



COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

THIRD MEETING

REPORT

INTERACTION OF TURKIC-SPEAKING STATES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Since beginning of the 90s of the last century, Turkic-speaking countries in their foreign policy have been attaching primary importance to enhancing cooperation with each other. In parallel to bilateral cooperation, promoting multilateral cooperation has also been considered as one of the strategic objectives of the member countries. Therefore, Turkic-speaking countries initiated the process of “The Summits of Turkic Speaking Countries” in 1992, and likewise spearheaded the efforts of institutionalizing the process of this cooperation. Turkic-speaking countries firmly stand for taking its rightful place in the world through establishing cooperation with other regional and international organizations.
2. After emergence of newly independent Turkic states, interaction of Turkic speaking states within the framework of international organizations became a topical issue in their foreign policy agenda. During last two decades, Turkic-speaking states have come together to discuss issues of common concern and carry out projects in all spheres of mutual benefit. The areas of cooperation are identified as: foreign policy consultations; trade and economic development; industry; agriculture; energy; transport; communications; banking and insurance; education; culture; scientific research; climate change; environmental protection; tourism; humanitarian contacts; non-governmental organizations; and combating the illicit trafficking of drugs, weapons and radioactive materials, all acts of terrorism, illegal migration and trans-border organized crime.
3. Following TURKSOY, after the establishment of the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States and the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic Speaking Countries, cooperation within the framework of other international organizations entered a new organizational phase.

4. Turkic-speaking states have already engaged in interaction with other regional intergovernmental and inter-parliamentary organizations. Priority is given to organizations of which all Turkic-speaking countries are members. As a result of consultations and commitments in the framework of the Turkic Council, TURKPA and TURKSOY, Turkic-speaking states agreed to initiate a process of practical interaction within leading international institutions.
5. Both the Turkic Council and TURKPA expressed the importance of joint activities at the international arena. All Turkic-speaking states are dedicated to strengthening peace and stability, enhancing dialogue, promoting cooperation and disclosing the potential for common development. Thus, they fully adhere to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. By promoting deeper relations and solidarity, Turkic-speaking states strive for enriching international cooperation in the Central Asian and Caucasian regions.
6. Historical, cultural and linguistic unity of Turkic countries, as well as economic and social commonalities provides solid ground for enhanced interaction among them in the global framework of the system of international relations. Efficient interaction mechanisms will also provide significant opportunities for peacefully resolving tensions and conflicts in Eurasia and will help to build a peaceful, stable and prosperous environment for sustainable development.

II. PARTICIPATION OF MEMBER COUNTRIES IN THE MAIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AZERBAIJAN

7. Azerbaijan has been following an independent foreign policy since gaining independence in 1991. This policy aims at the strengthening and development of the state system and the protection of the national interests of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan builds its foreign policy on the principle of respect to the international legal standards and norms, the state sovereignty and territorial integrity and the principles of non-intervention into the internal affairs.
8. Azerbaijan, expanding and developing its regional and global activity and international cooperation, became the member of a number of international organizations: UN (March 1992), Council of Europe (March 2001) and PACE, OSCE (January 1992) and OSCE PA, CIS (September 1993) IPA CIS, OIC (1992) and PUIC, OEC (Organization of Economic Cooperation, 1992). In recent times, Azerbaijan has been the initiator of institutionalization of regional cooperation. Moreover, Azerbaijan was one of the cofounders of GUAM, BSEC institutions and organizations of Turkic cooperation.
9. The Republic of Azerbaijan was admitted into the United Nations on March 2, 1992 and the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations was opened in New York on May 6, 1992. Beginning from the very first day of the cooperation with the United Nations Azerbaijan used the platform of the United Nations to draw the international community's attention to the issues of its concern. Azerbaijan maintains cooperation with a wide range of specialized UN agencies and bodies in a very active and effective manner - UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNCTAD, IAEA and etc. The cooperation between

Azerbaijan and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is focused on the alleviation of the conditions for children and teenagers among the refugees and IDPs. Azerbaijan was a member of the Executive Board of UNICEF for the terms 1995-1997, 1998-2000.

