cooperation agencies coupled with domestic/international collaborative networks can be maintained with relatively low inputs. Enhancing management practices in South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation is an ongoing process that demands continued investments in investigation, research and debate. Additional research and documentation of experiences and challenges in managing South-

⁵¹ WTO (2013)

⁵² Vazquez, K. (2013)

South cooperation and triangular cooperation would contribute to expanding the knowledge base on how to manage South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation more effectively.⁵³

In the 7th five year plan, there is a need for a strategic, focused work programme, a strengthened system-wide coordination mechanism, a dedicated funding and support for resource mobilization and a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the assessment of progress through SSC.

Bangladesh has comparative advantage in many SS development solutions. However, to make the utmost use of comparative advantages for successful achievement, demand-driven approach becomes a key. For mobilizing country resources to actually use comparative advantages in cooperation, management of country resources and close contact with national organizations are needed. Mobilization of the private-sector expertise becomes important to respond to increased and diversified needs. Partnering enables, through joint cooperation, to complementarily combine comparative advantages and to scale up the cooperation. However, actual practices are still limited. To explore potential of partnering, measures to promote identification of partners as well as clarification of merits in specific partnering arrangement to the countries concerned need to be tackled.

Different studies demonstrate that all the programmes/projects having achieved successful results have been based upon demand-driven approach in both programme/project formulation and implementation and also taken measures for ensuring sustainability, including adaption of technology and know-how as well as creation of mechanism for sustainability. They also show that leadership and commitment of beneficiary countries' political leaders/high-level officials as well as ownership and participation of beneficiary countries' broader stakeholders, which have promoted and also been promoted by demand-driven approach, play a key role for ensuring sustainability. As such, it is important to take demand-driven approach, sustainability, and achievement of results as one.

Under triangular cooperation arrangement, donor and international organization have not only provided complementary inputs to specific programmes/projects but also supported information-sharing and match-making, technical and implementation capacity strengthening of pivotal countries, knowledge-sharing and networking. These supports are viewed by both pivotal and beneficiary countries. Triangular cooperation has brought benefits also to donor and international organizations such as the use of comparative advantages of pivotal countries as well as scale up of the past assistance. However, triangular cooperation has challenges such as transaction costs and policy coordination; and especially, the latter is regarded by developing countries as more substantial issue. Clarification of South-South and triangular cooperation by both developing and donor side and close consultation based upon the policy is required to tackle this. Also, standardization and streamlining of the procedures, shift to more field-based operation, and alignment to developing countries' procedures as much as possible help decreasing transaction costs. To explore benefits of triangular cooperation, it is desirable to further expand it in terms of volume as well as partner countries. Especially, opportunities of triangular cooperation be

⁵³ Vazquez, K. (2013)

better provided to those countries with less-advanced but, innovative experience, involving in the South-South cooperation with the countries at the similar level of development. Also, to expand triangular cooperation, strengthening of policy and institutional framework is needed, including articulation of triangular cooperation policy, establishment of a coordinating unit, and mainstreaming of triangular cooperation in organization's operational activities and so on.

Steps have been taken to construct coal based power plants with a capacity of 2,938 MW of electricity under joint venture investment by 2016. In addition to boost up this plan, import of electricity from Bhutan and Myanmar, a plan to import 50 cft of LNG per day from Qatar is under implementation should be given high emphasis.

The long-standing maritime dispute between Bangladesh and Myanmar has been settled after the verdict passed by the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea concerning maritime boundary delimitation in the Bay of Bengal, appropriate steps should be taken to explore gas and petroleum from the virtually unexplored territory of the Bay of Bengal.

Regional cooperation in economic and other activates could unlock the growth potentials of South Asia region. It can pave the way towards diffusing regional conflicts and mistrust, which in the past negatively impacted regional connectivity, trade and investment. The trade and connectivity issues with India, Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal are receiving renewed attention in recent times. Bangladesh and the neighboring South Asian countries have come together to promote regional and sub-regional cooperation. In the next plan the following areas should be taken as high importance. (i) removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers; (ii) reduction of sensitive lists by the SAFTA (South Asian Free Trade Agreement) member countries; (iii) effective use of the duty-free aces for Bangladeshi exports to the Indian market; (iv) strengthening land customs stations and related infrastructure; (v) removal of port restrictions and facilitation of movements by rail and water; (vi) building broad gauge railway links to provide transit o Nepal and Bhutan; (vii) utilization and monitoring of US\$ 1.0 billion Indian credit line for implementation of a wide range of projects; (viii) development of hydropower and management of the Bhramaputra river basin

To ensure food security, the following policy measures should be emphasized: (i) increasing rice and wheat imports from different south countries through bilateral agreements; (ii) public procurement of rice from the domestic market to maintain price stability in the domestic market; (iii) expansion of social safety net to ensure access to food and Providing fiscal incentives for increasing food production; (iv) adopting the food storing process from the other countries those have been successfully used in similar South Countries. The capacity was about to be further raised by 2.40 lakh MT by 2013. So the plan is to raise the storage capacity of Government silos to 2 lakh MT by 2015 to maintain emergency stock.

Poverty reduction is a key objective of 'Vision 2021'. One of the ways of achieving this goal is to ensure the expansion and efficient execution of social safety-net programs. The target of the Vision is to reduce poverty rate to 2 percent by 2015 and further to 14 percent by 2021. For this purpose, the government is determined to build a sustainable social safety net for the hard core por. A brief outline of the coverage of social safety-net programs (SSNP) including other initiatives undertaken has been given below: (i) adopting Public food

distribution system from Other Similar South country's experience; (ii) learning from the other south country's allocation of various initiatives such as- Vulnerable Group Development (VGD), Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF), Gratuitous Relief (GR), and Food for Work (FW) under food security programs has been enhanced; (iii) to ensure fair price for the agricultural produces while keeping the prices of food grains within the purchasing power of the poor

Bangladesh is working persistently to ensure sustainable development through mitigating the adverse effects of climate change and environmental disasters. The initiatives undertaken by the government to tackle the impact of climate change include regular dredging of rivers and canals, strengthening embankments and establishing adequate number of cyclone shelters in coastal areas, reducing the level of air pollution arising from fossil fuel used in vehicles, controlling environmental pollution due to industrialization, protection of bio-diversity, expanding the process of re-forestation, preserving the existing forest areas and creating awareness about environmental issues. Learning from the other South Country's experience and technology transfer can mitigate the climate change issues.

To remove supply side bottlenecks and enhance transparency in the tendering process, the government has taken initiatives to introduce electronic government procurement (e-GP) and performance monitoring in government organizations by 2014 and to commence e-Commerce by 2013. The initiatives those are needed to be undertaken are: (i) completion of all preparatory work required for introduction of electronic/digital signature for secured exchange of online information; (ii) formulated 'Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) Policy'; (iii) learning from the Government Procurement and Performance Monitoring system from success stories of South country.

