



Resolution 1614 (2008)¹

The functioning of democratic institutions in Azerbaijan

Parliamentary Assembly

1. Growing oil and natural gas exports have strengthened the economy of Azerbaijan. With the gross domestic product growing by 25% in 2007, the Azerbaijani authorities are facing a major challenge as they try to transform important dividends from the oil business into the sustainable development of society.
2. On 15 October 2008, Azerbaijan will hold its second presidential election since its accession to the Council of Europe. Considering that none of the elections held since accession have generally met basic democratic standards, the Parliamentary Assembly considers the forthcoming ballot to be crucial for Azerbaijan's democratic credibility. Azerbaijan cannot afford to fall short of meeting Council of Europe commitments and standards for democratic elections once again.
3. When joining the Council of Europe in 2001, Azerbaijan clearly opted for European standards with respect to democracy, the rule of law and human rights. The Assembly has been following the developments in the country closely and notes that a number of reforms are under way, in co-operation with the Council of Europe.
4. However, the Assembly considers that the success of the reforms is less a matter of the letter of the law than a matter of its implementation and can only express great concern about the deteriorating human rights situation, which undermines any efforts made by the authorities to meet basic democratic standards in the forthcoming presidential election.
5. The Azerbaijani society needs concrete reconciliation measures in order to foster the process of democratisation. Much remains to be done to ensure that the parliament plays its role as a public forum for political debate. Dialogue should be urgently established between the ruling majority and the opposition, both inside and outside parliament, if the political climate in the country is to be improved and the population's confidence in the electoral process restored.
6. The Assembly regrets that the main opposition parties did not participate in a discussion of amendments to the Electoral Code of Azerbaijan concerning the composition of the electoral commissions and the complaints and appeals procedures.
7. The Assembly calls on all opposition parties to take part fully in the electoral process and to appoint urgently the two remaining members of the Central Electoral Commission.
8. Furthermore, the Assembly urges the Azerbaijani authorities to guarantee the opposition's right to hold public rallies.
9. Restrictions on the freedom of expression, the harassment and intimidation of opposition journalists through defamation court proceedings, imprisonment, physical attacks and threats, as well as limitations to the right to freedom of assembly and association, are matters of great concern and are considered by the Assembly as inadmissible in a Council of Europe member state. In order for Azerbaijan to honour its obligations and commitments to the Council of Europe, these issues must be addressed without further delay and before the next presidential election.

1. *Assembly debate* on 24 June 2008 (21st Sitting) (see [Doc. 11627](#), report of the Committee on the Honouring of Obligations and Commitments by Member States of the Council of Europe (Monitoring Committee), co-rapporteurs: Mr Herkel and Mrs Jivkova). *Text adopted by the Assembly* on 24 June 2008 (21st Sitting).



10. The Assembly condemns the recurrent attacks against the opposition newspaper *Azadliq* and in particular the arrests, judicial proceedings and incidents of violence against its reporters and staff, as well as intimidation through financial pressure. It urges the Azerbaijani authorities to ensure the effective prosecution of perpetrators of all attacks against journalists, including a proper investigation into the case of reporter Agil Khalil, who was recently stabbed by unknown assailants.

11. Corruption in the judicial system and the lack of independence of the judiciary remain serious problems in Azerbaijan, as the authorities themselves acknowledge. The shortcomings of the Azerbaijani judicial system continue to give rise to cases of arbitrary and politically motivated trials and imprisonments. In this regard, the Assembly welcomes the constructive attitude of the Azerbaijani authorities and asks them to enhance their efforts to effectively eradicate corruption among judges, to further reform and train the judiciary and to improve its negative image in the country.

12. Numerous cases of ill-treatment and allegations of torture by law-enforcement officials during police custody or pre-trial investigations, as well as in the army, for the purpose of extracting confessions or obtaining incriminating statements from witnesses, continue to be reported. Regrettably, investigations into such behaviour have rarely led to the prosecution of officers who have committed such abuses.

13. Recalling its Resolutions 1457 (2005) on the follow-up to [Resolution 1359 \(2004\)](#) on political prisoners in Azerbaijan, and 1545 (2007) on the honouring of obligations and commitments by Azerbaijan, the Assembly does not consider the issue of political prisoners to have been resolved, despite efforts made by the Azerbaijani delegation to the Assembly to find a definitive solution to this issue, within the framework of the task force composed of representatives of the authorities and human rights defenders.

