**Annex and Tables**

**Additional information on Paragraph 5 of the Concluding Observations**

1. Training and exchange programs are being organized and educational publications are being prepared related to human rights, as well as rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for law enforcement officials and judges. There are a lot of questions regarding the human and citizen rights and freedoms in the examination for persons newly accepted to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Along with this, human rights and freedoms related to educational programs, manuals are being prepared and being sent to the structural units for use in education. In regions, on certain days of the week at vocational courses almost eighty percent of topics are related to the human rights and freedoms. Special commission makes an assessment for the determination of personnel’s theoretical knowledge at the end of each school year in this regard, as well as certification is conducted in every 5 years.

2. The personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are sent for trainings to the United States of America and European countries via the Council of Europe, OSCE and other international organizations in order to use the international experience and in our country seminars, trainings, courses, scientific conferences are organized with the participation of experienced international experts. In last 5 years, more than 3000 personnel of the Interior Ministry have participated in the events that are held in our country and in foreign countries on the topics of "Police and human rights Programme", "Programme of Cooperation on Strengthening the Rule of Law", "Issues related to Observance of Human Rights in Police’s Actions", "Relations between the Police and the Community", "Strengthening Program on the Fight against Ill-treatment and Impunity", "Role of the Police in the Prevention of Mass Riots", "Fight against Corruption", "Protection of Human Rights in the Course of Investigation" and other topics related to the human rights.

3. «Ensuring Human Rights in the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Bodies» lessons are being taught at the Police Academy for teaching duties of Police in the field of human and citizen rights and the provisions of international instruments in this field. Specialists of the University of Essex have expressed a positive opinion about the program on the above mentioned subject. Collection of lectures on the course, «Human rights (100 questions and answers)» and other teaching and methodological guides are being prepared for the methodological aid to cadets and listeners. "Police and human rights" textbook is published in accordance with the Program of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on "expansion of the infrastructure for the provision of human rights in Azerbaijan". Regarding the implementation of the above mentioned Program, experts of the Police Academy of the Czech Republic which are involved as a consultant by the United Nations have participated in the preparation process of the mentioned textbook. Also trainings, seminars, conferences are held regularly in the Police Academy by experts of the UN, Council of Europe, OSCE on the topic of international protection system on human rights. Along with this, "Law Clinic" have been established under the "Theory of State and Law" chair of the Academy and professional legal assistance is provided to individuals who need protection and applied to there as well as assistance is rendered to them in compilation of documents.

4. State Migration Service in cooperation with other government agencies has organized trainings for municipal officials, law enforcement officers and judges across the country under the project of "creating effective mechanisms to protect the rights of migrants in Azerbaijan" that is being implemented by the International Organization for Migration with the financial support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway. Topics of rights of migrant workers, discrimination and its prevention have been included in the trainings.

5. The study of the international documents and national legislation in the field of protection of human rights and freedoms in the State Security Service, considering them as a guide during the mission and control over the professional training and legal education towards the implementation of tasks arising from them are keeping at the focus of attention. Legal awareness activities about the International Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights dated 16 December 1966, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights dated 16 December 1966, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms dated 4 November 1950 and its Protocols, the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities of the Council of Europe as well as for the learning of other international and regional documents in this field are being continued in the State Security Service. Legal awareness activities are being continued in accordance with the thematic plans of the operation-battle trainings that are approved by the administration in all bodies and organizations included in the State Security Service system as well as through teaching and assessing at the end in the Academy of the State Security Service named after Heydar Aliyev. At the same time State Security Service personnel have been regularly participated in numerous seminars, conferences and training courses on human rights including the protection of the rights of ethnic minorities that are organized by the international organizations such as the UN, Council of Europe, OSCE as well as the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Republic of Azerbaijan within the country and abroad.

