

opment, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations and that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space;

5. *Further recognizes* that policies which link economic and social development can contribute to reducing inequalities within and among countries with a view to guaranteeing that the poor and those living in the most vulnerable situations maximize their benefits from economic growth and development;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled “Globalization and interdependence”, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly a report on the sub-item entitled “Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence”.

Development cooperation with middle-income countries

In response to resolution 64/208 [YUN 2009, p. 795], the Secretary-General submitted an August report [A/66/220] on development cooperation with middle-income countries. Representing more than 70 per cent of the world population and almost 43 per cent of world gross product, and with a number of economies sustaining rapid growth over the preceding decade, middle-income countries had been increasingly reshaping patterns of global production, trade, capital flows, technology and labour conditions. The report addressed challenges for the development of middle-income countries, including macroeconomic trends, poverty and inequality and policy challenges. It further examined achievements in development cooperation of the UN system with middle-income countries, along with the engagement of international financial institutions. According to the Secretary-General, the UN system needed to develop a more specific policy framework for middle-income countries, taking into account the diversity among and within those countries. Technical cooperation should enhance the capacities of those countries to promote higher value-added, knowledge-based industrial and modern service economies; diversify exports; increase employment; promote social inclusion and investment in social development; ensure a consistently countercyclical macrofinancial framework and policies; strengthen prudential national financial regulation; and ensure economic, social and environmental policy coherence by means of national development strategies.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 22 December [meeting 91], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee [A/66/442/Add.3], adopted **resolution 66/212** without vote [agenda item 21 (c)].

Development cooperation with middle-income countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcomes of the United Nations major international conferences and summits, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, as well as the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions,

Reaffirming its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007, entitled “Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system”, in which it recognized that middle-income developing countries still face significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication and that efforts to address those challenges should be supported in order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, including through support to the effective development of comprehensive cooperation policies,

Recalling its resolutions 63/223 of 19 December 2008 and 64/208 of 21 December 2009,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of development cooperation with middle-income countries;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on development cooperation with middle-income countries, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of the session, under the item entitled “Globalization and interdependence” the sub-item entitled “Development cooperation with middle-income countries”.

Development through partnerships

In compliance with resolution 64/223 [YUN 2009, p. 796], the Secretary-General submitted an August report [A/66/320] on the implementation of the proposed modalities for enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector. The report reviewed the concept of partnerships, the role of Member States, developments at the system level, trends at the level of agencies, funds and programmes and measures to address key operational challenges. The Secretary-General recommended that the UN system strengthen the enabling environment for partnerships with the private sector through more strategic approaches and new partnership models, thus achieving greater impact and scale. Further recommendations included improving capacity-building at all levels, improving partner selection and engagement processes and taking into account the recommendations of the Global Compact LEAD Working Group, launched at the Private Sector Forum in September.

JIU report. In July [A/66/137&Corr.1], the Secretary-General transmitted a Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) report entitled “United Nations corporate partnerships: the role and functioning of the Global Compact”,