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**ANNEX 1: LIST OF SOUTH COUNTRIES, NORTH COUNTRIES,
ADVANCED SOUTH COUNTRIES, LDCS, SVES**

Table A1.1. List of South Countries

1	Afghanistan	48	Cuba	95	Macao, China	142	Samoa
2	Albania	49	DPR of Korea	96	Madagascar	143	Sao Tome and Principe
3	Algeria	50	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	97	Malawi	144	Saudi Arabia
4	American Samoa	51	Djibouti	98	Malaysia	145	Senegal
5	Angola	52	Dominica	99	Maldives	146	Seychelles
6	Anguilla	53	Dominican Republic	100	Mali	147	Sierra Leone
7	Antigua and Barbuda	54	Ecuador	101	Marshall Islands	148	Singapore
8	Argentina	55	Egypt	102	Mauritania	149	Solomon Islands
9	Armenia	56	El Salvador	103	Mauritius	150	Somalia
10	Aruba	57	Equatorial Guinea	104	Mayotte	151	South Africa
11	Azerbaijan	58	Eritrea	105	Mexico	152	Sri Lanka
12	Bahamas	59	Ethiopia	106	Micronesia	153	St. Pierre and Miquelon
13	Bahrain	60	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	107	Mongolia	154	Sudan
14	Bangladesh	61	Fiji	108	Montenegro	155	Suriname
15	Barbados	62	French Polynesia	109	Montserrat	156	Swaziland
16	Belarus	63	Fr. South Antarctic Territories	110	Morocco	157	Syrian Arab Republic
17	Belize	64	Gabon	111	Mozambique	158	Tajikistan
18	Benin	65	Gambia	112	Myanmar	159	Thailand
19	Bermuda	66	Georgia	113	Namibia	160	FYR of Macedonia
20	Bhutan	67	Ghana	114	Nauru	161	Timor-Leste
21	Bolivia	68	Greenland	115	Nepal	162	Togo
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	69	Grenada	116	Netherlands Antilles	163	Tokelau
23	Botswana	70	Guam	117	New Caledonia	164	Tonga
24	Brazil	71	Guatemala	118	Nicaragua	165	Trinidad and Tobago
25	British Antarctic Territories	72	Guinea	119	Niger	166	Tunisia
26	British Indian Ocean Territories	73	Guinea-Bissau	120	Nigeria	167	Turkey
27	British Virgin Islands	74	Guyana	121	Niue	168	Turkmenistan
28	Brunei Darussalam	75	Haiti	122	Norfolk Island	169	Turks and Caicos Islands
29	Burkina Faso	76	Honduras	123	Northern Mariana Islands	170	Tuvalu
30	Burundi	77	Hong Kong, China	124	Oman	171	Uganda
31	Cambodia	78	India	125	Pakistan	172	Ukraine
32	Cameroon	79	Indonesia	126	Palau	173	United Arab Emirates
33	Cape Verde	80	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	127	Panama	174	United Republic of Tanzania
34	Cayman Islands	81	Iraq	128	Papua New Guinea	175	US. Minor Outlying Islands
35	Central African Republic	82	Israel	129	Paraguay	176	Uruguay
36	Chad	83	Jamaica	130	Peru	177	Uzbekistan
37	Chile	84	Jordan	131	Philippines	178	Vanuatu
38	China	85	Kazakhstan	132	Pitcairn	179	Venezuela
39	Christmas Islands	86	Kenya	133	Qatar	180	Viet Nam
40	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	87	Kiribati	134	Republic of Korea	181	Wallis and Futuna Islands
41	Colombia	88	Kuwait	135	Republic of Moldova	182	Western Sahara
42	Comoros	89	Kyrgyzstan	136	Russian Federation	183	Yemen
43	Congo	90	Lao PDR	137	Rwanda	184	Zambia
44	Cook Islands	91	Lebanon	138	Saint Helena	185	Zimbabwe
45	Costa Rica	92	Lesotho	139	Saint Kitts and Nevis		
46	Côte d'Ivoire	93	Liberia	140	Saint Lucia		
47	Croatia	94	Libya	141	Saint Vincent & Grenadines		

Table A1.2. List of North Countries

1	Australia
2	Austria
3	Belgium
4	Canada
5	Denmark
6	Finland
7	France
8	Germany
9	Greece
10	Iceland
11	Ireland
12	Italy
13	Japan
14	Luxembourg
15	Netherlands
16	New Zealand
17	Norway
18	Portugal
19	Spain
20	Sweden
21	Switzerland
22	United Kingdom
23	United States of America

Table A1.3. List of Advanced South Countries

1	Brazil
2	China
3	Hong Kong
4	India
5	Indonesia
6	Malaysia
7	Mexico
8	Russia
9	Singapore
10	South Africa
11	South Korea
12	Thailand
13	Turkey

Table A1.4. List of LDCs

1	Afghanistan
2	Angola
3	Bangladesh
4	Benin
5	Bhutan
6	Burkina Faso
7	Burundi
8	Cambodia
9	Cape Verde
10	Central African Republic
11	Chad
12	Comoros
13	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
14	Djibouti
15	Equatorial Guinea
16	Eritrea
17	Ethiopia
18	Gambia
19	Guinea
20	Guinea-Bissau
21	Haiti
22	Kiribati
23	Lao PDR
24	Lesotho
25	Liberia
26	Madagascar
27	Malawi
28	Maldives
29	Mali
30	Mauritania
31	Mozambique
32	Myanmar
33	Nepal
34	Niger
35	Rwanda
36	Samoa
37	Sao Tome and Principe
38	Senegal
39	Sierra Leone
40	Solomon Islands
41	Somalia
42	Sudan
43	Tanzania
44	Timor-Leste
45	Togo
46	Tuvalu
47	Uganda
48	Vanuatu
49	Yemen
50	Zambia

Table A1.5. List of SVEs

1	Antigua and Barbuda
2	Bahamas
3	Bahrain
4	Barbados
5	Belize
6	Bhutan
7	Botswana
8	Brunei
9	Cape Verde
10	Comoros
11	Cook Islands
12	Cyprus
13	Djibouti
14	Dominica
15	Equatorial Guinea
16	Fiji
17	Gabon
18	Gambia
19	Grenada
20	Guyana
21	Jamaica
22	Kiribati
23	Lesotho
24	Maldives
25	Malta
26	Marshall Islands
27	Mauritius
28	Micronesia
29	Montenegro
30	Nauru
31	Niue
32	Palau
33	Papua New Guinea
34	Samoa
35	Sao Tome Principe
36	Seychelles
37	Solomon Islands
38	St Kitts and Nevis
39	St Lucia
40	St Vincent and the Grenadines
41	Suriname
42	Swaziland
43	Timor-Leste
44	Tonga
45	Trinidad and Tobago
46	Tuvalu
47	Vanuatu

