

# **REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

## **Public Administration Country Profile**

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)  
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# AZERBAIJAN

[Click here](#) for detailed map



Source: [The World Factbook - Azerbaijan](#)

## Government type

Republic

## Independence

18 October 1991 (from Soviet Union)

## Constitution

Adopted 12 November 1995  
([click here](#))

## Legal system

Based on civil law system

## Administrative divisions

59 rayons, 11 cities and 1 autonomous republic (Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikası)

Source: [The World Factbook - Azerbaijan](#) & [Constitutional Court](#)

Azerbaijan declared its independence from the former Soviet Union on August 30, 1991, with Ayaz Mütalibov, former First Secretary of the Azerbaijani Communist Party, becoming the country's first President. Following severe incidents in Nagorno-Karabakh in March 1992, Mütalibov resigned and the country experienced a period of political instability. Mütalibov returned to power in May 1992, but the opposition Popular Front Party (PFP) organized a resistance movement and took power. The PFP dissolved the predominantly Communist Supreme Soviet and transferred its functions to a National Council.

Elections in June 1992 resulted in the selection of PFP leader Abulfəz Elçibey as the country's second president. Growing discontent culminated in June 1993 in an armed insurrection which eventually ousted President Elçibey. The National Council conferred presidential powers upon, Heydər Əliyev.<sup>1</sup> Elçibey was formally deposed by a national referendum in August 1993, and Əliyev was elected to a 5-year term as President in October with only token opposition. Əliyev won re-election to another 5-year term in 1998.

İlham Əliyev was elected to the presidency on October 15, 2003. Azerbaijan's first Parliament was elected in 1995. The present unicameral Parliament was elected in November 2000

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes \(edited\)](#) & [European Commission – Political Situation](#)

<sup>1</sup> Former First Secretary of the Azerbaijani Communist Party (1969-81)

# 1. General Information

1.1 People	Azerbaijan	Armenia	Georgia	2
<b>Population</b>				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	8,370	3,061	5,126	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	4,291	1,574	2,678	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	4,079	1,487	2,448	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	95	94	91	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	0.89	-0.45	-0.92	
<b>Youth and Elderly Population</b>				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	29	20	19	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	10	15	22	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	8	11	16	
<b>Human Settlements</b>				c
Urban population (%), 2001	52	67	57	
Rural population (%), 2001	48	33	43	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	0.59	0.19	-0.1	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	0.59	-0.21	-1.1	
<b>Education</b>				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	10.5 <sup>i</sup>	8.5	6.4	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	10.5 <sup>i</sup>	8.8	6.4	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	10.6 <sup>i</sup>	8.1	6.4	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	..	2.4 <sup>ii</sup>	..	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	..	0.7 <sup>ii</sup>	..	2
<b>Employment</b>				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2001	1.3 <sup>iii</sup>	36.4 <sup>iv</sup>	11	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%),2001	43 <sup>v</sup>	51 <sup>vi</sup>	58 <sup>vii</sup>	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%),2001	50 <sup>v</sup>	74 <sup>vi</sup>	76 <sup>vii</sup>	2

Notes: <sup>i</sup> 1998/1999; <sup>ii</sup> 1989; <sup>iii</sup> Based on registered unemployment from employment office records, <sup>iv</sup> 1997, Urban areas only; <sup>v</sup> 2000; Data for all ages (activity rate shown is crude activity rate); <sup>vi</sup> 1997; <sup>vii</sup> Excluding armed forces

1.2 Economy	Azerbaijan	Armenia	Georgia	3
<b>GDP</b>				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	6,090	2,367	3,324	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	744	771	642	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	25,493	9,085	11,339	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	3,115	2,957	2,190	
<b>Sectors</b>				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	14.3	23.5	20.5	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	54.5	39.2	25.5	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	31.1	37.3	54.1	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	4.0	4.6	3.4	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	63.2	82.5	81.4	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	11.7	10.3	8.9	

Notes:

<sup>2</sup> [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

<sup>a</sup> [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>b</sup> [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>c</sup> [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>d1</sup> [UNESCO](#); <sup>d2</sup> [UNESCO](#); <sup>e1</sup> [ILO](#); <sup>e2</sup> [ILO/OECD](#)

<sup>3</sup> [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

<sup>a</sup> [Quick Reference Tables](#); <sup>b</sup> [Data Profile Tables](#); <sup>c</sup> [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Azerbaijan	Armenia	Georgia	
<b>Public expenditures</b>				4
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	5.8	..	..	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	3	2	5.2 <sup>1</sup>	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	2.7	..	3	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	1	4	0.8	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	..	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	2.7	4.4	0.9	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	..	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	3.4	2.2	3.9	

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Data refer to a year or period other than that specified

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Azerbaijan 1991-1995	Azerbaijan 1996-2000	Europe & Central Asia average <sup>5</sup> 1996-2000	Central Asia & Caucasus average <sup>5</sup> 1996-2000	Low income group average <sup>5</sup> 1996-2000
<b>Employment</b>						
Civilian Central Government <sup>6</sup>	(,000)	62.0	99.6			
	(% pop.)	0.82	1.25	0.61	0.90	0.46
Sub-national Government <sup>6</sup>	(,000)	..	400.0			
	(% pop.)	..	5.01	0.61	0.90	0.46
Education employees	(,000)	385.0	36.5			
	(% pop.)	5.07	0.46	1.58	1.68	0.91
Health employees	(,000)	170.0	115.7			
	(% pop.)	2.24	1.45	1.15	1.23	0.62
Police	(,000)	..	325.9			
	(% pop.)	..	4.12	0.68	..	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.87	0.96	0.33
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	20.1	37.8	13.1
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wages</b>						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	1.8	2.4	5.9	5.3	5.4
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	8.2	11.4	13.1	11.8	24.7
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	35	1,981			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	3,891	1,994			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		1.6	1.0	6.3	12.1	4.4

Source: [World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages](#)

<sup>4</sup> UNDP - [Human Development Report 2002](#)

<sup>a</sup> Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

<sup>b</sup> As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

<sup>5</sup> Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

<sup>6</sup> Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

## 2. Legal Structure

Azerbaijan is a centralized country ruled by a presidential system. The system of government administration of Azerbaijan is based on the principles of separation of powers among the legislative, executive and judicial branches (Art. 7 of the Constitution).

Source: [World Legal Information Institute - A Guide to the Republic of Azerbaijan Law Research \(2002\)](#)

### 2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral National Assembly or Milli Mejlis (125 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms).<sup>7</sup>

*women in parliament:* 13 out of 124 seats: (11%).<sup>8</sup>

The legislative power is vested in The National Parliament (Milli Mejlis) of the Republic of Azerbaijan. It is a unicameral body consisting of 125 members, of whom 100 are elected on the basis of single mandate constituencies. An additional number of 25 are included on the basis of proportional electoral system from national party lists for 5 years term.

As a result of a 24 August 2002 national referendum on changes to the constitution, all 125 members of the next parliament will be elected from single mandate constituencies

The laws and resolutions enacted by the Parliament come into effect from the day of their publication unless specified otherwise in the legislation. The President does not have the right to dissolve the parliament, but he does have the right to veto its decisions. To override the presidential veto, the Milli Mejlis must have a majority of 95 votes.

Source: [World Legal Information Institute - A Guide to the Republic of Azerbaijan Law Research \(2002\)](#)<sup>9</sup>

**Fact box:**

*elections:* Last held 4 November 2000 (next to be held November 2005)  
*election results:* seats by party - NAP and allies 108, APF "Reform" 6, CSP 3, PNIA 2, Musavat Party 2, CPA 2, APF "Classic" 1, Compatriot Party 1

### 2.2 Executive Branch

*cabinet:* Council of Ministers appointed by the president and confirmed by the National Assembly  
*elections:* president elected by popular vote to a five-year term; election last held 15 October 2003 (next to be held October 2008); prime minister and first deputy prime ministers appointed by the president and confirmed by the National Assembly

The head of state is the President. The executive power is vested in the President. The President is elected for a 5 year term by direct elections.