**Tables regarding Paragraph 6 of the Concluding Observations**

**Table 1**

**The number of population of the Republic of Azerbaijan on gender**

(at the beginning of the year, thousands)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Years | Total | including: | | Compared to the entire population, percent | |
| men | women | men | women |
| 2013 | 9356,5 | 4648,8 | 4707,7 | 49,7 | 50,3 |
| 2014 | 9477,1 | 4713,5 | 4763,6 | 49,7 | 50,3 |
| 2015 | 9593,0 | 4775,8 | 4817,2 | 49,8 | 50,2 |
| 2016 | 9705,6 | 4835,6 | 4870,0 | 49,8 | 50,2 |
| 2017 | 9810,0 | 4891,2 | 4918,8 | 49,9 | 50,1 |
| 2018 | 9898,1 | 4938,0 | 4960,1 | 49,9 | 50,1 |

**Table 2**

**The number of population of the Republic of Azerbaijan on urban and rural areas**

(at the beginning of the year, thousands)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| years | number of population - total | including: | | Compared to the entire population, percent | |
| urban areas | rural areas | urban areas | rural areas |
| 2013 | 9356,5 | 4966,2 | 4390,3 | 53,1 | 46,9 |
| 2014 | 9477,1 | 5045,4 | 4431,7 | 53,2 | 46,8 |
| 2015 | 9593,0 | 5098,3 | 4494,7 | 53,1 | 46,9 |
| 2016 | 9705,6 | 5152,4 | 4553,2 | 53,1 | 46,9 |
| 2017 | 9810,0 | 5199,0 | 4611,0 | 53,0 | 47,0 |
| 2018 | 9898,1 | 5237,8 | 4660,3 | 52,9 | 47,1 |

**Table 3**

**Population growth rates**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| years | total increase during the year | |
| thousands | percent |
| 2012 | 121,4 | 1,3 |
| 2013 | 120,6 | 1,3 |
| 2014 | 115,9 | 1,2 |
| 2015 | 112,6 | 1,2 |
| 2016 | 104,4 | 1,1 |
| 2017 | 88,1 | 0,9 |

**Table 4**

**The number of population by age groups (at the beginning of the year)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age groups** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| **Total** | **9235,1** | **9356,5** | **9477,1** | **9593,0** | **9705,6** | **9810,0** |
| Thousands | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 765,2 | 812,6 | 832,8 | 851,4 | 851,9 | 835,5 |
| 5-9 | 623,0 | 620,7 | 638,3 | 666,9 | 709,3 | 761,9 |
| 10-14 | 664,3 | 653,8 | 647,5 | 634,4 | 625,7 | 622,4 |
| 15-19 | 844,4 | 801,9 | 762,8 | 724,9 | 693,0 | 663,6 |
| 20-24 | 944,6 | 937,2 | 920,3 | 902,8 | 873,3 | 842,2 |
| 25-29 | 873,0 | 898,2 | 923,6 | 936,8 | 943,6 | 941,9 |
| 30-34 | 736,5 | 767,2 | 791,5 | 816,9 | 840,0 | 870,2 |
| 35-39 | 626,4 | 633,5 | 655,9 | 680,9 | 709,3 | 732,9 |
| 40-44 | 653,1 | 646,6 | 629,4 | 620,3 | 613,8 | 622,0 |
| 45-49 | 670,4 | 662,0 | 660,7 | 657,0 | 655,7 | 646,1 |
| 50-54 | 629,5 | 653,4 | 664,4 | 666,4 | 660,7 | 657,3 |
| 55-59 | 407,2 | 443,6 | 492,2 | 536,3 | 580,7 | 608,8 |
| 60-64 | 266,2 | 287,6 | 304,0 | 327,3 | 351,1 | 384,9 |
| 65-69 | 122,9 | 136,4 | 163,4 | 190,4 | 222,3 | 242,5 |
| 70-74 | 181,3 | 163,4 | 137,5 | 119,0 | 104,0 | 106,5 |
| 75-79 | 131,0 | 136,2 | 146,2 | 149,0 | 151,0 | 141,9 |
| 80 and above | 96,1 | 102,2 | 106,6 | 112,3 | 120,2 | 129,4 |
| including:  0-14 years | 2052,5 | 2087,1 | 2118,6 | 2152,7 | 2186,9 | 2219,8 |
| 65 and above | 531,3 | 538,2 | 553,7 | 570,7 | 597,5 | 620,3 |
| in the working age 1) | 6395,7 | 6473,6 | 6548,9 | 6616,4 | 6677,8 | 6705,5 |

