

## **Migration In The Global Public Goods Literature: Syrian Refugees And Turkey**

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**Abstract :-** Global public goods can be defined by Kaul et al. (1999) that "*a public good with benefits that are strongly universal in terms of countries (covering more than one group of countries), people (accruing to several, preferably all, population groups) and generations (extending to both current and future generations, or at least meeting the needs of current generations without foreclosing development options for future generations)*". As Kaul et al. (1999) determined that a globalizing world need a theory of global public goods to achieve crucial goals such as financial stability, human security, world peace, the reduction of environmental pollution or the biodiversity conservation. Consider, for example, the excessive and unchecked international migration. In the rapidly globalized world, refugee protection is an important issue related to global migration regime. Suhrke (1998) has suggested that the refugee protection has an international public good feature; Jayaraman and Kanbur (1999) stated that it has a global public good characteristics in terms of global externalities; Takizawa (2015) indicated its significance in terms of promotion of human security and international burden / responsibility sharing. Betts (2010) determined that the governance of refugee protection (with related to global migration regime) represents a global public good. Because its benefits are shared by all states in terms of security and human rights. Globally, the Arab Spring, that has started with demonstrations against the government in Tunisia at the end of 2010, has given rise to serious effects in the social, political, cultural, military and economic area. In this chaotic process, Turkey has been stuck in a difficult situation in the military measures, the oil imports and especially refugees. The carried out open door policy by Turkey includes the basic public expenditure such as education, health, sheltering, security. Therefore, on the one hand the number of migrants increases rapidly, on the other hand the central and local public expenditures increase excessively. The amount of money spent for Syrian refugees has already surpassed US \$ 10 billion in July 2016. But the received international support has been comparably inadequate with only 455 million dollars (AFAD). An inadequate financial support from international actors especially place Turkey in an awkward position. This study is determined the concept of refugee protection in the context the global public goods; and is analyzed the effect of Syrian refugees on Turkish economy.

**Keywords:** *Global Public Goods, Migration, Refugee Protection, Syrian Refugee, Turkey.*

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The rapidly globalizing world has brought with mobility, the increasing capital flow and improvement in the information and communication technologies on the one hand; and the major problems across border (etc. population, environment, security, war, migration and refugees, financial crisis, drugs and crime and disease control) and global externalities on the other hand. Global public goods has importance to tend solving the major problems across border. Global public goods must have two characteristics (Kaul et al., 1999): i) the strong qualities of publicness as like as nonrivalry in consumption and nonexcludability; ii) the positive externalities across border in terms of countries, people and generations. Although most of today's wars are within states, but they reflect tensions between ethnic groups and historical nation states. Armed conflicts or civil rebellions result in failures, scarcity, epidemics, genocide and mass movements of refugees that caused externalities across national borders into not only neighbouring, but also more distant countries (Mendez, 1999). The most current example is the Syrian refugee crisis. As the Syrian refugee crisis has been going on for five years. Instability in Syria is expected to sustain and to migrate due to it inside Syria and across border into Turkey. Turkey has been hosting the largest number of refugees around the world within the frame "open door policy" since 2011. Turkey has set a strong refugee framework through the Law on Foreigners and International Protection and the Temporary Protection Regulation. These legislations has been providing both to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of refugees, and to bring Syrians labour market by serving health care and education. The new actors in the Syrian liability increase within the scope of government and non-governmental partners day by day (3RP, 2016).

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Within the carried out "open door policy", the number of refugees and the public expenditures in consequence of migration have increased rapidly. The financial support has been provided government, non-governmental organizations, the special purpose entities and international actors. An inadequate financial support from international actors especially place Turkey in an awkward position.

