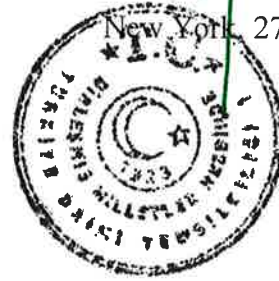


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The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and with reference to the Latter's Note No. DESA - 18/01473 dated 9 July 2018, has the honour to enclose herewith Turkey's contribution to the report of the Secretary-General to be prepared in pursuant of the General Assembly Resolution 71/327 of 21 September 2017, entitled "The United nations in global economic governance."

The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs the assurances of its highest consideration.



New York, 27 July 2018

Encl: As stated.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations
New York

CONTRIBUTION BY TURKEY TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL'S REPORT ON "THE UNITED NATIONS IN GLOBAL ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE"

1. Turkey proposes the insertion of the following paragraph under the title "Overview of the world economic situation and prospects and implications for global economic governance" of the report:

- "It would be beneficial to design economic models with scenarios of global implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which was adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit (New York, 25-27 September 2015) by using economic indicators (e.g., global growth, unemployment rate, GDP per capita). Thus the economic potential and transformative impact of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets can be quantified."

2. Turkey proposes the insertion of the following paragraph on the participation of states in the decision-making processes of the World Bank and the IMF in the relevant part of the report:

- "The efforts toward enhancing the participation of all developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the decision making processes of the World Bank and the IMF need to be maintained. Realignment of voting powers and quota shares of member countries of the World Bank and IMF in line with their relative positions in the world economy will not only increase the legitimacy of these institutions, but also strengthen global economic governance and thereby contribute to the sustainable development goals."

3. Turkey proposes the insertion of the following paragraphs on the World Trade Organization (WTO) in relevant parts of the report:

- "The WTO, the bedrock of the multilateral system is going through challenging times. The Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the WTO, held in Buenos Aires in December 2017, could not result in any tangible outcome in any negotiating topic, neither in a common ministerial declaration to commit for the continuation of multilateral trade negotiations or addressing the challenges faced by the multilateral trading system. Instead, many members were engaged in plurilateral declarations in various topics for furthering the discussions in these areas under the WTO."

- "Since the Buenos Aires Ministerial Conference, unilateral protectionist actions have increased. The compatibility of these unilateral actions with the WTO Agreements is an ongoing debate among the WTO members and the ruling of the WTO Dispute Settlement Body has been solicited in many cases."

- "Increasing of contentious matters and lack of capacity of the multilateral trading system to solve the contentious matters in a swift manner, together with lack of substantial outcome after many years of multilateral trade negotiations, have put the relevance of WTO in question for many members. There are those who contend that it is losing its relevance by not being able to respond to the sweeping changes taking place in the global economy due to technological advances. Others contend that it is no longer playing its key role in the liberalization of international trade and that it has lost its capacity to stem the proliferation of protectionist measures."

- "Within this context, calls for a substantive reform of the system have increased. WTO reform has been on the agenda of global economic governance for a considerable amount of time but the issue seems to be pressing in the current environment. While the content and the extent of these reform calls are yet to be defined, maintaining the relevance and the efficacy of the system is of utmost importance for sharing the benefits of international trade in a fair and equitable way in order to increasing global wellbeing, reducing poverty and promoting human development. Any attempts at reform need to be member driven, inclusive and transparent. These are the very same principles that consist the gist of the multilateral trading system embodied in the WTO."

- "WTO Members should find a way to approximate the desires of all members from the multilateral system, adopt and implement efficient rules for better use and regulation of international trade for economic development in developing countries and to further integrate the Least Developed Countries to the world economy."

- "Any attempt at reforming the decision making process should be approached with caution, with a view not to jeopardize the legitimacy of the Organization. Currently, the approval of all WTO members are needed for an agreement to proceed."

- "In other words, members should work together to ensure that after the reform process trade governance will remain multilateral."

- "WTO members should also maintain the integrity and the functionality of the WTO dispute settlement mechanism as it is a key element for the multilateral trading system and it is also a guarantee even for the smallest developing country members to advocate their rights stemming from the WTO Agreements against their larger counterparts. In this regard, it is important to solve the current impasse in appointing new Appellate Body members."

4. Turkey proposes the insertion of the following views on the African Union in relevant parts of the report:

Multilateralism: The AU and UN both support and attach importance to multilateralism. In order to maintain and promote the vision of multilateralism, workshops, panels or seminars as well as a joint policy paper could be prepared.

AU reform agenda: UN could provide experience sharing to the AU for its reform process.

The 2063 Agenda: the AU has developed flagship projects within the framework of the 2063 Agenda. The UN could provide experience sharing and technical assistance to these projects and contribute to their visibility through its various agencies.

Technology Bank: Cooperation between the UN Technology Bank located in Gebze/Turkey and the AU Commissariat for Human Resources, Science and Technology could be established.

LDCs: UN agencies in charge of LDCs could cooperate with the AU on development projects and strategies aimed at exceeding the poverty threshold.

Mediation: The UN and AU could provide information sharing to each other and organize thematic gatherings through the Group of Friends of Mediation.

APRM – UPR cooperation: The African Peer Review Mechanism operates on a voluntary basis on a wide range of issues including governance. The Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review also touches upon the issue of governance, although human rights constitute its focus. Data and experience sharing as well as exchange of experts could be explored between the two mechanisms.

Cooperation on refugee and IDP issues: the UN and AU could establish a dialogue mechanism through which they can share information and experience on good practices pertaining to refugees and IDPs.

Peace operations: The UN and AU could cooperate on their respective peace operations with a view to sharing technical information and experience on the standards and practices.

Regional Economic Commissions: Although the AU is the main organization in the African continent, there are eight different regional economic commissions (AMU, COMESA, CEN-SAD, EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC). As of 2019, the AU Summits during summertime will concentrate on the coordination between the AU and the regional economic commissions. The UN could have access to the commissions through the AU and provide support in various areas.

