

TURKEY'S VIEWS ON GLOBAL ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Today, the world economy is facing serious challenges and imbalances such as slow and fragile economic recovery, volatile food and energy prices, jobless growth and unemployment.

The global economic and financial crisis has once more proved that global problems require global solutions.

The international community should and can respond to global risks in a more timely, effective and cooperative fashion.

In this context, effective global economic governance is of critical importance for managing global challenges and achieving internationally agreed development goals. A new paradigm of growth-based stable economies should prevail.

Effective global economic governance can only be achieved through enhancing and/or reforming institutions, norms, practises and decision-making processes from which rules, guidelines, standards, and codes arise.

Economic policy making and implementation require legitimate and effective global governance to define collective interests, rights and obligations and to mediate the differences, producing solutions and establishing order, stability and predictability.

Combating unemployment, creating jobs, addressing poverty and social protection, debt sustainability and managing inflation, creating an environment for increasing production, trade and investment, and increasing stability, predictability and transparency in the global financial system should be the guiding objectives.

Repairing the banking systems and setting up financial safeguards are among the principal measures to be taken. Moreover, international monetary, financial and development polices need to be made more coherent and consistent.

United Nations has a central role in strengthening global economic governance as a legitimate universal and inclusive multilateral forum for dialogue, norm-setting and cooperation.

UN facilitates cooperation and coherence among the relevant international and intergovernmental organizations including financial institutions, regional organizations, self-proclaimed groups such as the G20 as well as civil society with a view to ensuring clear task definitions and complimentarity.

There is a need for enhanced coordination, cooperation, coherence and effective policymaking across the entire UN system including the Bretton Woods Institutions.

UN can also get involved in knowledge sharing, which is essential for development. This is needed for avoiding duplication and creating transparency among stakeholders.

International financial institutions are important actors in the global economic governance, as they have been reformed to reflect increased economic weight of the emerging economies and their resources.

World Bank, IMF and other international financial institutions need to seek more effective ways and means of addressing developmental challenges. In this context, they should have more efficient decision-making mechanisms, considering the conditions, responsibilities, needs and ideal capacities of the countries.

The role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is essential for a successful global economic governance. Free, fair, norm-based, non-discriminatory multilateral trade system is at the center of sustained economic growth and development. In order to preserve this role of WTO and its relevancy, the successful conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda negotiations is crucial, even though these negotiations are not the sole component of the WTO.

The G20 has emerged as the premier forum for international economic cooperation and provided a new synergy at a critical moment for the world economy. Representing 90 per cent of the global economy, 80 per cent of the world trade and 2/3 of the world population, the G20 has contributed to strengthening the role and participation of emerging market economies in global economic governance.

The G20 is taking result-oriented actions to reinforce financial resources and ensure financial stability. The G20 is also identifying possible solutions to energy security, food security, climate change, poverty, unemployment and corruption without creating interference or duplication with processes being conducted in the relevant platforms.

The comparative advantage of the G20 vis-a-vis other platforms lies in its flexibility and frank dialogue at the level of Leaders. Using this advantage, the G20's most important contribution for strengthening global economic governance could be the leadership and strategic guidance to address major global challenges including developmental bottlenecks. The G20 can foster the development through better coordination and cooperation between the states and relevant multilateral institutions. Its existing working practices involving various international organizations already encourage international organizations to work together to produce joint reports and recommendations.

The concrete actions taken by the G20 with regards to macroeconomic and financial issues have been complementing the good work of the UN, particularly in addressing the needs of the poorest countries and their most vulnerable populations. Therefore, constructive interaction between the UN and the G20 should be maintained and enhanced.

Good economic governance and sustainable development are inextricably linked. In the Rio+20 Conference, Member States stressed that sustainable development requires a more effective, transparent, accountable and advanced international institutional system with the participation of all relevant stakeholders.

Based on its convening power, the UN is the central platform for policy making in many fronts including global governance. The UN has also been playing a crucial role in achieving the Millenium Development Goals, and agreeing on Sustainable Development Goals and Post-2015 Development Agenda.

The outcome document of the Conference “The future we want” stipulates strengthening of ECOSOC and UNEP and establishing a high level intergovernmental sustainable development forum to improve the governance structure on sustainable development in the UN.

The above-mentioned document also reaffirms the importance of broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and in this regard take note of recent important decisions on reform of the governance structures, quotas and voting rights of the Bretton Woods institutions.