With the aim of implementing executive power, the President of the Azerbaijan Republic is authorized to form the Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic which is the supreme body of the executive power of the President. The Cabinet of Ministers is subordinate to the president, and its aim is the implementation of the President's policies and duties. In order to achieve this goal, the Cabinet of Ministers ensures the implementation of the state budget, monetary policy and the state social programs. The

**Fact box:**

*chief of state:* President Ilham ALIYEV (since 31 October 2003)  
*head of government:* Prime Minister Artur RASIZADE (since 4 November 2003); First Deputy Prime Minister Abbas ABBASOV (since 10 November 2003)

<sup>7</sup> Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Azerbaijan](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

<sup>9</sup> See also: [The World Factbook - Azerbaijan](#)

Cabinet of Minister consists of the Prime Minister of the Azerbaijan Republic, his Deputies, Ministers and Heads of other central bodies of Executive power.

Source: [World Legal Information Institute - A Guide to the Republic of Azerbaijan Law Research \(2002\)](#)

## 2.3 Judiciary Branch

Constitutional Court, Supreme Court.

Judicial power is implemented through the Constitutional Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, Supreme Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, Economic Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, ordinary and specialized law courts of the Azerbaijan Republic.

Source: [Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan](#)

The President appoints Supreme and Constitutional Court judges, whom Parliament confirms. The President appoints lower-level judges without confirmation. Qualifying exams for judges were administered periodically as part of a judicial reform effort. The Government organizes prosecutors into offices at the district, municipal, and republic level. They are responsible to the Minister of Justice, appointed by the President, and confirmed by Parliament.

Courts of general jurisdiction may hear criminal, civil, and juvenile cases. District and municipal courts try the overwhelming majority of cases. The Supreme Court may not act as the court of first instance. A panel consisting of one judge and two lay assessors hears cases at the district court level. A 2002 referendum amended the Constitution to provide all citizens the right to appeal to the Constitutional Court. Citizens also have the right to appeal to the European Court of Human Rights.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Human Rights \(2003\)](#)

The [Constitutional Court](#) of the Azerbaijan Republic was constituted on July 14, 1998. The Constitutional Court consists of nine judges and is authorized to review the following: constitutionality of the laws of the republic; presidential decrees; regulations of the central government authorities; signatures on treaties; the settlement of disputes connected to the division of power between the legislative and executive branches. In addition, the Constitutional Court decides on issues affecting the banning of political parties or other organisations. The Constitutional Court is also authorized to interpret the Constitution and the laws of the Azerbaijan Republic at the request of the President, the Milli Mejlis, the Cabinet of Ministers, General Prosecutor's Office of the Azerbaijan Republic and the Ali Mejlis (Supreme Parliament) of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic.

The Supreme Court of the Azerbaijan Republic is the highest judicial body in civil, criminal, administrative and other cases that are referred to it by the general courts. Moreover, it exercises control over the activity of the general courts. Judges of the Supreme Court of the Azerbaijan Republic are nominated by the President and approved by the Milli Mejlis.

The Economic Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the highest legal body deciding economic disputes. Judges to the Economic Court are appointed in the similar manner to the other high courts.

Source: [World Legal Information Institute - A Guide to the Republic of Azerbaijan Law Research \(2002\)](#)

## 2.4 Local Government

The Law on the Status of Municipalities regulates the role and structure of municipal bodies and outlines state guarantees of legal and financial autonomy. Another normative legal document to address municipal government is the Model Municipal

Charter. This document specifies common issues to be incorporated in all municipal charters, such as territorial boundaries, municipal assemblies, standing and temporary council commissions, executive bodies and administrative procedures. The Law on Municipal Service regulates the activities of municipal employees, their rights, duties, labor conditions and social benefits, and outlines the structure of the executive apparatus and the organization of municipal service.

The role of local bodies of state administration remains imperfectly regulated by legislation. The Provision on Local Executive Authority is the primary law in this area, addressing local state administration activity, the structure of local state administration bodies and eligibility requirements for local administration heads.

