



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/HRC/WG.6/4/AZE/2
17 December 2008

Original: ENGLISH

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Fourth session
Geneva, 2-13 February 2009

**COMPILATION PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15(B) OF
THE ANNEX TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1**

Azerbaijan

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of international obligations¹

<i>Core universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations /reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
ICERD	16 August 1996 (a)	-	Individual complaints (article 14): Yes
ICESCR	13 August 1992 (a)	-	-
ICCPR	13 August 1992 (a)	-	Inter-State complaints (article 41): No
ICCPR-OP 1	27 November 2001 (a)	-	-
ICCPR-OP 2	22 January 1999 (a)	-	-
CEDAW	10 July 1995 (a)	-	-
OP-CEDAW	1 June 2001	-	Inquiry procedure (art. 8 and 9): Yes
CAT	16 August 1996 (a)	Yes (general declaration)	Inter-State complaints (article 21): No Individual complaints (article 22): Yes Inquiry procedure (article 20): Yes
CRC	13 August 1992 (a)	-	-
OP-CRC-AC	3 July 2002	Binding declaration under article 3: 17 years	-
OP-CRC-SC	3 July 2002	-	-
ICRMW	11 January 1999 (a)	-	-

Core treaties to which Azerbaijan is not a party: OP-CAT (signature only, 2005), CPD (signature only, 2008), CPD-OP (signature only, 2008), CED (signature only, 2007)

<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Yes
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	No
Palermo Protocol ³	Yes
Refugees and stateless persons ⁴	Yes
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁵	Yes, except the Protocols
ILO fundamental conventions ⁶	Yes
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	Yes

1. While commending Azerbaijan on the constitutional provision stipulating that in a state of emergency the restriction of citizens' rights and liberties is subject to Azerbaijan's international obligations (art. 71 (3)), the Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) was concerned that the notifications submitted by Azerbaijan on resorting to article 4 of ICCPR have been quite broad and vague. It recommended that Azerbaijan ensure that the draft law on states of emergency, as well as any future application of it, is compatible with article 4 of ICCPR.⁷ In 2006, Azerbaijan pledged to ratify OP-CAT.⁸

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was concerned that many legislative measures taken with a view to complying with the principles and provisions of the Convention are not provided with adequate mechanisms and/or financial support for their full implementation.⁹

3. In 2003, the Committee against Torture (CAT) was concerned about the substantial gap between the legislative framework and its practical implementation¹⁰ and that the definition of torture in the new Criminal Code did not fully comply with article 1 of the Convention.¹¹

4. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was concerned that the recently adopted Law on Gender Equality contains certain discriminatory provisions. It recommended that Azerbaijan repeal discriminatory provisions of this law, raise awareness with respect to the nature of indirect discrimination and the Convention's concept of substantive equality, and monitor the impact of laws, policies and action plans in this regard.¹²

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

5. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)¹³, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR),¹⁴ CEDAW¹⁵ and CRC¹⁶ welcomed the establishment of the Office of the Human Rights Commissioner (Ombudsman) of the Republic of Azerbaijan.¹⁷ CRC recommended that Azerbaijan include within the Office of the Ombudsman either an identifiable commissioner or a specific section or division responsible for children's rights, which should be provided with adequate resources.¹⁸ CEDAW welcomed the establishment of the State Committee on Women's Affairs and the appointment of special counsellor on gender equality within the Ombudsperson's Office.¹⁹

D. Policy measures

6. In 2005, Azerbaijan adopted the United Nations Plan of Action (2005-2009) for the World Programme for Human Rights Education focusing on the national school system.²⁰ The National Plan of Action on women's issues 2000-2005 was welcomed by CESCR²¹ and CEDAW.²² CEDAW welcomed the preparation of the National Plan of Action on Family and Women's Issues for 2007-2010.²³ A 2004 UNFPA report noted that the State Programme on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development emphasizes the protection and preservation of the environment as both a source and an outcome of sustained economic growth.²⁴

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body²⁵</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	2004	April 2005	Received May 2007	Combined fifth and sixth reports received in 2008 and scheduled for consideration in 2009
CESCR	2003	November 2004	-	Third report due in June 2009
HR Committee	1999	October 2001	Received November 2002	Third report received in 2007 and scheduled for consideration in 2009
CEDAW	2005	January 2007	-	Fourth report due August 2008
CAT	2001	May 2003	Received July 2004	Third report received in 2007 and scheduled for consideration in 2009
CRC	2004	March 2006	-	Combined third and fourth reports due in 2009
OP-CRC- AC	-	-	-	Initial report received in January 2008
OP-CRC- SC	-	-	-	Initial report received in January 2008

<i>Treaty body²⁵</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CMW	-	-	-	Initial report received in 2007 and scheduled for consideration in 2009