10. Azerbaijan has become a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for 2012 and 2013. As a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, Azerbaijan fully dedicated itself to contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security and to making the Security Council more representative, transparent and efficient organ so that it could address effectively the full range of challenges and threats in the world. During its first presidency of the Security Council in May 2012, a special meeting was dedicated to one of the very critical items in the Council's agenda – Measures to eliminate international terrorism, with the adoption of a presidential statement.
11. Azerbaijan's collaboration with the OSCE began on 30 January 1992 when, at the second meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) in Prague, the decision was made to admit the Republic of Azerbaijan into the CSCE. At the same time, Azerbaijan joined the OSCEPA in 1993.
12. Azerbaijan is fully committed to the OSCE principles and norms, and firmly stands for contribution to promoting comprehensive security across the OSCE region. Objectives pursued by the OSCE are of particular importance for Azerbaijan, as the country seeks to enhance regional peace and security.
13. The development of cooperation between Azerbaijan and the OIC is a prioritized direction in Azerbaijan's foreign policy and has a strategic importance. Since regaining its independence, Azerbaijan appealed to become a member of the OIC and in 1992 has joined the organization as well as PUIC in 1999.
14. Azerbaijan has also an intensive cooperation with various bodies of the OIC. In recent years, the relations between Azerbaijan and the OIC have stepped up to the qualitatively new level. During last years, Azerbaijan jointly with OIC is actively engaged in the various initiatives aimed at developing a solid platform for the global inter-cultural and inter-confessional dialogue.
15. The Conference on Confidence Building Measures in Asia, or CICA, founded in 1992. After the Cold War, Asia's security problems came to the agenda parallel to its economic growth. Energy cooperation is considered as one of the priority aspects in the CICA's agenda due to Asia's growing economy. Azerbaijan plays an important role in meeting the energy needs of CICA members like Turkey, India and China and is also an alternative route for the energy resources of CICA members, such as Kazakhstan, Iran and Turkmenistan.
16. Two definitions were adopted for the solution of problems within the geography of CICA: 1. Security covers not only military, but also economic, energy and environmental issues. 2. The indivisibility of security – the security of all members affects each other and thus, cooperation between member states should be increased. In light of these principles, security relations between CICA and Azerbaijan can be analysed in two ways: 1. The security problems of Azerbaijan as a CICA member state. 2. The potential of Azerbaijan in the security of CICA.

