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Republic of Turkey

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The issues before the Republic of Turkey are

1.Turkey’s infrastructure development

2. Turkey and the Black Sea

3. Role of Irregular Migrants in the Labour Markethe labour situation in Turkey

1.Turkey’s infrastructure development

As one of the countries that has the greatest trend growth in the world, Turkey’s trend growth has been increasing more than 7% for ten years. It indicates that the infrastructure demand of Turkey is very high and it has a huge potential for growth. Turkey’s transportation minister, Erhard Matt Aslan, announced that Turkey will have completed three major projects which could be put into operation, namely to shorten the transit time from 2 hours to four minutes of izmir bay bridge which would be one of the world's widest suspension type and it might be the longest railway suspension type bosporus third bridge as the connecting Europe and Asia part of Istanbul Eurasian undersea tunnel in the next seven years. These are just Turkey’s promotions to a microcosm of the infrastructure construction investment. According to the latest data released by the world bank, Turkey’s project in 2015 7 (PPP) cooperation agreements on government and social capital totaling $44.7 billion and attracted 40% of the global infrastructure investment of social capital. It also became one of the emerging economies to attract foreign capital one of the most potential market. Since 2014, Turkey's economic situations slow down such as currency lira devaluations, high inflation, employment pressure, high economic and financial risks. However, after years of rapid development, Turkey have accumulated certain strength, economic development in trade, finance, project contracting, etc also presents a certain toughness and elasticity.Turkish government's target of 4.5% growth this year, the inflation target of 7.6%. Deputy prime minister Ibrahim, Sheik said first-quarter economic data suggest the economy is still strong and is the organization for economic cooperation and development in one of the fastest growing economies. the government will continue to promote economic reform in order to realize the steady and inclusive and sustainable growth in a period in the future.Turkish economy minister, said Jie Agger Barr, the future will continue to promote the reform of necessary measures to promote economic growth and expanding investment.However, Turkey.

Therefore, Turkey

1.needs more financing to improve the infrastructure.

2.increases cooperationwith Southeast Asia in order to drive economics

2.Turkey and the Black Sea

The wider Black Sea region is geographically predestined to be contested. This pattern has been many times confirmed in its restless history. More recently, after the end of the Cold War, its position has quite astonishingly led to years of neglect. Ronald Asmus and Bruce Jackson have not hesitated to name the wider Black Sea region the Bermuda Triangle of Western strategic studies. Moreover, being located at the crossroads of the European, Eurasian, and Middle Eastern security areas, the entire region has also appeared outside the strategic perspective of the other two security entities.Armenia on the other hand is also a member of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), which was constituted in May 2002 by six former members of the Tashkent Treaty. **(12)**The three renegades from the Tashkent Treaty Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Uzbekistan have, after leaving the Tashkent Treaty in 1999, revitalized together with Ukraine and Moldova the so called GUUAM **(13)**group which has tried to countervail Russian geopolitical attempts. The CSTO has shown its geopolitical drive at the summit held in Moscow in June 2005, after which several joint combined exercises in Central Asia have followed. **(14)**GUAM, on the other hand, received greater western attention which was naturally bolstered by the revolutions in Georgia and Ukraine. The western orientation was confirmed at the Chisinau summit held in April 2005, where Poland and Romania were also invited to become observers of the GUAM initiative. One year later, in May 2006, GUAM was reorganised at a Kievsummit, and became the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development with major goals defined in terms of energy security and democracy promotion in the Baltic-Black Sea area.

Therefore, Turkey

1.prohibits any of the countries from polluting the Black Sea

2.introduces some policies about effluent discharge

3. Role of Irregular Migrants in the Labour Markethe labour situation in Turkey

In Antalya, tourism plays a determining role in the services sector, creating a cluster around itself that triggers production in a number of areas. In addition to accommodation, restaurant, airport, transportation and support services, furniture, hotel furnishing, manufacturing of food and beverages, cleaning, private security and landscaping activities ourish. A significant portion of Turkey’s fruits and vegetables are produced by agricultural activities in and around Antalya. Dynamic economy and availability of employment opportunities make Antalya a center of attraction in terms of migration. us, we decided to conduct a field study on the employment of regular and irregular migrants and its impact on the labour market in Antalya.

In Antalya, demand for qualified sta is increasing in parallel to the continuous increase in bed capacity. e demand for Russian speaking sta to serve tourists in their own language o ers migrants from Russian speaking countries a great opportunity for employment. As per the information we have obtained from human resources departments of the accommodation sector, foreign language skills is a pre-requisite for qualified sta . Still, foreign language skills are not simply limited to uency in the language, but also encompass an understanding of the culture. Hence, employers turn to the foreign labour force. While on the one hand institutionalized and accountable businesses in the sector are in favor of formal employment of migrants within the framework of Law no 4817, complexity of obtaining work permits on the other hand encourage informal employment of foreign labour force, especially in the case of small scale businesses which can slip past audits.

Therefore, Turkey

1. Develops policies to let the irregular migrants be regular and give them standard certificate
2. increases the benefits for them in order to attract labour from other countries

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