14. The Assembly takes note of the presidential pardon decrees of 28 December 2007 and 18 March 2008, which led to the release of 114 and 59 prisoners, respectively, including 6 journalists and 23 prisoners appearing on the list of prisoners drawn up by human rights defenders. It also welcomes the recent release of Mr Sahavat Gumbatov and Mr Ramin Tagiyev by court decisions. It strongly regrets, however, that none of the prisoners referred to in [Resolution 1545 \(2007\)](#) has been released and that the three journalists associated with the most vocal opposition newspapers, Ganimat Zahidov, Sakit Zahidov and Eynulla Fatullayev, remain in prison.

15. The Assembly can only but regret that the amnesty law adopted by the Parliament of Azerbaijan, on 8 May 2007, which led to the release of 9 000 persons convicted of petty crimes, did not include any of the prisoners in respect of whom the Assembly has repeatedly expressed concern.

16. In view of the above, the Assembly recalls its [Resolution 1545 \(2007\)](#) and urges the Azerbaijani authorities to implement a number of measures without further delay.

17. As regards the preparation of the presidential election:

17.1. the Assembly takes note of the adoption of the revised Electoral Code by the Parliament of Azerbaijan but regrets that some of the recommendations made by the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) were not fully addressed. For the forthcoming elections to be free and fair, the Central Electoral Commission should now take all measures to ensure that:

17.1.1. the composition of the Central Electoral Commission, and also of the territorial and precinct electoral commissions, is balanced and not dominated by pro-government forces;

17.1.2. independent candidates in the Central Electoral Commission and territorial electoral commissions are, to the largest possible extent, agreed upon by consensus;

17.1.3. the posts of Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Secretary of electoral commissions at all levels are fairly distributed;

17.1.4. efficient complaints and appeals procedures are guaranteed;

17.2. the Assembly emphasises that the rules of the electoral campaign should be clear long before the beginning of the campaign itself. In this regard, to date the President of Azerbaijan has not yet signed the law on the revised Electoral Code and according to the law currently in force the electoral campaign should have started on 16 June, which is not the case. The ambiguity of this situation is a serious subject of concern for the Assembly;

17.3. the Assembly welcomes the adoption on 30 May 2008 of the amendments to the revised 1998 law on freedom of assembly by the Parliament of Azerbaijan, in compliance with the recommendations of the Venice Commission, and urges the authorities to take appropriate measures to ensure that the

prompt implementation of the relevant legislation fully respects Article 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights (hereafter “the Convention” – ETS No. 5), as interpreted by the European Court of Human Rights (hereafter “the Court”);

17.4. a climate of confidence should be restored, which implies that dialogue between the ruling majority and the opposition, both inside and outside parliament, should be urgently established;

17.5. political parties and blocs should be given cost-free broadcast time and print space in the statefunded media, under equal conditions, as stipulated in the Electoral Code of Azerbaijan;

17.6. all relevant measures should be taken to prepare the ground for a free and fair presidential campaign, as well as elections, so that mistakes from the last ballot are not repeated;

17.7. a clear message should be sent, in time for the 2008 presidential election and at the highest political level, that electoral fraud will not be tolerated.

18. As regards the fight against corruption and money laundering, the Assembly:

18.1. welcomes the efforts made by the authorities to address the problem of corruption, which at present continues to affect all levels of society and threatens the economic growth as well as the social and political development of the country. In particular, the Assembly welcomes the adoption of a new national strategy “on increasing transparency and the fight against corruption”, as well as of an action plan for its implementation for the period 2007-11, prepared in close co-operation with the Council of Europe;

18.2. urges the parliament to adopt the law on money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, the law on conflict of interest and a law on responsibility of legal persons for corruption offences, in line with Council of Europe experts’ recommendations;

18.3. urges the Azerbaijani authorities to implement without further delay the recommendations made by the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) and the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL).

19. As regards freedom of expression, the Azerbaijani authorities should:

19.1. initiate the legal reform aimed at decriminalising defamation and revise the relevant civil law provisions to ensure respect for the principle of proportionality, as recommended in [Resolution 1545 \(2007\)](#); in the meantime, a political moratorium should be reintroduced so as to put an end to the use of defamation lawsuits as a means of intimidating journalists;

19.2. guarantee the effective prosecution of perpetrators of attacks against journalists;

19.3. implement the recommendations made by the Council of Europe experts concerning the Law on Television and Radio Broadcasting and the presidential decree approving the regulations of the National Television and Radio Broadcasting Council, and amend the relevant legislation so as to:

19.3.1. clarify the role of the state broadcaster as compared to that of the public broadcaster;

19.3.2. guarantee the independence of the National Television and Radio Broadcasting Council, including from a financial point of view;

19.3.3. define the terms for the award of broadcasting licences more clearly and put an end to state interference with broadcasting.