KAZAKHSTAN

17. Kazakhstan was admitted to the UN on 2 March 1992. It is a member of the OSCE, CIS, EBRD, ECO, ESCAP, UNCTAD, and the World Bank. It has established especially good relations with neighbouring Central Asian states and China. In June 2001, leaders of China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan met in China to launch the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) and sign an agreement to fight ethnic and religious militancy while promoting trade.
18. Since the first day of its independence Kazakhstan has been actively participating in the work of the UN and its specialized agencies. This cooperation is one of the priorities of the Kazakhstan's state foreign policy. The main objective in this area is to ensure strategic interests of the country in the international arena in the sphere of global and regional security, development of an equitable world order both from political and economic perspective, sustainable development frameworks and harmonization of relations among world community members. Kazakhstan joined the United Nations on 02 March 1992. Today Kazakhstan is a member of all the UN's specialized agencies.
19. Kazakhstan joined the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe on 30 January 1992. In the same year, on 8 July, it signed the Helsinki Final Act of the CSCE, and on 23 September the Charter of Paris for a New Europe. Foreign and domestic policies of Kazakhstan are based on balanced approaches in which a pivotal role was assigned to the strategy of multilateral partnership and liberalization of the economy and society. Having become a full member of the pan-European conference. Particularly, during its Chairmanship-in-Office in OSCE in 2010, Kazakhstan held a Summit at the level of Heads of States in Astana after the 11 years interval. Moreover, Kazakhstan actively participates in the work of Parliamentary Assembly of OSCE. In 1995, Kazakhstan established its Permanent Mission to the International Organizations in Vienna, which ensured the country's direct participation in the OSCE.
20. In 1995, Kazakhstan became a full-fledged member of the OIC. Over fifteen years of participation in the work of the Organization, Astana has reached a high level of interaction with the OIC and its institutions. Over the past fifteen years, Kazakhstan's cooperation with the OIC and its Member States has been developing in a progressive way. The membership of Kazakhstan in the OIC has helped strengthen relations with OIC Member States, it has created new opportunities for Kazakhstan to participate in the political and economic processes of the Islamic world, and it has helped to attract foreign investment to Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan closely cooperates with the OIC in the spheres of culture, education, science and technology. Working with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) enables the country to successfully implement national projects such as the preservation and restoration of cultural property and the exchange of experience in the learning and teaching of languages, as well as the history and culture of the Islamic world. That relationship further enhanced during Kazakhstan's Chairmanship of the OIC between June 2011 and June 2012.
21. The idea of convening the CICA was first proposed by H.E. Mr. Nursultan Nazarbayev, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on 5 October 1992, at the 47th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The moving spirit behind this initiative was the aspiration to set up an efficient and acceptable structure for ensuring peace and security in Asia. CICA Secretariat,

the administrative body of CICA is located in Almaty, Kazakhstan and became functional from 17th June 2006.

22. Kazakhstan is a member of Eurasian Customs Union, a body comprising Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia. The Customs Union was established in 2010 with the purpose to form a single customs territory with the view to eliminating customs duties or applied economic restrictions. The single economic space of the Customs Union started operating on January 1, 2012.

KYRGYZSTAN

23. Today Kyrgyzstan is a member of over 70 international organizations. Kyrgyzstan which gained independence in August 1991, was admitted to the United Nations in 1992. Kyrgyzstan actively participates in the principal organs of the UN and closely cooperates with the UN specialized agencies. Kyrgyzstan is the first CIS country which became a member of the World Trade Organization. It created international relations with the International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank and the World Bank. Kyrgyzstan's foreign policy principles are: to strengthen international relations with the countries of the CIS and the world, avoidance of conflicts between nations, and such a peaceful settlement of conflicts, strengthening the state's borders, as well as strengthening regional positions, creating a positive image of the country, increase endurance competition in the world market.
24. Kyrgyz Republic attaches crucial importance to cooperation with international security structures, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and OSCEPA. Security, compliance with human rights, environmental issues and economic development carried out through close cooperation established with OSCE. Kyrgyzstan together with other Central Asian states was admitted to the OSCE in January 1992 and joined the fundamental documents of the OSCE: the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter for European Security.
25. The Kyrgyz Republic was accepted as a member of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) on the 6th extraordinary session of the ministers of Foreign Affairs of OIC, it took place on December 1-2, 1992 in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), and started participating in their activity since 1993. One of the most basic motives of Kyrgyzstan to become a member of OIC was the necessity of economic cooperation through establishing political contacts for the purpose of searching new possibilities to implement various projects of reforming branches of economy and overcoming hard social-economic situation in republic. The participation of Kyrgyzstan in OIC forums expands the opportunity to extend political and economic cooperation with leading countries of Islamic world.
26. Kyrgyzstan shares the concern of the international community in dealing with contemporary challenges and threats to security and supports active cooperation of the CICA Member States on issues of countering terrorism, extremism and drug trafficking.