As declared in its Constitution, the Republic of Azerbaijan is a unitary state. Other than the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic (NAR), there are no independent states within the republic. The former Upper Karabakh autonomous region was formally abolished by the Supreme Board of the Republic on 26 November 1991. The decision was never recognized by the Armenian population of Upper Karabakh, and eventually the conflict escalated into war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. As a result, Upper Karabakh and neighboring areas, roughly twenty percent of Azeri territory, are still occupied by Armenian military forces. A cease-fire has been in effect since 1994.

The administrative-territorial division of Azerbaijan has essentially been retained from the Soviet era and consists of villages, settlements, regions and cities. Municipalities are established in villages, settlements or cities, rather than on a regional basis. Each municipality acts as an independent juridical entity, with neither horizontal nor vertical subordination. Cities may be divided into administrative-territorial units, in which case each unit comprises a separate municipality. Only two cities are divided into districts (Baku and Ganja). In these cities, district or settlement bodies of local executive authority are subordinate to the city executive authority.

Source: [Local Government and Public Sector Reform Initiative - Local Government in Azerbaijan \(2001\)](#)



## 3. The State and Civil Society

### 3.1 Ombudsperson

The 1998 Presidential decree on human rights protection introduced the word "ombudsman" to the Azerbaijani public" and laid the legal framework for human rights protection in the country in conjunction with the [Constitutional Law](#) of the Azerbaijan Republic on Human Rights Defender/Ombudsman adopted on 28 December 2001 and the July 2, 2002 election of the first Ombudsman of the Azerbaijan Republic by the Parliament.

Source: [UNDP - Azerbaijan: News \(2003\) \(edited\)](#)

The Human Rights Commissioner is elected by 83 votes majority of the Milli Mejlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan from among three candidates nominated by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Commissioner is elected for a period of 7 years and the same person may hold the post of Commissioner only once.

The work of the Commissioner and his or her Office shall be financed from the State budget of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The annual expenditure allocated for financing the work of the Commissioner may not be reduced in relation to the previous financial year.

Source: [Constitutional Law on the Human Rights Commissioner \(Ombudsman\) of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001](#)

Since the establishment of the Central office in Baku in 2002, the Ombudsman Office has received more than 2500 complaints. According to this office, 1200 cases have been already considered of which around 20% - positively settled.

In July 2003, three regional centers of the Ombudsman opened in Sheki, Jalilabad and Guba.

Source: [UNDP - Azerbaijan: News \(2003\) \(edited\)](#)

### 3.2 NGOs and Civil Society

Ministry of Justice officials reported that there are 1,368 NGOs registered with the ministry. Of these, 26 were registered in 2001 and 31 in 2002. Less than 30 percent of all NGOs are based outside the capital city. There is little data on the percentage of the population that is active in the NGO sector.

The activity of NGOs is regulated by a law that Parliament adopted in 1992 and modified in 2000. The law allows all citizens to found NGOs and requires the Ministry of Justice to register them within 10 days, given the accuracy of all required paperwork. In practice, this procedure is seldom followed. There is no difference in income taxation for the employees of NGOs and for-profit organizations. NGOs in Azerbaijan do not pay taxes.

Source: [Freedom House - Nations in Transit \(2003\)](#)

As a conduit for community involvement, NGOs promote the utilization of considerable human resources in the study and advancement of socially important initiatives. However, the insufficient development of democratic institutions has restricted the involvement of NGOs in decision-making processes. NGOs also defend and promote the rights and freedoms of citizens. Quite often, when their problems are not adequately addressed through government institutions, citizens appeal to human rights organizations. These organizations have experienced a modicum of success in advocating for citizens and accelerating the efforts of state bodies to take action.

Source: [UNDP - Azerbaijan Human Development Report 2002](#)

## 4. Civil Service

The World Bank and Azerbaijan agreed to embark on an ambitious public sector reform programme in 1999. While this programme has been superseded by the new approach of the National Programme of Poverty Reduction (NPPR), many of the reform measures remain to be completed under the NPPR. Since 2000 some progress has been made with the merger of ministries and the creation of the Ministry for Fuel and Energy.

