HOW TO BUILD A NEW DEVELOPMENTAL MODEL FOR THE SOUTH-TO-SOUTH COOPERATION AND THE ECUADORIAN CASE

François HOUTART

Abstract: With the development of the BRICS, South-South relationships may create a multipolar world, but they do not change the collective mode of development. In fact, this group of countries have an internal mode of development which is capitalist and their relationships with their peripheries is very similar to existing North-South ones. Ecuador, one of the few Southern countries having adopted post-neoliberal measures, has not been able to transform its mode of accumulation and is not post-capitalist. Various factors may explain this situation: the strength of the system and in particular of monopolistic capital (transnational enterprises); modernizing conceptions of the political leaders (developmentalism), popular support. However, it seems possible to apply a new paradigm of human development on the planet (Common Good of Humanity), concretized in a new approach of the fundaments of any society on earth: respectful relationships with nature, production of the material base of life based on use values, organization of social and political collective life with democratic processes and multi and inter-culturality.

I. Introduction

In its concluding document , the workshop of the World Forum for Alternatives (FMA ) the preparatory colloquium Algeria ( September 2013) , held in Quito in March 2012 , was based on the finding that after the Bandung conference , which brought together the newly decolonized peoples of Asia and Africa , hegemony North , as a center of capitalist accumulation , had accentuated . You could also the dominant economic system was entering a structural crisis deep , but the development model resembling the South continued North even if certain speeches were of different accents. Hence there arose a question crucial : how to guide South- South collaboration to enable a real break with North guided primarily by the logic of the market and that makes the value of the change sole basis for the North -South exchanges .

To answer this question, first try the recent evolution of emerging countries (the so-called BRICS ) and how to conduct its development, showing also some examples of other southern countries. We address the case of Ecuador, example post- neoliberal development, but not post-capitalist. Below submit the part devoted to alternatives to capitalism and its effects on South-South collaboration.

II . The BRICS countries and South: disconnect efforts, but reproduction dominant model Dimensions of the BRICS and their integration into the "world system". The five so-called "emerging" countries, ie, China, India, Russia, Brazil and Africa South , form an important global block. Their demographic weight reaches three billion people, with 42% of the world population and GDP represented in 2010 more than 14,000 million, or 18.5% of world GDP. your booking currency is estimated at 5.000 billion dollars, of which 3,200 thousand million is only China ( Chitar , 2012). This category of emerging is however, quite arbitrary, even if it results in regular contact between leaders of the countries listed to determine certain common policies, not included in this group of countries like Mexico , Argentina , Nigeria , Indonesia and South Korea . It obtains even more impressive numbers on the weight of these nations worldwide.

However, even with this limitation, we can speak of a potential new engine economy, starting from the south. Despite its weight, all of these countries, particularly the BRICS are firmly underpinned the dominant capitalist economy ( Beinstein , 2012). Just to mention some data. Its monetary reserves are still largely constituted by the dollar, to the point of having a significant portion of the external debt of the United States and thus indirectly contribute to maintain the system. The "re " of continents such as Africa and Latin America, more and more producers of materials raw materials and agricultural products , places the latter in a position of weakness in the international division of labor , even if the situation of the prices have been favorable to them during the past 15 years . Trade liberalization has reinforced the phenomenon comparative advantages , on the one hand many countries benefits the South (111 Journal of Experimental Anthropology , 14. Monograph , 8. 2014) they overexploited their workforce and are less environmentally friendly ; but other hand, this liberalization also allows Northern countries to locate their des - production to meet declining domestic productive capital gain , and flood Southern countries with their agricultural surpluses at the expense of local farmers .

In financial terms, the dependency is also evident. Thus, the policy of reservation federal plan that aims to increase interest rates in the long term has had the effect , between January and August 2012 , a decrease of the value of the currency various emerging countries: South Africa , -20 % ; India , -17.2 % ; Brazil , -17.4 % ; Russia -8.4 % ( Tonnelier , 2013) . Only China with its enormous productive capacity and importance of its imports , it has managed to resist this phenomenon better. However, this country has increased its participation in government bonds of the United States, is say as holder of U.S. debt , from 1.268 billion dollars in August 2013-1293 billion dollars in September of the same year, is ie 27.8% of total foreign participation ( U.S. Treasury , 2013) .