ANNEX 2: % SHARE IN TOTAL SOUTH-SOUTH EXPORT

Table A.2: % Share in total South-South export

South	Advanced South code	LDC code	SVE code	Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average (2000-2002)	Average (2008-2010)	% point Change	change dummy
1	0	0	0	Albania	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.007	0.009	0.005	0.012	0.002	0.009	0.006	Rise
2	0	0	0	Algeria	0.526	0.469	0.383	0.354	0.381	0.452	0.365	0.457	0.428	0.328	0.361	0.459	0.372	-0.087	Fall
3	0	0	0	Anguilla	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Rise
4	0	0	1	Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.001	-0.002	Fall
5	0	0	0	Argentina	2.413	2.573	2.055	1.875	1.712	1.677	1.623	1.663	1.643	1.466	1.523	2.347	1.544	-0.803	Fall
6	0	0	0	Armenia	0.018	0.023	0.029	0.031	0.025	0.024	0.018	0.019	0.013	0.009	0.011	0.023	0.011	-0.012	Fall
7	0	0	0	Aruba	0.015	0.015	0.009	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.013	0.003	-0.010	Fall
8	0	0	0	Azerbaijan	0.076	0.082	0.070	0.074	0.123	0.127	0.132	0.174	0.467	0.195	0.279	0.076	0.314	0.238	Rise
9	0	0	1	Bahamas	0.006	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	-0.001	Fall
10	0	0	1	Bahrain	0.127	0.145	0.121	0.122	0.090	0.106	0.089	0.085	0.120	0.095	0.120	0.131	0.112	-0.019	Fall
11	0	1	0	Bangladesh	0.076	0.075	0.068	0.050	0.063	0.072	0.101	0.089	0.074	0.085	0.074	0.073	0.078	0.005	Rise
12	0	0	1	Barbados	0.014	0.014	0.011	0.009	0.006	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.013	0.005	-0.008	Fall
13	0	0	0	Belarus	0.718	0.740	0.641	0.610	0.634	0.526	0.509	0.561	0.617	0.448	0.538	0.700	0.534	-0.165	Fall
14	0	0	1	Belize	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.000	Rise
15	0	1	0	Benin	0.021	0.021	0.025	0.022	0.021	0.016	0.010	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.013	0.022	0.013	-0.009	Fall
16	0	1	1	Bhutan	0.020	0.023	0.023	0.021	0.018	0.016	0.021	0.029	0.018	0.019	0.013	0.022	0.017	-0.006	Fall
17	0	0	0	Bolivia	0.094	0.117	0.106	0.110	0.122	0.122	0.148	0.143	0.190	0.146	0.152	0.106	0.162	0.057	Rise
18	0	0	0	Bosnia Herzegovina	0.036	0.036	0.032	0.025	0.050	0.059	0.060	0.068	0.068	0.061	0.060	0.035	0.063	0.028	Rise
19	0	0	1	Botswana	0.047	0.039	0.046	0.042	0.041	0.039	0.033	0.046	0.059	0.057	0.040	0.044	0.052	0.008	Rise
20	1	0	0	Brazil	2.946	3.382	3.012	3.110	3.348	3.617	3.559	3.491	3.618	3.432	3.807	3.113	3.619	0.506	Rise
21	0	0	1	Brunei Darussalam	0.131	0.201	0.182	0.166	0.155	0.175	0.184	0.155	0.124	0.137	0.114	0.171	0.125	-0.046	Fall
22	0	1	0	Burkina Faso	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.028	0.024	0.016	0.011	0.007	0.006	0.010	0.011	0.007	0.009	0.002	Rise
23	0	1	0	Burundi	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.009	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.002	Rise
24	0	1	0	Cambodia	0.053	0.044	0.070	0.046	0.058	0.045	0.043	0.033	0.044	0.092	0.074	0.056	0.070	0.014	Rise
25	0	0	0	Cameroon	0.046	0.049	0.045	0.051	0.038	0.039	0.029	0.050	0.029	0.045	0.048	0.046	0.041	-0.006	Fall
26	0	1	1	Cape Verde	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Rise
27	0	1	0	Central African Rep.	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	Rise
28	0	0	0	Chile	0.938	0.990	0.799	0.875	1.030	1.082	1.210	1.366	1.033	1.143	1.230	0.909	1.136	0.227	Rise
29	1	0	0	China	14.307	15.634	17.168	18.299	19.199	20.177	21.715	24.430	23.632	22.025	24.419	15.703	23.359	7.656	Rise
30	1	0	0	China, Hong Kong SAR	14.130	14.009	13.639	12.829	11.828	10.655	9.911	9.456	8.158	8.156	8.668	13.926	8.327	-5.599	Fall
31	0	0	0	China, Macao SAR	0.069	0.069	0.070	0.058	0.051	0.042	0.037	0.034	0.025	0.022	0.013	0.069	0.020	-0.049	Fall
32	0	0	0	Colombia	0.560	0.646	0.521	0.416	0.480	0.501	0.457	0.524	0.530	0.476	0.476	0.576	0.494	-0.081	Fall
33	0	1	1	Comoros	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Fall
34	0	0	0	Congo	0.255	0.309	0.315	0.285	0.246	0.222	0.200	0.183	0.181	0.169	0.113	0.293	0.155	-0.138	Fall
35	0	0	1	Cook Isds	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Fall
36	0	0	0	Costa Rica	0.187	0.208	0.183	0.184	0.160	0.163	0.134	0.172	0.137	0.139	0.117	0.192	0.131	-0.062	Fall
37	0	0	0	Côte d'Ivoire	0.221	0.221	0.243	0.189	0.182	0.189	0.157	0.139	0.135	0.149	0.137	0.228	0.140	-0.088	Fall
38	0	0	0	Croatia	0.165	0.184	0.179	0.157	0.179	0.169	0.158	0.180	0.167	0.138	0.123	0.176	0.143	-0.033	Fall
39	0	0	0	Cuba	0.097	0.097	0.074	0.061	0.061	0.052	0.039	0.033	0.026	0.029	0.024	0.089	0.027	-0.062	Fall
40	0	0	1	Dominica	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001	-0.003	Fall
41	0	0	0	Dominican Rep.	0.023	0.025	0.031	0.032	0.030	0.027	0.040	0.049	0.043	0.042	0.045	0.026	0.043	0.017	Rise

