



**United Nations**

# **Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation**

**Twenty-second session  
(27–30 May 2025)**

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*Note*

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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## Chapter I

### Decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation at its twenty-second session

1. The High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation adopted the following decisions at its twenty-second session:

#### Decision 22/1 South-South cooperation

*The High-level Committee,*

*Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which the Assembly endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,<sup>1</sup>

*Reaffirming also* the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Nairobi from 1 to 3 December 2009, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [64/222](#) of 21 December 2009,<sup>2</sup>

*Reaffirming further* the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [73/291](#) of 15 April 2019,<sup>3</sup>

*Recalling* its decision 21/1, as well as General Assembly resolution [79/236](#) of 24 December 2024,

*Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

*Reaffirming also* General Assembly resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions and reaffirms the strong global commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling

<sup>1</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August–12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution [64/222](#), annex.

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution [73/291](#), annex.

environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

*Reaffirming further* the Paris Agreement,<sup>4</sup> and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>5</sup> that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

*Reaffirming* that South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development as a complement to, not a substitute for, North-South cooperation, and recognizing its increased importance, different history and particularities, stressing that South-South cooperation should be seen as an expression of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South, based on their shared experiences and objectives, and reiterating that it should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit,

*Noting with appreciation* the convening of the Third South Summit, held in Kampala on 21 and 22 January 2024,

*Welcoming* the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22 and 23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, at which resolution [79/1](#) entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

*Reaffirming* the increased contributions of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication, combating inequalities within and among countries, and the achievement of sustainable development, by promoting the formation of interregional South-South cooperation alliances in recent years, encouraging developing countries to voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation and to further improve its development effectiveness in accordance with the provisions of the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, and committing to further strengthen triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation,

*Taking note* of the recommendations of the Secretary-General, including scaling up contributions to the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation and other relevant financing mechanisms to enable the United Nations development system to advance South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives championed by developing countries, with sufficient resources,

*Encouraging* United Nations entities to support all developing countries in identifying and leveraging financial instruments, including dedicated trust funds, regional platforms, blended finance, debt swaps for Sustainable Development Goals, including for climate and nature, as appropriate, bonds and impact investments, and to engage international and regional financial institutions and development banks in establishing dedicated financing windows for South-South cooperation,

*Recalling* that triangular cooperation complements and adds value to South-South cooperation by enabling developing countries, upon their request, to source and access more, and a broader range of, resources, expertise and capacities, that they identify as needed in order to achieve their national development goals and internationally agreed sustainable development goals,

<sup>4</sup> Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

*Recognizing* that the continuing impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, geopolitical tensions, ongoing conflicts, debt distress, climate change and digital divides and their respective negative impacts are creating additional challenges relating to the eradication of poverty, food security, energy security and the cost of living, and that developing countries are disproportionately affected by these challenges,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in implementing decision 21/1 of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, with emphasis on measures taken by United Nations entities in expanding the scope and reach of South-South and triangular cooperation through their policies, programmatic work and funding to address the challenges facing the global South, within their respective mandates and comparative advantages,<sup>6</sup>

*Taking note also* of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the review of progress made in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, the new directions strategy for South-South cooperation, the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation and the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,<sup>7</sup>

1. *Stresses* that the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation is a key intergovernmental body in the United Nations system for reviewing and assessing global and system-wide progress on and support for South-South and triangular cooperation;

2. *Also stresses* that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation;

3. *Reaffirms* the mandate and the central role of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation as the focal point for promoting and facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation for development on a global and United Nations system-wide basis, and notes with appreciation the actions taken by the Office in strengthening the United Nations system-wide coordination on South-South and triangular cooperation, which has served as a channel to facilitate the mainstreaming of South-South and triangular cooperation into the corporate strategies and operational activities of United Nations entities;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States of the United Nations, to take measures to further strengthen the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, as reaffirmed by the General Assembly in its resolutions [58/220](#) of 23 December 2003, [60/212](#) of 22 December 2005 and [62/209](#) of 19 December 2007, so as to enable it to carry out its full responsibilities, in particular through the mobilization of resources for the advancement of South-South cooperation, including through triangular cooperation;

5. *Stresses* the need for improving the transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, and acknowledges the steps taken by the Office in this regard;

6. *Welcomes* the measures undertaken by United Nations entities, with the support of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, to further institutionalize South-South and triangular cooperation, including through the development of monitoring and evaluation frameworks, the integration of such cooperation into strategic and programmatic tools, and the enhancement of staff

<sup>6</sup> [SSC/22/2](#).

<sup>7</sup> [SSC/22/1](#).



capacities, and encourages the continued expansion of system-wide efforts and the provision of adequate resources to strengthen coherence and effectiveness in supporting South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives;

7. *Recognizes* the need for support by United Nations entities and agencies to South-South initiatives, including in policy coordination, capacity development, research and analysis, networking, partnership-building and funding, and requests all funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to integrate South-South and triangular cooperation into their policies and strategic frameworks, as appropriate and consistent with their respective mandates;

8. *Welcomes* the continued development and dissemination of guidance materials and training modules on South-South and triangular cooperation developed by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and United Nations entities, and encourages their continued use to strengthen staff and institutional capacities in response to Member States' requests, and the further integration of this modality into policy instruments and cooperation frameworks across the United Nations development system;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the countries that have increased cooperation with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, calls upon the Office to further strengthen its support to South-South cooperation projects, and welcomes the measures taken by Member States and United Nations entities to scale up contributions to the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation, including its triangular cooperation window, and other relevant financing mechanisms;