Today, when talking about emerging countries, and even more when talking about the whole of the South , it is important to note its deep integration into the economy capitalist world and the weak margin of maneuver which to form a pole autonomous development . However, the current crisis and create structural new conditions that can be exploited. The BRICS have put in place a mechanism for financial disconnection. This is the "Contingent Reserves" ( CRA ) , consisting of 41,000 million supplied by China, 18 India, 18 in Brazil and South Africa 5 . Compared to 5,000 Currency billions at their disposal, the above figures are obviously laughable, but the amount could increase. The project is to create a bank for the BRICS managing them. Agreements Chien Mai (Thailand) to meet Japan, South Korea, China and 10 ASEAN countries, is older and has enabled the creation of a fund of 240,000 million. We should also note the Shanghai group, which participates Russia and also focuses on monetary exchanges in the respective currencies .

In Latin America, similar efforts have been made, between Brazil and Mercosur , Argentina , Uruguay , Paraguay and Venezuela . This despite the fact that political interests and divergent economic prevented a quick start.

However, the South Bank has been established between these countries, open to others on the continent. A currency exchange has been created, the sucre, allowing transactions to escape the dollar, but for now it is not but annual exchanges of a few billion dollars. All this is part of a logic of relative autonomy from the currency plan, as recommended by the Stiglitz Commission , in 2009, stated that in under the International Monetary Fund, the South could more access rights often special run. But obviously we are still far from a transformation that would allow the South released the domain of monopoly capital. A growth model of capitalist type .

About 150 years ago, Marx had already indicated that capitalism was the system more effective economic humanity had invented to produce goods and services, but also indicated at what price : the destruction of the very foundations of their own wealth , nature and work. In the short term , in fact, the logic of the market is the shortest route for economic growth and it is this basic orientation countries that have adopted emerging and most of the South. Is this what we can observe both growth model and the neglect of externalities ( medium and long term) and the relationship established between the BRICS and its peripheries. (112 Journal of Experimental Anthropology , 14. Monograph , 8. 2014)

The development model

With the reform of Deng Xiaoping in China, i.e., the opening of markets, China has experienced spectacular growth. However, we must not forget that that was prepared by the elimination of extreme poverty and setting, without difficulties of a " poverty with dignity " , while ensuring access to the most essential goods. On this basis, the adoption of market mechanisms would create growing rapidly. Today there is a dispute within the Chinese society with respect to environmental and social long-term effects of this model , but in the short term there is no unanimity to go with it. The influence of Zhou Xiaochuan, the current governor of People's Bank of China ( Central Bank) is growing and he drives the increasing number of private banks and greater openness to capital foreigners (The Wall Street Journal, 11/06/13 ) . In this perspective and as an example, 70% of the production of oil and 80% of their treatment are in the hands of 5 multinationals: Archer Dawns , Millard , Bunge , Cargill, Louis Dreyfus - Wilmas (Daily,23.08.10 ) . In Vietnam, keeping the ratio , the DoiMoi (Renovation ) , had the same effect .

In Brazil , the policies of President Dilma Rousseff continued by Lula , was a part the adoption of capitalist logic to accelerate growth and other redistribution a ( very modest ) part of the surplus of profit through social policies welfare character certainly made out of misery for millions of people , without affecting conclusively the importance of social distances . In India, the governor of the Central Bank, appointed in mid- 2013 , is a MIT alumnus , was chief economist at the International Monetary Fund and a professor faculty of economics at the University of Chicago. You cannot expect any. Thus, he rejects the logic of economic development driven by these institutions of thought and power. It should be mentioned , in addition to these data , the BRICS have delivered a contribution of 75,000 million dollars to the IMF , thereby strengthening its reference condition , ie its share of votes ( Ghosh, 2013). On the other hand , in a historic perspective little longer , you should find that in the South almost all political parties socialist or Marxist who came to power during the last years (after Bandung ) and all national liberation movements , have passed neoliberalism or have adopted post- neoliberal policies but not pos - capitalists. It is the If African governments from liberation movements guidance Marxist as in Angola or Mozambique , South Africa , Guinea , Guinea Bissau , Cape Green . In Asia , one can cite Indonesia, Sri Lanka , Laos , Cambodia , not to mention China Vietnam and those who have already spoken. In the Middle East , was the case , for example, countries led by parties BASS (Iraq, Syria) . In Latin America, Uruguay , Brazil, Nicaragua , El Salvador , Ecuador , Bolivia , go through similar processes.

