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Agenda item 20

Globalization and interdependence

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Francesca Cassar (Malta)

I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 16 September 2022, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-seventh session, the item entitled:

“Globalization and interdependence:

“(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;

“(b) International migration and development”

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a general discussion on the item at its 8th and 9th meetings on 7 October 2022, heard the introduction of draft proposals under the item at its 21st meeting on 10 November 2022, and took action on the item at its 22nd and 25th meetings, on 21 and 23 November 2022. An account of the Committee’s discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records.¹ Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 5th and 8th meetings, on 3, 4 and 7 October 2022.² An account of the Committee’s further consideration of the item is given in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in three parts, under the symbols [A/77/445](#), [A/77/445/Add.1](#) and [A/77/445/Add.2](#).

¹ [A/C.2/77/SR.8](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.9](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.21](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.22](#) and [A/C.2/77/SR.25](#).

² See [A/C.2/77/SR.2](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.3](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.4](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.5](#) and [A/C.2/77/SR.8](#).



Item 20
Globalization and interdependence

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Towards a New International Economic Order” ([A/77/214](#))

Item 20 (a)
Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Fulfilling the promise of globalization: advancing sustainable development in an interconnected world” ([A/77/253](#))

Item 20 (b)
International migration and development

Report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development ([A/77/236](#))

4. At its 8th meeting, on 7 October 2022, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Director of the Economic Analysis and Policy Division in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under item 20); the Director of the Office of Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under item 20 (a)); and the Chief of the Publications, Outreach and Support Unit in the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under item 20 (b)).

5. At the 22nd meeting, on 21 November, the representative of the United States of America made a statement with regard to the draft resolutions before the Committee.

6. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement regarding the draft resolutions entitled “New International Economic Order”, and “Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence”. Action on the draft resolutions was taken at the 22nd and 25th meetings, on 21 and 23 November 2022.

II. Consideration of draft resolutions [A/C.2/77/L.2](#) and [A/C.2/77/L.46](#)

7. At the 21st meeting, on 10 November 2022, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Towards a New International Economic Order” ([A/C.2/77/L.2](#)).

8. At its 22nd meeting, on 21 November 2022, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled “Towards a New International Economic Order” ([A/C.2/77/L.46](#)), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Abdulrahman Abdulaziz Al-thani (Qatar), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.2](#).

9. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.46](#) had no programme budget implications.

10. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

11. Also at its 22nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.46](#) by a recorded vote of 124 to 50, with 2 abstentions (see para. 14). The voting was as follows:³

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Armenia, Türkiye

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Czechia (on behalf of the European Union).

13. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.50](#), draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.2](#) was withdrawn by its sponsors.

³ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of Colombia that they had intended to vote in favour.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

14. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Draft resolution

Towards a New International Economic Order

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [55/186](#) of 20 December 2000 and [56/181](#) of 21 December 2001, entitled “Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity”, as well as its resolutions [57/241](#) of 20 December 2002, [58/202](#) of 23 December 2003, [59/222](#) of 22 December 2004, [60/186](#) of 22 December 2005, [61/187](#) of 20 December 2006, [62/185](#) of 19 December 2007, [63/205](#) of 19 December 2008, [64/190](#) of 21 December 2009, [65/143](#) of 20 December 2010, [66/187](#) of 22 December 2011, [67/197](#) of 21 December 2012, [68/201](#) of 20 December 2013, [69/206](#) of 19 December 2014, [70/188](#) of 22 December 2015, [71/215](#) of 21 December 2016, [72/203](#) of 20 December 2017, [73/220](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/202](#) of 19 December 2019, [75/204](#) of 21 December 2020 and [76/192](#) of 17 December 2021,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

Recalling the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as set out in resolutions [3201 \(S-VI\)](#) and [3202 \(S-VI\)](#), respectively, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, on 1 May 1974,

Recalling also its resolutions [63/224](#) of 19 December 2008, [64/209](#) of 21 December 2009, [65/167](#) of 20 December 2010, [67/217](#) of 21 December 2012, [69/227](#) of 19 December 2014, [71/236](#) of 21 December 2016, [73/240](#) of 20 December 2018 and [75/225](#) of 21 December 2020,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹

Recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,²

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,³

Reaffirming its 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, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to

¹ Resolution [55/2](#).

