



## RESOLUTION

on

### PARTNERSHIP FOR GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

EN  
4.3

Since the economic crisis 2008, the economic development has slowed down in the richer countries, whereas the economies of the African countries have continuously increased. There are now examples where African countries help their former colonizers with loans to ride out the debt crisis. The middle class is growing and several African countries are now serious actors in the global economy, not the least when it comes to innovation and technology. International trade between countries in the South is increasing. Many African countries are no longer solely suppliers of raw material to the richer part of the world, but highly involved further up the value chain as well.

In its Human Development Report 2013 "The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World", the UNDP highlights the striking transformation of a large number of developing countries into dynamic major economies with growing political influence on the global arena. The Report notes that, over the last decade, all countries accelerated their achievements in the education, health, and income dimensions, and that this has had an immense impact on human development progress.

As countries are increasingly interconnected through trade, migration, and information and communications technologies, policy decisions in one place have substantial impacts elsewhere. With the changing dynamics of globalisation and the rise of the global South, old-fashioned labels that lock certain countries in certain positions become less and less relevant. For the coming decades, it is clear that a sense of partnership between the developed and the developing world, rather than only donor/recipient relations will be the way forward.

The CDI:

- Is strongly committed to continue working for global human and economic development in partnership with democratic and progressive actors in the South.
- Encourages donors and recipient countries to continuously work towards common goals, and is committed to the drafting of the new development goals, post 2015.
- Emphasises that new technology and innovation must play a bigger part in development aid, not the least in order to combat climate change.
- Points out that coordinated action on the biggest challenges, whether they be poverty eradication, climate change, or peace and security, is necessary.
- Highlights the role of global civil society and for greater decision-making power for those most directly affected by global challenges, often the poorest and most vulnerable people in our world.
- Considers positively the developments of the African Countries towards international standards of Rule of Law, democracy and the respect of human rights.