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression (24-27 April 2007); Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons (2-6 April 2007); Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (26 February - 5 March 2005).
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	None
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, requested in 2008; Working Group on the use of mercenaries, requested in 2008.
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	The Special Rapporteurs and Representative acknowledged the invitations and appreciated the Government's cooperation during their respective visits.
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	-
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	A total of 26 communications were sent during the period under review. In addition to communications sent for particular groups, 72 individuals, including 2 women, were covered by these communications. During the period under review, the Government replied to 10 communications (38 per cent).
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues²⁶</i>	Azerbaijan responded to 4 of the 12 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders during the period under review, ²⁷ within the deadlines. ²⁸

3. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

7. The OHCHR Human Rights Adviser provides advice to the United Nations Country Team in Azerbaijan. His work focuses on raising awareness about international human rights mechanisms, implementation of recommendations of treaty bodies and special procedures, and translation of standards into national legislation policies and practices. In 2006 and 2007, OHCHR brought treaty body committee members to Azerbaijan encouraging interaction between its national partners and international human rights mechanisms.²⁹ In 2005 and 2006, Azerbaijan made financial contributions to OHCHR.³⁰ In 2008, Azerbaijan made a pledge to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations.³¹

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

8. CEDAW urged Azerbaijan to intensify efforts to overcome persistent and deep-rooted stereotypes that are discriminatory against women, to disseminate information on the Convention through the educational system, including human rights education and gender-sensitivity training.³² CEDAW³³ and HR Committee³⁴ recommended that awareness-raising campaigns be organized in this regard.

9. CERD encouraged Azerbaijan to monitor and combat tendencies giving rise to racist and xenophobic behaviour, particularly against ethnic Armenians.³⁵ CERD noted with concern Azerbaijan's information that no cases invoking relevant provisions of the Criminal Code

concerning racial discrimination have been brought before the courts, and recalled that it was essential to provide for the relevant provisions in national legislation and inform the public of the availability of all legal remedies in the field of racial discrimination.³⁶

10. CESCR also recommended that Azerbaijan take measures to facilitate regularization of the legal status of foreigners residing in Azerbaijan whenever possible.³⁷ HR Committee recommended that Azerbaijan take appropriate measures to guarantee all rights of aliens in accordance with ICCPR.³⁸

11. CRC was concerned about discriminatory attitudes towards disabled children, refugee and IDP children, street children and children with HIV/AIDS and recommended that Azerbaijan increase its efforts to adopt a proactive and comprehensive strategy to eliminate discrimination on any grounds against all vulnerable groups throughout the country.³⁹

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

12. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression transmitted allegations to the Government concerning harassment, beating and detention of journalists by police,⁴⁰ including in the context of demonstrations, where opposition and civil society activists have also been attacked.⁴¹ Other violent attacks against journalists,⁴² including the killing of a publisher critical of Government policies and officials,⁴³ have also been the subject of allegations. An allegation of arrest, torture and detention of a deputy chairman of an opposition party was also transmitted.⁴⁴

13. The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture transmitted allegations concerning torture at the Department for Serious Criminal Cases of the Prosecutor's Office⁴⁵, including torture of three children by officials from the police and the Office of the Public Prosecutor in order to make them confess to a murder.⁴⁶ CRC was also concerned about information that persons below 18 are often subjected to ill-treatment, especially at the moment of arrest or during the first days of pre-trial detention, and that children in institutions often are victims of inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment.⁴⁷ CAT recommended that Azerbaijan intensify efforts to educate and train police, prison staff, law enforcement personnel, judges and doctors on their obligations to protect from torture and ill-treatment all individuals who are in State custody.⁴⁸

14. CRC was concerned, inter alia, that persons below 18 are often held in pre-trial detention for long periods and not always separately from adults, that they can be sentenced to detention for a period of up to 10 years and that detention conditions are often poor, inadequate and overcrowded.⁴⁹ It recommended that Azerbaijan take all necessary measures to ensure that persons below 18 are only deprived of liberty as a last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time; that they are separated from adults; that it take urgent steps to bring detention conditions for persons below 18 into full conformity with international standards; and that they are provided with a full programme of educational activities.⁵⁰

15. While CESCR welcomed information that prison medical doctors are now under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice⁵¹, both CESCR⁵² and HR Committee⁵³ were concerned about overcrowding in prisons. CESCR recommended that Azerbaijan take measures to improve sanitary and hygienic conditions in prisons and to ensure that the right to mental and physical health of all prisoners is respected.⁵⁴ CAT recommended that Azerbaijan instruct police officers, investigative authorities and remand centre personnel to respect the right of detained persons to

have access to a lawyer immediately following detention and an independent medical doctor upon request by the detainee.⁵⁵ HR Committee recommended that Azerbaijan institute a system for independent inspections of detention facilities.⁵⁶