In conclusion, there is another view of development of the productive forces that capitalist , under its short-term efficacy and the prospect of a linear progress an inexhaustible planet ( vision of modernity ) . Certainly the fight against poverty has been assumed by most governments and the United Nations ( the Millennium Goals for 2015 ) , either in a humanistic perspective of social type democrat, either to expand the market base in neoliberal countries.

Forgetting externalities.

A feature of the logic of capitalism is forgetfulness of externalities is(113 Journal of Experimental Anthropology , 14. Monograph, 8. 2014) say, especially the ecological and social consequences. Indeed the latter are not paid by the market but by individuals and societies. These damages are not taken into account only when they affect the rate of profit and therefore the ability to accumulation. This is the case of the "green economy " recently promoted to curb destruction of the ecosystems or social measures agreed for fear of not having of labor required and you are quickly removed if oversupply. In terms of the relationship with nature, Marx had noted the growing imbalance metabolism ( commodity exchange ) between nature and mankind , which as it would lead to serious situations. Phenomenon explained by the difference between the rate of production of capital and nature , the latter is slower, and estimated that only socialism could rebuild this balance. But societies socialist (USSR , China ) , did not adopt this position , destroying nature pace with capitalist societies.

It is only recently that thinkers Marxists have recovered the concept of Marx in developing a line of eco- socialism. Modernity brought by capitalist logic has imposed his conception of growth, to the point of invading the whole collective cultural universe , whatever the social perspectives . Thus, the BRICS and most of the South , take growth model North , precisely that which led to the destruction environmental and social disasters that we know. Hence the need to think and innovate in the context of a South / South cooperation. Before going into this subject see some specific examples of what it means forgetting externalities.

Internal growth

In China, according to official sources , 70 % of lakes and rivers are polluted. The Ministry of Environment has published the results of a survey urban pollution in 74 cities of the country : the media has a concentration ratio Particle seven times higher than the WHO recommended level ( The Comwercio , 08.08.13 ) . In January 2013 , the state of alert was declared in Beijing excessive pollution ; thousands of children were hospitalized . The Ministry of the Interior indicates an increase of 80 % in 30 years of " cancer villages " in the peripheries of the industrial cities , their number was 459 in 2012 ( Kaiman , 2013) . According Lancet Medical Review of the 3.2 million premature deaths due to pollution water in 2010, 1.2 million deaths were Chinese.

According to the same source, in India casualties for the same cause was 620 thousand ( The Lockhout , 2013) . Brazil is one of the main predators of the Amazon jungle, in conjunction with other countries with a part of the surface . The new Forest Code enacted DilmaRousseffby , in the interest of " modern agriculture " , ie on all monocultures ( Delcourt, 2011).

To the west, oil exploration in Colombia , Ecuador and Peru continues to cause natural disasters is already known .the project Ecuador not to exploit the oil reserves of the Yasuni National Park has been abandoned. Mining enters the southwestern Brazilian territory, thanks to the hundreds of thousands of hectares concession .

To the south , the extent of monoculture soybean , palm and sugarcane drawn through the Matto Grosso , huge areas deforestation . At the center exploitation of precious woods leaves razed regions whole and the construction of hydroelectric dams flooded hundreds of thousands of acres, often indigenous territory . The routes for the transport of products traverse the forest and multiply, as the TIPNIS in Bolivia .

In summary, each country has " good reasons" to exploit a part of the forest for their development . The result announced by FAO in March 2013 , is that in 40 years , there will be more Amazon jungle, but only a savannah dotted with some forests .(114 Journal of Experimental Anthropology , 14. Monograph , 8. 2014)

In short, as Vandana Shiva writes , "The obsession with growth has overshadowed concern for sustainability , justice and human dignity. " We must conclude the " sacrificial " nature of the typical economic development of the logic of accumulation of capital always chairs the glare of the BRICS and South.

The ratios of the BRICS with its peripheries.