TURKEY

27. Turkey is a founding member of the United Nations, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (now the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), the Organisation for Economic

Co-operation and Development and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, a member state of the Council of Europe since 1949, and of NATO since 1952. Since 2005, Turkey is in accession negotiations with the European Union, having been an associate member since 1963. Turkey is also a member of the G20 industrial nations which brings together the 20 largest economies of the world. Turkey entered NATO in 1952 and serves as the organization's vital eastern anchor, controlling the straits leading from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and sharing a border with Syria, Iraq, and Iran. A NATO headquarters is located in İzmir, and the United States has maintained air forces at a Turkish base called Incirlik that is located near the Mediterranean city of Adana. Turkey is also member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). It has signed free trade agreements with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), Israel, and many other countries. In 1992, Turkey and 10 other regional nations formed the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Business Council to expand regional trade and economic cooperation. In December 2000 Turkey became an observer state of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS).

28. Cognizant of the fact that global problems can only be resolved through cooperation on a global scale, Turkey is also conducting an active diplomacy in the multilateral fora, notably within the United Nations, the unique universal forum in which such cooperation is realized through broadest possible participation and on a robust basis of legitimacy. As regards the UN, for instance, after concluding its non-permanent membership in the Security Council during 2009-2010, Turkey announced yet again its candidacy for a non-permanent seat in the Council this time for the years 2015-2016. The aim is to bring an added value to the work of the Council and shoulder more effectively its global responsibilities. On the other hand, taking account of the direct relationship between security and development, Turkey has started assuming an active role in global development diplomacy efforts, too. In this regard, Turkey hosted the Fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, between 9th and 13th of May in Istanbul and contributed to the adoption of the Program of Action for the decade 2011-2020.
29. Turkey is a member of the OSCE since its very inception in 1975, when it was formed as a standing conference (CSCE), and has actively supported its development and strengthening. Turkey is trying to increase its influence in the OSCE. Today, Turkey's contribution to the work of the OSCE covers all three dimensions. Turkish Government has provided technical and financial assistance as well as expertise to the OSCE projects especially in the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Balkans in areas such as democratic policing, border management, counter-terrorism, customs control, anti-drug trafficking, institution building, post-conflict rehabilitation, good governance, specialized training, minority protection and public order.
30. The Republic of Turkey is a member of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), embracing 57 states since its establishment (1969). In order to coordinate and unify its viewpoints in various fields of cooperation on economic, cultural and social issues among member states, the Organization established three Standing Committees chaired by Heads of States at the Islamic Summit meeting held in Taif, Saudi Arabia on 25-28 January 1981 (Standing Committees for Economic and Commercial Cooperation-Information and Cultural Affairs-Scientific and Technical Cooperation).
31. The chairman of Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation is the President of the Republic of Turkey. This Committee is entrusted with following up the

implementation of resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference in the economic and commercial fields, examining all possible means of strengthening cooperation among member states and putting forward programmes and proposals likely to improve the capabilities of member states in those sectors. The annual meeting of this Committee is held in Istanbul every year.

32. Being among the founding member states of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building measures in Asia (CICA) Turkey is one of the most active members of the organization. Turkey took over the CICA Chairmanship from Kazakhstan at the Third CICA Summit held in Istanbul on 7-9 June 2010 for a period of two years. Turkey's Chairmanship was extended by the member states for another two years (2012-2014). The CICA Chairmanship will be assumed by the People's Republic of China (PRC), when the PRC will host the Fourth CICA Summit in the middle of 2014.
33. During Turkey's Chairmanship to date, 10 Special Working Group (SWG), 11 Senior Official Committee (SOC) and 7 Economic Sub-Group (ESG) meetings took place. Also, CICA-International Organization for Migration (IOM) Workshop (Antalya), Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Experts Meeting (İstanbul), 2 CICA Business Forums (Bangkok, İstanbul) and an Informal Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the CICA member states on the Margins of the 66th UN General Assembly in New York were held.
34. Turkey-EU relations were initiated in the framework of the association regime based on Ankara Agreement which was signed with the European Economic Community on 12 September 1963 and took effect on 1 December 1964. Customs Union, which constitutes an important stage for Turkey's integration with the EU, entered into force on 1 January 1996. The level of integration between the Parties reached an advanced point with the Customs Union and the next goal of Turkey became the membership to the EU, as indicated in Ankara Agreement (Article 28). The Customs Union continues to be a fundamental dimension of Turkey's relations with the EU. (The main organs of the existing association regime are the Association Council, the Association Committee, the Customs Cooperation Committee and the Joint Customs Cooperation Committee.)