10. *Takes note* of the various experiences and locally driven development approaches to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and reiterates the importance of learning and sharing good practices, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation through platforms such as South-South Galaxy, the Global South-South Development Expo, regional sustainable development forums and other knowledge-sharing platforms supported by the different entities of the United Nations system;

11. *Also takes note* of the recommendation contained in the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on a midterm review of the outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation;

12. *Recognizes* the need to enhance the effectiveness of South-South and triangular cooperation by continuing to increase their respective mutual accountability and transparency, in accordance with national development plans and priorities, and also recognizes that South-South cooperation should be assessed with a view to improving, as appropriate, its impact in a results-oriented manner;

13. *Welcomes* the development of the manual for the framework to measure South-South cooperation developed under the leadership of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, implementing the custodianship arrangement of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.3.1 as agreed by the Statistical Commission, and encourages its continued refinement and broader application by developing countries, with the support of the United Nations development system, including through efforts to strengthen national statistical capacities for the voluntary collection, analysis and reporting of South-South cooperation contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>8</sup> and its Sustainable Development Goals;

<sup>8</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1.

14. *Also welcomes* the growing engagement of developed countries and multilateral partners in triangular cooperation and encourages the expansion of such efforts in areas including clean, renewable and sustainable energy, digital infrastructure, data capacities and artificial intelligence, capacity development, public health, education, culture and, especially, in the fight against hunger and poverty, while ensuring alignment with the priorities and national ownership of developing countries and building on mutual benefit and respective comparative advantages to maximize their contribution, calls upon the United Nations development system to facilitate knowledge-sharing, policy dialogue and technology development and technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, in these areas, and welcomes the establishment by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation of a triangular cooperation window under the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation;

15. *Invites* the United Nations development system to encourage development partners to transfer technologies, on mutually agreed terms, and provide capacity-building support for developing countries to address the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions and to achieve the 2030 Agenda;

16. *Encourages* United Nations entities to support developing countries in integrating development cooperation perspectives, including, in particular, South-South and triangular cooperation perspectives, into the preparation and presentation of the voluntary national review reports on sustainable development;

17. *Notes* that, within the context of the broader reforms of the United Nations development system, the United Nations system-wide strategy on South-South and triangular cooperation has the potential to enhance the role and impact of South-South and triangular cooperation through galvanizing the expertise of many United Nations organizations to support South-South and triangular cooperation, and in this regard urges the United Nations development system to continue mainstreaming South-South and triangular cooperation into the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, at the country level, as appropriate, as a means to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, and also calls upon the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation to work in collaboration with the United Nations system organizations and the regional commissions to mainstream South-South and triangular cooperation, including through regional collaborative frameworks for South-South and triangular cooperation;

18. *Reiterates* that the entities of the United Nations development system should enhance their support to South-South and triangular cooperation, at the request and with the ownership and leadership of developing countries, through a system-wide approach, bearing in mind their respective mandates and comparative advantages, and requests the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, in close collaboration with the United Nations Inter-Agency Mechanism on South-South and Triangular Cooperation and Member States, to foster dialogue and collaboration with and among Southern institutions in developing countries, building upon the work undertaken at the regional, interregional and global levels with a view to advancing South-South and triangular cooperation to address new and evolving development challenges, and to report on the outcome in the annual reports of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to designate national focal points, including institutions, for South-South and triangular cooperation and looks forward to the establishment of further networks and exchanges between Southern institutions in developing countries;

20. *Welcomes* innovations that enhance and expand South-South and triangular cooperation, and in this regard recognizes the importance of reinforcing partnership-building, including engaging with partners in national and local governments, civil society, academia and the private sector, and of resource mobilization, including contributions to the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation, third-party cost-sharing, parallel financing, in-kind contributions and special fund management arrangements such as those of the India-United Nations Development Partnership Fund and the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation;

21. *Recognizes* the need to enhance the provision and mobilization of adequate resources for enhancing South-South and triangular cooperation, and in this context invites all countries in a position to do so, in particular developed countries, to scale up the contributions, in support of such cooperation, to the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation, including to the triangular cooperation window, and to the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [57/263](#) of 20 December 2002, and to support other initiatives for all developing countries;

22. *Welcomes* the support of development partners for triangular cooperation towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the global South, and urges developed countries to continue providing financial, scientific and technological assistance to developing countries, to close the digital divides and to better harness science, technology and innovation to accelerate achievement of the Goals by 2030;

23. *Recalls* the operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, and in this regard invites Member States, as well as international organizations, foundations and the private sector, to provide voluntary financial contributions and technical assistance to ensure its full and effective implementation, and urges the United Nations system and other relevant international and regional organizations to support, in a coordinated manner, the activities of the Technology Bank, while respecting the relevant provisions of the intellectual property rights-related agreements;

24. *Recognizes* that it is important that all international financial institutions and multilateral development banks continue to be adequately resourced, reiterating the importance of international financial institution and multilateral development bank governance reform in order to adapt to changes in the global economy, and supporting this reform as a key for large-scale Sustainable Development Goal-related investments, to better address global challenges and to increase mobilization of the private sector;