16. CEDAW⁵⁷ and HR Committee⁵⁸ expressed concern at the prevalence of violence against women. CEDAW urged Azerbaijan to speedily enact the draft law on domestic violence ensuring that it encompasses provision for the prosecution and punishment of offenders, adequate access to justice for victims and protection and rehabilitation measures.⁵⁹ Azerbaijan should ensure that all women who are victims of domestic violence have access to immediate means of redress and protection and to a sufficient number of safe shelters, as well as to legal aid, and that public officials are fully familiar with all forms of violence against women and applicable legal provisions.⁶⁰ CESCR recommended that training be provided to law enforcement officials and judges on the serious and criminal nature of domestic violence.⁶¹ CEDAW called upon Azerbaijan to ensure that the definition of rape in the Criminal Code penalizes any sexual act committed against a non-consenting person, including in the absence of resistance.⁶²

17. CRC was concerned that neglect and abuse of children within families, including sexual abuse, continues to be a problem, that the legislative framework for the prohibition of child abuse is inadequate, that services for child victims are inadequate and that the existing complaint procedure is ineffective.⁶³

18. CRC expressed concern that corporal punishment is lawful at home and widely practiced in the society as disciplinary measure, and it recommended that Azerbaijan implement legislation explicitly prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment of children in all settings and conduct awareness and education campaigns promoting non-violent, participatory forms of child-rearing and education.⁶⁴

19. CESCR recommended that Azerbaijan abolish the use of forced labour as a corrective measure or as a penal sentence against persons found guilty of a crime, and amend or repeal the relevant provisions of the Penal Code and the Labour Code.⁶⁵

20. In 2008 an ILO Committee of Experts noted with interest the adoption, in June 2005, of the Law on Fighting against Trafficking in Human Beings, and together with CERD⁶⁶, CESCR⁶⁷, CEDAW⁶⁸ and CRC⁶⁹ welcomed the adoption of the 2004 National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (NPAAT)⁷⁰ but were concerned that trafficking remains a serious problem in Azerbaijan. CESCR urged Azerbaijan to allocate sufficient resources for the effective implementation of NPAAT and to ensure that necessary protection and assistance are provided to victims of trafficking.⁷¹ CESCR was seriously concerned about the reports of children who are illegally adopted from orphanages for the purpose of trafficking in organs.⁷² In 2008 the ILO Committee of Experts requested the Government to take the necessary measures as a matter of urgency to ensure that persons who traffic in children are in practice prosecuted and that sufficiently effective and dissuasive penalties are imposed.⁷³ CEDAW recommended that Azerbaijan ensure that the Law against Trafficking is fully enforced, address the root cause of trafficking, and take measures to suppress the exploitation of prostitution in the country.⁷⁴

21. CRC was concerned about the growing number of street children, who are also often victims of exploitation, ill-treatment and abuse, and about the lack of recovery, medical treatment, social integration or educational programmes available for them.⁷⁵

3. Administration of justice and the rule of law

22. While appreciating the steps initiated to reform the judiciary, HR Committee⁷⁶ and CESCR⁷⁷ expressed concern about the lack of independence of the judiciary. CESCR urged Azerbaijan to take all necessary measures to ensure the independence and integrity of the judiciary and to combat corruption.⁷⁸ CAT was concerned about reports that, in many instances, judges refuse to deal with visible evidence of torture and ill-treatment of detainees. It recommended that Azerbaijan ensure that prompt, impartial and full investigations are carried out into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment.⁷⁹ CAT⁸⁰ and HR Committee⁸¹ recommended the establishment of an independent body with the authority to receive and investigate all complaints of torture and other ill-treatment by officials.

23. CAT recommended that Azerbaijan ensure that all persons have the right to review of any decision regarding his/her extradition to a country where he/she faces a real risk of torture.⁸² In an individual communication, CAT concluded that the extradition of the complainant constituted a violation of articles 3 and 22 of the Convention against Torture.⁸³ Regarding follow-up to the case, CAT considered the dialogue as ongoing and decided that Azerbaijan should continue to monitor the situation of the complainant.⁸⁴

24. CRC welcomed the reform of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure and the existence of a special working group for the implementation of a long-term programme for the development of a juvenile justice system in line with the Convention.⁸⁵ However, it remained concerned that there is no integrated and well-defined system of juvenile justice and that recovery, assistance and reintegration services for persons below 18 in conflict with the law are insufficient.⁸⁶

25. CAT recommended that Azerbaijan ensure the right of detainees to lodge a complaint by ensuring their access to an independent lawyer, by reviewing rules on censorship of correspondence and by guaranteeing in practice that complainants will be free from reprisals.⁸⁷

26. CAT was concerned that very few victims of torture have obtained compensation and recommended that Azerbaijan ensure that in practice, redress, compensation and rehabilitation are guaranteed to victims of torture.⁸⁸

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

27. CEDAW was concerned that discrimination against women remains widespread in matters relating to marriage and family relations, despite legislation guaranteeing equal rights, and that the legal age of marriage of 17 years for girls may be lowered by one year under certain conditions, thus encouraging early marriages.⁸⁹ It recommended that Azerbaijan implement awareness-raising measures aimed at achieving equality between women and men in marriage and family relations, ensure that all marriages are properly registered and that legal age of marriage is 18 years.⁹⁰

5. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

28. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief reported a high level of religious tolerance and harmony in Azerbaijan. The legislative framework in terms of the right to freedom of religion is in line with human rights norms but the interpretation of certain of its provisions

may raise concerns. The Government has created or re-established specific mechanisms to deal with religion-related matters which do not fully respect the principles of freedom of religion. The respect for the right to freedom of religion or belief is not uniformly observed in all regions of Azerbaijan.⁹¹

29. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression concluded that journalists, editors and other media workers are often under varying degrees of pressure from those in key institutions. Lack of independence of media professionals remains a serious obstacle to freedom of expression. Some sectors of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and of the judiciary appear to exert considerable pressure on the media. In addition to cases of physical violence, the use of defamation trials severely penalized press and media freedom through prison terms and heavy fines. Publishers, editors and journalists reported practicing self-censorship owing to various pressures.⁹²

30. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders remained concerned about attacks on and harassment of human rights defenders and organizations. The Special Representative was also concerned that independent journalists reporting human rights violations or advocating human rights reforms continue to be arrested on questionable charges, such as defamation, and that serious fines have been imposed upon those criticizing State officials. The Special Representative noted reported obstacles imposed on human rights NGOs.⁹³

31. While welcoming some recent progress, CEDAW was concerned about the low level of participation of women in public and political life and in decision-making, encouraging Azerbaijan to implement concrete measures to increase their participation.⁹⁴

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

32. While welcoming the adoption of the Programme for Social and Economic Development of Regions of Azerbaijan for 2004-2008, CESCR was concerned about persistently high unemployment,⁹⁵ and the lack of legislative provisions ensuring access of persons with disabilities to the labour market.⁹⁶ It was also concerned that the current minimum wage is insufficient to provide a decent standard of living and is not always enforced in practice.⁹⁷

33. CEDAW⁹⁸ and CESCR⁹⁹ expressed concern about gender inequalities in the field of employment. CEDAW recommended that Azerbaijan strengthen efforts to eliminate occupational segregation and adopt measures to narrow and close the wage gap between women and men.¹⁰⁰ In 2006 the ILO Committee of Experts recalled its previous comments on section 241 of the Labour Code prohibiting the employment of women in certain jobs. It also recalled the extensive list of hazardous workplaces and occupations prohibited to women under Decision No. 170 of 20 October 1999. The Committee asked the Government to provide information on the reasons that justify such limitations; consider re-examining these restrictions; and assess whether it is necessary to prohibit the access of women to certain occupations, given the principle of equality.¹⁰¹

34. CESCR recommended that Azerbaijan take appropriate measures to amend the Labour Code and liberalize existing limitations on the right to strike.¹⁰²

35. CRC expressed concern about the high number of children working. It recommended that Azerbaijan prevent and combat their exploitation and ensure full implementation of legislation covering article 32 of the Convention as well as ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182.¹⁰³

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

36. CESCR¹⁰⁴ was deeply concerned that, despite the sizeable amount of foreign investment and efforts to eliminate poverty, including the 2003-2005 State Programme on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development, poverty is estimated by the World Bank to affect approximately 50 per cent of the population. CESCR urged Azerbaijan to allocate larger portions of its oil revenues to the social sector.¹⁰⁵ It also recommended that Azerbaijan undertake measures to ensure that social security benefits are adequate and guaranteed to all disadvantaged persons.¹⁰⁶

37. CESCR remained concerned about the decline in spending on public health despite the rise in GDP, the high incidence of malnutrition, iron deficiency disorders and malaria, the low level of awareness of sexual and reproductive health issues, the high proportion of women who resort to abortion as the principal method of birth control, and the high infant and maternal mortality rates.¹⁰⁷ CESCR¹⁰⁸ and CRC¹⁰⁹ were concerned about the high incidence of sexually transmitted diseases¹¹⁰ and HIV/AIDS, which is on the increase.¹¹¹ CESCR urged Azerbaijan to continue efforts to improve health services, inter alia through the allocation of adequate and increased resources.¹¹² CRC recommended that Azerbaijan strengthen efforts at youth suicide prevention, with particular focus on the expansion of mental health services for adolescents.¹¹³ A 2007 UNICEF report noted that Azerbaijan integrated youth-friendly health services into existing health systems in 2006.¹¹⁴

38. CESCR was concerned about the lack of adequate social housing units, particularly in Baku and recommended that Azerbaijan take corrective measures to ensure that Armenians and other ethnic minorities whose properties are illegally occupied receive adequate compensation or alternative accommodation.¹¹⁵

8. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

39. CESCR¹¹⁶ and CRC¹¹⁷ expressed concern that education standards have decreased. CESCR called upon Azerbaijan to take effective measures to ensure that all children have access to free compulsory education.¹¹⁸ It also recommended in this regard that Azerbaijan amend the Legal Status of Aliens and Stateless Persons Act.¹¹⁹