III. PARTICIPATION OF TURKIC-SPEAKING COUNTRIES IN OTHER REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)

35. ECO, which is generally summarized as a commercial and trade oriented organization, provides a platform that brings Turkey and the Central and South Asian States together. ECO currently has 10 members (Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan).
36. The activities of ECO in different fields are being closely monitored by TURKPA member countries. Member countries support the activities of ECO by hosting meetings well as participating in various meetings held by other member countries.

37. A summit of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), an intergovernmental economic body, was held in Baku in 2012 and joined by a number of regional states' leaders. Discussions focused on economic cooperation in transport, agriculture, energy sectors and environmental protection, as well as deepening the ECO member states' integration, social, cultural and scientific and technological development.
38. TURKPA member countries are doing their utmost for further development of the organization, work on specific projects and contribute to further development of friendly relations among the member countries.
39. ECO members are interested in the organization's successful activity, because they share a common history, economic and political interests. Traditions, the sacred religion of Islam unite member states, and they try to make every effort to promote Islamic culture.
40. The Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway, construction of which will be completed soon, will serve all ECO countries. This railway links not only Azerbaijan and Turkey, but continents, too. This is a strategic project which will improve geopolitical and geo-economic situation to a great extent.
41. Great economic potential of the member countries further increases confidence that work on specific projects will further strengthen the ECO, and the organization's initiatives in the political, economic and cultural fields will serve to strengthening mutual trust. The global financial crisis has demonstrated once again that the regional countries must work together and cooperate in economic, energy and transport sectors.

Council of Europe

42. The Council of Europe represents for Turkey the first institutional tie established with Europe after World War II. Turkey was invited to the organization just after its foundation together with Greece and Iceland in August 1949 and is regarded as a founding member.
43. Turkey's relations with the Council of Europe have culminated in success in the last few years. During the winter 2010 session of the Assembly, the Chairman of the Turkish Delegation was elected by acclamation as the President of the Parliamentary Assembly for 2 years. Turkey assumed the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 10 November 2010 and handed it over to Ukraine on 11 May 2011.
44. In assuming the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers on 10 November 2010, Turkey had taken on this responsibility for the seventh time since the foundation of the Council of Europe. The main aim of the Turkish Chairmanship was reinforcing the political role, visibility and relevance of the Council of Europe. Accordingly, the Turkish Chairmanship set its priorities in five fields: the reform of the Council of Europe, securing the long-term effectiveness of the European Court of Human Rights, strengthening the independent monitoring mechanisms of the Council of Europe, facilitating the EU's accession to the European Convention on Human Rights and addressing the challenges of multicultural European societies.

45. Since becoming a member state of the Council of Europe on 25 January 2001, Azerbaijan has been actively and vigorously cooperating with all working institutions of the Council of Europe. Relations between Azerbaijan and the Council of Europe reflect the policy of government aiming at combination of European values with national values.
46. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) is a consultative body of the Council of Europe and Azerbaijan is represented in the PACE by a delegation of parliamentarians. The delegation of Azerbaijan is actively participating in and contributing to the work of the PACE, by attending and delivering speeches at plenary and committee meetings as well as by preparing reports of the Committees of the PACE.
47. Cooperation of Kyrgyzstan with PACE began in 2011 with initiative of PACE to grant the status "Partner for Democracy" to Kyrgyz Republic. Previous President of PACE Mr. Mevlut Cavusoglu announced mentioned proposal to the Kyrgyz side during his visit to the Central Asia in 2011. The final decision on granting this status will be made at the PACE session in April 2014.