25. *Also recognizes* the role of South-South and triangular cooperation in enhancing connectivity and digital transformation within and among developing countries, and in this regard invites the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and the United Nations system, in line with their respective mandates, to support efforts to develop and implement policies to bridge the digital divides and fast-track digital transformation to improve the delivery of public services in the South;

26. *Urges* Member States and United Nations entities to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation on access to science, technology and innovation by creating synergies, developing expertise and boosting resources in various regions and institutions, and in this regard recalls the convening of the summit on science, technology and innovation in Havana on 15 and 16 September 2023 as an effort to boost cooperation in this field to increase its benefit to all people;

27. *Recalls* the convening of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,<sup>9</sup> and the political declaration<sup>10</sup> that recognizes the need to further strengthen cooperation at all levels;

28. *Calls upon* the developing countries, guided by the spirit of solidarity and consistent with their capabilities, to provide support for the effective implementation of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries<sup>11</sup> in mutually agreed areas of cooperation within the framework of South-South and triangular cooperation, which is a complement to but not a substitute for North-South cooperation;

29. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity at the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held in Antigua and Barbuda from 27 to 30 May 2024,<sup>12</sup> which commits to supporting small island developing States (SIDS), including by leveraging triangular and South-South cooperation, including SIDS-to-SIDS, to mobilize resources, as a complement to North-South cooperation, towards the realization of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States by 2034;

30. *Also welcomes* the Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034,<sup>13</sup> which commits to promoting South-South cooperation, as a complement to North-South cooperation, in drawing lessons and technological catch-up, raising resources and the systematic exchange of knowledge and experiences for sustainable development and integration, and looks forward to the ministerial meeting on South-South cooperation to be held during the Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries in Awaza in August 2025;

31. *Looks forward* to the elaboration of a specific inter-agency, comprehensive, system-wide response plan for middle-income countries by the United Nations development system, and stresses the important role of South-South and triangular cooperation in addressing the development needs of middle-income countries, including through capacity-building and fostering peer learning and sharing of best practices among middle-income countries across the regions, noting the initiatives of the Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries in promoting the role of South-South and triangular cooperation;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on progress made in implementing the present decision, including the recommendations and proposals made in his report, to the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation at its twenty-third session, in 2027;

33. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to provide an update of the support to interregional initiatives, and progress made by the Programme and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation for the promotion and facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation in a report to the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation at its twenty-third session.

<sup>9</sup> General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

<sup>10</sup> General Assembly resolution [77/289](#), annex.

<sup>11</sup> General Assembly resolution [76/258](#), annex.

<sup>12</sup> General Assembly resolution [78/317](#), annex.

<sup>13</sup> General Assembly resolution [79/233](#), annex.

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**Decision 22/2**  
**Provisional agenda of the twenty-third session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation**

*The High-level Committee,*

*Taking into account* the views expressed at its twenty-second session,

*Approves* the following provisional agenda for its twenty-third session, to be held in 2027:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Review of progress made in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, the new directions strategy for South-South cooperation, the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation and the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation.
3. Consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of decision 22/1 of the High-level Committee.
4. Consideration of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the twenty-third session of the High-level Committee.
5. Thematic discussion.<sup>1</sup>
6. Adoption of the report of the Working Group.
7. Approval of the provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the High-level Committee.
8. Other matters.
9. Adoption of the report of the High-level Committee on its twenty-third session.

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<sup>1</sup> Theme to be decided on the basis of consultations to be undertaken with Member States by the Bureau of the High-level Committee.

## Chapter II

### High-level plenary segment

#### A. Opening of the session

2. At its 1st meeting, on 27 May 2025, the President of the twenty-second session of the Committee, Omar Hilale (Morocco), opened the session and made an introductory statement.
3. At the same meeting, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) made a statement.

#### B. Introduction of reports on implementation

4. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 27 May, and at its 3rd meeting, on 28 May, the Committee considered items 2, 3 and 4 of its agenda.
5. At the 1st meeting, the Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation introduced the following documents:

(a) Report of the Administrator of UNDP on the review of progress made in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, the new directions strategy for South-South cooperation, the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation and the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation ([SSC/22/1](#));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken by United Nations organizations to implement decision 21/1 of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation through support for South-South and triangular cooperation to accelerate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([SSC/22/2](#)).

#### C. Discussion

6. Representatives of sixty-two delegations delivered remarks during the debate, including representatives of the Group of 77 and China, the least developed countries, the Alliance of Small Island States, the Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries, the Pacific small island developing States, the European Union and the African Union. In addition, 20 other delegations representing United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations and accredited non-governmental organizations contributed to the debate.
7. Statements during the session reflected a strong, cross-regional commitment to South-South and triangular cooperation as complementary to North-South cooperation. Developing countries emphasized that South-South cooperation was a central pillar of their development strategies and sustainable development efforts, underscoring the solidarity and multilateralism inherent in its principles.
8. Delegations highlighted the growing importance of South-South and triangular cooperation amid multiple global challenges and declining development financing. They called for enhanced institutional support from the United Nations development system, including strengthened knowledge exchange, technology transfer and capacity-building tailored to local and regional needs.

9. While acknowledging stresses in the multilateral system due to political shifts and crises, delegations noted opportunities for the global South to advance nation-building, self-reliance, solidarity and structural economic transformation through South-South cooperation.