South	Advanced South code	LDC code	SVE code	Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average (2000-2002)	Average (2008-2010)	% point Change	change dummy
42	0	0	0	Ecuador	0.294	0.279	0.248	0.236	0.243	0.215	0.213	0.247	0.272	0.259	0.269	0.274	0.267	-0.007	Fall
43	0	0	0	Egypt	0.209	0.214	0.232	0.222	0.217	0.230	0.235	0.260	0.414	0.500	0.448	0.218	0.454	0.236	Rise
44	0	0	0	El Salvador	0.120	0.129	0.112	0.092	0.076	0.087	0.076	0.073	0.069	0.067	0.064	0.120	0.067	-0.053	Fall
45	0	1	0	Ethiopia	0.026	0.030	0.023	0.026	0.016	0.027	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.032	0.037	0.026	0.031	0.005	Rise
46	0	0	1	Fiji	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.006	0.005	0.016	0.006	0.012	0.010	0.009	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.001	Rise
47	0	0	0	French Polynesia	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.009	0.003	-0.006	Fall
48	0	0	1	Gabon	0.066	0.065	0.068	0.017	0.035	0.051	0.081	0.059	0.095	0.073	0.060	0.066	0.076	0.009	Rise
49	0	1	1	Gambia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	Fall
50	0	0	0	Georgia	0.031	0.033	0.030	0.033	0.036	0.036	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.028	0.032	0.031	0.031	-0.001	Fall
51	0	0	0	Ghana	0.048	0.047	0.042	0.033	0.025	0.095	0.093	0.088	0.088	0.124	0.124	0.046	0.112	0.066	Rise
52	0	0	0	Greenland	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Fall
53	0	0	1	Grenada	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.001	-0.001	Fall
54	0	0	0	Guatemala	0.178	0.215	0.167	0.161	0.137	0.135	0.088	0.143	0.135	0.135	0.136	0.187	0.135	-0.051	Fall
55	0	1	0	Guinea	0.009	0.013	0.009	0.006	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.007	0.010	0.006	0.005	0.010	0.007	-0.003	Fall
56	0	0	1	Guyana	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.009	0.007	0.006	0.007	0.011	0.007	-0.004	Fall
57	0	0	0	Honduras	0.047	0.073	0.037	0.034	0.030	0.026	0.021	0.036	0.028	0.031	0.026	0.053	0.028	-0.024	Fall
58	1	0	0	India	2.493	2.806	2.942	3.025	3.120	3.423	3.521	3.678	3.787	4.775	4.441	2.747	4.335	1.587	Rise
59	1	0	0	Indonesia	3.642	3.275	3.091	2.690	2.455	2.595	2.496	2.494	2.463	3.080	2.847	3.336	2.797	-0.539	Fall
60	0	0	0	Iran	0.328	0.409	0.402	0.405	0.366	0.469	0.524	0.574	0.565	0.743	0.714	0.380	0.674	0.294	Rise
61	0	0	0	Israel	0.934	0.877	0.771	0.690	0.681	0.609	0.559	0.570	0.595	0.506	0.587	0.861	0.563	-0.298	Fall
62	0	0	1	Jamaica	0.013	0.020	0.018	0.019	0.019	0.020	0.021	0.011	0.009	0.005	0.006	0.017	0.007	-0.010	Fall
63	0	0	0	Jordan	0.102	0.233	0.228	0.176	0.178	0.163	0.149	0.152	0.185	0.168	0.156	0.188	0.170	-0.018	Fall
64	0	0	0	Kazakhstan	0.819	0.825	0.826	0.856	0.661	0.587	0.675	0.839	0.945	0.657	0.676	0.824	0.759	-0.064	Fall
65	0	0	0	Kenya	0.127	0.120	0.100	0.143	0.117	0.127	0.097	0.103	0.105	0.106	0.103	0.116	0.105	-0.011	Fall
66	0	1	1	Kiribati	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-0.001	Fall
67	0	0	0	Kuwait	0.142	0.154	0.142	0.146	0.129	0.127	0.121	0.127	0.137	0.118	0.098	0.146	0.118	-0.028	Fall
68	0	0	0	Kyrgyzstan	0.039	0.031	0.039	0.039	0.041	0.034	0.028	0.035	0.034	0.026	0.029	0.036	0.030	-0.007	Fall
69	0	0	0	Lebanon	0.060	0.075	0.082	0.086	0.098	0.088	0.073	0.081	0.084	0.080	0.089	0.072	0.085	0.012	Rise
70	0	1	1	Lesotho	0.013	0.022	0.019	0.009	0.014	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.007	0.008	0.007	0.018	0.007	-0.011	Fall
71	0	1	0	Madagascar	0.015	0.025	0.012	0.014	0.009	0.010	0.007	0.008	0.007	0.008	0.012	0.017	0.009	-0.008	Fall
72	0	1	0	Malawi	0.019	0.027	0.018	0.022	0.016	0.013	0.017	0.020	0.013	0.024	0.015	0.022	0.017	-0.004	Fall
73	1	0	0	Malaysia	6.229	5.711	5.708	5.215	4.912	4.563	4.303	4.147	3.951	3.643	3.851	5.883	3.815	-2.068	Fall
74	0	1	1	Maldives	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.007	0.006	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.002	-0.002	Fall
75	0	0	0	Mali	0.053	0.054	0.018	0.027	0.052	0.042	0.072	0.055	0.062	0.063	0.048	0.042	0.057	0.016	Rise
76	0	1	0	Mauritania	0.009	0.007	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.008	0.011	0.006	0.010	0.010	0.007	0.009	0.002	Rise
77	0	0	1	Mauritius	0.020	0.023	0.026	0.025	0.021	0.027	0.027	0.018	0.015	0.013	0.012	0.023	0.014	-0.009	Fall
78	0	0	0	Mayotte	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Fall
79	1	0	0	Mexico	1.229	1.246	1.060	0.930	0.788	0.910	0.959	1.034	1.000	0.812	0.956	1.178	0.923	-0.255	Fall
80	0	0	0	Mongolia	0.047	0.042	0.038	0.038	0.036	0.039	0.058	0.065	0.052	0.058	0.048	0.042	0.053	0.011	Rise
81	0	0	0	Montserrat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Fall
82	0	0	0	Morocco	0.156	0.161	0.159	0.135	0.128	0.130	0.127	0.127	0.208	0.220	0.174	0.159	0.201	0.042	Rise
83	0	1	0	Mozambique	0.023	0.026	0.034	0.029	0.030	0.030	0.031	0.029	0.021	0.027	0.026	0.028	0.025	-0.003	Fall
84	0	0	0	Namibia	0.068	0.081	0.071	0.082	0.085	0.079	0.075	0.080	0.087	0.139	0.090	0.073	0.105	0.032	Rise
85	0	1	0	Nepal	0.047	0.050	0.046	0.038	0.033	0.030	0.027	0.025	0.022	0.027	0.022	0.048	0.024	-0.024	Fall
86	0	0	0	New Caledonia	0.011	0.005	0.007	0.013	0.022	0.020	0.012	0.013	0.008	0.020	0.008	0.008	0.012	0.004	Rise
87	0	0	0	Nicaragua	0.029	0.038	0.044	0.028	0.024	0.025	0.010	0.024	0.027	0.026	0.026	0.037	0.026	-0.010	Fall

South	Advanced South code	LDC code	SVE code	Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average (2000-2002)	Average (2008-2010)	% point Change	change dummy
88	0	1	0	Niger	0.015	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.008	0.007	0.005	0.004	0.008	0.008	0.005	0.013	0.007	-0.006	Fall
89	0	0	0	Nigeria	1.167	0.774	0.896	0.730	0.796	0.842	0.846	0.604	0.852	0.856	1.039	0.946	0.915	-0.030	Fall
90	0	0	0	Oman	1.101	0.374	0.386	0.124	0.710	0.741	0.846	0.742	0.897	0.963	0.773	0.620	0.878	0.258	Rise
91	0	0	0	Pakistan	0.727	0.738	0.645	0.512	0.426	0.443	0.375	0.366	0.367	0.356	0.370	0.703	0.365	-0.339	Fall
92	0	0	0	Panama	0.030	0.033	0.027	0.016	0.015	0.014	0.343	0.317	0.278	0.272	0.259	0.030	0.270	0.240	Rise
93	0	0	1	Papua New Guinea	0.040	0.041	0.006	0.023	0.031	0.014	0.012	0.010	0.008	0.009	0.007	0.029	0.008	-0.021	Fall
94	0	0	0	Paraguay	0.099	0.114	0.097	0.105	0.100	0.091	0.082	0.102	0.132	0.106	0.165	0.103	0.134	0.031	Rise
95	0	0	0	Peru	0.314	0.322	0.291	0.269	0.327	0.375	0.417	0.446	0.403	0.368	0.423	0.309	0.398	0.089	Rise
96	0	0	0	Philippines	1.498	1.314	1.439	1.386	1.117	1.053	0.977	0.989	0.754	0.915	0.825	1.417	0.831	-0.585	Fall
97	0	0	0	Qatar	0.646	0.640	0.590	0.564	0.623	0.674	0.723	0.888	1.105	0.843	1.242	0.625	1.064	0.438	Rise
98	1	0	0	Rep. of Korea	10.546	10.065	9.778	9.984	10.109	9.598	9.268	9.425	9.082	8.997	9.631	10.130	9.236	-0.894	Fall
99	0	0	0	Rep. of Moldova	0.041	0.051	0.046	0.044	0.041	0.037	0.024	0.026	0.024	0.022	0.024	0.046	0.023	-0.023	Fall
100	1	0	0	Russian Federation	4.872	5.184	5.004	4.946	5.041	4.942	4.921	4.745	5.634	4.317	3.997	5.020	4.649	-0.371	Fall
101	0	1	0	Rwanda	0.007	0.007	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.007	0.004	0.006	0.005	-0.001	Fall
102	0	0	0	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Fall
103	0	0	0	Saint Lucia	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	-0.001	Fall
104	0	0	0	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001	-0.002	Fall
105	0	1	1	Samoa	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-0.001	Fall
106	0	1	1	Sao Tome and Principe	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Rise
107	0	0	0	Saudi Arabia	0.713	0.773	3.110	4.404	5.064	5.502	5.400	1.667	2.672	2.962	2.459	1.532	2.698	1.166	Rise
108	0	1	0	Senegal	0.043	0.050	0.062	0.063	0.057	0.054	0.042	0.043	0.047	0.055	0.047	0.052	0.050	-0.002	Fall
109	0	0	1	Seychelles	0.010	0.001	0.007	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.007	0.004	0.006	0.005	0.006	0.005	-0.002	Fall
110	1	0	0	Singapore	10.101	9.434	8.740	9.566	9.189	9.022	8.919	8.603	8.010	9.135	7.795	9.425	8.313	-1.112	Fall
111	0	1	1	Solomon Isds	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.003	0.006	0.002	Rise
112	1	0	0	South Africa	1.148	1.172	1.018	1.025	0.954	0.970	0.870	0.989	0.982	1.186	1.066	1.113	1.078	-0.035	Fall
113	0	0	0	Sri Lanka	0.169	0.159	0.149	0.131	0.115	0.112	0.096	0.095	0.088	0.087	0.095	0.159	0.090	-0.069	Fall
114	0	0	0	Suriname	0.003	0.003	0.006	0.011	0.009	0.009	0.006	0.004	0.009	0.016	0.018	0.004	0.014	0.010	Rise
115	0	0	0	Swaziland	0.104	0.108	0.120	0.080	0.102	0.039	0.070	0.041	0.034	0.038	0.031	0.111	0.034	-0.076	Fall
116	0	0	0	Syria	0.000	0.197	0.277	0.182	0.170	0.119	0.250	0.259	0.291	0.276	0.190	0.158	0.252	0.094	Rise
117	0	0	0	TFYR of Macedonia	0.065	0.056	0.048	0.046	0.044	0.051	0.046	0.047	0.039	0.045	0.039	0.056	0.041	-0.015	Fall
118	1	0	0	Thailand	3.807	3.736	3.613	3.589	3.479	3.404	3.328	3.500	3.333	3.997	3.568	3.719	3.633	-0.086	Fall
119	0	1	0	Togo	0.020	0.025	0.023	0.032	0.023	0.019	0.013	0.009	0.025	0.025	0.019	0.023	0.023	0.000	Rise
120	0	0	1	Tonga	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Fall
121	0	0	0	Tunisia	0.116	0.131	0.128	0.100	0.085	0.094	0.090	0.098	0.134	0.133	0.097	0.125	0.121	-0.004	Fall
122	1	0	0	Turkey	0.913	1.127	1.091	1.234	1.289	1.335	1.319	1.524	1.864	1.992	1.592	1.044	1.816	0.772	Rise
123	0	0	0	Turks and Caicos Isds	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Fall
124	0	1	0	Uganda	0.023	0.028	0.024	0.023	0.022	0.024	0.025	0.030	0.027	0.032	0.028	0.025	0.029	0.004	Rise
125	0	0	0	Ukraine	1.208	1.382	1.298	1.287	1.447	1.384	1.234	1.444	1.562	1.563	1.157	1.296	1.427	0.131	Rise
126	0	0	0	United Arab Emirates	0.994	1.198	1.432	1.273	1.462	1.571	1.413	1.628	1.682	2.111	1.957	1.208	1.917	0.709	Rise
127	0	1	0	United Rep. of Tanzania	0.034	0.032	0.035	0.035	0.052	0.059	0.050	0.049	0.059	0.081	0.080	0.034	0.074	0.040	Rise
128	0	0	0	Uruguay	0.224	0.198	0.150	0.128	0.114	0.108	0.121	0.115	0.130	0.112	0.093	0.190	0.112	-0.079	Fall
129	0	1	1	Vanuatu	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	-0.001	Fall
130	0	0	0	Venezuela	1.145	0.982	0.841	0.808	0.406	0.456	0.487	0.616	0.658	0.413	0.080	0.989	0.383	-0.606	Fall
131	0	0	0	Viet Nam	0.818	0.847	0.753	0.672	0.736	0.763	0.699	0.732	0.820	1.039	0.970	0.806	0.943	0.137	Rise
132	0	0	0	Yemen	0.517	0.525	0.458	0.364	0.279	0.280	0.265	0.216	0.236	0.241	0.184	0.500	0.220	-0.280	Fall
133	0	1	0	Zambia	0.041	0.053	0.053	0.054	0.064	0.050	0.100	0.099	0.074	0.102	0.101	0.049	0.092	0.043	Rise

