Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation

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South-South Atlantic Cooperation





Argentina South-South Cooperation

Argentina has a long track record in cooperation and has developed this South-South cooperation scheme including integration processes and regional blocks, such as CELAC, MERCOSUR, SEGIB, among others.

El Plan de Acción Buenos Aires (PABA 1978), is one of the main pillars around which the global South-South Cooperation policies are organized.

Argentine Horizontal Cooperation Fund (FO-AR 1992). Last FOARs/MINCYT:

Costa Rica: transfer of knowledge.

<u>Mozambique</u>: Strengthening of S&T Management and International Relations; b) Capacity building in research and development.

<u>Vietnam:</u> Capacity building and networking for improving the strategic use of ICTs by poor women entrepreneurs (rural and urban areas).

The 2030 Agenda for SDG gives SSC and its instruments a more prominent role.

Currently Argentina is the technical unit of the Ibero-American Program for Strengthening South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS).



Argentina and South-South Atlantic Cooperation

- 4.700 km sea coastline in South Atlantic and the most extensive oceanic platform of the Southern Hemisphere.
- Total occupation national coast (including 12 main ports).
- A National Sea Research Program.
- Scientific research in development and frontier topics that foster interdiscipline to define
 priority areas and design a program focused on the study of the processes that govern
 ecosystem operation (including geology, physical oceanography, trophic ecology,
 economy and preservation)
- Decentralized scientific capacities all along the coastline.
- Participation in international projects of global interest.