10. Delegations unanimously stressed the need to strengthen institutional capacities, promote inclusive and participatory development – especially by engaging youth and women – and deepen regional and interregional partnerships. They called for improved effectiveness, funding and coordination of South-South and triangular cooperation, recognizing the value of community-based solutions and national and regional agencies to manage and scale initiatives.

11. Most Member States reaffirmed that South-South cooperation complemented, rather than substituted for, North-South cooperation. It represented solidarity among Southern countries on the basis of shared experiences and objectives. Strengthening South-South cooperation should not reduce the commitment of developed countries to official development assistance. Increasingly, countries of the global South expressed readiness to share their South-South and triangular cooperation expertise in collaboration with the United Nations system, notably the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation.

12. Several delegations welcomed the progress made on the measurement of South-South cooperation led by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and urged the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation to continue supporting those efforts through capacity-building.

13. Member States noted the increased contribution of South-South cooperation to eradicating poverty, reducing inequalities and advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, stressing the need for enhanced collaboration.

14. Member States reaffirmed their commitment to sustained South-South cooperation across key sectors such as health, education, climate-smart agriculture, food security, climate action and digitalization. They emphasized knowledge exchange and technology transfer as vital for sustainable development, and highlighted priorities such as science, technology and innovation. The importance of inclusive digital access for least developed countries and small island developing States was underlined, along with calls for sustainable, predictable financing and dedicated financial mechanisms beyond voluntary contributions, involving development banks and regional financial institutions.

15. Many delegations expressed appreciation for the role of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation in facilitating South-South cooperation within the United Nations development system, and called for enhanced capacities to fulfil its mandate effectively. They recognized the Office's management of South-South cooperation trust funds, on behalf of Member States, as delivering impactful, country-driven results and urged sustained contributions to those mechanisms.

16. Least developed countries highlighted their heightened vulnerability to external shocks and advocated for increased international support during their graduation processes, focusing on trade facilitation, access to financing, climate resilience and innovation. Small island developing States emphasized geographical and economic challenges, urging support aligned with the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity, including knowledge-sharing hubs and centres of excellence. Pacific small island developing States noted needs related to digital access and connectivity, and shared lessons on ocean governance, regional cooperation and climate adaptation.

17. The Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries emphasized the leadership of those countries in South-South cooperation, advocating for flexible financial instruments and tailored partnerships that reflected their evolving status, as affirmed in the Makati Declaration on Middle-Income Countries. They stressed the value of regional mechanisms and country-led initiatives, gender-sensitive approaches and methodologies for assessing development cooperation outcomes.

18. Developed countries said that they provided support primarily through triangular cooperation, focusing on human-centred, inclusive development models that emphasized digital transformation, gender equality, governance and human rights. Their involvement often occurred via partnerships with developing and middle-income countries, and complemented South-South efforts regionally and nationally, as exemplified by collaborations such as those between Latin America and the European Union and joint forums on triangular cooperation.

19. Delegates raised the issue of the need for greater interregional, regional and subregional cooperation to build capacities, enhance trade, support neighbouring and similar countries (including small island developing States and landlocked developing countries) and strengthen multilateralism. They noted their support for South-South and triangular cooperation to promote regional integration and cross-regional cooperation. Member States highlighted existing regional mechanisms that leveraged those cooperation modalities and urged more systematic support with regard to trade capacity-building, cross-border harmonization and accession to regional agreements.

20. Delegates recognized the evolving role of the global South, with some countries citing South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation as instrumental in their development and growth. They committed to supporting those modalities as emerging partners, calling for more systematic facilitation, the dissemination of effective approaches and institutionalization to maximize impact.

21. On peacebuilding, delegates urged reaffirmation of the importance of South-South and triangular cooperation in building and sustaining peace in decision outcomes.

22. Member States and United Nations entities highlighted digital platforms and initiatives facilitating South-South cooperation, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations South-South and Triangular Cooperation Gateway platform for inclusive agricultural digital transformation, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) Centre of Excellence for Gender Equality and the Recommendations Monitoring System (SIMORE) initiative of Paraguay, a national monitoring system on the implementation of human rights recommendations.

23. United Nations entities detailed their support for South-South and triangular cooperation efforts in support of Member States across sectors, providing examples in the areas of agriculture, environment, climate, migration, social justice, social protection, rural transformation, food security, gender mainstreaming, child protection and nuclear technology.



## Chapter III

### **Thematic discussion: “Accelerating the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: South-South cooperation as a driver for transformation”**

24. The Committee considered agenda item 5 at its 4th meeting, on 28 May.

25. The President of the Committee made opening remarks and gave the floor to the President of the General Assembly and the Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation to deliver their remarks. The President then invited the moderator, Janil Greenaway of UNDP, to facilitate the discussion.

26. The thematic discussion focused on the topic “Accelerating the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development: South-South cooperation as a driver for transformation”,<sup>1</sup> with speakers and delegates addressing the role of digital and new technologies in that context. It included a keynote speaker, six panellists and two discussants, comprising experts and representatives of Member States and United Nations entities. All experts addressed a specific aspect of the theme in their presentations.