## **II. Migration As A Global Public Goods**

Samuelson, who has separated the goods as like public and private goods, was defined pure public goods that each individual's consumption doesn't detract from the consumption of the other individuals and is discussed to collective consumption (Samuelson, 1954: 387). Kaul and Mendoza (2003) assert expanding the standard definition of public goods on various levels (Kaul et al., 2003: 25 - 26): i) *Goods have a special potential for being public if they have nonexcludable benefits, nonrival benefits, or both.* ii) *Goods are de facto public if they are nonexclusive and available for all to consume.* iii) *By analogy, de facto global public goods are defined as follows "global public goods are goods with benefits that extend to all countries, people, and generations".* When considered from this point of view, a public goods can be a global public goods. Global public goods can be defined that *"a public good with benefits that are strongly universal in terms of countries (covering more than one group of countries), people (accruing to several, preferably all, population groups) and generations (extending to both current and future generations, or at least meeting the needs of current generations without foreclosing development options for future generations)"* (Kaul et al., 1999: 509-510).

A global public goods has the following characteristics (Kaul et al. 1999; Taylor, 2013: 5): i) non-rivalrous (i.e. consumption of these goods by anyone does not reduce the quantity available to other agents); ii) non-excludable (i.e. it is impossible to prevent anyone from consuming it); iii) available worldwide.

As Kaul et al. determined that a globalizing world need a theory of global public goods to achieve crucial goals such as financial stability, human security, the reduction of environmental pollution or the biodiversity conservation. In the case of the global human security, initially the 1994 Human Development Report analysed threats to world peace on the basis of transborder challenges such as unchecked population growth, inequalities in economic opportunities, environmental degradation, excessive and unchecked international migration, narcotics production and trafficking, arms trade, human trafficking and international terrorism (Kaul et al. 1999: xii). Consider, for example, the excessive and unchecked international migration. The excessive and unchecked international migration has negative consequences on the other countries by being the cause of something such as civil war, domestic disturbance, insecurity, struggle for life and economic conditions. Therefore the people, who live in the insecurity country, are obliged to leave that country. This situation effects negatively both inhabitant and refugees in the migration receiving countries. The security provided by keeping migration flows in check through peacekeeping operations and thus gives rise to non-excludable and non-rival benefits (Thielemann, 2006: 14). In addition the emergence of the concerns about the nation state's sovereignty and the international interests increase the need for a global migration regime (Öner, 2012: 593). As Kaul et al. determined that there should be a collective interest in the development of a global migration regime. Because it would represent a global public good. The benefits of its would be "non-excludable", in the sense that all states would benefit from its existence irrespective of their own contribution; and "non-rival", in the sense that one state's enjoyment of the benefits would not diminish those available to another state. According to Hollifield (2009), the public-good nature of the benefits of "orderliness and predictability", that come from global migration governance, underlie the rationale for an inclusive, probability UN-based framework (Betts, 2011: 31). In the rapidly globalizing world, refugee protection is an important issue related to global migration regime. Suhrke (1998: 399-400) has suggested that the refugee protection has an international public good feature; Jayaraman and Kanbur (1999: 419) stated that it has a global public good characteristics in terms of global externalities; Takizawa (2015: 208) indicated its significance in terms of promotion of human security and international burden / responsibility sharing. Betts determined that the governance of refugee protection (with related to global migration regime) represents a global public good. Because its benefits are shared by all states in terms of security and human rights. The utilization of those benefits by a state doesn't reduce the other state's utilization. In consequence of this feature requires a multilateral regime (Betts, 2010: 3).