The overall aims of public administration reform are to improve governance, financial discipline and transparency; resource allocation and use, and the efficiency of programs and services. Although 30 central government structures have been reformed, it is still considered necessary to continue with these reforms in order to rationalize the existing government structures.<sup>10</sup>

Source: [European Commission - Country Strategy Paper \(2002\)](#)

### 4.1 Legal basis

The principal laws and regulations governing the administration of the civil service include: the [Labor Code](#) of the Republic of Azerbaijan (1999) and the [Law](#) of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Civil Service (2000)<sup>11</sup> with amendments. Azerbaijan also ratified the 1978 ILO Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention on 11/03/1993 ([click here](#)) and is bound by its provisions.

According to the Law on Civil Service, the civil service is based on the principles of the rule of law, separation of powers among legislative, executive and judicial branches, oversight over and accountability of government institutions and civil servants; transparency and fair competition in civil service recruitment, equality and meritocracy in eligibility for government positions, equality of civil servants irrespective of their race, ethnic, language, sex, religion, social origin, family or social status.

Source: [Law on Civil Service \(2000\)](#)

### 4.2 Appointment

The Law on Civil Service stipulates that positions in the civil service should be filled on a competitive basis through tests and interviews. The list of successful candidates is then submitted to the manager of a relevant governmental institution for employment consideration. The manager subsequently selects one candidate and offers him/her internship for a period of one year. In the case of satisfactory work performance, the intern shall be granted a two-year probationary appointment. The civil service employee has the right to a merit-based promotion with the subsequent salary increase.

Source: [Law on Civil Service \(2000\)](#)

The recent Law on Civil Service is designed to strengthen recruitment policy. A competitive mechanism is being developed as the basis for hiring civil servants, and a periodic performance review will be carried out to assess the professional level of the staff.

Source: [Republic of Azerbaijan - State Programme on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development 2003-2005](#)

<sup>10</sup> [State Programme on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development 2003-2005](#)

<sup>11</sup> Unofficial translation

### **4.3 Remuneration**

A unified pay system was introduced in 1996. Since that time, ad hoc and sector specific changes have been introduced, and the system has become highly fragmented.

At present, some public servants are paid less than the absolute poverty line (120,000 AZM, or 25.8 USD per month). The poorest paid employees, who occupy the first grade on the pay scale, are paid only 27,500 AZM per month).

A pay reform for civil servants is envisaged. Thus, there will be significant decompression of wage levels, and pay levels of senior civil servants will be increased to correspond to their responsibilities and achievement in order to attract and retain senior qualified staff. The government will work towards unification of pay scales for employees.

Regional coefficients will be introduced, beyond those which now exist for employees in mountainous regions. This is in recognition of the difficulty in attracting skilled employees to work outside of the major centres, and to support regional development.

A reform plan for public sector pay in the general state service is already in place, and will be continued over the next two years. This will result in continued reform and rationalization of central government agencies (such as the Cabinet of Ministers and Presidential Office) and will result in substantial wage decompression, and pay increases for those employees remaining in their posts.

Source: [Republic of Azerbaijan - State Programme on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development 2003-2005](#)

### **4.4 Training**

The right of civil servants to professional development is guaranteed by Article 21 of the Law on Civil Service. Article 24 of the same law stipulates that civil servants pursuing and succeeding in professional development and dedication to their duties shall be distinguished by awards (Order "For Service to the Country" and Medal "For Civil Service Distinction". Also, the attestation process (a 5-year review cycle of all staff) prescribes the consideration of civil servants' training needs.

Source: [Law on Civil Service \(2000\)](#)

The Academy of Public Administration has operated under the president's authority since 2000.

Capacity building measures to improve management skills are envisaged, including a system which will allow senior civil service employees to gain work experience in the private sector.

