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**Global North and Global South – An Essay on what it is in between or Across?**

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Why should we care? Which factors can contribute more to expanding the Global North? Is it possible to live like the people is more important than money? “Same rules, same activity, same risks” is organically feasible for all? Should climate change-related risks and uncertainty enhance the potential of policymakers to think in the “no one left behind” philosophy? If in the top 4 emitters, we find China, the United States, India, and the European Union, so a mix of Global North and South countries (not being perceived from a geographical point of view), which should be the tools to create a “unique force,” if there is will?

Additionally, in the context of globalization (Balsalobre et al., 2023), on whom does it depend that these differences, primarily economic ones, but not exclusively, are mitigated (Nuta, 2023)? If history keeps the same apportionment, with few fluctuations, is this a dream or a plan? The more we are deepening into our thoughts, the more questions arise.

Economic development (Alshaib et al., 2023; Nuta, 2008; Nuta, 2011a; Nuta, 2011b; Nuta et al., 2015a; Nuta et al., 2015b; Nuta & Nuta, 2014), institutional quality (Nuta & Nuta, 2020, Shahbaz et al., 2023), cultural aspects (Dragolea et al., 2023), finance (Cigu et al., 2020), resources (Khan et al., 2023), political voices, hegemony, foreign direct investments (Nuta & Nuta, 2012; Zhang et al., 2023), human rights and health (Khan et al., 2023b), technology (Nazam et al., 2022; Nureen et al., 2023), renewable energy (Abban et al., 2022; Abban et al., 2023; Nuta and Nuta, 2017; Tiwari et al., 2023), industrialization (Ullah et al., 2023), urbanization (Dilanchiev et al., 2023; Nuta et al., 2021; Nuta et al., 2024), education (Jiang et al., 2023; Khan et al., 2023a; Nuta et al., 2023), urbanization, etc. are a few of the factors that can be considered both to categorize countries and to observe the development trends. Nowadays, mitigating the effects of climate change appears to be a common “ultimate” objective for all Global North or South stakeholders. As technologization and modernization can have spillover effects (Ayad et al., 2023), specifically in the global context of commercial relations, adopting these features can reduce the disparities. What happens when innovations like plastics from the Global North get out of control and affect the world, especially the Global South, which has limited tools, power, and accountability? (Dauvergne, 2023).

Moreover, regional and international relevant policymakers like the European Union, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and the United State officially declared their availability in helping

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developing countries improve their conditions and transform their path more sustainably. A more sustainable country's existence is essential for all to keep humanity's relevance. Alongside the spillover effects, the crowding-out effects are also present. A financial resource used for a certain objective is a minus financial resource for other projects, and opportunity costs should be correctly assessed in order to generate more efficiency and beneficial impact for the entire world.

We are still mirroring the aptness of the stakeholders in disparity alleviation and the country's profile smoothness in the next decade, in which the concerns regarding environmental quality, financial frictions, energy, and digital transitions or geopolitical risks are more critical than ever. Despite all of these elements, the human needs should stay central. Awareness of its importance should awaken.

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