At the multi-polar world order, the increasingly global nature of development challenges - such as climate change and reducing carbon dioxide emissions, peace, migration, human security, food security, communicable diseases and financial stability - demonstrate that these global issues require global solutions by collaborating in international area with the involvement of emerging and developing countries (Gavas et al., 2011: 3). Four of the UN agencies - such as United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)- are the fundamental institutions that provide the humanitarian aid in crisis and take the necessary measures ([www.unicankara.org.tr/today/5.html](http://www.unicankara.org.tr/today/5.html)). Some events - such as Gulf War, Srebrenica Massacre, East Timor Massacre, Rwanda Genocide, Syria Civil War- were required the

international support and coordinations for refugees' return. At this point, UNHCR has played a leading role, specially after the war and domestic disturbance. The Syria Civil War, that is the most serious humanitarian crisis, has required the greatest support from not only many UN organizations, but also other international institutions. An international institutions (such as World Health Organization - WHO, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - OCHA, International Organization for Migration - IOM, World Bank - WB, International Labour Organization - ILO etc.) have been actively involved in this chaotic process. UN institutions have precious and crucial role in managing the process for refugees and in fund-raising efforts.

### III. The Syrian Migration Towards Turkey

The Arab Spring, that has started with demonstrations against the government in Tunisia at the end of 2010, has exercised influence over Libya, Egypt, Syria by overthrowing the leaders. Globally, the Arab Spring has given rise to serious effects in the social, political, cultural, military and economic area. In this chaotic process, Turkey has been stuck in a difficult situation in the military measures, the oil imports and especially refugees. At the beginning, the rebellion in Syria has started as the small demonstrations in January 2011, but then it has increased extensionally, and has become as a civil uprising against corruption, political regime and human rights violations. In this chaotic process, a migration wave has started from Syria to the world-wide. As a consequence of the rebellion in Syria, the population of which is 22.4 million, 200 thousand people have died, hundreds of thousands have been wounded and about 10 million have been obligated to escape from their country or removed to "secure" regions inside Syria. Although all dangers, more than six hundred thousand people have gone across to Europe by sea and by land, mostly from Turkey (Erdoğan, Ünver, 2015). Figure 1 demonstrate that, over 4 million Syrians registered by UNHCR.

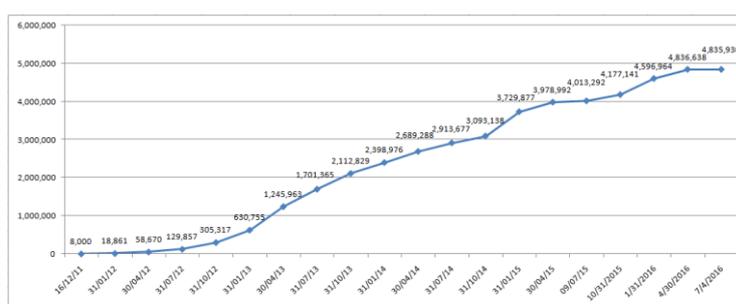


Figure 1. The Number of Syrian Refugees over the World (December 2011 - April 2016)

Source: UNHCR Syria Regional Refugee Response, <[http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php#doc\\_3](http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php#doc_3)> Most of the world's refugees – 88% – occupy in developing countries. Turkey is privacy among refugee-hosting countries in two ways. Firstly, Turkey had become the world's largest refugee-hosting country, by reacting to the conflicts in both Syria and Iraq, and hosting nearly 2.7 million registered Syrian refugees in June 2016 (see Figure 2). As of 10 January 2016 about 7,650,000 Syrian refugees had to leave their houses; about 3 million Syrian refugees live in Turkey (AFAD, 2016). Secondly, the Turkish government leads the management and financing of the Syrian refugees, including the establishment and direction of 25 refugee camps by its Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergencyy Management Authority (AFAD) with more camps being built (GHA, 2015: 38).