Source: [Republic of Azerbaijan - State Programme on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development 2003-2005](#)

### **4.5 Gender**

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

## 5. Ethics and Civil Service

### 5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
		2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
Rank	Country						
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
124	Azerbaijan	1.8	7	0.3	1.4 - 2.3	7	1.6 - 2.0
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

**Surveys Used:** Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

**Standard Deviation:** Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

**High-Low Range:** Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

**Number Institutions:** Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

**90 percent confidence range:** Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

The government is taking active measures to reduce corruption and increase transparency in the public administration system. Since 1995 the President of the Republic issued a series of Decrees in this regard. In June 2000 a Decree of the President called for the drawing up of a Law on Combating Corruption.

Source: [Republic of Azerbaijan - State Programme on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development 2003-2005](#)

The Milli Majlis of Republic of Azerbaijan has adopted the Law On Fight Against Corruption, which will come into effect on 01 January 2005. To ensure the implementation of the law the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, on 3 March 2004, signed an executive order instructing the Cabinet of Ministers to specify responsibility for the breach of law. The Cabinet is also to draft regulations for the Commission to Fight Corruption that will function as part of the Council on Civil Service. Additionally, a department to deal with fight against corruption will be set up in the Prosecutor's General Office. The Cabinet of Ministers and other government institutions are instructed to bring the new law in line with international agreements signed by Azerbaijan, as well as to improve the Government Programme to Fight Corruption.

Source: [Zerkalo \(Mirror\) - Article \(4/3/2003\)](#)

### 5.2 Ethics

Upon recruitment, all civil servants are obliged to sign an oath of service. The Law on Civil Service of Azerbaijan Republic precludes the practice of inappropriate recruitment and supervision of civil servants by family members, outside employment or engagement in political activity while on duty. The Law bans civil servants from accepting travel sponsorship from foreign countries without the

consent by their superiors. Civil servants are also precluded to make advantage of their position for religious proselytizing.

Source: [Law on Civil Service \(2000\)](#)

## 6. e-Government

### e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

### Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

### Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

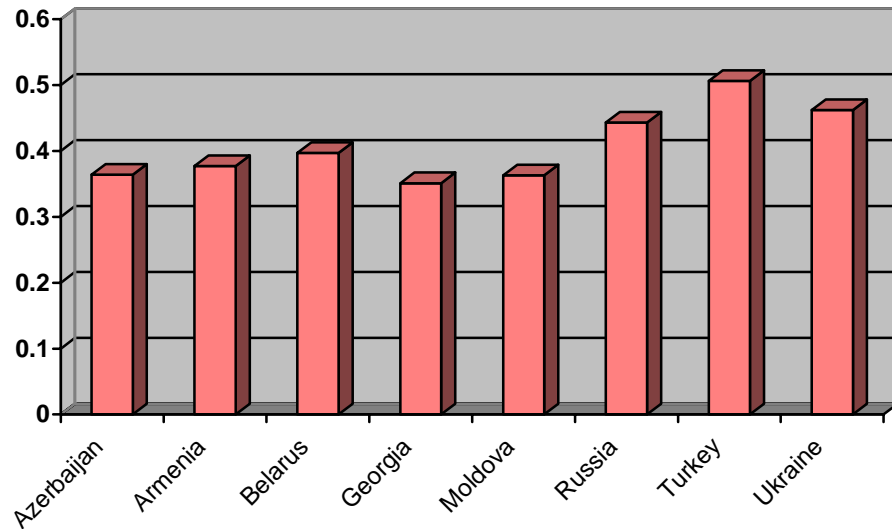
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