South	Advanced South code	LDC code	SVE code	Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average (2000-2002)	Average (2008-2010)	% point Change	change dummy
134	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0.171	0.064	0.149	0.115	0.086	0.059	0.235	0.108	0.043	0.076	0.087	0.128	0.069	-0.059	Fall
135	0	0	0	Other South Countries	0.420	0.100	0.102	0.122	0.120	0.112	0.143	0.391	0.408	0.436	0.568	0.207	0.471	0.263	Rise
				Total Export (US\$ Billion)	704.74	694.19	794.73	1000.54	1306.85	1604.76	1962.47	2327.18	2907.48	2622.40	3159.09				
				Growth in total South-South export	-1.50	14.48	25.90	30.61	22.80	22.29	18.58	24.94	-9.81	20.47	-1.50				

Source: Calculated from the UNCOMTRADE Data

ANNEX 3: STRUCTURE OF EXPORT (% SHARE OF TOTAL EXPORTS)

Table A3: Structure of export (% share of total exports)

South code	South Excluding Advanced South code	Advanced South code	SVE code	LDC code	Name	Share in total export in early 2000s				Share in total export in late 2000s			
						Agriculture	Processed food	Extraction	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Processed food	Extraction	Manufacturing
1	1	0	0	0	Albania	5.41	5.28	2.84	86.47	3.5	2.26	27.84	66.4
2	1	0	0	0	Algeria	0.11	0.05	98.2	1.64	0.09	0.47	98.42	1.02
3	1	0	0	0	Anguilla	0.15	15.81	0.1	83.94	0.71	46.41	1.16	51.72
4	1	0	1	0	Antigua and Barbuda	5.84	21.43	6.46	66.26	16.44	34.21	0	49.35
5	1	0	0	0	Argentina	29.95	13.85	18.96	37.25	32.24	17.66	10.73	39.37
6	1	0	0	0	Armenia	0.4	13.13	18.23	68.24	2.22	14.01	30	53.77
7	1	0	0	0	Aruba	12.35	71.32	0	16.33	0.59	81.79	0.11	17.5
8	1	0	0	0	Azerbaijan	1.86	1.39	85.11	11.64	1.78	1.01	94.56	2.66
9	1	0	1	0	Bahamas, The	37.28	13.05	5.77	43.89	25.15	0.47	11.03	63.35
10	1	0	1	0	Bahrain	0.41	0.23	76.54	22.83	0.9	0.95	82.04	16.11
11	1	0	0	1	Bangladesh	7.58	0.08	0.23	92.1	6.48	0.42	1.64	91.46
12	1	0	1	0	Barbados	5.77	32.2	13.39	48.64	7.3	25.83	7.37	59.51
13	1	0	0	0	Belarus	3.65	3.21	20.21	72.93	9.65	3.04	28.16	59.14
14	1	0	1	0	Belize	34.73	52.55	0.01	12.71	33.56	27.37	36.15	2.92
15	1	0	0	1	Benin	17.26	2.83	1.11	78.79	57.59	3.47	0.09	38.85
16	1	0	0	0	Bolivia	17.08	11.73	30.11	41.08	9.13	6.73	69.98	14.16
17	1	0	1	0	Botswana	2.11	0.69	0.35	96.85	3.9	1.16	3.09	91.85
18	0	1	0	0	Brazil	12.28	11.27	8.07	68.38	17.96	13.7	26.04	42.3
19	1	0	0	1	Burkina Faso	16.03	2.8	3.17	78	9.31	1.35	0.68	88.67
20	1	0	0	1	Burundi	81.09	5.06	0.73	13.13	69.43	3.22	4.97	22.38
21	1	0	0	1	Cambodia	0.76	0.21	0	99.03	1.01	0.63	0.01	98.35
22	1	0	0	0	Cameroon	8.39	6.67	54.64	30.3	4.42	20.06	49.63	25.9
23	1	0	1	1	Cape Verde	7.36	2.8	0	89.84	40.74	40.87	0	18.39
24	1	0	0	1	Central African Republic	10.7	0.15	0.46	88.69	1.11	0.41	0.01	98.47
25	1	0	0	0	Chile	17.24	8.18	17.02	57.56	12.25	5.08	24.17	58.5
26	0	1	0	0	China	3.89	2.07	3.69	90.35	1.79	1.23	1.93	95.05
27	1	0	0	0	Colombia	19.04	4.49	43.77	32.7	11.14	3.37	57.38	28.11
28	1	0	1	1	Comoros	88.45	0.04	0	11.51	13.78	0	0	86.22
29	1	0	0	0	Costa Rica	27.13	5.96	0.88	66.03	27.39	9.48	0.85	62.28
30	1	0	0	0	Cote d'Ivoire	14.12	35.79	21.5	28.59	8.99	39.72	24.19	27.09
31	1	0	0	0	Croatia	3.07	6.09	12.95	77.89	4.29	7.19	14.12	74.4
32	1	0	0	0	Cuba	7.72	42.63	4.83	44.82	NA	NA	NA	0
33	1	0	1	0	Dominica	35.71	3.88	4.22	56.19	24.31	2.83	6.48	66.37