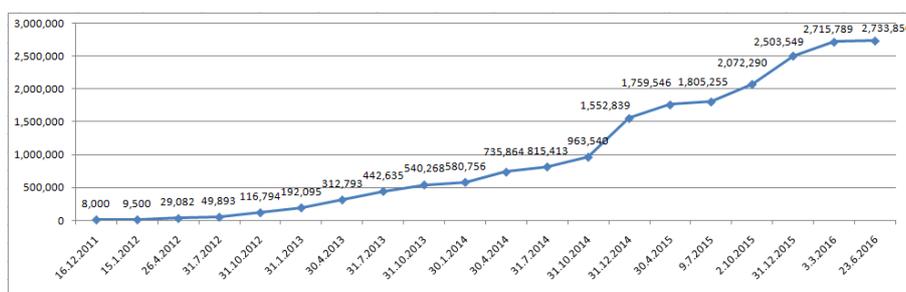


Figure 2. The Number of Syrian Refugees in Turkey (December 2011 - June 2016)

Source: UNHCR Syria Regional Refugee Response, <[http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php#doc\\_3](http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php#doc_3)>

According to AFAD there are 256,211 Syrian refugees in 25 temporary centres in 10 provinces as of 27 June 2016. Also there is a crowded group housing in İstanbul; and a group of refugees gathers for crossing to Greece in Aegean provinces as İzmir, Çanakkale, Aydın.

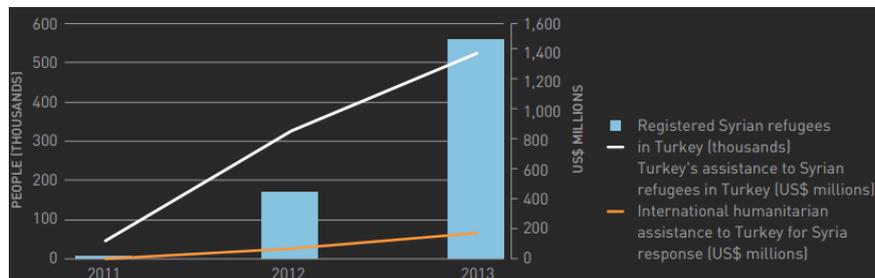
**Table 1. The Number of Refugees in Turkish 25 Temporary Centres**

Province	Temporary Protection Center (TPC)	Sheltering Type	TPC Population	Total Population
HATAY	Altınözü 1	263 Units	1.351 Syrian	18.015
	Altınözü 2	622 Tents	3.077 Syrian	
	Yayladağı 1	236 Tents 310 Tents	2.766 Syrian	
	Yayladağı 2	510 Tents	3.299 Syrian	
	Apaydın	1.181 Containers	4.908 Syrian	
	Güveççi	1.000 Tents	2.614 Syrian	
GAZİANTEP	İslahiye 1	1.898 Units	8.162 Syrian	49.905
	İslahiye 2	2.364 Units	10.162 Syrian 8.867 Iraqi	
	Karkamış	1.686 Tents	7.230 Syrian	
	Nizip 1	1.858 Tents	10.547 Syrian	
	Nizip 2	938 Containers	4.937 Syrian	
ŞANLIURFA	Ceylanpınar	4.771 Tents	21.727 Syrian	110.913
	Akçakale	5.000 Tents	29.805 Syrian	
	Harran	2.000 Containers	14.002 Syrian	
	Viranşehir	4.100 Tents	18.080 Syrian	
	Suruç	7.000 Tents	27.299 Syrian	
KİLİS	Öncüpınar	2.063 Containers	10.457 Syrian	33.610
	Elbeyli Beşiriye	3.592 Containers	23.153 Syrian	
MARDİN	Midyat	1.300 Tents	3.032 Syrian 1.055 Iraqi	13.057
	Nusaybin	3.270 Units	0	
	Derik	2.100 Units	8.970 Syrian	
KAHRAMANMAR AŞ	Merkez	3.684 Tents	18.386 Syrian	18.386
OSMANİYE	Cevdetiye	2.012 Tents	9.526 Syrian	9.526
ADİYAMAN	Merkez	2.260 Tents	10.088 Syrian	10.088
ADANA	Sarıçam	2.162 Tents	10.587 Syrian	10.587
MALATYA	Beydağı	2.083 Containers	7.848 Syrian	7.848

Source: AFAD 2016 (Last Updated: 27.06.2016).

