



MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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### **Session 7: South-South, triangular and regional cooperation**

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**Asia-Pacific Outreach Meeting on Sustainable Development Financing**  
**Özgür Pehlivan**  
**Permanent Mission of Turkey to the UN**

Mr. Chair,

At the outset, let me express my appreciation to UNESCAP and Ministry of Finance of Indonesia for hosting us and organizing this timely meeting. We are at a very critical juncture in shaping the new development agenda and our discussion goes to the very heart of how this agenda to be implemented.

Taking this opportunity, I wish to express some remarks on the South-South Cooperation that is quite instrumental to promote development cooperation and how South-South Cooperation (SSC) should be accommodated in the post-2015 UN development agenda. My speech mainly focus under four topics.

I start with general elements and nature of SSC then facilitator role of UN in the context of SSC, thirdly potential for cooperation opportunities in Asia-Pacific Region and finally Turkey's experience on SSC and Triangular Cooperation.

At the beginning, please allow me to express a few thoughts on the general elements and nature of South- South cooperation and begin with one of the contentious issue.

We consider South-South cooperation (SSC) as a complementary support to North-South cooperation. In other words, It is not a substitute for North-South cooperation on the basis of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) in accordance with respective capabilities.

SSC facilitates technical cooperation, capacity building and partnerships between countries through which experience is mutually shared. Actually, it is more than sum of all these elements including financial cooperation. It should expand all traditional and individual forms of cooperation frameworks and elevate them to a higher level.

SSC is the main instrument for horizontal learning, knowledge exchange and home grown solutions for development. We should concentrate on systemic issues where collective and coordinated action through SSC and Triangular Cooperation may create synergies for maximum development impact. In this respect, for further strengthening SSC in particular for inclusive development, we need to promote greater participation of civil society and political bodies in the countries.

Country ownership;  
SSC like all other international development partnership initiatives should **respect national priorities and country systems** of recipients.

Increasing standardization and formalization of SSC;  
As a country actively involved in SSC, we are supporting the efforts for **increasing standardization and formalization of SSC on the basis of universal accounting and reporting principles**. SSC activities should be conducted under **rigorously designed multi years strategies which are well aligned with universal sustainable development goals agenda**. But we firmly believe that the formalization effort should not contradict the voluntary nature of SSC.

**Openness, trust and mutual respect** and learning provide the basis of effective partnership by recognizing the different roles of all actors. In this regard, mutual accountability on the basis of transparent practices should be main principle.

Regarding the role of the UN in the context of SSC;  
UN system can play an important role in further scaling up SSC and TC by facilitating member states connection with best available global practice and knowledge. In that respect, I believe that the following core pillars are import: Those are promoting, monitoring and coordinating SSC activities. But, better functioning of these pillars requires the improvement of both financial and technical capabilities of UN system.

Shortly on cooperation opportunities in our region;

Despite the impressive economic performance, Asian Region is still witnessing some challenges that need to be tackled in order to sustain inclusive growth and enhance the region`s competitiveness. Asian and Pasific region is quite diverse. There are transition Central Asian countries witnessing deep structural transformation of their economies from centrally planned to market economies. There are also South and South-East Asian economies facing a number of challenges. All these Asian countries have a common challenge and aspiration to compete with developed countries not only in producing competitive goods and services, but also improving living standards of the growing population.

Mobilizing resources from resource-rich countries and investing in resource-deficit countries can help the region to achieve its financing needs. Nonetheless, while constructing this cycle, knowledge and experience sharing among the countries in the region will be key for achieving sustainable success. In order to attain fully

global competitiveness, sound collaboration supported by innovation will be instrumental.

In this context, we believe that there is a huge potential for cooperation among the region countries in tackling the existing conditions. Being aware of very low level of current SSC among the region countries, it is apparent that we should accelerate our efforts to expand collaboration possibilities to raise the volume of SSC in the region to its potential. Because, the most important aspect of the SSC is that it is based on the understanding that irrespective of their development status, all countries have experience to offer to others in one or more areas. Therefore, the need for collective action to improve global partnership for development remains a crucial theme for all nations in the Region.

As a last topic, I would like to share Turkey's experience regarding SSC and Triangular Cooperation.

Mr. Chair, my country, Turkey increased her total development assistance to 3,3 billion USD in 2012. Out of this figure, 2,5 billion USD through public entities as official development assistance, 735 million USD by the Turkish private sector in direct investments, and 111 million USD by Turkish NGOs through their own resources.

Turkish assistance to LDCs amounted to 279.81 million USD in 2011 and this figure increased by 21% to 337.27 million USD in 2012.

As of 2012, Turkey was the fourth largest donor of official Humanitarian Aid.

We are in the right time to develop new ideas and innovative models of development to ensure better competitiveness. We have been trying to develop a new model of triangular cooperation by putting international development institutions as a third partner in our triangular cooperation. We are working with the World Bank in the format of triangular cooperation model. This is a new setup and a core pillar of IPDD's country partnership strategy for Turkey. For reform areas where we had good

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