Commonwealth of Independent States and IPA CIS

48. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was created in December 1991. In the adopted Declaration the participants of the Commonwealth declared their interaction on the basis of sovereign equality. The Inter-parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States (IPA CIS) was created on 27 March 1992 in Alma-Aty (Republic of Kazakhstan) under the terms of the Agreement signed by Heads of founding parliaments.
49. Three of TURKPA member countries (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan) participate in IPA CIS activities. The overarching mission of IPA CIS member countries is law-making and alignment of national laws in the CIS.
50. In September 1993 the Heads of the CIS States signed an Agreement on the creation of Economic Union to form common economic space grounded on free movement of goods, services, labour force, capital; to elaborate coordinated monetary, tax, price, customs, external economic policy; to bring together methods of regulating economic activity and create favourable conditions for the development of direct production relations.
51. Peace-making was and indeed still is one of the most important lines of activity of the IPA CIS. It includes the development of legal framework for involvement in the settlement of regional conflicts and direct on-the-ground-peace-making initiatives in the Commonwealth countries.

The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)

52. The Collective Security Treaty Organization, formed under the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which was signed on 15 May 1992, serves as a mutual defence alliance among some members of CIS that includes also Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

53. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is an intergovernmental regional organization founded in Shanghai on 15 June 2001 by six countries: China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.
54. In 1996 and 1997, their heads of state met in Shanghai and Moscow respectively and signed the Treaty on Deepening Military Trust in Border Regions and the Treaty on Reduction of Military Forces in Border Regions. Thereafter, this annual meeting became a regular practice and has been held alternately in the member states.
55. TURKPA member countries Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan actively participates in SCO activities. And Turkey participates in the organization's activities as a dialogue partner.

IV. ROLE OF THE TURKIC COOPERATION INSTITUTIONS IN DEVELOPING INTERACTION AMONG TURKIC-SPEAKING STATES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

56. As it was mentioned in introduction, following TURKSOY, after the establishment of Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States and Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic Speaking Countries, interaction within the framework of other international organizations entered a new organizational phase.
57. In order to shape a joint pattern for economic, political and cultural cooperation among Turkic-speaking states three organizations cooperate with each other. Organizations reiterate their support to each other's activities in their adopted documents.
58. The objective of the Turkic Council is to further deepen the comprehensive cooperation amongst Turkic states, thus developing the capacity to make joint contributions to peace and stability in the region and in the world as a whole. In this endeavour, member states remain firmly committed to the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other universally recognized principles and norms of international law, as stated in the preamble of the Nakhchivan Agreement. Turkic Council applied for granting an observer status in the UN General Assembly.
59. Alongside, Turkic Council has recently initiated the process of high level regular consultations on the sidelines of international forums. Thus, the Turkic Council conducted working meetings among the Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly and OIC Ministerial Session. In the OSCE framework, delegations of the Turkic Speaking states issued a joined statement for the first time during the OSCE Ministerial Council held in December 2013 in Kyiv.
60. TURKPA is the parliamentary dimension of cooperation among the Turkic Speaking countries. TURKPA activities, on top of all, are based on recognition of supreme role of UN and its values. In this context, TURKPA has applied for granting an observer status in the UN General Assembly as well. As a result of the efforts done by the permanent representations of the TURKPA member states in UN, this request was included in 2011 to the agenda of the

66th session of the UN General Assembly. Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the member countries continue their activities on achieving positive result on this issue.