Within the humanitarian aid context, Turkey has followed the "open door policy" to Syrians affected by the civil war from the first day of the event to this. This policy includes public utilities delivery - such as sheltering, education, health care - for Syrian refugees. This case has been increased the number of migrants rapidly on the one hand, and has been increased the public expenditures made by central and local authorities on the other

hand. Not only public funding, but also non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the special purpose entities has provided the financial support. However, the expected support from international actors has remained incapable fairly, and this has left Turkey in a difficult situation.



**Figure 3. The Number of Registered Syrian Refugees in Turkey and Assistance for Syrian Refugees (2011 - 2013)**

Source: Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2015, p. 38.

The amounts that the Turkish government spends on hosting Syrian refugees are significant – totalling US \$ 1.6 billion in 2013. This is considerably more than the sum of international humanitarian assistance given globally by many other major donors. According to UN data, since the Syria crisis started, Turkey has been hosting significant numbers of refugees and its financial contributions totalled US \$ 2.7 billion between 2011 and 2013 (see Figure 3). Turkey has received US \$ 272 million – equivalent to 10 % of its contribution - between 2011 and 2013 in total. (GHA, 2015: 39). In this chaotic period, Turkey has taken an active role opposite to world and has undertaken serious financial burden both. In actuality, Turkish government has made enormous financial investment for Syrian refugees. The amount of money spent for Syrian refugees has already surpassed US \$ 10 billion up to today. But the received international support has been comparably inadequate with only 455 million dollars (AFAD). Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have helped the Turkish government by providing a 635 million- dollar-worth humanitarian assistance (Demir, 2015: 16).

**The Effect of Syrian Migration on Turkish Public Finance**

The carried out open door policy by Turkey includes the basic public expenditure such as education, health, sheltering, security, social service units (playgrounds, TV rooms etc.). Therefore, on the one hand the number of migrants increases rapidly, on the other hand the central and local public expenditures increase excessively (Table 3). The organizations for providing financial support are not only government, but also non-governmental organizations, the special purpose entities and international actors. An inadequate financial support from international actors especially place Turkey in an awkward position.

**Table 3. Resources for the Expenditures for Syrians in Turkey  
Expenditures of the Ministers and Other Public Bodies in Turkey  
(2015 Budget Appropriations)**

Ministry of Finance	1,136,983,000
Undersecretariat for Treasury	71,292,000
Ministry of Education	46,243,000
Ministry of Defense	32,102,000
Ministry of Labor and Social Security	30,725,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,315,000,000</b>
<b>2011 - 2015 Expenditures</b>	
Min. of Transport, Maritime Affairs & Communication	21,689,000
Ministry of Family and Social Policy	18,400,000
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	14,793,000
Security General Directorate	12,174,000
Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs	11,973,000
Public Hospitals Institution	9,876,000
Ministry of Interior	9,443,000
Ministry of Justice	8,029,000
Public Health Institution	7,643,000
Ministry of Youth and Sports	7,275,000
Gendarmerie General Command	7,089,000

Ministry of Health	3,706,000
Directorate of Religious Affairs	3,447,000
Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology	3,327,000
Ministry of Culture and Tourism	2,691,000
AFAD Presidency	2,573,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	140,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,451,000,000</b>

Source: Erdoğan, Ünver, 2015.