² Resolution [65/1](#).

³ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its 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 political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by those conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives,

Stressing the need to fulfil all financing for development commitments, including those contained in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,⁴ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,⁵ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other relevant outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Noting that there have been systemic challenges to the global economic architecture, demanding a review of global economic governance, calling for the reform of the international financial system and the relevant institutions and the broadening and strengthening of the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting and in global economic governance, in order to address the unique needs and capacities of developing countries when designing macroeconomic policies, recognizing that it is important that the International Monetary Fund continue to be adequately resourced, and supporting and reiterating its commitment to further governance reform at both the Fund and the World Bank to adapt to changes in the global economy,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to help to reduce the risk of and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics, including by strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and recognizing that equitable and timely access for all to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics are an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

Recognizing that the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have slowed progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and highlighted the

⁴ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ Resolution 63/239, annex.

interdependencies and vulnerabilities in the global economy, underlining the need for stronger international cooperation and solidarity, which are key to managing the COVID-19 pandemic and its recovery process and addressing other global challenges,

Acknowledging that inflation, slowing growth, the ongoing travel, supply chain and production disruptions, the serious dysfunctions in global food security and the obstacles to access to adequate terms of concessional and non-concessional financing to overcome the effects of the pandemic further endanger development prospects and contribute to a further divergence in recovery, in particular for all developing countries, including the most vulnerable countries and those facing specific challenges, and further aggravate their structural vulnerabilities that have been internationally recognized, inter alia, in the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

Noting with concern that the total external debt of developing countries increased from 6.5 trillion United States dollars in 2011 to 11.9 trillion dollars by 2021, and deeply concerned about the impact of high debt levels on countries' abilities to withstand the impact of the COVID-19 shock and to invest in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing the need to help developing countries to bridge financing gaps, including when it comes to disparities in financial costs and in access to technologies to fully achieve a digital transition, stressing that the financing needs of developing countries remain very high, and calling for the reform of the international financial architecture,

Concerned about the multiple interrelated and mutually exacerbating current global crises, in particular the world financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and commodity prices, the food crisis and the challenges posed by climate change, which have a negative impact on the development prospects of developing countries and threaten to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap, and which could further undermine the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals,

Concerned also, in this regard, that the proportion of workers living in extreme poverty, including workers in the informal economy, continues to increase, as does the proportion of the population living on less than 1.90 dollars a day, and that progress towards ending extreme poverty has been reversed by three to four years at the global level,

Concerned further about recent economic developments in the context of the continued challenges to achieving sustained economic growth, in which persistently high levels of inequality pose a challenge to robust growth and sustainable development, declining private investment in infrastructure highlights the obstacles to bridging the infrastructure financing gap and advancing the long-term financing of sustainable development, emerging debt challenges and vulnerabilities have intensified across developing countries, global exchange rate volatility has intensified and global inflationary trends have diverged, and that the weak prospects for the global economy put at risk vital public investment in education, health and action on climate change, as well as progress in poverty eradication, especially in developing countries,

Concerned that billions of the world's citizens continue to live in poverty and are denied a life of dignity and that there are rising inequalities within and among countries and enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power,

Stressing the lack of strong coordinated international response in dealing with the challenges referred to above, illustrating that the calls made in the Declaration

and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order are still highly relevant,

Underlining the need for a more sustainable economic growth and recovery, and recognizing that this goal can be achieved through inclusive multilateralism and the equal participation of all countries, as envisioned, inter alia, in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recognizing that innovative and enhanced approaches to financing for development are needed to address the challenges posed by the current global economic situation, poverty and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and stressing that these approaches should neither be a substitute for nor negatively affect the level of traditional sources of development financing, including official development assistance and concessional finance, and that they need to be developed in a spirit of partnership, cooperation and solidarity, bearing in mind the common interests and national priorities of each country,

Recognizing also that many relevant aspects of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order have not been implemented and that, consequently, many developing countries continue to face significant challenges to their development prospects, including vulnerability to external shocks and lack of adequate representation in global economic governance,