#### **Role of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation and their future trajectory to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, with a particular focus on science, technology, innovation and digital transformation**

27. The President of the General Assembly, the President of the Committee and the Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation noted that considerable progress had been made in and through science, technology and innovation, but that disparities and gaps persisted, with implications for the achievement of sustainable and inclusive development across all regions. The gaps between the global North and the global South, as well as within countries of the global South, continued to be significant. About 2.6 billion people remained offline, with stark inequalities in access to the Internet, a situation that was more acute in Africa and least developed countries and within some groups, for example, between men and women. Digital skills were insufficient to meet the demands of industries and sectors that were beginning to adopt emerging technologies. Some country typologies faced distinct and outsized challenges, including with regard to access to the investment necessary to sustain transformative change through science, technology and innovation.

28. The three speakers further underscored that, more than ever, South-South and triangular cooperation were vital complements of bridging the wide-ranging divides in science, technology and innovation. Those modalities served as trusted mechanisms that placed global advancements at the service of all countries of the South without imposing additional burdens. They facilitated the creation of public goods that benefited all through knowledge exchange and support among partners with shared science, technology and innovation contexts and experiences. Moreover, they enabled innovations and breakthroughs originating in the South to be scaled up for greater impact.

29. The keynote speaker acknowledged concerns expressed by developing countries regarding current uncertainties but emphasized one clear trend: the transition from a unipolar to a multipolar world order, a shift that was accelerating. Rather than being

<sup>1</sup> All proceedings can be viewed at <https://unsouthsouth.org/our-work/policy-and-intergovernmental-support/high-level-committee-on-south-south-cooperation/22nd-session>.

overwhelmed by the challenges of a “polycrisis”, the global community was encouraged to view those challenges as “poly-opportunities”, with South-South and triangular cooperation poised to play an increasingly significant role in global development cooperation. The speaker affirmed that the global South, home to 80 per cent of humanity, had a collective opportunity to shape a more inclusive and equitable future.

30. The keynote speaker emphasized the need for a shift in perspectives and approaches, in particular regarding the role of science, technology and innovation in sustainable development. She noted that merely “playing catch-up” was no longer adequate; the objective was not to make the global South resemble the global North or to transplant Northern “operating systems” into the South. Rather, it was to leverage the existing assets of the South and adapt them to its own self-defined development trajectories. Innovation extended beyond digitalization; it entailed transforming available resources into enhanced capabilities through technological and other means. The global South had long been innovating to address pressing needs. For example, local communities had practised sustainable living well before the concept gained global recognition. Those communities had not only innovated but also created solutions out of necessity, producing what was required despite resource constraints. The keynote speaker highlighted that South-South and triangular cooperation could identify and scale such effective practices, modernizing traditional knowledge to meet twenty-first century realities and equipping those who drove transformative change with the necessary tools. She further noted that Northern partners were increasingly embracing new forms of collaboration with the global South through triangular cooperation, as demonstrated in the fields of science, technology, innovation and digital transformation.

### **Bridging the digital divide for inclusive development**

31. With five years remaining to achieve the 2030 Agenda, the panellist emphasized the urgent need to bridge digital divides, which exacerbated socioeconomic inequalities by limiting access to public services, constraining productivity and hindering development prospects. The high cost of devices and broadband due to infrastructure gaps remained a challenge, as did the need to retrofit industries and public institutions for twenty-first century processes. Innovative, cost-effective community-level approaches existed and, if strategically scaled, could generate significant impact. Systematic analysis and targeted knowledge-sharing through South-South and triangular cooperation were essential to disseminate those solutions where they were most needed.

32. The panellist stressed the importance of building digital ecosystems that enabled the global South to develop, scale and sustain solutions. The speaker highlighted the vital role of regional cooperation in addressing infrastructure and capacity gaps, including through regional mechanisms, trade agreements and subregional arrangements that enabled resource pooling and co-designed platforms with cross-border benefits, core features of South-South and triangular cooperation. United Nations entities, the private sector, academia and civil society played critical roles in supporting those efforts.

33. The digital divide was not only about access to technologies but also about the risk of leaving communities behind as digitalization accelerated. The panellist welcomed global initiatives such as the Global Digital Compact and recalled milestone agreements, including the Havana Declaration on Current Development Challenges: the Role of Science, Technology and Innovation and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States. Those agreements called for recognition of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation as key

mechanisms to bridge digital gaps at upcoming global forums such as the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development and the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries.

### **Establishment of strategies, policies and legal frameworks for digitalization**

34. The panellist observed that digital transformation required more than infrastructure; it demanded inclusive policies and legal frameworks that ensured equitable access and shared benefits. The panellist also shared regional approaches to building robust, inclusive data systems essential for innovation and government operations. National regulatory frameworks aligned digital goals with development priorities, identified local capacities, including youth entrepreneurship, and supported growth aligned with economic objectives. Tailored technological solutions addressed specific contexts, such as e-payment systems suited for unbanked populations and digital public services for informal-sector workers.

35. The panellist noted that United Nations agencies, development banks and partners emphasized multilevel, multi-stakeholder approaches to policy development, ensuring interoperability across the public and private sectors. Regulatory frameworks addressing cross-border transactions facilitated regional integration, as exemplified by the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area and subregional arrangements of landlocked developing countries, which reduced trade and mobility barriers through harmonized customs procedures. Interoperability within ministries was crucial for effective, equitable public service delivery. The harmonization of digital systems among developed and emerging economies was increasingly important, and South-South and triangular cooperation could support the alignment of national industrial strategies with regional visions.

