



B E L A R U S

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Plenary Discussion

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**Statement
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The latest international events confirm the necessity of the UN effective measures to revive world economy and establish a firm base for sustainable development. In this situation the Second Committee and its Chair are to play an important role in negotiating substantive resolutions in all priority areas starting from sustainable development and renewable sources of energy to Quadrennial comprehensive policy review. Belarus is willing to take an active and constructive part in these efforts.

"Rio+20" Conference has demonstrated the ability of Member States to achieve agreement on decisions to address global developmental problems. Our common task now is to implement such decisions. In the coming months Member States will set up a high pace for the translation of "Rio+20" Conference decisions into practical steps. We are confident that it is necessary to imply the potential of the international organisations of the UN system, especially the expert potential, for providing support to Member States in transition to the principles of green economy.

We can not allow endless quarrels on distribution of places in open working groups to burry the consensus that was achieved in Brazil. Such a precedent will lead the work of the General Assembly in absolutely wrong direction. In this context we urge Member States to agree on the composition of the open group on sustainable development goals as soon as possible. Let us demonstrate good sense and launch a substantive consideration of the pending issues.

Belarus will make its contribution to the consideration of sustainable development and specifically of new and renewable sources of energy. We are convinced that energy should become one of the sustainable development goals. Access to the energy services should be considered in a systematic way within the UN energy agenda. The discussion of this topic is to be based on openness and transparency for all. Only on such principles international community is able to work out acceptable solutions to provide life of dignity and peace for current and future generations.

The changes for the better in methods and forms of co-operation in energy technologies are important prerequisites for success. We propose to make a particular emphasis in draft resolution "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy" on practical steps to transfer technologies, taking into account the lessons learned during implementation of the Secretary-General's initiative "Sustainable energy for all".

The United Nations do not fully use multiplying factors enabling the world economy revival. We draw special attention to the middle-income countries as one of such factors. Many of these countries have an enormous potential for growth which should be used up to a maximum during the protracted world financial and economic crisis. We welcome the idea of holding a side-event of the Second Committee on middle-income countries.

The other factor enabling world economic growth is an involvement of abilities and resources of regional economic organisations including, for example, Single economic space consisting of Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation.

Belarus considers Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the UN system (QCPR) as an effective instrument for accommodation of interests of all groups of countries. QCPR should establish a system of specific measures aimed at the provision of sustainability of all states receiving assistance from the UN system. We are concerned by the decrease of core resources in program activities of the UN operational agencies due to its negative impact on the level of predictability and coherence of their work. We urge to

stabilize financing for development through the expansion of donor base and partnership between government and private sector.

Changing conditions in development demand reconsideration by the UN agencies and Member States of their responses to the global challenges and threats.

There should be no place for any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures that are not consistent with the international law and the UN Charter and impede the achievement of internationally agreed development goals.