40. CRC was concerned that the preschool enrolment rate has dropped and that the number of children not enrolled in school is growing; that there are often hidden costs associated with schooling; that access to education is difficult for certain vulnerable groups of children; and that students with some chronic diseases can be excluded from mainstream schooling.¹²⁰

9. Minorities and indigenous peoples

41. CERD invited Azerbaijan to facilitate the participation of ethnic minorities in the elaboration of cultural and educational policies and to create favourable conditions enabling persons belonging to minorities to develop their culture, language, religion, traditions and customs, and to learn or to have instruction in their mother tongue.¹²¹

10. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

42. CERD was concerned that persons not formally recognized as refugees may sometimes still require subsidiary forms of protection when unable to return to their countries. CERD also expressed concern about information on cases of refoulement. It recommended inter alia that

Azerbaijan ensure that asylum procedures do not discriminate in purpose or effect between asylum-seekers, and that it adopt subsidiary forms of protection guaranteeing the right to remain for those not formally recognized as refugees but still requiring protection.¹²² CRC further recommended that Azerbaijan establish child-sensitive procedures for processing cases of unaccompanied minors.¹²³

11. Internally displaced persons

43. The Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) welcomed the efforts to provide adequate living conditions to displaced persons.¹²⁴ He was concerned about the substandard living conditions of IDPs, who continue to live in collective shelters, and vulnerable groups among the displaced, such as elderly, traumatized and mentally ill persons, as well as female-headed households.¹²⁵

44. CRC recommended that Azerbaijan address the special needs and rights of displaced and refugee children, particularly regarding the right to adequate housing and access to essential services.¹²⁶ CEDAW was concerned that refugee and internally displaced women and girls remain in a vulnerable and marginalized situation and urged Azerbaijan to implement targeted measures to improve their access to education, employment, health and housing.¹²⁷ A 2006 UNIFEM report noted similar concerns.¹²⁸

45. A 2006 UNHCR report noted the unresolved conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh, which limits the implementation of durable solutions for IDPs.¹²⁹

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

46. CESCR welcomed the adoption of the 2004-2006 State Programme on Strengthening the Fight against Corruption, the law "On the Fight against Corruption", as well as the establishment of the Department for Fighting Corruption under the General Prosecutor.¹³⁰

47. CAT noted efforts to address its previous concluding observations, inter alia through the agreement concluded with the International Committee of the Red Cross enabling ICRC representatives to have unrestricted access to convicted persons in places of detention, as the assurance that access for NGOs to visit and examine conditions in penitentiary establishments is unlimited.¹³¹ The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture welcomed that the penitentiary administration cooperates with NGOs in monitoring the situation in places of detention.¹³²

48. A 2006 UNDP report informed that particular attention is afforded to poverty and social exclusion affecting vulnerable groups, IDPs, unemployed, and particularly children who are placed in institutionalized care once their parents are unable to support them.¹³³

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Pledges by the State

49. Azerbaijan pledged in 2006 to continue close cooperation with OHCHR; to ensure full and efficient promotion and protection of human rights, especially in the spheres of media and elections; to take further steps towards improving the current legislative framework in relevant fields; and to mainstream gender perspective into the national poverty reduction strategy. Azerbaijan further pledged to continue cooperation with treaty bodies and special procedures, particularly the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression.¹³⁴

B. Specific recommendations for follow-up

50. CAT requested that Azerbaijan provide by July 2004 information on its recommendations relating to the right of a detainee to have access to a lawyer and a medical doctor upon request; the creation of the new bar association and measures to guarantee lawyers the ability to act in criminal cases; the protection of human rights NGOs; extradition requests; and investigation of allegations of torture or ill-treatment.¹³⁵ A follow-up response was received¹³⁶ and the Committee's Rapporteur on Follow-up requested further clarification on all of the above-mentioned issues.¹³⁷

51. HR Committee requested that Azerbaijan by October 2002 provide information on the implementation of recommendations regarding the draft law on states of emergency; investigation of all allegations of torture; measures taken to combat violence against women and trafficking; restrictions on freedom of expression; and general elections.¹³⁸ Azerbaijan provided a follow-up response¹³⁹ to HR Committee which, in March 2003, examined the information, welcomed the cooperation shown and decided that no further action was required at that time.¹⁴⁰

52. CERD requested Azerbaijan to provide by April 2006 information on its recommendations relating to efforts to monitor and combat racial discrimination, particularly against ethnic Armenians, and protection during refugee determination and asylum procedures.¹⁴¹ A follow-up response was received¹⁴², and in August 2007 CERD requested that information on the abovementioned issues be included in Azerbaijan's next periodic report.¹⁴³