### **Developing digital infrastructure, with a focus on digital public infrastructure**

36. Impactful digital initiatives depended on strategic investments in digital public infrastructure, supported by policies with broad sectoral consensus. The panellist introduced the national identity system of India, which exemplified how such infrastructure could enable digital public services and expand financial inclusion, in particular for informal workers. Those initiatives involved high levels of public sector investment and partnership with the private sector, Southern peers and development partners.

37. The panellist stated that digital transformation and the development of digital public infrastructure required specific expertise and mutual knowledge-sharing within the global South. Examples included affordable fourth- and fifth-generation (4G and 5G) connectivity in Asia, unified digital payment systems in Asia and Latin America that enabled the delivery of social protection, rural digital financial inclusion in Africa, multi-language digital education platforms in Asia and the Arab States region, and digital platforms supporting women farmers in crop risk management and access to solutions.

### **Harnessing artificial intelligence and emerging technologies for sustainable development**

38. The panellist recognized the transformative potential of artificial intelligence and emerging technologies for acceleration of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals but noted significant challenges in adoption across the global South. Artificial intelligence applications improved public administration by enhancing efficiency and enabling targeted interventions, such as in health services. The Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence had recently identified opportunities for artificial intelligence-driven breakthroughs in

science and economic growth; however, limited access to artificial intelligence technologies and capacity gaps constrained many countries. Addressing those challenges required comprehensive efforts across policy development, digital infrastructure, energy reliability, contextual strategies, skills-building and data systems. Concerns were raised over brain drain as skilled artificial intelligence professionals migrated from the global South to the North.

39. The rapid evolution of artificial intelligence necessitated strategic partnerships to prepare developing countries for digital transformation and to prevent the misuse of technologies. South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation were critical for peer learning and the establishment of dialogue platforms on legal and ethical issues such as data privacy and misuse. Triangular partnerships had enabled initiatives such as the International Centre for Artificial Intelligence Research and Ethics in Saudi Arabia, demonstrating how regional cooperation could foster global impact.

40. Financing artificial intelligence development remained a significant challenge amid competing development priorities. The panellist highlighted South-South and triangular cooperation as valuable in mobilizing resources and expertise, including “matching” platforms linking needs with solutions. Non-financial support, such as pooled expertise and in-kind contributions, was equally important to build technical capacity where needed.

#### **Financing for digital transformation and science, technology and innovation development**

41. The panellist, a representative of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), emphasized financing as a critical enabler of digital transformation and the development of science, technology and innovation. The IsDB digital inclusion strategy for the period 2024–2027 supported national digital-inclusion policies, capacity-building and the deployment of proven technologies through the Technology Deployment Cooperation Programme, which was grounded in South-South cooperation principles.

42. The Technology Deployment Cooperation Programme featured innovative blended financing mechanisms to expand access to concessional resources. It mobilized grants complementing IsDB ordinary financing to support projects in the areas of health, digital agriculture, rural roads and industry. Notable initiatives included a blended finance partnership that had deployed soil stabilization technology for a 105 km rural road in Sierra Leone and telehealth services benefiting 5,000 doctors in Afghanistan and Pakistan, which had expanded health inclusion and facilitated the reintegration of female medical professionals.

#### **Capacity-building and skills development for the digital economy**

43. The panellist emphasized the urgent need for an inclusive and equitable digital economy that empowered vulnerable populations, in particular women and youth, and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises. Recognizing the dual challenges faced by small island developing States, least developed countries and other developing countries in building resilient digital economies while leaving no one behind, the panellist called for investment in digital literacy, technical training and reskilling.

44. The panellist highlighted common challenges, such as connectivity gaps, skills mismatches and limited infrastructure, and stressed the critical role of South-South cooperation in sharing curriculums, co-developing training centres and building regional qualification frameworks in information and communications technology and digital services. The panellist underscored digital entrepreneurship as a key driver of inclusive growth, and the need for educational systems and training institutions to

adapt to emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, cybersecurity and green technology.

45. Inclusive design, digital safety and resilience were noted as essential, and examples of successful initiatives from countries across the global South were provided. The panellist highlighted the importance of innovation hubs and digital incubators, including TechPark Cabo Verde and the newly established Centre of Excellence for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in Antigua and Barbuda, as platforms for policy dialogue, knowledge-sharing and capacity-building.

### **General discussion**

46. In the discussion that followed, two discussants added some insights of their own. The first discussant shared his reflections on how national efforts had supported sustainable and inclusive digitalization and the role of South-South and triangular cooperation in strengthening digital governance in the global South. The discussant shared the ethical artificial intelligence leadership experiences of Saudi Arabia, including the establishment of a data and artificial intelligence authority for ethical governance, scaling and alignment; the creation of the National Data Bank; the rolling out of the artificial intelligence adoption framework; and the launch of the Elevate programme. The latter was an artificial intelligence and data capacity-building initiative targeting 25,000 women across the globe to ensure digital inclusion. The country had been working closely with the High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). He concluded by noting the importance of purposeful and innovative digital transformation, as well as regional leadership to drive global impact.

47. The second discussant reflected on her experiences in sustainable industrial development through the digitally focused centres of excellence and regional sustainable energy centres across the regions, including in Africa, the Arab States, Asia and the western Balkans, to support innovation, knowledge exchange and capacity-building, and on the role of South-South and triangular cooperation in scaling up those efforts. The discussant emphasized that while the digital revolution offered significant opportunities, it also risked deepening the digital divide. The South-South and triangular industrial cooperation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) were seen as critical tools to ensure relevance, ownership and shared solutions. As an example, two countries and the UNIDO Centre for South-South Industrial Cooperation were providing a recipient country with its first accredited automotive training. The discussant also underscored ongoing efforts to deepen partnerships, mobilize private investment and strengthen expertise and local ownership.