**Compared to the end, percentage**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age groups** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** |
| 0-4 | 8,3 | 8,7 | 8,8 | 8,9 | 8,8 | 8,5 |
| 5-9 | 6,7 | 6,6 | 6,8 | 6,9 | 7,3 | 7,8 |
| 10-14 | 7,2 | 7,0 | 6,9 | 6,6 | 6,4 | 6,3 |
| 15-19 | 9,1 | 8,6 | 8,0 | 7,6 | 7,1 | 6,8 |
| 20-24 | 10,2 | 10,0 | 9,7 | 9,4 | 9,0 | 8,6 |
| 25-29 | 9,5 | 9,6 | 9,7 | 9,8 | 9,7 | 9,6 |
| 30-34 | 8,0 | 8,2 | 8,4 | 8,5 | 8,7 | 8,9 |
| 35-39 | 6,8 | 6,8 | 6,9 | 7,1 | 7,3 | 7,5 |
| 40-44 | 7,1 | 6,9 | 6,6 | 6,5 | 6,3 | 6,3 |
| 45-49 | 7,3 | 7,1 | 7,0 | 6,8 | 6,8 | 6,6 |
| 50-54 | 6,8 | 7,0 | 7,0 | 6,9 | 6,8 | 6,7 |
| 55-59 | 4,4 | 4,7 | 5,2 | 5,6 | 6,0 | 6,2 |
| 60-64 | 2,9 | 3,1 | 3,2 | 3,4 | 3,6 | 3,9 |
| 65-69 | 1,3 | 1,4 | 1,7 | 2,0 | 2,3 | 2,5 |
| 70-74 | 2,0 | 1,7 | 1,5 | 1,2 | 1,1 | 1,1 |
| 75-79 | 1,4 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,6 | 1,4 |
| 80 and above | 1,0 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,2 | 1,2 | 1,3 |
| including:  0-14 years | 22,2 | 22,3 | 22,5 | 22,4 | 22,5 | 22,6 |
| 65 years and above | 5,7 | 5,7 | 5,8 | 6,0 | 6,2 | 6,3 |
| in the working age 1) | 69,3 | 69,2 | 69,1 | 69,0 | 68,8 | 68,4 |
| 1)  At the beginning of 2013 - men 15-62, women 15-57,5 years; at the beginning of 2014 men 15-62, women 15-58 years; at the beginning of 2015 – men 15-62 years, women 15-58,5 years; at the beginning of 2016-2017 – men 15-62, women 15-59 years. | | | | | | |

**Table 5**

**General indicators on natural movement of the population**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| person | | | | | | |
| number of births – total | 174469 | 172671 | 170503 | 166210 | 159464 | 144041 |
| including:  boys | 93587 | 92574 | 91410 | 88415 | 84909 | 76584 |
| Girls | 80882 | 80097 | 79093 | 77795 | 74555 | 67457 |
| number of deaths- total | 55017 | 54383 | 55648 | 54697 | 56648 | 57109 |
| including:  men | 29488 | 29096 | 29655 | 29130 | 29924 | 30429 |
| women | 25529 | 25287 | 25993 | 25567 | 26724 | 26680 |

**every one thousand of the population**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| births | 19,0 | 18,6 | 18,1 | 17,4 | 16,5 | 14,8 |
| including:  boys | 20,5 | 20,0 | 19,5 | 18,6 | 17,7 | 15,8 |
| girls | 17,5 | 17,1 | 16,7 | 16,3 | 15,4 | 13,8 |
| deaths | 6,0 | 5,8 | 5,9 | 5,7 | 5,9 | 5,9 |
| including:  men | 6,5 | 6,3 | 6,3 | 6,1 | 6,2 | 6,3 |
| women | 5,5 | 5,4 | 5,5 | 5,3 | 5,5 | 5,5 |

**Table 6**

**Life expectancy at birth (age)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| Total | 73,9 | 74,2 | 74,2 | 75,2 | 75,2 |
| including:  men | 71,3 | 71,6 | 71,6 | 72,7 | 72,8 |
| women | 76,6 | 76,8 | 76,8 | 77,6 | 77,6 |

