

**Input to the Analytical Report on Global
Economic Governance and Development**
(pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 66/256)

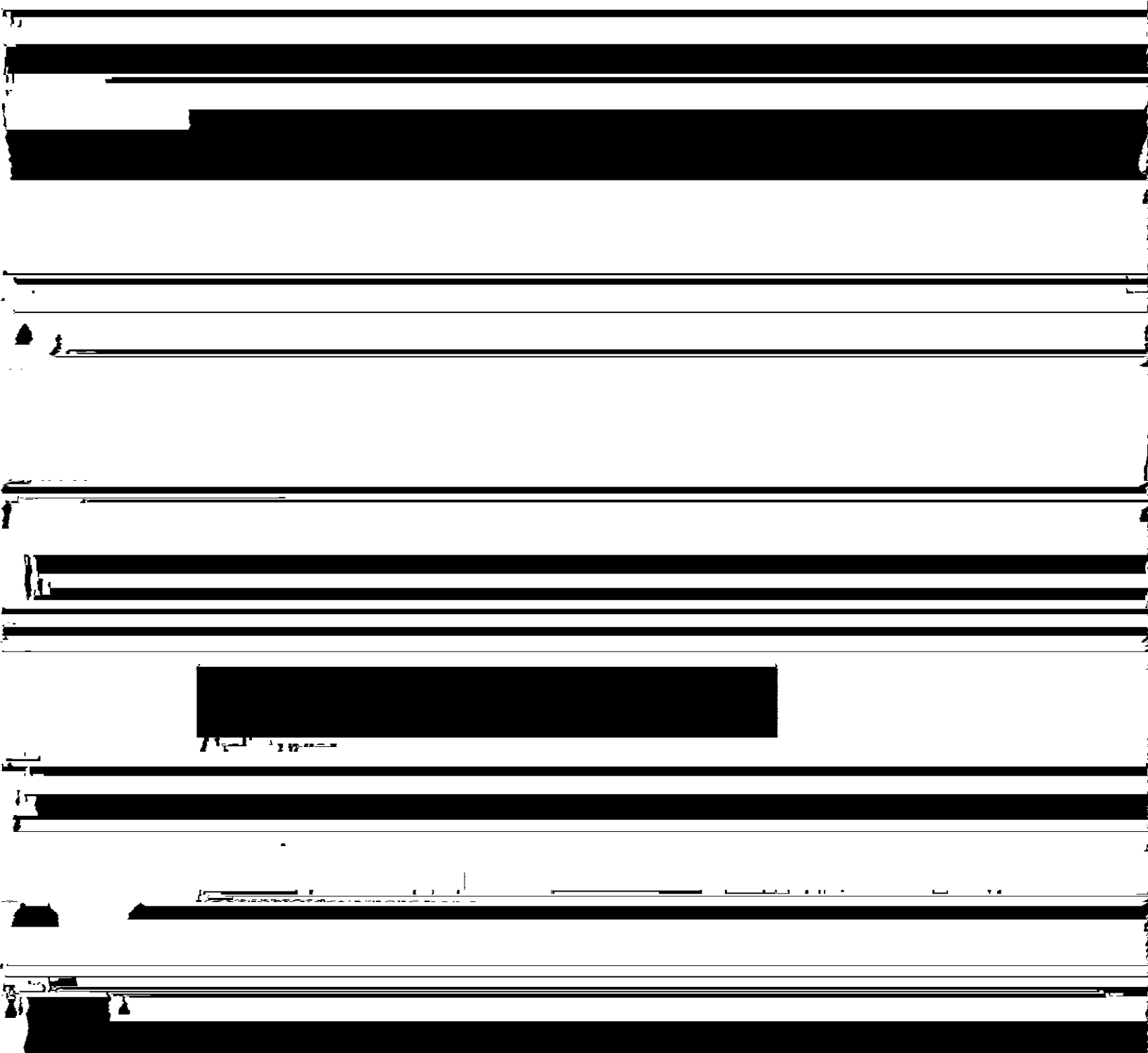
The Context

The correlation between global economic governance and development began to

From 1999 in the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the

at the 2009 International Conference on the World Economic and Financial
Origin—The UN General Assembly framed its general debate in 2010 under the

world that has no world government needs an adequate and very sophisticated system that would not only regulate highly complex relationships among its multiple participants, but also help bring them together in tackling in a truly comprehensive manner all kinds of issues related to transnational threats and



arrangements, regardless of their legitimacy, generally prove more effective than the UN. Therefore, views regard the system of global economic governance as

hope, many others alongside, cannot comprehend how some states can voice
support to the UN's central role in global economic governance and

simultaneously engaging in activities that worsen such prospects.

In the context of global economic governance, particular significance should be

attached to the Economic and Social Council, which is charged with providing

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world. In particular, the Commission proposed to establish an Economic

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All” that the agenda should encompass all forms of partnerships, while each thematic goal should be addressed through a specific global partnership.⁵

Belarus has consistently advocated the idea of global partnerships as a tool that

can help global stakeholders – states, international organizations, civil society and private sector – effectively address the whole array of transnational issues. For instance, in the context of SDGs we contemplate the need to have a separate goal on energy. In contrast to some other areas, the issue of energy

has been dispersed in terms of how it is covered by global institutions and arrangements. Indeed, it falls into the ambit of numerous international “players”, whereas the UN role is insignificant there.

In Belarus’ view, this should not necessarily be the case, because energy is

It is laudable that the Group has recently stepped up its engagement with non-members, as well as with some international organizations, like the ILO, UNCTAD, FAO, and UNDP. Similarly, G-20's increased focus on global development, embodied, for instance, in its "Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth" adopted at the Seoul Summit in 2010, is also worthy of praise.

In this regard, in terms of striving for an effective global economic governance, it

20. There is no need for one to take away from another's prerogatives. Both can and certainly must work together for the cause of global development. For example, we see much sense in having consultations between the Group and UN Member States prior to the former's summits.

Likewise, it would be prudent, in our opinion, to nurture closer links between ECOSOC and the G-20. This may be achieved, *inter alia*, by means of ECOSOC declarations adopted on the eve of G-20 summits whereby Council's members

different global entities should relate to itself as well as to each other in a
common effort of addressing the world's

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