48. Several delegations highlighted the risk of widening digital inequalities associated with the ongoing digital transformation while also recognizing that South-South cooperation was a strategic component and tool for the development of collaborative platforms for science, technology and innovation amid ongoing digital transformation challenges, including the digital divide and inadequate formal regulation. Delegates reaffirmed their commitment to the Havana Declaration on Current Development Challenges: the Role of Science, Technology and Innovation. They also shared various national efforts aimed at digital sovereignty and universal Internet access, the development of public digital infrastructure, the digitalization of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and digital skills development, as well as the example of cross-border South-South cooperation in support of landlocked States members of the Southern African Development Community accessing dry ports for enhanced access to global trade by leveraging innovations and digitalized systems.

49. Delegates called for reflection on how to address the future of artificial intelligence ethically and responsibly while also noting that artificial intelligence could strengthen transparency and accountability for all forms of international cooperation, including South-South and triangular cooperation, through digital platforms and tools.

50. Member States emphasized the need for an enhanced United Nations role, especially of ITU, in setting standards for information and communications technology and artificial intelligence, while emphasizing the need for digital practices, with South-South cooperation being seen as one platform for building scientific sovereignty. Several delegates called for regulatory sharing and technology transfers. Delegates called on the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and the entire United Nations system to continue promoting and actively supporting the International Day of Science, Technology and Innovation for the South, observed every year on 16 September.

51. United Nations entities shared examples of their South-South and triangular cooperation efforts in leveraging digitalization, such as the United Nations Environment Programme cross-border environmental data exchanges through the transboundary data flow project in East Africa supported by one Member State, and International Fund for Agricultural Development artificial intelligence-enabled projects, such as SMARTFARM and Farmer.Chat, which offered agricultural support in developing countries in Africa and Asia, with experience-sharing enabled through their regional South-South and triangular cooperation hubs.

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## Chapter IV

### Report of the Working Group

52. The Committee considered agenda item 6 at its 5th meeting, on 30 May 2025.
53. Eleonora Betancur González (Colombia), a Vice-President of the Committee, who served as the Chair-cum-Rapporteur of the Working Group, introduced the report of the Working Group.
54. The Committee adopted the report of the Working Group.
55. Following the adoption of the report of the Working Group, the delegation of Argentina took the floor to disassociate itself from several paragraphs in decision 22/1 that referred to the 2030 Agenda and the Pact for the Future. The delegation of the Russian Federation also took the floor to disassociate itself from paragraphs referencing the Pact for the Future.

## **Chapter V**

### **Provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the Committee**

56. The Committee considered agenda item 7 at its 5th meeting, on 30 May 2025.

57. The Committee approved the provisional agenda for its twenty-third session (see chap. I, decision 22/2) and, by the same decision, authorized its President to consult with the representatives of Member States on the thematic discussion for the twenty-third session and to communicate the decision taken based on those consultations to Member States in advance of the twenty-third session in order to enable delegates to take appropriate preparatory actions.



## Chapter VI

### Other matters

58. The Committee included the election of the Rapporteur under agenda item 8 for consideration at its 5th meeting, on 30 May.

59. The President recalled the decision made at the organizational meeting on 24 April 2025 to defer the election of the Rapporteur to allow for further consultations. Accordingly, the agenda item was included under item 8 for consideration during the current session. The Asia-Pacific States nominated the State of Palestine as Rapporteur. No other nominations were presented.

60. The delegation of the United States of America requested that the election not be held at the current time. The delegation noted that Member States had not been provided with sufficient background information or adequate time for capital consultations. It further highlighted ongoing uncertainty regarding the nominee's eligibility and shared its impression that the Secretariat of the United Nations might need additional time to consult internally on the matter. The United States appreciated the President's commitment to transparency on the matter and requested postponement of the election until after the required information was received from the Secretariat and communicated to Member States.

61. The President reminded participants that there were ongoing consultations, and that he had announced that the Committee would come back to the session to take a decision. The President further acknowledged the request and invited the Committee to consider granting additional time for consultations. With no opposition raised, the President confirmed that further consultations among delegations, the Secretariat and the Bureau would continue. The election would be revisited later in the session.

62. The delegation of the State of Palestine sought clarification on the way forward on the election of the Rapporteur. The President reaffirmed that, in the interest of transparency and consensus, the decision to postpone the election had been made on the first day of the session following the nomination by the Asia-Pacific States. He noted that consultations had continued over the past week and that he had requested the reintroduction of the agenda item to maintain transparency. Given the request of the United States for more time and the absence of opposition, discussions on the candidate of the Asia-Pacific States would continue, and the position of Rapporteur would remain vacant for the time being.

## **Chapter VII**

### **Adoption of the report of the Committee on its twenty second session**

63. The Committee considered agenda item 9 at its 5th meeting, on 30 May.
64. The Rapporteur, Kereeta Whyte (Barbados), introduced the draft report of the Committee.
65. The Committee adopted the draft report and entrusted the Rapporteur with its completion.

## **Chapter VIII**

### **Closure of the session**

66. At the 5th meeting, on 30 May, the Director of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean made a closing statement.