Turkey has enacted to clarify the legal status of Syrian citizens under Official Gazette No. 29153 on Temporary Protection Regulation of 22/10/2014 dated. *The aim of this Regulation is, under Article 91 of the Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection of 4/4/2013 dated to determine the principles and procedures related to temporary protection proceedings which may be provided to foreigners, who were forced to leave their country, cannot return to the country they left, arrived at or crossed our borders in masses to seek urgent and temporary protection and whose international protection request cannot be taken under individual assessment; to determine proceedings to be carried out regarding their reception to Turkey, their stay in Turkey, their rights and duties, and their exits from Turkey, to regulate the measures to be taken in mass movement situations and the matters regarding the cooperation between national and international organisations* (Official Gazette No. 29153 on Temporary Protection Regulation of 22/10/2014 dated). In this context, Turkey has provided the "temporary protection" regime to Syrian refugees under three basic principles in the framework of international law and precedent (Republic of Turkey Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management):

- The clean acceptance to country's land (Turkey) with the open borders policy,
- An unexceptional implementation of non-refoulement principle,
- To meet basic humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees in Turkey.

In this context, the relevant ministries, public institutions and the Turkish Red Crescent (Kızılay) provide service such as sheltering, food, health, security, social activities, education, worship, interpretation, communication, banking and other services in the tent cities and the container cities. There are school, mosques, press briefing unit, children's playgrounds, television monitoring units, market, cutting-sewing courses, water storage, water treatment center, transformer and generator, trade, police and health center in the camps (AFAD). Health care for the Syrians has begun in Hatay on 29th of April, 2011 at firstly. Turkey has provided the medical services to Syrian received temporary protection status with legal framework ("Temporary Protection Regulation" of 22/10/2014 dated and "Circular on Health Benefits for Temporary Protection Beneficiaries" of 25/03/2015 dated). The Turkish health system is composed of primary, secondary and tertiary public health care institutions: i) primary public health care institutions which exist in each local government levels as district, municipality, are health stations, health centres, maternal and infant care and family planning centres and tuberculosis dispensaries; ii) secondary health care institutions include the state hospital ; iii) tertiary health care institutions involve research and training hospitals and university hospitals. All registered "temporary protection" beneficiaries, whether dwelling in the 25 camps or outside this camps, are covered under Turkey's general health insurance scheme. And also they have the right to access free of charge health care services provided by public health care service providers (e.g. health centres, health practices and research centres of universities, private hospitals with public subsidies, voluntary health services by foundation and association) (ECRE, 2015; 129-130). Under the legal framework, the offered health services for "temporary protection" beneficiaries can be categorized three basic groups: i) 112 Emergency Medical Services for received injured Syrians from the Syrian border; ii) Basic and Preventive Health Services that whether provided in the 25 camps or outside this camps; iii) Secondary and tertiary public health. The health authorities gave the ambulatory care services (number of clinics inside the camp 4.540.777; number of outpatients in hospital 5.310.307) to about 10 million Syrian patient refugees between 29 April 2011 and 10 November 2015. In this period 848.664 Syrian refugees were sent to hospital; 419.529 Syrian refugees were inpatient treatment; 72.761 childbirths were actualised; the total number of surgeries were 294.271; the total number of pregnant women were 4.544 (as September 2015) (AFAD, Özkara, 2015). The health authorities gave the health care under the "migrant health unit" linked to community health centers for Syrians outside the camp. 42 Migrant Health Unit was established in 12 provinces (Amasya 1, Ankara 1, Bursa 2, Gaziantep 4, Mersin 9, İstanbul 13, İzmir 4, Kayseri 1, Kahramanmaraş 1, Kilis 1, Adana 4, Osmaniye 1).