20. As regards freedom of association, the Assembly:

20.1. is particularly concerned by the Khatai District Court’s decision of 14 May 2008 to revoke and annul the registration of the Election Monitoring Centre (EMC), a well-known and recognised non-partisan domestic election observation organisation, following an appeal by the Ministry of Justice;

20.2. urges the Azerbaijani authorities to take all necessary measures to guarantee freedom of association in both law and practice and in compliance with Article 11 of the Convention, as interpreted by the Court, and to execute the Court’s judgment in the case of *Ismayilov v. Azerbaijan*, finding a violation of Article 11 of the Convention.

21. As regards the reform of the judicial system:

21.1. concrete measures should be taken to put an end to the strong influence still exerted by the executive over the judiciary;

- 21.2. the right to a fair trial should be guaranteed and measures should be taken to ensure that the implementation of the relevant legislation fully respects the requirements of Article 6 of the Convention, as interpreted by the Court;
- 21.3. the Assembly welcomes the adoption of codes of conduct for both judges and public prosecutors in accordance with the 2006 decree on the reform of the judiciary and in line with the Council of Europe experts' recommendations.
22. As regards the follow-up to the issue of alleged political prisoners, the Assembly:
- 22.1. reiterates its call on the Azerbaijani authorities to make use of every legal remedy (amnesty, review of cases by higher-instance courts, conditional release for health reasons, pardon) so as to settle this problem once and for all;
- 22.2. calls upon the Azerbaijani authorities to consider the release of Natiq Efendiyev, Rasim Alekperov, Ruslan Bashirli, Akif Huseynov and Telman Ismayilov on humanitarian grounds;
- 22.3. condemns the lack of transparency and fairness in the relevant investigations and court proceedings and demands the immediate release of imprisoned opposition journalists Ganimat Zahidov, Sakit Zahidov and Eynulla Fatullayev.
23. As regards conditions of detention, the Assembly urges the Azerbaijani authorities to:
- 23.1. implement the recommendations made by the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) in its reports on the two ad hoc visits of January 2004 and May 2005;
- 23.2. authorise the publication of the above-mentioned reports without further delay;
- 23.3. take the necessary measures to execute the Court's judgment in the case of *Mammadov (Jalaloglu) v. Azerbaijan*, finding a violation of Articles 3 (prohibition of torture) and 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the Convention.
24. As regards other outstanding issues:
- 24.1. the law on alternative civilian service should be adopted without further delay, in line with Azerbaijan's accession commitment;
- 24.2. the law on national minorities should be adopted and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ETS No. 148) should be ratified, in line with Azerbaijan's accession commitment.
25. As regards Azerbaijan's commitment to the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the Assembly:
- 25.1. considers that sustainable democratic development will be extremely difficult in Azerbaijan as long as the country's territorial integrity has not been restored;
- 25.2. takes note of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution "on the situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan", adopted on 14 March 2008, which expresses serious concern that the armed conflict in and around the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan continues to endanger international peace and security, reaffirms Azerbaijan's territorial integrity, expresses support for its internationally recognised borders and demands the immediate withdrawal of Armenian forces from the occupied territories;
- 25.3. welcomes the meeting between the Azerbaijani and Armenian foreign ministers in Strasbourg, on 6 May 2008, on the sidelines of the meeting of the Committee of Ministers, which they both subsequently qualified as constructive talks. Both ministers reaffirmed their countries' commitment to seeking a peaceful solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The Assembly strongly urges Azerbaijan and Armenia to continue to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict in compliance with the standards and principles of international law;
- 25.4. welcomes the Monitoring Committee's initiative to organise in Berlin, in November 2007, a hearing on "frozen conflicts" including the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. In this respect, the Assembly reaffirms the role it can play in helping foster a positive negotiating climate, through dialogue at the parliamentary level.
26. The Assembly asks its Monitoring Committee to continue to follow developments in Azerbaijan closely, especially with a view to ensuring that the next presidential election of October 2008 will fully respect Council of Europe standards for free and fair elections.