67. At the same meeting, closing statements were also made by the President of the Committee and by the Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation.

## Chapter IX

### Organizational matters

#### A. Date and place of the session

68. The High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation held its twenty-second session at United Nations Headquarters from 27 to 30 May 2025. The Committee held five meetings. It also held an organizational meeting on 24 April 2025.

69. The establishment, background, history, chronology and reports on the work of the previous sessions of the Committee are contained in the reports of the Committee to the General Assembly.<sup>1</sup>

70. In accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 35/202, the session was convened by the Administrator of UNDP under the usual procedural arrangements.

#### B. Attendance

71. The twenty-second session of the Committee was attended by representatives of States Members of the United Nations or States participating in UNDP. Also attending were representatives of United Nations bodies and the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and individuals invited to participate as speakers. The list of those attending the session is contained in annex I to the present report.

#### C. Election of officers

72. The Committee elected its officers by acclamation, as follows:

*President:*

Omar Hilale (Morocco)

*Vice-Presidents:*

Eleonora Betancur González (Colombia)

Duarte Cunha de Eça Valente (Portugal)

Jelena Plakalović (Serbia)

*Rapporteur:*

Vacant

73. The election of the Rapporteur was deferred at the organizational meeting on 24 April 2025 owing to ongoing consultations. Chapter VI contains more information on that matter. As per the rules of procedure, Kereeta Whyte (Barbados) continued to serve in that role during the organizational meeting on 24 April 2025 and during the session from 27 to 30 May 2025.

74. The Committee approved the President's recommendation that Eleonora Betancur González (Colombia) serve as Chair of the Working Group. It was subsequently agreed that the Chair should also serve as Rapporteur of the Working Group.

<sup>1</sup> A/35/39, A/35/39/Corr.1, A/36/39, A/38/39, A/40/39, A/42/39, A/44/39, A/46/39, A/48/39, A/50/39, A/52/39, A/54/39, A/56/39, A/58/39, A/60/39, A/62/39, A/65/39, A/67/39, A/69/39, A/71/39, A/76/39 and A/78/39.

## **D. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work**

75. The Committee held its organizational meeting in New York on 24 April 2025 to elect the Bureau of the twenty-second session and to adopt the provisional agenda and programme of work.

76. The Committee adopted the provisional annotated agenda ([SSC/22/L.2](#)) and organization of work ([SSC/22/L.3](#)) for its twenty-second session. A general debate on items 2–4 was held in plenary session from 27 to 30 May 2025. A thematic discussion (agenda item 5) was held on the afternoon of 28 May. The Working Group, scheduled to begin its work on 29 May, was assigned agenda items 2–5 and 7 for substantive discussion and charged with making recommendations to the Committee. The list of documents before the Committee at its twenty-second session is contained in annex II to the present report.

## Annex I

### **List of participants at the twenty-second session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation**

#### **States Members of the United Nations or States participating in the United Nations Development Programme**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe.

#### **Non-Member States having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and maintaining permanent observer missions at Headquarters**

Holy See

State of Palestine

#### **Intergovernmental organizations having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and maintaining permanent offices at Headquarters**

African Union

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

European Union

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Pan African Intergovernmental Agency for Water and Sanitation for Africa

#### **Intergovernmental organizations having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly but not maintaining permanent offices at Headquarters**

Islamic Development Bank

#### **United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, and related organizations**

International Atomic Energy Agency

International Organization for Migration

United Nations Children's Fund  
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
 United Nations Development Programme  
 United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women  
 United Nations Environment Programme  
 United Nations Human Settlements Programme  
 United Nations Office for Project Services  
 World Food Programme

### **Specialized agencies**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
 International Fund for Agricultural Development  
 International Labour Organization  
 International Telecommunication Union  
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
 Universal Postal Union  
 World Intellectual Property Organization

### **Research and training institutions**

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

### **United Nations Secretariat and other units**

Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies  
 Peacebuilding Commission Support Branch

### **Non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and other entities**

YOUNGO

Major Group for Children and Youth

### **Individuals invited to participate as keynote speakers and/or panellists or respondents**

Yuen Yuen Ang, Alfred Chandler Chair of Political Economy, Johns Hopkins University

Archana Gulati, Deputy Director, Telecommunication Development Bureau, International Telecommunication Union

Eleonora Betancur González, Director-General, Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia

Harish Parvathaneni, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations

Quintin Chou-Lambert, artificial intelligence lead, Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies

May Ali Babiker, Director, Cooperation and Capacity Development Department, Islamic Development Bank

Tania Romualdo, Permanent Representative of Cabo Verde to the United Nations

Fahad Ali Albalawi, Saudi Authority for Data and Artificial Intelligence

Cecilia Ugaz Estrada, Deputy to the Director General and Managing Director of the Directorate of Strategic Planning, Programming and Policy, United Nations Industrial Development Organization



## Annex II

### **List of documents before the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation at its twenty-second session**

Provisional annotated agenda and list of documents ([SSC/22/L.2](#))

Note by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the adoption of the agenda and organization of work ([SSC/22/L.3](#))

Report of the Administrator of UNDP on the review of progress made in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, the new directions strategy for South-South cooperation, the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation and the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation ([SSC/22/1](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken by United Nations organizations to implement decision 21/1 of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation through support for South-South and triangular cooperation to accelerate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([SSC/22/2](#))

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