Recognizing further the role played by regional, subregional and interregional cooperation as well as regional economic integration, based on equality of partnership, in strengthening international cooperation with the objective of facilitating economic coordination and cooperation for development, the achievement of development goals and the sharing of best practices and knowledge,

Recognizing that widespread financial deregulation has contributed to larger net capital outflows from developing countries to developed countries,

Noting with deep concern the impact of illicit financial flows on the economic, social and political stability and development of developing countries, resulting in the urgent need to adopt measures to combat them, which could enhance fiscal space for Governments to finance the achievement of the 2030 Agenda,

Stressing the need for policy space to allow for the formulation of national development strategies by developing countries, aimed at bringing prosperity for all,

Concerned with the increasing protectionist measures and adoption of inward-looking policies that undermine the multilateral trading system and increase the vulnerabilities of developing countries, and emphasizing the importance of promoting an open world economy and generating greater positive effects of globalization,

Emphasizing that multilateralism, including a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, is the most appropriate platform of international cooperation for addressing the challenges facing humanity,

Concerned about the financial risks associated with ongoing monetary policy adjustments in developed countries, which could induce instability in the international monetary system, leading to exchange rate depreciation and unsustainable levels of external debt in many developing and emerging economies,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁶

⁶ A/77/214.

2. *Notes* that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁷ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development⁸ and the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁹ carry forward many of the ideas and recommendations of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order¹⁰ and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;¹¹

3. *Reaffirms* the need to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation and solidarity among all States;

4. *Reiterates* that States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries;

5. *Reaffirms* that national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance, as well as by respect for each country's policy space;

6. *Also reaffirms* the need to step up coordination of macroeconomic policies among countries to avoid negative spillover effects, especially in developing countries;

7. *Calls for* the fulfilment of the commitment to pursue policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors and to reinvigorate the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development;

8. *Reaffirms* the recommitment to broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries, including African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries, as well as countries and peoples under foreign occupation, in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance, including the need to make the international financial system and the relevant institutions more responsive to the needs and concerns of developing countries;

9. *Also reaffirms* the necessity to respect the territorial integrity, national sovereignty and political independence of States;

10. *Calls upon* States to strengthen cooperation, including through relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant regional or international forums, to combat illicit financial flows in all their forms;

11. *Reaffirms* that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth, as well as the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and also reaffirms the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development;

12. *Expresses concern* over the increasing debt vulnerabilities of developing countries, the net negative capital flows from developing countries, the fluctuation of exchange rates and the tightening of global financial conditions, and in this regard

⁷ Resolution 70/1.

⁸ Resolution 69/313, annex.

⁹ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹⁰ Resolution 3201 (S-VI).

¹¹ Resolution 3202 (S-VI).

stresses the need to explore the means and instruments needed to achieve debt sustainability and the measures necessary to reduce the indebtedness of developing countries;

13. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Sustainable Development Goals stimulus proposed by the Secretary-General and his calls for action for a new allocation of special drawing rights, which should be handled according to developing countries' needs, taking into account that special drawing rights play an important role in enabling developing countries to invest in recovery and the Goals, on the need for an increase in concessional funding from multilateral development banks and to reform the global financial system, which must include lending criteria that go beyond gross domestic product and provide a true view of the vulnerabilities faced by developing countries;

14. *Calls upon* Member States and international financial institutions to provide more liquidity in the financial system, especially in all developing countries, in order to make available necessary fiscal space and liquidity and help them to manage the unfolding crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic while achieving sustainable development, emphasizes the need to strengthen development cooperation and to increase access to concessional finance, and calls upon donors that have not done so to fulfil their respective official development assistance commitments, particularly to least developed countries;

15. *Reiterates* the significance of addressing the constraints on technology transfer to developing countries, including the transfer of sound technology from developed countries to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms;

16. *Decides* to continue considering the international economic situation and its impact on development at its seventy-ninth session, and in that regard requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", an updated overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing those issues, as well as possible ways and means to overcome those challenges, bearing in mind the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and the principles contained therein, and the 2030 Agenda, in the light of the relevant principles contained in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.