**Table 3. The Number of Offered Health Services Inside and Outside of Camps (2011-2016)**

Offered Health Services Inside and Outside of Camps	2011-2015 General Total	2011-2016 April
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			<b>General Total</b>
The Number of Polyclinic	Primary Care Services	3.754.992	4.332.065
	Secondary Care Services (in Public Hospital)	10.773.978	12.152.056
	Tertiary Care Services (in University Hospital)	186.334	262.635
<b>TOTAL</b>		14.715.274	16.746.756
The Number of Inpatient	Secondary Care Services (in Public Hospital)	696.399	784.570
	Tertiary Care Services (in University Hospital)	22.642	30.860
<b>TOTAL</b>		719.041	815.430
The Number of Operation	Secondary Care Services (in Public Hospital)	609.419	666.418
	Tertiary Care Services (in University Hospital)	16.357	20.443
<b>TOTAL</b>		625.776	686.861
The Parity	Secondary Care Services (in Public Hospital)	113.569	140.968
	Tertiary Care Services (in University Hospital)	2.529	3.647
<b>TOTAL</b>		116.098	144.615
The Number of Death	Secondary Care Services (in Public Hospital)	3.801	4.882
	Tertiary Care Services (in University Hospital)	1.174	1.396
<b>TOTAL</b>		4.975	6.278
The Number of Injured Arriving from the Board		29.731	31.590
The Number of Vaccination		1.543.556	1.804.574
The Number of Doll Follow-Up		236.510	282.395
The Number of Child Follow-Up		219.052	242.822
The Number of Pregnant Follow-Up		81.059	91.921

Source: Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health General Directorate of Emergency Health Immigration Health Services, 2016.

Persons who are eligible for “temporary protection” but have not yet completed their registration, have only access to emergency medical services and health services pertaining to communicable diseases as delivered by primary health care institutions. According to AFAD survey about the useful degree of Syrian guests from health services 90% of them living inside the camps and 60% of them living outside the camps say that "yes, i utilized". This does not come as a surprise because of located hospitals with doctors and nurses inside the camps. On the other hand, the low percentage satisfaction of Syrian guests living outside the camps utilizing healthcare services can be associated with the lack of the registration required to benefit from hospitals in Turkey (AFAD, 2014). In despite of the high percentage useful degree there are still some problems resulting from language barriers and religious beliefs (the inspection demand from female doctor etc.).

According to AFAD survey about the satisfaction of Syrian guests from provided services in the camps -such as security, food, education etc.- "security" service is the most satisfactory service in the camps (AFAD, 2014). Among refugees 88.4% of them living in camps say that they were "very much satisfied" or "satisfied" with security services; 81.8% of them say that the same thing about religious services; 66.9% of them say that the same thing about education services; 58.2% of them say that the same thing about social facilities; 57.5% of them say that the same thing about healthcare services (AFAD, 2014). As AFAD report, 82% of children aged 6-11 receive education, 16% are officially registered to regular schools, 29% are guest students and 38% participate education centres established by municipalities or NGOs (AFAD, 2014; Vatansever, 2016).

**Table 4. SWOT Analysis on the Economic Impact of Syrian Refugees in Turkey**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The presence of Syrian traders and investors who have the trade and investment relations with the Middle East countries; and who know the markets very well.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The high cost of refugee crisis</li> <li>- The lack of international financial support</li> <li>- The excessive number of refugees in the lower income group</li> <li>- The excessive number of refugees in the low education level</li> <li>- Training costs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p>
<p>The Macro Level Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The carried Syrian's capital, investment and commercial links into Turkey</li> <li>- Foreign capital inflow</li> <li>- Syrian traders transmit the Turkish goods from Turkey to the Middle East market by using commercial transportation (the increase export)</li> </ul> <p>The Micro Level Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The increase of economic life dynamism due to buying the humanitarian assistance supplies from local firms in the boundary provinces</li> <li>- The trade facilities of port for Syrian investors and the trade potential of some provinces</li> <li>- The contribution of the labour rise to investors</li> <li>- The contribution of the Syrian small operations, who carried their work into Turkey, to production</li> <li>- The increase of the economic life dynamism due to Syrian population</li> </ul>	<p>The Macro Level Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The high cost of refugee crisis</li> <li>- The burden of refugee's cost on the General Budget</li> <li>- Tax evasion due to leakage working</li> </ul> <p>The Micro Level Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The increase of rental in the boundary provinces</li> <li>- The difficulty of finding rental house in the in the boundary provinces</li> <li>- The increase of inflation in the boundary provinces</li> <li>- The increase of leakage small scale businesses</li> <li>- The unhair competition between local artisan and Syrian artisan</li> <li>- The possible impact of Syrian workers on native workers' wages and their employment</li> </ul> <p>The risk of perception level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The perception of public about "Turkish economy was damaged due to Syrians"</li> <li>- The public opposition for helping Syrians despite Turkish poor persons</li> </ul>

Source: Tunç, 2015.