### Human Capital Index:

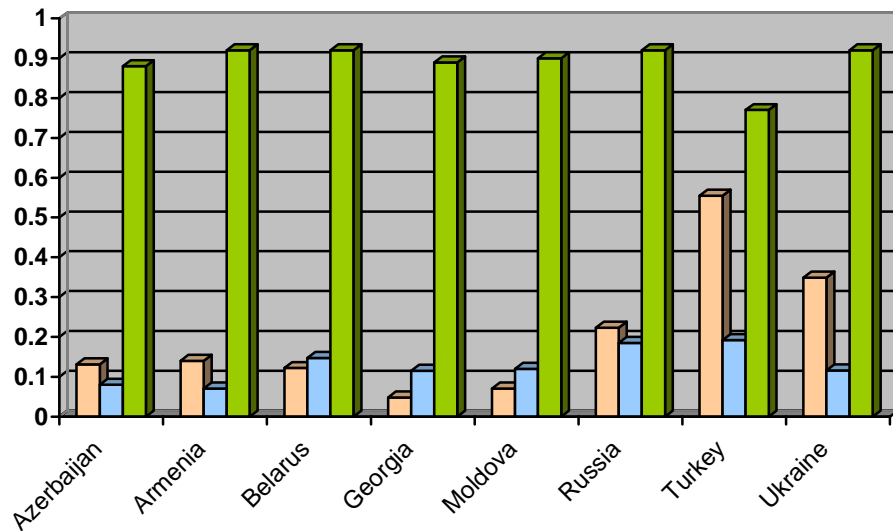
A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

### e-Government Readiness Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

### Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

**e-Participation Index:**

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.

**e-information:**

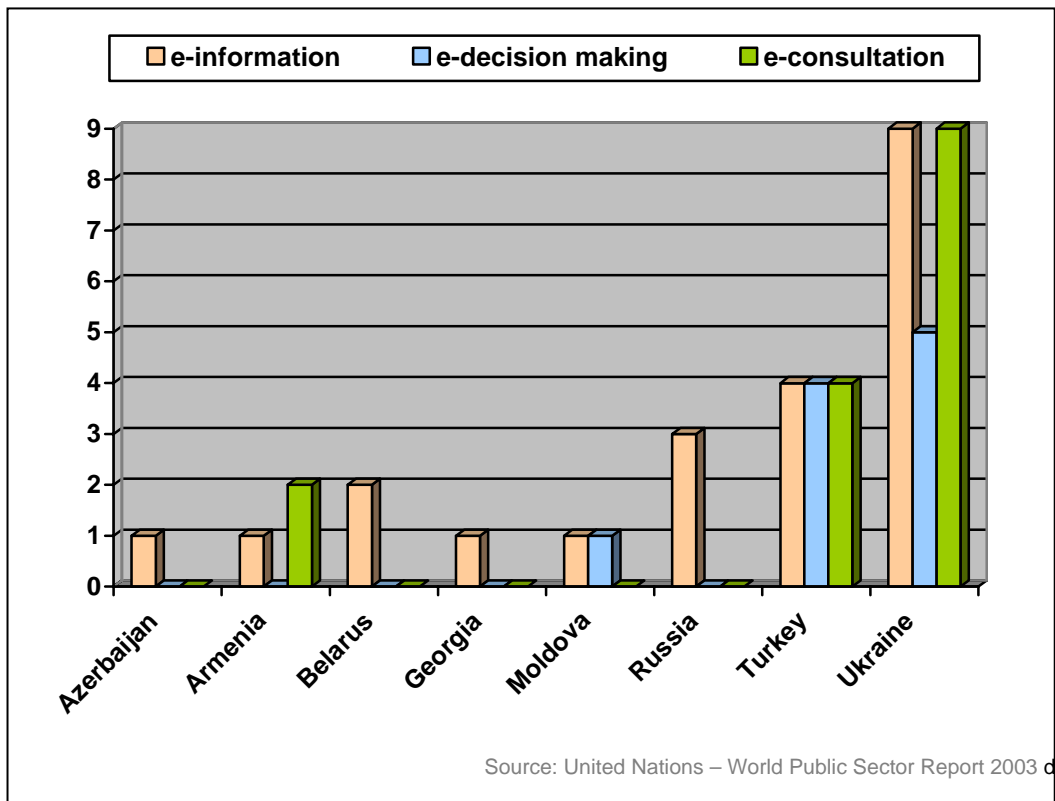
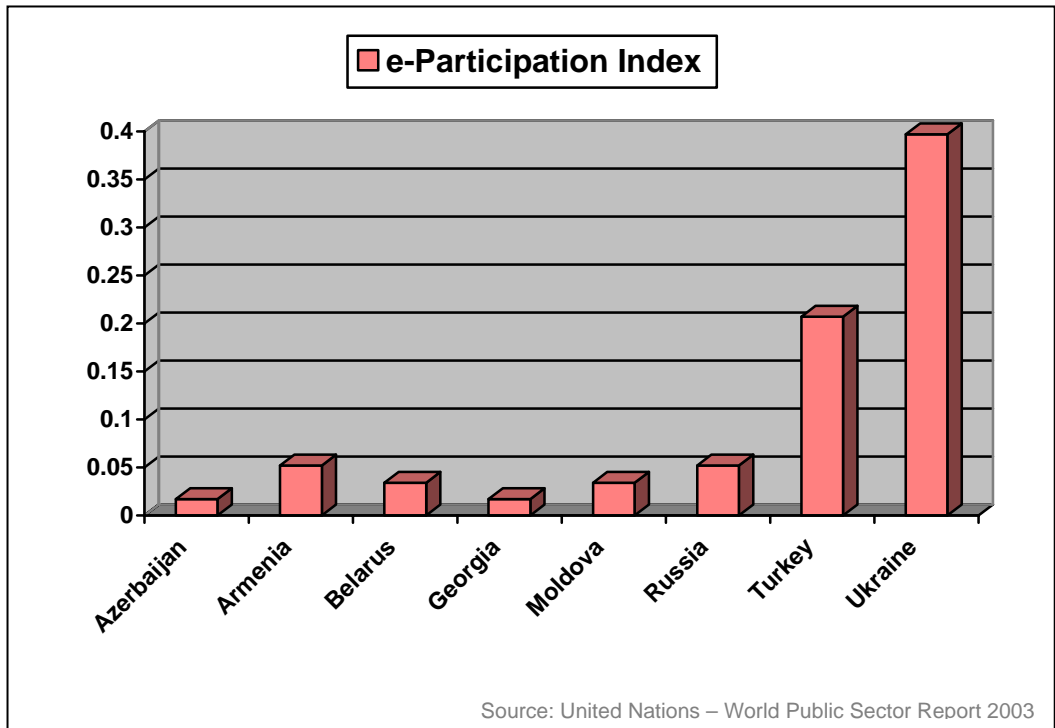
The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.