It is also important to consider the type of center-periphery relations. Certainly, serious differences exist relations between the United North and South , but when is private ( multinational South as Arcelor -Mittal and Tata of India; Okay, Imbef , Odeberch Brazil ; Angloamerican South Africa ; Claro de Mexico , etc. . ) we are within the same logic. Certain state companies (Petrobras ) act similarly : maximize profits according to comparative advantages. Yet certain states of the BRICS outright reproduce the model of relations North -South . Thus, the concentration of land in Africa responds to the needs of countries that do not have enough surfaces to develop their agricultural production activities. It is the If the Gulf countries . But we must also include China and India. the latter country has secured control in Ethiopia, 600 thousand hectares of land for projects agribusiness and has invested $ 640 million in the Homos for monoculture of sugarcane . All these policies requires in Ethiopia, the relocation of 1.5 million farmers ( Mittal, 2013) and could cite numerous other examples countries like Tanzania, Benin and Cameroon . Brazil concluded in 2010 an agreement with Mozambique and the European Union , for development of 4.8 million hectares of sugar cane for the production of ethanol to feed Europe .

Indeed , the continent does not have enough land to meet its plan to spend 20 % of green energy in 2020. Capitals are provided by European technology for Brazil, while the environmental costs and are social by Mozambique. Thousands of farmers must leave their land on to already overcrowded cities . In the center of the continent in the Democratic Republic of Congo mining contract signed by China, provides that the Kinshasa government to ensure the absence of strikes , which contradicts the right of workers .

In conclusion , even if certain social and solidarity considerations are introduced development in South and South- South relations , the logic of growth continues unchanged. Ghosh Jayathi no doubt conclude : "Many trade agreements and South-South ( and its consequences) investment seem , unfortunately , to those of North -South , not only for the protection of investment, but also to guarantee of intellectual property rights " ( Ghosh, 2013).

All this helps to strengthen the destructive nature of the dominant model , in a time when many instances , markedly international alerting governments and the public about the demand for a radical change of perspective , failing to note that ecosystems damaged beyond repair and the price of a considerable human cost. Then , it is necessary propose the question about changing matrix development and finally on defining a new paradigm.

II . The case of Ecuador

Ecuador is one of the Latin American countries in the 2010s began a post- neoliberal politics , and so it is interesting to analyze the case depending on the model development . After years of structural adjustment imposed by the World Bank and the (115 Journal of Experimental Anthropology , 14. Monograph , 8. 2014) IMF , privatization of public services and loss of economic sovereignty, election of President Correa opened a new era. We cannot go into all the details a complex situation in the table in this work, but we want to give only large lines of the approach taken by the country.

Recall first that neoliberalism is a phase of capitalism that emphasized privatization of all economic sectors and groups of goods and services to accelerate capital accumulation as the engine of the economy. That involved the decrease of the tasks of the state in the social sectors and public good. The character post- neoliberal government of Ecuador from 2007 stated in various ways ( Vasquez , Saltos, 2013).

The first was the restoration of the functions of the State economic and socio- cultural activities. For the first case , we can cite among others, the new tax policy of the state doubled the inputs to produce 60 thousand million in 7 years ( now the rich start paying taxes ) , reduced public debt from 24% of the national budget to 3.6 % , the decrease inflation rate, major public investments in infrastructure and other sectors ( for 1.943 million dollars in 2006 to 11.118 in 2012), strengthening of public enterprises, better access to credit for small and medium enterprises , reducing the power of money in the media , opposition to pro - cyclical measures and the World Bank IMF. The growth rate was double that of Latin America as a whole .

The second set of measures restored or strengthened public services from health and education to security and justice. The higher education rose from range 111 to 71, the global categorization of the World Economic Forum. The reform higher education , criticized in some aspects , want to secure more quality to a weak sector and promote "social knowledge economy" . All this was possible Thanks to political stability after a decade of chaos. The Constitution adopted in 2008 introduced very innovators elements such as the notion of multinationality, the right nature, sumakKawsay ( Good living ) . The proposed non- exploitation of oil Yasuni was the beginning of a new attitude toward the destruction of ecosystems.