61. TURKPA delegation participated as an observer in the 128th Assembly of Inter Parliamentary Union which took place on 22-27 March 2013 in Quito, Ecuador and by initiative of TURKPA International Secretariat, there was held meeting among the delegations of TURKPA member countries.
62. The TURKPA International Secretariat is engaged in the process of coordinating interaction among the Turkic-speaking countries within the OSCE PA. In this regard, TURKPA Secretariat prepared a joint action plan of the TURKPA member countries in the OSCE PA framework. Action Plan proposes TURKPA member countries to implement joint activities within the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and seeks to develop interaction between the national delegations of the TURKPA member countries in certain issues of mutual interest. Until now delegations of the TURKPA member countries held their third meeting on the sidelines of the OSCE PA Sessions. All the delegations positively assessed the action plan and agreed to enhance interaction. In accordance with this action plan, parliamentarians of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey have already started an exchange of information on draft resolutions sponsored by them. As a result, members of four delegations mutually supported and signed several draft resolutions presented during the OSCE PA Annual Session on 29 June – 3 July 2013 in Istanbul.
63. At the same time, delegations of TURKPA member countries held their third meeting in the framework of the 22nd Annual Session of the OSCE PA. During the meeting the issue on supporting the candidacies from TURKPA member countries to various positions in the OSCEPA was discussed. In Istanbul Session Mr. Emin Önen was elected to the position of Vice-President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Mr. Azay Guliyev to the position of Vice-Chair of General Committee on Political Affairs and Security of OSCE PA, and Ms. Roza Aknazarova to the position of the Chair of the General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment.
64. Within the framework of its international cooperation, TURKSOY develops its relations primarily with UNESCO by initiating joint activities on the preservation of intangible cultural heritage. For the first time, a meeting of UNESCO National Committees was held to allow a closer cooperation between TURKSOY and UNESCO National Committees. This cooperation represents a favourable platform for practical interaction of Turkic speaking countries in the UNESCO framework on such key issues as inclusion of the items of the Turkic cultural heritage into the UNESCO database and promotion of Turkic cultural values and eminent historical personalities. As a result of numerous discussions and negotiations with diplomatic representatives, international organizations, and leadership of the UNESCO the trilogy of the epic of Manas, Semetey, Seytekwas decided unanimously to be included into the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List during the 8th session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage held on 4 December 2013 in Baku, Azerbaijan.

V. PROSPECTS OF CONSOLIDATED ACTIVITIES OF TURKIC-SPEAKING COUNTRIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA.

65. The issue of interaction within the framework of international organizations and demonstration of joint stance in international organizations were reflected in the declarations of Turkic Council, in previous Summit declarations as well as in TURKPA declarations.
66. Thus, in the Nakhchivan Declaration of the 9th Summit of the Heads of the Turkic Speaking States, the parties underlined importance of joint efforts for strengthening multilateral cooperation within the international organizations in solving global and strategic issues to achieve international security, sustainable development, as well as the purposes enshrined in the UN Charter.
67. In the Istanbul Declaration of the 10th Summit of the Heads of the States, the parties drew attention to the importance of the adoption of joint positions in international organizations in order to bring up sensitivities of Turkic Speaking States more intensively to the agendas of regional and international organizations. In this regard, they agreed to hold meetings among Turkic Speaking States before important international meetings and to discuss possibilities of cooperation aimed at enhancing and strengthening relations among Turkic Speaking States.
68. The Almaty Declaration of the First Summit of the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States is focused on the Cooperation of the Turkic speaking states within International Organizations. Declaration welcomed the cooperation with regional organizations that will contribute to the efforts towards advancing peace and stability in the Asia continent. Apart from that heads of the states expressed their common will to be in dialogue and cooperation with leading European institutions, which would have important implications for promoting cross-cultural dialogue and understanding with positive repercussions for Eurasia and beyond. In the context of international cooperation, Almaty Declaration invited Ministers of Foreign Affairs to meet regularly in order to jointly assess international political issues and deemed appropriate the participation of Turkic Council Secretariat as observer at international meetings where Member States take part.
69. During last years, Turkic speaking states have been actively initiating a process of forwarding their candidacies for hosting different international events and leadership in the various international platforms. Such a process represents favourable opportunities for closer interaction and mutual support of Turkic countries.
70. Thus, in the Ankara Declaration of the Fourth Plenary Session of TURKPA the Assembly recommends member states to support the Republic of Turkey during the candidacy process for non-permanent membership of the United Nations' Security Council in the period of 2015-2016, and the Republic of Kazakhstan in the period 2017-2018. At the same time, the Assembly commends the International Exhibition EXPO 2017 in Astana and considers the candidacy of Izmir for EXPO 2020 as a favourable progress for the Turkic World and calls the member states to support Turkey in these candidacy processes.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