53. In the follow-up to the recommendations of the country visit, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture noted far-reaching legislative reforms, including the adoption of a new Code of Criminal Procedure, some convictions for the crime of torture, and improvement in the training of law enforcement officials.¹⁴⁴ However, many of his predecessor's recommendations have not been implemented. For example, there is still no obligation on magistrates, judges and prosecutors to ask a person brought from custody about the treatment he/she received, confessions obtained in the absence of a lawyer are still admissible in court, and legal aid is still insufficient. He called upon Azerbaijan to accede to OP-CAT, and to establish the national preventive mechanisms as required.¹⁴⁵

54. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief issued recommendations to Azerbaijan concerning, inter alia appropriate redress for victims of violations; balancing regulation of religious activities and the exercise of the right to freedom of religion or belief; human rights training and clear terms of reference for staff of the State Committee for Work with Religious Associations; transparency regarding registration of religious associations; questions of legality of religious material; deprivation of places of worship of religious communities; transparency regarding the selection of imams; adoption of legislation on alternative service with respect to the right to conscientious objection; support for the organization of training sessions in human rights and the right to freedom of religion or belief for all members of the local Government in Nakichevan; interfaith engagement of religious leaders; creation of a dialogue between religious minorities and media; production of curriculum for schools on the teaching of religions; and the independence and neutrality of the judiciary.¹⁴⁶

55. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression recommended that Azerbaijan, inter alia repeal criminal legislation on defamation in favour of appropriate civil law provisions; ensure impartial, comprehensive investigations and judgements when law enforcement agencies appeared to be involved in the

interference of the exercise of freedom of expression; undertake a revision of the laws on television and radio broadcasting; establish an institutional framework to consider and issue licences to independent broadcasters; improve independence and effectiveness of the National Television and Radio Council and the Press Council; and establish a school of journalism.¹⁴⁷

56. The Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons recommended that Azerbaijan, inter alia continue providing humanitarian assistance to the displaced and implementing plans to provide adequate housing solutions to all IDPs and locate newly-created settlements so as to guarantee the physical security of IDPs and avoid cutting them off from employment and other economic opportunities.¹⁴⁸ He appealed to the international community and donors to support Azerbaijan's efforts.

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

57. The 2005-2009 United Nations Development Assistance Framework focuses on progress towards establishing a system of governance that ensures an enabling environment for development, poverty reduction, respect for rights and freedoms and meeting the basic needs of all people for health and education.¹⁴⁹

58. A 2008 UNODC report informed that it supported Azerbaijan in developing recommendations for amendments to national laws enabling universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care.¹⁵⁰

59. CERD noted with satisfaction that Azerbaijan has started implementing the refugee status determination procedure, in the framework of cooperation with UNHCR.¹⁵¹

60. CESCR called upon Azerbaijan to ensure that its international human rights obligations are taken fully into account when entering technical cooperation and other arrangements with international organizations.¹⁵²

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2006* (ST/LEG/SER.E.25), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://untreaty.un.org/>.

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict

OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CPD	Optional Protocol to Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

³ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁴ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

⁵ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

⁶ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No.105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

⁷ Human Rights Committee, concluding observations (CCPR/CO/73/AZE), para.8

⁸ Pledges and commitments undertaken by Azerbaijan before the Human Rights Council, as contained in the note verbale dated 8 April 2006 sent by the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (hereafter “note verbale”), p. 5, accessible at <http://www.un.org/ga/60/elect/hrc/azerbaijan.pdf>.

⁹ Committee on the Rights of the Child, concluding observations (CRC/C/AZE/CO/2), paras. 8 and 9.

¹⁰ Committee against Torture, conclusions and recommendations (CAT/C/CR/30/1), para.6.

¹¹ Ibid., para. 5 (b).

¹² Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, concluding observations (CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3), paras.13 -14

¹³ Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, concluding observations (CERD/C/AZE/CO/4), para.5

¹⁴ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, concluding observations (E/C.12/1/Add.104), para.34.

¹⁵ CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3, para.6.

¹⁶ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, para.14

¹⁷ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/7/69, annex VIII, and A/HRC/7/70, annex I.

¹⁸ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, paras.14 and 15.

¹⁹ CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3, para. 6.

²⁰ See General Assembly resolution 59/113B resolution 6/24 of the Human Rights Council. See also letters from the High Commissioner for Human Rights dated 9 January 2006 and 10 December 2007, accessible at <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/education/training/Summary-national-initiatives2005-2009.htm>.

²¹ E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.16.

²² CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3, para.7.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ UNFPA, *State of the World Population 2004*, p. 21, available at: <http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2004/english/ch1/index.htm>.

²⁵ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CAT	Committee against Torture
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CMW	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families

²⁶ The questionnaires included in this section are those which have been reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate holder.