Another feature was the policy of social inclusion. The fight against poverty allowed spend 31.7 % of the population living in it, to 25.6 % in 7 years. Unemployment dropped to 5% ( Colombia 10%). Coverage of the basket for minimum wage increased from 68 % to almost 100% . When 26% of the population were enrolled in social insurance 2006, the proportion rose to 43% in 2012 ( Peña ; Ubasart , 2013) . Very dynamic policies were developed for the disabled. According to UNDP , the middle class passed , between 2003 and 2012 , from 14% to 35 % of the total population , a phenomenon quite similar to rest of the continent and the Gini coefficient , a measure of social inequality , fell from lightly from 0.54 to 0.50 International policies were also post- neoliberal ( Falconi , 2012) .

II

First, the measures supported Ecuador Latin American integration Hugo Chavez : UNASUR , ALBA , CELADEC and played a role in promoting the establishment of common currency, the sucre . National sovereignty was a central issue facing the United States (non-renewal of the Manta base , output TIAR) , reintegration into OPEC tough battle against Chevron , new relationships with several nations of Eastern Europe. The asylum was accorded to Assange. Campaign to change the headquarters of the Inter-American Commission Human Rights and transform their skills. The country's image was transformed for both Ecuadorians and outdoors.

If it is true that the project is post- neoliberal and in this perspective the success was truly exceptional , not lack , however , of vulnerability, because it has not been able change the basis of the course of development ( Hidalgo, 2012). As elsewhere in the continent in Ecuador , the dependence of the world economy remains strong . sector primary rose from 60.3 % of the economy in 2006 to 64.4 % in 2012. Oil 116 (Journal of Experimental Anthropology , 14. Monograph , 8. 2014) is an essential element and provides its progressive replacement by large-scale mining , financial base and social policies of the government. In the same logic is placed agricultural products both traditional exports , bananas and shrimp as new , flowers, agro- fuels, broccoli (Rubio , 2008). Not no real agrarian reform and only 1% of the national budget is allocated to agriculture.

A new production model , consisting of a substitution is proposed imports by local production and a rise in exports . but the vulnerability of this proposed model as a whole is large depending of international market prices . As the president says, has not changed the model of accumulation. While poor have benefited , deepened the economic concentration in the banking sector , in the distribution and communications , which have had significant benefits.

New local groups were born , not only in these areas but also as fruit of cooperation with China, always most important economic partner. The development model adopted to modernize the country requires more effective productive , new techniques, significant financial resources and the laws must be adapted to this purpose : mining laws , water , labor law , land law , etc. . In this perspective , it is a necessary transition to go one day future, the dependency on the primary sector. But , as the model has not been out of the logic of capitalism , and also requires the modern capitalist sector to perform, similar consequences are manifest : difficulty pay attention to environmental , social and cultural externalities and , in corollary, the birth of social protest.

Oil exploitation in the Amazon region , the promotion of pit open , monocultures using large amounts of chemicals, even with new (often costly ) techniques inevitably cause long-term damage . The Experience also shows that transnational corporations ignore national laws.

The international competitiveness of export sectors imposes labor standards minimal. Other consequences are manifested also. A fairly technocratic vision development leads to an inadequate conception of excellence of knowledge. According to the Ecuadorian Journal of Medicine , in the areas of oil exploitation is detected 30 times laryngeal cancer , 18 times more bile duct cancer, 15 times more liver cancer. There are 110 % more abortions and malformation of children presents a considerable rise . The magazine did not hesitate to speak of a "crime of public health."

Alternatively hand, the production of flowers and broccoli ( Houtart ; Yumbla , 2013) for export uses large amounts of water, at the expense of local populations and causes disease and pollution from the heavy use of agricultural products fertilizers and pesticides. It is very difficult also to promote this concept of development thought more globally on the need to reduce the use of fossil energy worldwide to allow regeneration of the planet or the survival of the Amazon rainforest, as we have said above.

Obviously , we can ask if it is possible to act otherwise , against domination of monopoly capitalism, yet the concept of development prevalent, the need for policy makers to be re-elected every 4 or 5 years have tangible short-term results and finally against the majority support to the policies followed . Obviously very difficult , but not impossible , as we shall later. However, there are signs of some depletion model (increase the deficit in the trade balance , for example) and its non - long-term sustainability .