71. Interaction of Turkic speaking states within the framework of international organizations should support efforts of TURKPA members to develop effective and result-oriented approach to issues such as the management of water and energy resources, trade and investment, humanitarian and social issues, as well as the fight against drug and human trafficking and religious extremism.
72. Interaction of Turkic speaking states within the framework of international financial organizations should be reflected in coordinated actions of TURKPA members on support of restructuring or cancellation of state debt of the member-countries.
73. Examination of the challenges of cooperation among Turkic-speaking states in the framework of international organizations is reflected in the present report. According to many facts, the report proves the usefulness of such interaction.
74. Wide range of international platforms represents different opportunities for Turkic-speaking nations to mutually cooperate in this framework. Expansion of their interaction within the international arena would strengthen cooperation for the benefit of their people, as well as in the interest of regional peace and stability.
75. Following the establishment of institutional cooperation, Turkic speaking countries gained new interaction opportunities in the global arena. During last years, Turkic speaking countries enhanced mutual confidence in discussion of common political and economic issues. In this context, certain progress was achieved in the development of coordination activities between countries regarding implementation of different actions and initiatives.
76. The dynamic development of the economies of the Turkic speaking states gives impetus to the cooperation in the international arena in the context of developing global economic projects, in which they participate. Joint energy and transport projects, as well as introduction of new technologies and innovations contribute to promoting trade and investment capacity of the Turkic States. These trends urge the Turkic speaking states to express a common stance on economic issues within the global platform.
77. As it is seen, Turkic speaking countries are the members of various international and regional organizations. Active participation of member states in these organizations could positively contribute to bringing issues of the common interest to the agendas of these organizations and would facilitate the joint discussions of issues.
78. Member countries could elaborate and determine concrete ways of mutual support within the framework international organizations. As the previous experience indicates, member countries jointly supported the candidacies of their delegations to various positions of leading international institutions and conducted preliminary discussions of the documents sponsored by the delegations. In parallel Turkic cooperation institutions initiated regular consultations within the framework of key international organizations both at inter-governmental and inter-parliamentary levels. This process could significantly contribute to further activities on obtaining observer status by Turkic cooperation institutions in the main international organizations. Moreover, member countries may increase their collaboration toward presenting joint stance with due consideration of agendas of relevant international foras.

79. Institutionalized cooperation of Turkic-speaking countries has facilitated a formation of particular spectrum of their interaction within leading international organizations. Such an interaction is primarily based on flexible approach to discussion, exchange of views and consultation on the issues of common interest. In this regard, joint activities of the member countries within international community demonstrate their common will and concrete position on various issues.
80. Cooperation and solidarity of Turkic-speaking countries should be strengthened in order to shape a pattern for economic, political and cultural cooperation of Turkic-speaking states within the international community. Efficiency of such cooperation could only be based on enhanced coordination between all dimensions of Turkic cooperation in the international fora.
81. Future prospects of consolidated activities of Turkic-speaking countries rely on long-term vision and commitments of member countries in the field of international cooperation. Establishment of concrete mechanisms of interaction in the global arena is of particular importance due to rapid economic and political developments in the world and in the region. Similar challenges faced by the member countries on a wide range of spheres urge them to increase their visibility and to advance consolidated framework of international activities.