**e-decision making:**

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

**e-consultation:**

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.



## 7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
President	<a href="http://www.president.az/">http://www.president.az/</a>
Parliament	<a href="http://www.meclis.gov.az/">http://www.meclis.gov.az/</a>
Cabinet	<a href="http://www.ilham-aliyev.org/s27_cabinet_of_ministers/...">http://www.ilham-aliyev.org/s27_cabinet_of_ministers/...</a>
Ministry of Economic Development	<a href="http://www.economy.gov.az/">http://www.economy.gov.az/</a>
Ministry of Education	<a href="http://www.min.edu.az/">http://www.min.edu.az/</a>
Constitutional Court	<a href="http://www.constitutional-court-az.org/">http://www.constitutional-court-az.org/</a>

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
Council of Europe	<a href="http://www.coe.int">http://www.coe.int</a>
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	<a href="http://www.ebrd.com/country/country/azer/index.htm">http://www.ebrd.com/country/country/azer/index.htm</a>
European Union (EU)	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/azerbaidjan/...">http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/azerbaidjan/...</a>
International Labour Organization (ILO)	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home</a>
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	<a href="http://www.osce.org/baku/">http://www.osce.org/baku/</a>
OSCE - Legislation	<a href="http://www.legislationline.org">http://www.legislationline.org</a>
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<a href="http://www.un-az.org/undp/">http://www.un-az.org/undp/</a>
World Bank (WB)	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/az">http://www.worldbank.org/az</a>
Center for Social & Political Studies (Sweden)	<a href="http://www.ca-c.org/journal-table-eng.shtml">http://www.ca-c.org/journal-table-eng.shtml</a>
Eurasianet.org	<a href="http://www.eurasianet.org/resource/azerbaijan/index.shtml">http://www.eurasianet.org/resource/azerbaijan/index.shtml</a>