²⁷ See (a) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/4/29), questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities sent in 2006; (b) report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/4/24), questionnaire on the impact of certain laws and administrative measures on migrants sent in 2006; (c) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/4/23), questionnaire on issues related to forced marriages and trafficking in persons sent in 2006; (d) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders (E/CN.4/2006/95 and Add.5), questionnaire on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms sent in June 2005; (e) report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/HRC/6/15), questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous people sent in August 2007; (f) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (E/CN.4/2006/62) and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2006/67), joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation sent in July 2005; (g) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (E/CN.4/2006/45), questionnaire on the right to education for girls sent in 2005; (h) report of the Working Group on mercenaries (A/61/341), questionnaire concerning its mandate and activities sent in November 2005; (i) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/4/31), questionnaire on the sale of children's organs sent on July 2006; (j) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2005/78), questionnaire on child pornography on the Internet sent in July 2004; (k) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2004/9), questionnaire on the prevention of child sexual exploitation sent in July 2003; (l) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/4/35/Add.3), questionnaire on human rights policies and management practices.

²⁸ Questionnaire on the impact of certain laws and administrative measures on migrants (A/HRC/4/24, para. 9); questionnaire on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (E/CN.4/2006/95 and Add.5, para. 126); joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation (E/CN.4/2006/62, para. 24 and E/CN.4/2006/67, para. 22); questionnaire on child pornography on the Internet (E/CN.4/2005/78, para. 4).

²⁹ *High Commissioner's Strategic Management Plan 2008-2009*, p.90.

³⁰ *OHCHR Annual Report 2005*, p. 15 and *OHCHR Annual Report 2006*, p. 158.

³¹ *2008 High Commissioner for Human Rights Report on Activities and Results*.

³² CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3, para.16.

³³ Ibid., paras.15 and 16.

³⁴ CCPR/CO/73/AZE, para.17.

³⁵ CERD/C/AZE/CO/4, para.10.

³⁶ Ibid., para.15.

³⁷ E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.41.

³⁸ CCPR/CO/73/AZE, para.20.

³⁹ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, paras.24-26.

⁴⁰ E/CN.4/2006/55/Add.1, para. 29. The Government informed that no complaints were lodged in the Prosecutor's Offices and police departments (see A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 44).

⁴¹ Ibid., paras. 26, 27 and 30. The Government informed that the men were being detained in the investigative department of the Ministry of National Security where they have been permitted full legal access and medical treatment as necessary (see A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 45).

⁴² A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, paras. 34, 36 and 41. The Government informed about the investigations undertaken by the Institute of Research Forensic Examination and of forensic-medical experts into the forms of aggression and the nature of the injuries of Mr Khaziyev. It stated that the General Prosecutor's Office was in charge of the criminal investigation underway at that time (see *ibid.*, para. 43).

⁴³ E/CN.4/2006/55/Add.1, para. 25.

⁴⁴ Ibid., para. 28.

⁴⁵ E/CN.4/2006/6/Add.1, para. 4. The Government responded that the allegations are refuted by the facts; in his confession the subject had indicated that there was no pressure, no complaint was made, and a forensic examination did not confirm the allegations (see A/HRC/4/33/Add.1, para. 7).

⁴⁶ A/HRC/4/33/Add.1, para. 6. The Government informed that no torture was committed, the subjects did not complain, and forensic medical examinations did not confirm the allegations of injuries (*ibid.*).

⁴⁷ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2 paras. 35 and 36.

⁴⁸ CAT/C/CR/30/1, para.7 (j).

⁴⁹ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, para.67.

⁵⁰ Ibid., para. 68.

⁵¹ E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.31.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ CCPR/CO/73/AZE, para.12.

⁵⁴ E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.57.

⁵⁵ CAT/C/CR/30/1, para. 7.(c).

⁵⁶ CCPR/CO/73/AZE, para.13.

⁵⁷ CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3, para.17.

⁵⁸ CCPR/CO/73/AZE, para.17.

⁵⁹ CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3, para.18.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.49.

⁶² CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3, para.18.

⁶³ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, paras.41 and 42.

⁶⁴ Ibid., paras.44 and 45.

⁶⁵ E/C.12/1/Add.104, paras.19 and 45.

⁶⁶ CERD/C/AZE/CO/4, para.11.

⁶⁷ E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.24.

⁶⁸ CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3, paras.19 and 20.

⁶⁹ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, paras.65 and 66.

⁷⁰ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Convention and Recommendations, 2008, Geneva, Doc. No. 092008AZE029.

⁷¹ E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.50.

⁷² Ibid., para.25.

⁷³ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Convention and Recommendations, 2008, Geneva, Doc. No. 092008AZE182, paras. 1-3.

⁷⁴ CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3, paras.19 and 20.

⁷⁵ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, paras.63 and 64.

⁷⁶ CCPR/CO/73/AZE, para.14.

⁷⁷ E/C.12/1/Add.104, paras.13.

⁷⁸ Ibid., para.38.

⁷⁹ CAT/C/CR/30/1, paras.6 (k) and 7(n).

Ibid..

⁸¹ CCPR/CO/73/AZE, para.9.

