



Recommendations to the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum

The role of civil society in the mitigation of the adversely impacts of the global crisis to people in ENP region

(To persuade all stakeholders to fulfill its obligations)

Azerbaijan Turkey Business Association envisions Azerbaijan as a leading country of the region and one of the developed countries of the world, thus strongly believes in the necessity of developing economic, social and cultural relations first of all between Azerbaijan and Turkey, then among Azerbaijan and other countries. Established on a new development platform reviving Azerbaijan economy, ATIB aims to unite businessmen to jointly take advantage of the economic potential of Azerbaijan and to achieve synergy. Operating mainly in non-oil sector ATIB members comprise of Azeri and Turkish companies, and joint ventures. Presently, total authorized capital of ATIB's member companies amounts to USD 800 million. These companies employ more than 50 thousand personnel. Investments made by ATIB's members to non-oil sectors of Azerbaijani economy exceed USD 3 billion.

In this turbulent period our challenging agenda is of course issued by the recent international financial crisis. Equally, though, climate change, sustainable development, energy security, social cohesion, and respect for labor rights are no less important issues that must be faced collectively by the international community, as well as in our respective domestic policies. The recent global financial crisis has accurately emphasized the need for a more comprehensive dialogue, deeper understanding and more substantive coordination amongst civil society and governments.

Our suggestions to Civil Society Forum:

1. To enhance alternative analysis on the role of the civil society in post-crisis period (data bank of anti-crisis measures in ENP member countries in order to proper assessment of the post-crisis period);
2. Establishment alternative watchdog system of the state recovery plans and regional programs, also EU and international institutions reform process;
3. Participation in the programming process and facilitation between poor people and decision-makers (need assessment surveys and strong advocacy among EU officials);
4. To work out Good Governance Index (GGI) and Aggregated Governance Index (AGI) in order to measure post-crisis governance highlights;
5. To launch new initiative to strength civil society organizations in Central Asia and South Caucasus (post-soviet transition countries require special approach).