**Table 7**

**Maternal mortality 1)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Years | Person | Every 100 000 live births |
| 2012 | 26 | 14,9 |
| 2013 | 25 | 14,5 |
| 2014 | 25 | 14,6 |
| 2015 | 24 | 14,4 |
| 2016 | 22 | 13,8 |
| 2017 | 21 | 14,6 |
| 1. Maternal mortality during the pregnancy, childbirth and after childbirth period according to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Azerbaijan | | |

**Table 8**

**Ethnic composition of the population**

(According to the 2009 census)1)

**by urban and rural areas**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ethnic composition | One thousand persons | Compared to the overall outcome, percentage | The number of persons considering the language of nationality as a mother tongue, Compared to the overall outcome, percentage |
| **The number of population – total** | **8922,4** | **100,0** | **98,4** |
| including: |  |  |  |
| Azerbaijanis | 8172,8 | 91,6 | 99,7 |
| Lezgins | 180,3 | 2,0 | 90,1 |
| armenians | 120,3 | 1,3 | 99,9 |
| Russians | 119,3 | 1,3 | 98,9 |
| Talishs | 112,0 | 1,3 | 42,5 |
| Avars | 49,8 | 0,6 | 93,3 |
| Turks | 38,0 | 0,4 | 83,7 |
| Tatars | 25,9 | 0,3 | 93,2 |
| Tats | 25,2 | 0,3 | 75,4 |
| ukrainians | 21,5 | 0,3 | 97,6 |
| Zakhurs | 12,3 | 0,1 | 95,3 |
| Georgians | 9,9 | 0,1 | 97,8 |
| jewry | 9,1 | 0,1 | 93,5 |
| kurds | 6,1 | 0,1 | 36,1 |
| Grizes | 4,4 | 0,04 | 28,5 |
| Udins | 3,8 | 0,04 | 99,3 |
| Khinaligs | 2,2 | 0,02 | 97,4 |
| other ethnicities | 9,5 | 0,1 | 80,5 |
| 1) Each person identifies his or her nationality and mother tongue during the census. Nationality and mother tongue of children are defined by their parents. | | | |

**Table 8.1**

**Ethnic composition of the population**

(According to the 2009 census)1)

**by urban areas**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ethnic composition | One thousand persons | Compared to the overall outcome, percentage | The number of persons considering the language of nationality as a mother tongue, Compared to the overall outcome, percentage |
| **The number of population – total** | **4739,1** | **100,0** | **99,4** |
| including: |  |  |  |
| Azerbaijanis | 4403,3 | 92,9 | 99,9 |
| Lezgins | 61,4 | 1,3 | 86,2 |
| armenians | 62,8 | 1,3 | 99,9 |
| Russians | 115 | 2,4 | 98,9 |
| Talishs | 9,9 | 0,2 | 64,8 |
| Avars | 2,3 | 0,05 | 83,8 |
| Turks | 9,1 | 0,2 | 69,8 |
| Tatars | 25,6 | 0,5 | 93,6 |
| Tats | 2,6 | 0,05 | 63,1 |
| ukrainians | 21,4 | 0,5 | 97,7 |
| Zakhurs | 1,1 | 0,02 | 65,6 |
| Georgians | 2,8 | 0,06 | 93,6 |
| jewry | 9,1 | 0,2 | 93,6 |
| kurds | 1,2 | 0,03 | 59,9 |
| Grizes | 0,5 | 0,01 | 64,0 |
| Udins | 3,8 | 0,08 | 99,3 |
| Khinaligs | 0,1 | 0,0 | 66,7 |
| other ethnicities | 7,1 | 0,2 | 82,4 |
| 1) Each person identifies his or her nationality and mother tongue during the census. Nationality and mother tongue of children are defined by their parents. | | | |

**Table 8.2**

**Ethnic composition of the population**

(According to the 2009 census)1)