The sincere belief that the chosen route is the only way to bring the country to a stage higher welfare leads to adopt a certain view of power . The state, as instrument model , facing a mammoth task , must be strong and hardly (117 Journal of Experimental Anthropology , 14. Monograph , 8. 2014) accepts an idea as plurinationality . All the inhabitants of the country are citizens and the differences are minor , particularly indigenous peoples, for their own benefit will be helped by several programs integrated into the model .

In fact, we must recognize that recreate a welfare state is not easy. Bureaucracy installed as a (but correctable) sociological process with unavoidable contradictions in various fields : turn -over of staff , skills not always suitable for the need to expand the sector corruption. At the same time, the state should build as an instrument of change and avoid obstacle of transformation.

To meet these multiple tasks in a limited time, social mechanisms are used logical , but not without contradictions : use the state apparatus to reduce resistors , integrated social movement leaders in the state, creating movements related social political project prosecute social protests , centralize decisions , reduce opportunities for disagreement and disagreement , not only for the right wants to restore the neoliberal model , but for those who do wasting time by proposing another way out of the latter, with a long- term . In addition , under the new post -neoliberal , state trends are usually various persecutors of priority social goals and approaching modern capitalism as a tool for growth. This creates areas of interest sometimes contradictory . The end result is a truly post- neoliberal project, but not post-capitalist , where the transition appears as an adaptation of the system to new environmental and social demands that a search for a new development paradigm .

However, considering the fact, it seems possible to follow policies in the medium and with a long-term post-capitalist orientation, but a country of small size as Ecuador, can hardly do so without South- South collaboration , starting with the Latin American integration.

III .The place of an alternative model of development in the South- South relations.

The capitalist system is not only in crisis but in decline, this system is more less able to resolve its own contradictions. To paraphrase Schumpeter, a German economist of the last century , its destructive character now exceeds their appearance constructive. To focus on only one issue , the ecological footprint is increasingly "Unsustainable" . It is not enough to propose regulations (definitely needed for transition) , it is now essential to think about the alternatives . In other words, for the South to contribute to a solution within the framework of South- South relations , it is necessary address a disengagement relative to north , not only economic and political , as Samir Amin and suggested several decades , but its logical development . The latter was not only the result of an accumulation based primarily on expropriation and exploitation of the South by the North, in a colonial relationship or imperial, but also the fruit of the idea of linear progress , science and product art that achieved by consistently solve the problems posed by the satisfaction the ever growing needs of humankind , being the inexhaustible earth and regeneration capacity without limit. It is this conception born and maintained in corporations, expanding during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and whose apogee evidence during the Renaissance and the Enlightenment , which motivates the development of built an economy based on the market and progressively build productive capital. She drives South into submission , as a supplier of materials raw materials and agricultural products and later as marginal production market Industrial North .

The logic guiding this development, as we have seen , requires ignorance of the externalities , causing ecological disasters and the growth of social distances (118 Journal of Experimental Anthropology , 14. Monograph , 8. 2014) I know now, finally booking a minority , the benefits of growth . Socialist societies were concerned with the transformation of social relations production , but very little relationship with nature. We must then redefine a new paradigm.

The arguments in this regard but will not be developed quickly, making reference to other previous writings . What is essential is to define specifically, the current status of southern societies , what could become relationships South-South , the content of a paradigm shift . The latter, which we call the Good Common Heritage, means the ability to produce, reproduce and improve lives, Planet Earth and all its living species and the human race. this is the common goal of all , it is essential and that is the basis all collective behavior. Translated in terms of action , this means responding to the 4 cornerstones of human existence on this planet and that every society must face . Currently one such action requires new methods, which are particularly urgent in the face of ecological and social challenges.

1) Reset the metabolic balance between earth and humans

For this purpose, a South - South collaboration could be established, for example,

Rules common to direct the actions of multinational companies in the areas of extraction oil or mining and agriculture. Indeed, its economic and political power is so great, much as their capacity for corruption, but who do not respect the laws partially individual countries , when they exist . Only a united front could, within a period transition exert sufficient force to change these practices .The establishment of common criteria for the use of non-renewable resources could constitute another field of application, so for example, a different use of oil just for transportation. Many derivatives, in effect , may be replaced the materials used for other uses. Waste reduction, lower production CO2 or methane gas, land rehabilitation, reforestation could become objects sharing expertises and joint financing . It would be the same for the lengthening of the useful life of industrial products and reducing exchanges irrational ( inter-ocean and air transport ) , product of " comparative advantage ."