~ The training is of vital importance for the community development, the welfare rise and to increase international competition force. The training has an income generation impact on the individual (micro) and collective (macro) level. Taking into account the Syrian education level 64% of Syrian women have primary and lower education level; and 21% of them are illiterate. Syrians have limited contribution to social improvement in the long term; and thus have limited contribution to economic development. This case will create a serious training costs to Turkey in the long term (Tunç, 2015). Although according to the "List of Firms Working with Foreign Capital in Turkey", that was prepared by the Ministry of Economy, the number of Syrian firms is 3,680 as of December 2015; but this is not enough for Turkish economy. The macro threats include the high cost of refugee crisis, the burden of refugee's cost on the General Budget and tax evasion due to leakage working. The micro threats include the increase of rental in the boundary provinces, the difficulty of finding rental house in the in the boundary provinces, the increase of inflation in the boundary provinces, the increase of leakage small scale businesses, the unhair competition between local artisan and Syrian artisan, the possible impact of Syrian workers on native workers' wages and their employment. Some global agencies allocate funds to support

regional standards, monitoring, evaluation and reporting in various countries. In this context Turkey needed about 625 million \$ in 2015, and this fund was planned to supply by the various global agencies (Table 5).

**Table 5. Total Funding Requirements for Turkey, 2015 - USD (Refugee & Resilience)**

Partner	Amount
FAO (Food & Agricultural Organization)	10.000.000
ILO International Labour Office	8.000.000
IOM International Organization for Migration	19.860.000
Partners-Turkey	38.140.560
UNDP United Nations Development Programme	58.750.000
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund	20.254.500
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	291.838.900
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund	60.350.000
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization	10.000.000
WFP World Food Programme	104.045.515
WHO World Health Organization	2.050.000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>624.089.475</b>

Source: Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2015-2016 In Response to the Syria Crisis, <[www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/3RP-Report-Overview.pdf](http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/3RP-Report-Overview.pdf)> pp. 49-52.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

In the process of globalization the scope of public good was enlarged globally for achieving vital goals such as human security, world peace, global warming, biodiversity conservation etc. These public goods with global characteristic are named as global public goods. Global public goods has importance to tend solving the major problems across border. In the case of the global human security, the refugee protection is an important issue related to global migration regime. Suhrke (1998) has suggested that the refugee protection has an international public good feature; Jayaraman and Kanbur (1999) stated that it has a global public good characteristics in terms of global externalities; Takizawa (2015) indicated its significance in terms of promotion of human security and international burden / responsibility sharing. Betts (2010) determined that the governance of refugee protection (with related to global migration regime) represents a global public good. Because its benefits are shared by all states in terms of security and human rights. The most current example of the refugee protection is the Syrian refugee crisis. The Syria instability, that has been going on for five years, will be continue to cause migration inside Syria and across border into Turkey. Turkey has established a strong refugee framework through the Law on Foreigners and International Protection and the Temporary Protection Regulation in the context of "open door policy". Also the carried out "open door policy" by Turkey includes the basic public expenditure such as education, health care, sheltering, security etc. For instance 45% of Syrian refugees are illiterate. All of these costs impose a heavy burden on the General Budget and Turkish economy. Turkey spent US \$ 10 billion for Syrian refugees up to today. But the received international support has been comparably inadequate with only 455 million dollars (AFAD). The Syrian refugees affect seriously not only public expenditure, but also labour market, renting market, industry sector and competition. In addition an inadequate financial support from international actors especially place Turkey in an awkward position.

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