**by rural areas**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ethnic composition | One thousand persons | Compared to the overall outcome, percentage | The number of persons considering the language of nationality as a mother tongue, Compared to the overall outcome, percentage |
| **The number of population – total** | **4183,3** | **100,0** | **97,3** |
| including: |  |  |  |
| Azerbaijanis | 3769,5 | 90,1 | 99,4 |
| Lezgins | 118,9 | 2,8 | 92,1 |
| armenians | 57,5 | 1,4 | 100,0 |
| Russians | 4,3 | 0,1 | 97,0 |
| Talishs | 102,1 | 2,4 | 40,3 |
| Avars | 47,5 | 1,1 | 93,7 |
| Turks | 28,9 | 0,7 | 88,1 |
| Tatars | 0,3 | 0,0 | 56,8 |
| Tats | 22,6 | 0,5 | 76,8 |
| ukrainians | 0,1 | 0,0 | 78,4 |
| Zakhurs | 11,2 | 0,3 | 98,4 |
| Georgians | 7,1 | 0,2 | 99,5 |
| jewry | 0,02 | 0,0 | 68,2 |
| kurds | 4,9 | 0,1 | 30,2 |
| Grizes | 3,9 | 0,1 | 24,3 |
| Udins | 0,01 | 0,0 | 60,0 |
| Khinaligs | 2,1 | 0,1 | 98,0 |
| other ethnicities | 2,4 | 0,1 | 74,5 |
| 1) Each person identifies his or her nationality and mother tongue during the census. Nationality and mother tongue of children are defined by their parents. | | | |

**Table 9**

**Total fertility rate of urban and rural places**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Years | Total | including: | |
| urban places | rural places |
| 2012 | 2,3 | 2,2 | 2,5 |
| 2013 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 2,3 |
| 2014 | 2,2 | 2,0 | 2,4 |
| 2015 | 2,1 | 2,0 | 2,2 |
| 2016 | 2,0 | 1,9 | 2,2 |

**Table 10**

**The number of children who die before age 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Years | The number of children who die before age 1, person | | | Every 1000 live births | | |
| Total | including: | | Total | including: | |
| boys | girls | boys | girls |
| 2012 | 1884 | 1035 | 849 | 10,8 | 11,1 | 10,5 |
| 2013 | 1862 | 1028 | 834 | 10,8 | 11,1 | 10,5 |
| 2014 | 1655 | 976 | 679 | 10,2 | 10,9 | 9,5 |
| 2015 | 2033 | 1220 | 813 | 11,0 | 12,2 | 9,5 |
| 2016 | 1666 | 999 | 667 | 11,4 | 12,8 | 9,7 |
| 2017 | 1700 | 993 | 707 | 11,1 | 12,3 | 9,7 |

**Table 11**

**The number of children who die before age 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Years | The number of children who die before age 5, person | | | Every 1000 live births | | |
| Total | including: | | Total | including: | |
| boys | girls | boys | girls |
| 2012 | 2247 | 1177 | 1070 | 13,0 | 13,1 | 12,9 |
| 2013 | 2234 | 1247 | 987 | 12,9 | 13,0 | 12,8 |
| 2014 | 2097 | 1232 | 865 | 12,6 | 13,5 | 11,6 |
| 2015 | 2395 | 1416 | 979 | 13,3 | 14,7 | 11,8 |
| 2016 | 2092 | 1259 | 833 | 13,8 | 15,4 | 11,9 |
| 2017 | 2058 | 1205 | 853 | 13,7 | 15,3 | 11,9 |

**Table 12**

**The number of marriages of the bride and groom for their age group**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Years | number of marriages | for the age groups of groom | | | |
| Up to 18 years | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35 and above |
| 2012 | 79065 | 5 | 25031 | 43081 | 10948 |
| 2013 | 86852 | 2 | 26918 | 47746 | 12186 |
| 2014 | 84912 | 2 | 25438 | 47534 | 11938 |
| 2015 | 68773 | 3 | 19878 | 39804 | 9088 |
| 2016 | 66771 | 3 | 18074 | 40156 | 8538 |
| 2017 | 62923 | 1 | 15537 | 39402 | 7983 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Years | number of marriages | for the age groups of bride | | | |
| Up to 18 years | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35 and above |
| 2012 | 79065 | 295 | 53738 | 19487 | 5545 |
| 2013 | 86852 | 229 | 58880 | 21432 | 6311 |
| 2014 | 84912 | 479 | 56945 | 21041 | 6447 |
| 2015 | 68773 | 388 | 46287 | 17050 | 5048 |
| 2016 | 66771 | 312 | 44503 | 17196 | 4760 |
| 2017 | 62923 | 317 | 41381 | 16617 | 4608 |