⁸² CAT/C/CR/30/1, para.7(i).

⁸³ Communication No.281/2005, Views adopted on 1 May 2007 (CAT/C/38/D/281/2005)..

⁸⁴ A/63/44, para.99.

⁸⁵ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, para.67.

⁸⁶ Ibid., paras.67 and 68.

⁸⁷ CAT/C/CR/30/1, para. 7(k).

⁸⁸ Ibid., paras. 6 (j) and 7(o).

⁸⁹ CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3, para. 29.

⁹⁰ Ibid., para.30.

⁹¹ A/HRC/4/21/Add.2, paras. 79-91.

⁹² A/HRC/7/14/Add.3, paras. 64-68.

⁹³ E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, paras. 126-149.

⁹⁴ CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3, paras.21 and 22.

⁹⁵ E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.17.

⁹⁶ Ibid., para.18.

⁹⁷ Ibid., para.20.

⁹⁸ CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3, para.23.

⁹⁹ E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.16.

¹⁰⁰ CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3, paras.23 and 24.

¹⁰¹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Convention and Recommendations, 2006, Geneva, Doc. No. 092006AZE111, para. 6.

¹⁰² E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.21 and 47.

¹⁰³ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, paras.61 and 62.

¹⁰⁴ E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.27.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid., para.53.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid., para.48.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid., para.29 and 30.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid-, para.30.

¹⁰⁹ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, para.51.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ A 2007 UNAIDS report noted that almost half (47 per cent) of all HIV infections documented in Azerbaijan's relatively recent epidemic were reported in 2005–2006. UNAIDS, AIDS epidemic updates 2007, Geneva, 2007, p. 26, available at: http://data.unaids.org/pub/EPISlides/2007/2007_epiupdate_en.pdf.

¹¹² E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.55.

¹¹³ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, paras.53 and 54.

¹¹⁴ UNICEF, *Annual Report 2006*, p. 16, available at: http://www.unicef.pt/18/Annual_Report_2006.pdf.

¹¹⁵ E/C.12/1/Add.104, paras.28 and 54.

¹¹⁶ Ibid., para.33.

¹¹⁷ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, para.57.

¹¹⁸ E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.59.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, para.57.

¹²¹ CERD/C/AZE/CO/4, para.14.

¹²² Ibid., para.13.

¹²³ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, paras.59 and 60.

¹²⁴ A/HRC/8/6/Add. 2, paras. 59-74.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ CRC/C/AZE/CO/2, para.60.

¹²⁷ CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/3, paras.31 and 32.

¹²⁸ UNIFEM, *Annual Report 2005-2006*, p. 21, available at: http://www.unifem.org/attachments/products/AnnualReport2005_2006_eng.pdf.

¹²⁹ UNHCR Global Appeal 2007, page 79, available at: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/AMMF-6VZFCT/\\$file/UNHCR-Nov2006.pdf?openelement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/AMMF-6VZFCT/$file/UNHCR-Nov2006.pdf?openelement)

¹³⁰ E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.6.

¹³¹ CAT/C/CR/30/1, para. 4 (i).

¹³² A/HRC/4/33Add.2, para 5.

¹³³ UNDP, *Europe and the CIS Regional MDG Report 2006*, p. 55, available at http://www.undp.ru/publications/NMDG-AFFA_eng.pdf .

¹³⁴ Note verbale, pp. 5-6.

¹³⁵ CAT/C/CR/30/1, para.10. Para. 7 (c), (f), (h), (i) and (n).

¹³⁶ CAT/C/CR/30/RESP/1.

¹³⁷ CAT/C/AZE/CO/2/LFP.

¹³⁸ CCPR/CO/73/AZE, para.27.

¹³⁹ CCPR/CO/73/AZE/Add.1.

¹⁴⁰ Letter from the Rapporteur on Follow-up dated 23 May 2003.

¹⁴¹ CERD/C/AZE/CO/4, para.22.

¹⁴² CERD/C/AZE/CO/4/Add.1.

¹⁴³ Letter dated 24 August 2007 from the Chairperson of CERD.

¹⁴⁴ A/HRC/4/33/Add.2, para. 5. See also A/HRC/7/3/Add.2, para. 5.

¹⁴⁵ A/HRC/4/33Add.2, para 5.

¹⁴⁶ A/HRC/4/21/Add.2, paras. 92-106.

¹⁴⁷ A/HRC/7/14/Add.3, paras. 68-79.

¹⁴⁸ A/HRC/8/6/Add. 2, paras. 59-74.

¹⁴⁹ UNDAF 2005-2009, pp. 1-2, available at http://www.undg.org/archive_docs/3546-Azerbaijan_UNDAF__2005-2009_.doc .

¹⁵⁰ UNODC, *Annual Report 2008*, p. 23, available at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/about-unodc/AR08_WEB.pdf.

¹⁵¹ CERD/C/AZE/CO/4, para.7.

¹⁵² E/C.12/1/Add.104, para.53.