South code	South Excluding Advanced South code	Advanced South code	SVE code	LDC code	Name	Share in total export in early 2000s				Share in total export in late 2000s			
						Agriculture	Processed food	Extraction	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Processed food	Extraction	Manufacturing
34	1	0	0	0	Ecuador	30.17	9.72	50.69	9.41	24.17	9.39	55.41	11.02
35	1	0	0	0	Egypt, Arab Rep.	7.42	1.22	42.86	48.5	13.47	4.84	30.48	51.21
36	1	0	0	0	El Salvador	13.37	6.21	2.76	77.65	7.54	10.33	3.21	78.92
37	1	0	0	1	Ethiopia(excludes Eritrea)	79.34	2.29	0.02	18.36	81.82	0.52	0.75	16.91
38	1	0	1	0	Fiji	13.79	28.49	0.55	57.17	27.44	27.37	0.81	44.38
39	1	0	0	0	French Polynesia	5.05	1.68	0.1	93.17	11.56	6.31	0.06	82.08
40	1	0	1	0	Gabon	0.51	0.34	85.04	14.11	0.25	0.39	86.96	12.4
41	1	0	1	1	Gambia, The	74.97	6.38	0.08	18.58	68.05	9.45	8.13	14.37
42	1	0	0	0	Georgia	10.87	17.83	17.78	53.52	10.15	10.69	12.24	66.92
43	1	0	0	0	Ghana	5.43	25.73	6.98	61.86	2.24	19.63	2.06	76.07
44	1	0	0	0	Greenland	69.51	26.08	0.03	4.37	55.32	27.96	0.72	16
45	1	0	1	0	Grenada	30.99	4.41	0	64.6	34.94	8.21	0.28	56.57
46	1	0	0	0	Guatemala	42.75	15.79	6.35	35.11	25.77	18.1	10.59	45.53
47	1	0	0	1	Guinea	2.13	0.37	51.7	45.79	1.84	1.42	68.82	27.92
48	1	0	1	0	Guyana	18.41	25.17	15.22	41.2	24.14	15.67	13.04	47.16
49	1	0	0	0	Honduras	59.53	12.38	2.08	26.01	46.08	8.38	11.44	34.1
50	0	1	0	0	Hong Kong, China	0.15	1.4	0.48	97.97	0.14	3.95	1.99	93.92
51	0	1	0	0	India	11.5	2.32	5.45	80.73	6.39	2.41	20.88	70.33
52	0	1	0	0	Indonesia	7.48	1.74	28.31	62.47	13.83	2.83	34.91	48.43
53	1	0	0	0	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.38	0.66	89.32	7.64	5.12	1.23	73.27	20.38
54	1	0	0	0	Israel	2.08	0.83	0.26	96.84	2.66	1.19	1.15	95
55	1	0	1	0	Jamaica	8.36	17.38	4.25	70.01	7.01	21.53	33.72	37.74
56	1	0	0	0	Jordan	13.13	2.99	6.89	76.99	11	5.27	7.72	76.01
57	1	0	0	0	Kazakhstan	6.61	0.38	55.36	37.65	3.07	0.33	76.02	20.58
58	1	0	0	0	Kenya	59.05	7.7	11.88	21.37	48.79	8.62	6.93	35.66
59	0	1	0	0	Korea, Rep.	0.98	0.71	5.56	92.75	0.5	0.67	7.1	91.73
60	1	0	0	0	Kuwait	0.1	0.14	94.52	5.24	0.07	0.12	96.3	3.51
61	1	0	0	0	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3	7.39	17.2	72.11	11.43	3.27	8.07	77.23
62	1	0	0	0	Lebanon	8.62	10.15	4.62	76.61	4.56	7.62	1.31	86.51
63	1	0	0	0	Macao	0.13	0.79	0.62	98.46	0	0.21	0	99.79
64	1	0	0	1	Madagascar	34.68	4.58	5.84	54.9	19.41	8.81	14.82	56.96
65	1	0	0	1	Malawi	18.26	71.17	0.22	10.35	14.41	62.4	11.26	11.93
66	0	1	0	0	Malaysia	4.75	1.14	9.74	84.37	9.97	2.32	16.17	71.55
67	1	0	1	1	Maldives	38.39	15.32	0	46.29	87.25	8.91	0.02	3.83
68	1	0	0	0	Mali	1.4	0.31	0.09	98.21	5.02	0.48	0.05	94.44
69	1	0	0	1	Mauritania	40.52	2.7	56.55	0.22	34.89	3.4	19.79	41.92
70	1	0	1	0	Mauritius	1.66	17.19	0.02	81.13	3.11	36.11	0	60.78
71	1	0	0	0	Mayotte	6.99	0.72	0.3	91.99	11.71	2.47	0.76	85.05
72	0	1	0	0	Mexico	3.19	1.77	10.04	85	3.32	2.71	14.59	79.37