6. In 2013, State Statistics Committee was awarded with the ISO 9001:2008 standard conformity certificate in the field of "production and dissemination of official statistics". The audit regarding the Certification Audit of Management Systems for the second stage is conducted in 2017 by the Swiss company SGS, which is one of the world leaders in this field, in the Apparatus of the Statistics Committee and in the local statistical authorities that the Quality Management System (QMS) is applied. For the assessment of the development level of the administrative and technical potential of the national statistical system in terms of compliance with international standards, Global Assessment of the National Statistical System of Azerbaijan (external audit) was implemented by the Eurostat, UNECE and EFTA in 2016-2017 with the initiative of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan as a result of the implementation of the State Program. According to the results of the assessment, conformity of the national statistical system of Azerbaijan to international and European standards was officially approved, at the same time for making country’s statistics fully compatible to these standards several recommendations were made by the evaluation team to the State Statistics Committee and other bodies that produce official statistics.

**Additional information on Paragraph 7 of the Concluding Observations**

7. The employment of persons in need without signing the labour agreement by the employers was one of the serious problems of the past years, and with the purpose of resolving this problem it was suggested to take urgent and strict measures towards the annual report, as well as towards the requests coming to the authorized state agencies. This suggestion proved its value in the amendments to the Labour Code, and as a result of this, employers became responsible for putting labour agreement notification into electronic data system, also the administrative and criminal responsibility, as well as the financial sanction was determined for involvement of individuals into any kind of work by the employers before the labour agreement comes in force.

8. On February 12, 2013, at the roundtable on "Business and human rights: problems and prospects of their solution" organized at the Office of the Ombudsman on the basis of the initiative of the Commissioner for Human Rights and with the participation of the representatives of relevant state agencies and nongovernmental organizations it was decided to establish a Working Group in this field. Thus, "the Working Group in the field of Business and Human Rights" was established, and its regulation was approved. In 2013-2017, 15 roundtables on various actual topics were organized by the Working Group. Extensive discussions on the issues, such as the rights of various groups of society, the role of trade unions in business structures, corporate social responsibility, and protection of interests of entrepreneurs were held at different times by the Working Group with the participation of relevant state agencies, and the proposals made were sent to the appropriate competent authorities.

9. It was suggested to pay more attention to the issue of corporate social responsibility, to set appropriate tax breaks for entrepreneurs actively working for the protection of rights of sensible group of society, to implement the rights of entrepreneurs more effectively, and to strengthen the control over their activity set by the legislation without limiting these rights, as well as to include legal norms, principles and standards that proved their value in relevant international documents into the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

10. There have been no cases concerning the rejection of complaints on private sector during the period of activity of the Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman). According to Article 1 of the "Constitutional Law on the Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman) of the Republic of Azerbaijan" the position of Commissioner for Human Rights of Azerbaijan Republic was enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and in the international treaties to which the Republic of Azerbaijan is party, and was established to restore human rights and freedoms violated by the state and local self-government bodies and officials of the Republic of Azerbaijan and to prevent the violations of human rights in cases specified by the Constitutional Law.

11. By officials, it is intended to mean the individuals carrying out the function of a representative of state authority, persons permanently or temporarily working in government agencies, municipalities, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan and other armed units established in accordance with the legislation of Azerbaijan Republic, in state and non-state organizations, managements and enterprises, including public legal entities where they work in organizational-regulatory or administrative-economic positions, or the persons performing those duties on the basis of special powers, as well as individuals who perform such powers engaging in entrepreneurial activity without establishing a legal entity.

12. With the purpose of making prices on medical supplies reasonable for most people, and especially for people from lower class, the implementation of State policy on regulation of drug prices was proposed. According to the Decree of the President of our country, and on the basis of the Decree of Tariff Council, single price on numerous medical supplies and also life-saving medications and most demanded drugs was set.

13. Protection of rights of mentally unsound patients taking medical therapy at the psychiatric hospitals had always been taken into the focus, inter-district neurological hospitals and psych neurological early treatment centres located in different regions of the country were examined with the participation of the head psychiatrist of the Ministry of Health in the past years, their condition was observed, problems and needs were noted, regional consultations of psychiatrists were attended by the relevant persons, requests concerning the resolution of problems were directed to the Ministry of Health.

