



d a T C i a r A A A A f A A A A

As 2015 nears and the international community considers new approaches to accelerate the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals by the agreed date, attention is increasingly focused on the conceptualization of the global development agenda beyond 2015. In 2011, the Committee for Development Policy initiated a research programme to contribute to the discussions on the formulation of that agenda<sup>1</sup>. In its deliberations, the Committee also underlined the need for the international community to firmly re-engage in the other (unfinished) agen-

International regulations or the absence thereof may affect the capacity of national Governments to implement appropriate

shared diagnosis and development path is no longer valid. Moving forward, there is a need to maintain an integral perspective and to work through a differentiated agenda in accordance with the diversity in the conditions of developing countries.

Lastly, the bipolar world that characterized the international reality during the cold war is vanishing. Instead, a more complex and multipolar world is emerging. New global powers from the developing world are becoming a significant factor in global politics alongside the traditional powers. These new powers are highly dynamic, with a notable capacity to project their influence. The main growth poles of the global economy are located in developing regions, and this trend is likely to continue in the near future. The increased diffusion of global power opens a window of opportunity for building more inclusive and democratic governance at the international level. At the same time, while there is acceptance of the principle of common and differentiated responsibilities, it is far from clear how a global compact will actually evolve. Lack of progress in this area delays the introduction of much-needed reforms, with serious implications for the further progress and sustainability of development in general.

---