South code	South Excluding Advanced South code	Advanced South code	SVE code	LDC code	Name	Share in total export in early 2000s				Share in total export in late 2000s			
						Agriculture	Processed food	Extraction	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Processed food	Extraction	Manufacturing
73	1	0	0	0	Moldova	20.07	43.27	0.63	36.04	38.64	33.59	1.34	26.44
74	1	0	0	0	Mongolia	5.02	0.25	40.42	54.31	1.57	0.44	68.97	29.01
75	1	0	0	0	Montserrat	54.04	8.16	0.08	37.71	0	0	99.85	0.15
76	1	0	0	0	Morocco	17.48	4.88	10.54	67.1	13.65	6.06	11.1	69.19
77	1	0	0	1	Mozambique	37.77	5.24	21.41	35.58	8.33	7.43	20.66	63.57
78	1	0	0	0	Namibia	21.66	7.28	11.9	59.16	19.35	5.58	17.3	57.78
79	1	0	0	1	Nepal	8.61	1.46	0.18	89.75	17.72	5.92	1.28	75.07
80	1	0	0	0	New Caledonia	3.89	0.19	21.09	74.83	1.75	0.1	22.45	75.7
81	1	0	0	0	Nicaragua	73.68	11.88	1.73	12.72	63.6	14.46	1.36	20.59
82	1	0	0	1	Niger	40.42	4.62	42.3	12.66	15.25	3.17	51.79	29.8
83	1	0	0	0	Nigeria	0.13	0.01	99.64	0.22	1.81	1.85	87.75	8.59
84	1	0	0	0	Oman	2.06	1.62	82.88	13.44	2.05	0.54	78.53	18.88
85	1	0	0	0	Pakistan	10.05	1.37	2.62	85.96	16	2.04	8.96	73
86	1	0	0	0	Panama	63.11	12.22	6.75	17.92	56.22	10.2	0.33	33.24
87	1	0	1	0	Papua New Guinea	14.34	1.01	80.03	4.62	NA	NA	NA	0
88	1	0	0	0	Paraguay	52.35	13.08	0.2	34.37	53.28	6.86	30.62	9.24
89	1	0	0	0	Peru	9.54	16.32	17.33	56.81	8.68	7.57	38.92	44.83
90	1	0	0	0	Philippines	3.59	1.39	1.95	93.07	5.03	2.67	3.63	88.67
91	1	0	0	0	Qatar	0.05	0	91.4	8.54	0.05	0.01	76.65	23.29
92	0	1	0	0	Russian Federation	0.89	0.37	51.46	47.28	1.44	0.46	66.41	31.68
93	1	0	1	1	Sao Tome and Principe	5.69	91.25	0	3.06	6.28	88.81	0	4.92
94	1	0	0	0	Saudi Arabia	0.4	0.19	92.21	7.19	0.7	0.5	87.65	11.16
95	1	0	0	1	Senegal	46.69	6.17	19.04	28.1	18.08	8	34.7	39.23
96	1	0	1	0	Seychelles	5.77	89.15	0	5.09	3.54	94.24	0	2.21
97	0	1	0	0	Singapore	0.99	1.33	7.41	90.27	0.52	1.5	16.15	81.83
98	0	1	0	0	South Africa	4.74	4.24	14.87	76.15	5.41	3.77	24.27	66.55
99	1	0	0	0	Sri Lanka	19.48	1.15	0.59	78.78	24.1	3.18	0.43	72.29
100	1	0	0	0	St. Kitts and Nevis	2.57	24.43	0.02	72.98	2.92	9.72	0.13	87.23
101	1	0	0	0	St. Lucia	58.01	21.49	0.01	20.5	26.65	39.02	2.84	31.48
102	1	0	0	0	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	81.45	6.98	0.07	11.5	69.16	13.19	1.28	16.37
103	1	0	0	0	Suriname	2.82	0.14	0.56	96.49	2.09	0.38	13.02	84.51
104	1	0	0	0	Swaziland	4.67	29.43	1.05	64.85	1.8	20.06	1.26	76.88
105	1	0	0	1	Tanzania	50.3	7.73	0.74	41.23	20.5	5.49	24	50.02
106	0	1	0	0	Thailand	7.95	6.88	3.81	81.37	6.18	7.2	5.48	81.15
107	1	0	0	1	Togo	15	5.29	41.25	38.46	4.53	9.67	37.23	48.57
108	1	0	1	0	Tonga	95.03	0.08	0	4.89	89.55	1.1	0	9.35
109	0	0	1	0	Trinidad and Tobago	0.85	4.85	65.7	28.6	0.29	2.26	66.39	31.07
110	1	0	0	0	Tunisia	7.06	1.77	13.66	77.51	6.16	1.84	15.66	76.34
111	0	1	0	0	Turkey	7.35	5.74	3.33	83.59	6.48	4.11	7.05	82.36

South code	South Excluding Advanced South code	Advanced South code	SVE code	LDC code	Name	Share in total export in early 2000s				Share in total export in late 2000s			
						Agriculture	Processed food	Extraction	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Processed food	Extraction	Manufacturing
112	1	0	0	0	Turks and Caicos Isl.	20.21	26.81	0.28	52.7	18.34	17.59	0.03	64.04
113	1	0	0	1	Uganda	58.24	8.2	9.36	24.2	58.75	13.32	7.93	20.01
114	1	0	0	0	Ukraine	6.69	2.77	9.61	80.94	14.36	5	13.09	67.55
115	1	0	0	0	United Arab Emirates	0.37	0.24	94.06	5.32	0.32	1.07	50.27	48.34
116	1	0	0	0	Uruguay	42.31	5	2.1	50.59	59.21	2.99	3.38	34.42
117	1	0	1	1	Vanuatu	72.98	4.78	0.06	22.18	70.79	13.82	0.24	15.16
118	1	0	0	0	Venezuela	0.87	0.64	86.84	11.65	0.07	0.13	94.5	5.31
119	1	0	0	0	Vietnam	24.52	1.34	26.69	47.46	16.99	2.88	11.52	68.61
120	1	0	0	1	Zambia	7.35	4.7	4.32	83.64	1.61	4.35	9	85.04
121	1	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	10.85	38.06	7.27	43.82	1.9	17.25	12.33	68.53

Source: Calculated from WITS/COMTRADE

ANNEX 4: HDI RANKING OF SOUTH COUNTRIES

Table A4: HDI Ranking of South Countries

Countries	Rank HDI 2013	Countries	Rank HDI 2013	Countries	Rank HDI 2013	Countries	Rank HDI 2013
Singapore	9	Azerbaijan	76	Bolivia	113	Myanmar	150
Hong Kong, China	15	Jordan	77	Republic of Moldova	114	Rwanda	151
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	15	Serbia	77	El Salvador	115	Nigeria	152
Israel	19	Brazil	79	Uzbekistan	116	Cameroon	152
Brunei Darussalam	30	Georgia	79	Philippines	117	Yemen	154
Qatar	31	Grenada	79	Syrian Arab Republic	118	Madagascar	155
Saudi Arabia	34	Peru	82	South Africa	118	Zimbabwe	156
United Arab Emirates	40	Ukraine	83	Iraq	120	Solomon Islands	157
Chile	41	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	84	Viet Nam	121	Papua New Guinea	157
Cuba	44	Belize	84	Guyana	121	Comoros	159
Bahrain	44	Bosnia and Herzegovina	86	Cape Verde	123	Mauritania	161
Kuwait	46	Armenia	87	Micronesia (Federated States of)	124	Lesotho	162
Croatia	47	Fiji	88	Guatemala	125	Senegal	163
Argentina	49	Thailand	89	Kyrgyzstan	125	Uganda	164
Uruguay	50	Tunisia	90	Namibia	127	Benin	165
Montenegro	51	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	91	Timor-Leste	128	Togo	166
Bahamas	51	China	91	Honduras	129	Sudan	166
Belarus	53	Algeria	93	Morocco	129	Haiti	168
Libya	55	Dominica	93	Vanuatu	131	Afghanistan	169
Oman	56	Albania	95	Nicaragua	132	Djibouti	170
Russian Federation	57	Jamaica	96	Kiribati	133	Côte d'Ivoire	171
Barbados	59	Saint Lucia	97	Tajikistan	133	Gambia	172
Palau	60	Colombia	98	India	135	Ethiopia	173
Antigua and Barbuda	61	Ecuador	98	Cambodia	136	Malawi	174
Malaysia	62	Tonga	100	Bhutan	136	Liberia	175
Mauritius	63	Suriname	100	Ghana	138	Mali	176
Trinidad and Tobago	64	Dominican Republic	102	Lao People's Democratic Republic	139	Guinea-Bissau	177
Panama	65	Mongolia	103	Congo	140	Mozambique	178
Lebanon	65	Maldives	103	Zambia	141	Guinea	179
Costa Rica	68	Turkmenistan	103	Bangladesh	142	Burundi	180
Turkey	69	Samoa	106	Sao Tome and Principe	142	Burkina Faso	181
Kazakhstan	70	Palestine	107	Equatorial Guinea	144	Eritrea	182
Seychelles	71	Indonesia	108	Nepal	145	Sierra Leone	183
Mexico	71	Botswana	109	Pakistan	146	Chad	184
Saint Kitts and Nevis	73	Egypt	110	Kenya	147	Central African Republic	185
Sri Lanka	73	Paraguay	111	Swaziland	148	Democratic Republic of the Congo	186
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	75	Gabon	112	Angola	149	Niger	187

