

North-South Dialogue

- The North-South Dialogue refers to process through which the developing and newly independent countries of the Third world, engaged the industrialized countries of North America and Western Europe in negotiations over the changes to the international economic order during the 1970s.
- The term North – East dialogue was to distinguish that from East-West conflict of cold war.

- It was a big impact on that of OPEC decision relating the crude oil supply cut to industrialized countries after the third Arab-Israeli war.
- In 1978 the special UN General Assembly session took place on NIEO.
- UN GA approved the resolution about New International Economic Order.

The UN recommendations

- To introduce more equal and just relations between industry products producers and raw materials [agriculture] producers, especially on market prices.
- To devote 0.7% of GDP of industrialized countries to the Third World countries.
- To cut and to release the debts of third World countries against industrialized World at least in 50%.

- Total amount of debts was 550 bln USD.
- There were many places of N-S dialogue, but the most important was still UN institutions forum.
- According to some opinions it is dialogue between those in North who have in abundance of goods and services with those in the South who are deficient in even rudimentary goods and services and whose opportunity for self-fulfillment is smaller and diminishing.

- Who is North and who is South? What are criteria of division?
- GNP per capita
- Life [duration] expectation,
- The level of illiteracy,
- Access to health protection.
- The scale of social problems.
- Infrastructure and the level of different facilities and services.

Now a day situation

- GDP per capita, from 500-600 till 80000 usd,
- Life expectation, from 50 till 80.
- Illetricity, from 50% till 2-3%.
- Debts, all together of Third World : 3 bln. USD.
- Social problems – different level.
- Decease and health problems: different scale

- Organized criminality,
- Drugs traffic,
- Corruption,
- Social and economic contrasts.

Political aspects

- Non-aligned movement, in UNO.
- Third World voting machines in UN specialized agencies.
- Financial IGO.
- Structures of global governance.