In short , it would create the conditions for eco- socialism , the only way to slow metabolic imbalances between earth and humans and finally to build a "sustainable " development , using shared knowledge . Philosophy Economic adopted by the ALBA , the Bolivarian Alliance for Our America , proves that this is not impossible ( complementarity and solidarity rather than competition) .

2) Reset the prevalence of use value over exchange value in the production of the material basis of life.

The only value in the perspective of the logic of the market is the exchange value. Without it , there would be profits, and hence no accumulation. There is, finally but a single value, which is especially reflected in the stock exchange and use value is subjected. For example, the World Bank, in the late 1990s, Sri imposed Lanka neglect of culture to import rice from Thailand and Vietnam, where it cost less. This would allow the development of monocultures for export. In this step was not taken into account , more than use value , which involved , among others, the food sovereignty , differences in knowledge about rice , more than 3000 years rice production, traditional forms of communal production , the cultural value rice in history , literature , poetry , landscapes . Fortunately, resistance managed local abort the project. (119 Journal of Experimental Anthropology, 14. Monograph, 8. 2014) The production of the material basis of life (economics) must , on the contrary , organized on the basis of value in use , the exchange being subordinate . To ensure this principle, the question of ownership of the means of production is central.

In the current model, its concentration is indispensable to guarantee an accumulation maximum . To overcome this situation , apart from small or medium-sized producers , which User control is almost automatic , the other should be socialized under a way or another (not necessarily the nationalization ) . An example of this economic philosophy is ALBA, which brings together a dozen countries of the subcontinent. The basis of cooperation already cited and economic mean a break with the capitalist law of value. This results mainly via Petrocaribe in oil supplies to countries do not produce a below market price. South-South cooperation could be established in various public places, such domains as reorganization of peasant agriculture , promotion of indigenous peoples, control of tax havens, the diffusion of new technologies for preservation ecosystem , the application of new technologies , intellectual property, communications , space , in short everywhere where transitions are needed to pursue the paradigm shift and put science and technology to Service use value.

3) To universalize democratic processes in all social relations and all institutions. This concerns first of each of the companies and in all fields , not only political, but also economic, social , cultural , religious, and as in all relationships between men and women. In South- South cooperation, are the regional and international dimensions that constitute the fundamental objective. To this objective, there numerous instruments, already cited previously , but it is priority to transform the basic philosophy on which they are based, going from or growth paradigm of capitalist modernity to that of the Common Good Humanity.

4) Extol multiculturalism and promote a holistic view of reality. The cultural hegemony of capitalist modernity has spread globally, while other cultures and knowledge are marginalized or eliminated folklorizados . This leads to a considerable cultural impoverishment, which leads to universal eating habits , music popularly disseminated , dress practices , but even more , mindsets , patterns of behavior and consumption. The spread of the values of the market has become the universal parameter. The segmentation of the real, which allows the business logic developed ignoring externalities should also be replaced by an overview ( holistic ) , the only able to analyze situations in all its breadth and , consequently, to propose appropriate solutions. The social ethic necessary to achieve the Common Good of Humanity in its various elements, you can rely on the variety of philosophies and spiritualities demanding a permanent link with justice, as was the case , among others, the Liberation Theology in Latin America born .

The SSC will find many objectives, from media social communication ( Telesur, for example in Latin America ) to translations of respective literary heritage , through the protection of peoples originating and patent fee .

In conclusion, South-North face to face will not be complete until abandon the capitalist paradigm and , in contrast, is pointing to a common construction (120 Journal of Experimental Anthropology , 14. Monograph , 8. 2014) of an alternative to the life of humanity on the planet. In fact, the structural crisis living environment of the planet leaves no choice to South-South cooperation can help to set new goals and define the transitions. There are already many initiatives popular that go in this direction and that in the various areas outlined above, show the way forward. It is utopian in the sense illusions. Not a Platonic thought, but based on the real. That is why alternatives should be constructed on the basis of experience of social movements and political organizations, interacting with thinkers and not only from the point of "enlightened elites" .