Source: UNDP

ANNEX 5: PER CAPITA GDP OF SOUTH COUNTRIES

Table A5: Per Capita GDP of South Countries

Countries	GDP per capita (constant 2005 US\$)		Year 2013				
Viet Nam	1028.630281	Armenia	2309.709	Rwanda	387.6639	Saint Lucia	5920.261
Croatia	10454.48487	Samoa	2329.426	Serbia	3987.622	Kenya	606.2051
Saint Kitts and Nevis	10490.99085	Guatemala	2340.776	Guinea-Bissau	399.9849	Comoros	612.4651
Nigeria	1055.836611	Israel	23414.98	Tunisia	3994.889	Dominica	6175.568
Equatorial Guinea	10990.44921	Brunei Darussalam	24184.67	Peru	4066.269	Libya	6228.973
Papua New Guinea	1110.605163	Swaziland	2429.746	Belize	4084.117	Bangladesh	625.3435
Solomon Islands	1112.846251	Iraq	2505.386	Albania	4087.076	Grenada	6321.945
Antigua and Barbuda	11461.56197	Morocco	2532.184	Nepal	409.0439	Venezuela	6401.905
India	1164.996258	Malawi	264.248	Uganda	414.7591	Mauritius	6679.213
Kiribati	1176.19859	Tuvalu	2648.446	Togo	424.3519	Russian Federation	6923.447
Djibouti	1182.515958	Madagascar	265.2477	Afghanistan	424.3659	Gabon	6937.713
Bolivia	1323.124571	Tonga	2661.735	Mozambique	435.7299	Malaysia	6990.252
Oman	13306.88571	Angola	2668.46	Colombia	4376.399	Botswana	7028.052
Guyana	1337.697213	Central African Republic	282.5711	Zimbabwe	441.1477	Cambodia	709.1818
Nicaragua	1366.990107	Jordan	2855.137	Namibia	4581.745	Lebanon	7240.658
Seychelles	14235.84006	Democratic Republic of the Congo	288.241	Suriname	4636.686	Chad	741.6322
Trinidad and Tobago	14370.22149	Ethiopia	289.2474	Montenegro	4700.551	Ghana	766.0508
Burundi	155.0624422	Niger	289.4256	Haiti	473.2979	Sudan	771.0784
Egypt	1566.438593	Marshall Islands	2933.111	Mali	476.1611	Panama	7740.062
Honduras	1577.154687	Liberia	299.4492	Tajikistan	480.626	Uruguay	7808.627
Philippines	1581.012383	El Salvador	3062.969	Belarus	4915.931	Senegal	805.805
Bahrain	17495.47299	Guinea	307.9967	Maldives	4926.053	Pakistan	806.3826
Mongolia	1795.526752	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3131.799	Burkina Faso	510.2144	Timor-Leste	816.1677
Saudi Arabia	18033.68528	Algeria	3240.832	Sierra Leone	513.1928	Zambia	821.5601
Indonesia	1810.312336	Azerbaijan	3252.828	Dominican Republic	5195.069	Mexico	8519.002
Paraguay	1917.728821	Hong Kong, China	33534.28	Macao, China	54091.53	Mauritania	858.9637
Eritrea	196.6330662	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3375.473	Kazakhstan	5424.625	Turkey	8716.681
Congo	1960.578688	Thailand	3437.841	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5613.423	Uzbekistan	899.3768
Sri Lanka	2004.255223	Turkmenistan	3556.981	Brazil	5823.044	Palau	9558.059
Bhutan	2037.159413	China	3583.376	Benin	583.8709	Chile	9728.481
Vanuatu	2109.949206	Ecuador	3652.999	Costa Rica	5839.252	Lesotho	978.2754
Ukraine	2138.275806	Fiji	3680.831	Qatar	58406.46	Sao Tome and Principe	987.6407
Georgia	2156.941677	Singapore	36897.87	South Africa	5916.463	Cameroon	991.6534

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank Dataset

ANNEX 6: GDP GROWTH RATE OF SOUTH COUNTRIES (DESCENDING ORDER)

Table A6: GDP Growth Rate of South Countries (Descending Order)

Countries	GDP growth (annual %)						
	Year-2013						
Palau	-0.330803	Turkmenistan	10.199045	Guatemala	3.6905003	Papua New Guinea	5.4002692
Samoa	-0.3832873	Ethiopia	10.362428	Maldives	3.7144797	Viet Nam	5.4220488
Saint Lucia	-0.5333333	Liberia	11.306745	Nepal	3.7818214	Bahrain	5.49
Dominica	-0.7705479	Mongolia	11.743111	Saudi Arabia	3.798	Cameroon	5.5
Croatia	-1	Macao, China	11.888253	Singapore	3.8510641	Qatar	5.55
Brunei Darussalam	-1.7519605	Paraguay	13.551604	Niger	3.8750279	Benin	5.6000025
Central African Republic	-35.999967	Madagascar	2.0964483	Iraq	3.9524693	Gambia	5.6471445
Equatorial Guinea	-4.8905702	Egypt	2.0979459	Ecuador	4	Indonesia	5.7812242
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-5.7999999	Mali	2.1493194	Sao Tome and Principe	4	Uganda	5.7942729
Sudan	-6.004	Serbia	2.456	Senegal	4.048	Azerbaijan	5.7966785
Libya	-9.3708628	Brazil	2.4920118	Turkey	4.0496871	Peru	5.8215891
Guinea-Bissau	0.255	Guinea	2.5000052	Angola	4.0594275	Gabon	5.887
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3649335	Honduras	2.5637366	Dominican Republic	4.064493	Botswana	5.8972761
Tonga	0.5	Algeria	2.6999292	Chile	4.0747137	Lesotho	5.9
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.646726	Fiji	2.7351068	Yemen	4.1557055	Kazakhstan	6.000002
Antigua and Barbuda	0.648415	Swaziland	2.78647	Afghanistan	4.2337731	Bangladesh	6.0302425
Marshall Islands	0.6666667	Vanuatu	2.7993409	Colombia	4.25714	Pakistan	6.069552
Belize	0.6883365	Tunisia	2.8086611	Haiti	4.2965225	Zambia	6.3524176
Belarus	0.894548	Jordan	2.828819	Uruguay	4.396597	Burkina Faso	6.5292914
Lebanon	0.9002121	Hong Kong, China	2.9322594	Namibia	4.4056398	Mauritania	6.7
Mexico	1.0704166	Solomon Islands	2.9506685	Morocco	4.4136698	Bolivia	6.775601
Tuvalu	1.1	Argentina	2.9512068	Suriname	4.4430919	Ghana	7.1317932
Jamaica	1.274858	Republic of Korea	2.9711102	Burundi	4.4708246	Mozambique	7.1487562
Albania	1.3000527	Kiribati	2.9727992	Rwanda	4.5795978	Philippines	7.1628736
Russian Federation	1.3186917	Sierra Leone	20.1	Nicaragua	4.6060497	Sri Lanka	7.250907
Eritrea	1.3322521	Georgia	3.1764216	Kenya	4.6872914	Tajikistan	7.4
Venezuela	1.3434513	Mauritius	3.1999912	Malaysia	4.6876123	Cambodia	7.4596695
Trinidad and Tobago	1.600063	Israel	3.31	Malawi	4.9694798	China	7.671191
El Salvador	1.675889	Congo	3.4407052	Bhutan	4.9818808	Uzbekistan	7.9999884
Thailand	1.7663536	Costa Rica	3.4972875	Djibouti	4.9999073	Timor-Leste	8.1128748
Zimbabwe	1.8082294	Armenia	3.5	India	5.0169945	Lao People's Democratic Republic	8.1462515
Grenada	1.8299247	Montenegro	3.5	Oman	5.071	Panama	8.3522938
Ukraine	1.8763131	Seychelles	3.5	Togo	5.1176225	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	8.4808367
South Africa	1.890624	Comoros	3.5181938	Guyana	5.3283807	Republic of Moldova	8.9
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.9549763	Chad	3.5999911	Nigeria	5.3944163		

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank Dataset