14. It was advised to improve housing conditions of mentally unsound people and the way they are treated adjusting all this to the Minimum European Standard, to provide effective treatment, accelerate the construction of special new buildings for psychiatric hospitals in the wider area away from residential buildings to provide rehabilitation and housing of mentally unsound people, to establish isolation rooms and rehabilitation departments in these hospitals according to illness severity, provide psychiatric hospitals with food supply, medicaments, and medical transport, check the general well-being of mentally unsound people, as well as to test them on tuberculosis, diabetes, hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, and other illnesses periodically, and also to enlarge psychiatric hospital staff and increase its salary. Taking into account the proposals brought forward during financial discussions, daily food expenses determined for mentally unsound people were increased by 5 times. Taking into consideration the proposal made during recent financial discussions, the funds allocated to people with diabetes was raised from 19 million AZN up to 33 million AZN, and in 2016 it even reached 40 million AZN.

15. The proposal brought forward on application of compulsory medical insurance system is going to be resolved within the framework of reforms carried out in social field. Thus, Mingachevir city, Agdash and Yevlakh regions have already started to carry out the pilot project.

16. Taking into account the proposals of the Ombudsman as well, for the elimination of the unveiled shortcomings, as well as legal gaps and the cases that cause procrastination in the field of State Targeted Social Aid, the approval of the “Rules on the application for the State Targeted Social Aid, its allocation, granting and refusal” on the basis of the project that is prepared by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population with the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated February 5, 2016 and no. 37 has a great importance towards the settlement of the existing problems in this area. Analysis of the appeals to the Ombudsman regarding the allocation of the State Targeted Social Aid shows that the complexity and procrastination cases have been totally eliminated in connection with the allocation of this aid. Thus, applicants can use individual communication means, as well as information kiosks installed for these purposes through "Electronic government" or "Electronic services" and "appeal for the targeted social assistance" portals of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population for receiving the social assistance. They must fill the "Applications-declaration" and send to the "Sub-System of Single Electronic Application and Allocation" so this prevents the illegalities and procrastination cases.

17. Taking into account the requests of the Commissioner concerning the elimination of the damage made as a result of natural disasters happened in the regions of our country at different times, a number of houses damaged due to natural disasters was examined by the local Commission on Emergency Situations and was presented to the attention of the working group of the Ministry for Emergency Situations, also a Decree on repair of some completely damaged houses was established, or was added to the list of houses needed to be restored/reconstructed.

**Table and information regarding Paragraph 8 of the Concluding Observations and Article 2 of the Covenant**

**Number of pupils in full time general educational schools and the number of pupils studying mother tongue as a learning subject** *(at the beginning of the shool year)*

**Table 13**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2013-2014** | **2014-2015** | **2015-2016** | **2016-2017** | **2017-2018** |
| The number of pupils in full time general educatoinal schools (excluding children with limited health) - total, person | 1282920 | 1316055 | 1347034 | 1455371 | 1513899 |
| *Including by languge educated*:  Azerbaijan | 1189561 | 1217762 | 1242746 | 1340666 | 1386856 |
| Russian | 90472 | 95574 | 101592 | 111853 | 122623 |
| Georgian | 1196 | 1152 | 1121 | 1116 | 1110 |
| English | 1407 | 1349 | 1371 | 1736 | 3215 |
| Turkish | 284 | 218 | 204 | - | 95 |
| the number of pupils studying mother tongue as a learning subject: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tallish | 21260 | 18315 | 12922 | 13239 | 20205 |
| Lezgi | 14654 | 13020 | 13103 | 12718 | 12407 |
| Zakhur | 408 | 444 | 651 | 542 | 570 |
| Avar | 1527 | 1527 | 838 | 1374 | 1558 |
| Udin | 168 | 169 | 183 | 171 | 159 |
| Khinaliq | - | - | 104 | 104 | - |
| Kurdish | 40 | 41 | 42 | 29 | 11 |
| Hebrew | - | - | - | 107 | 106 |

18.Article 61.1.6 of the Criminal Code of Azerbaijan Republic stipulates a crime committed on the ground of national, racial or religious hostility, religious fanaticism, or intolerance, along with other cases as an offense which aggravates the punishment; article 154.1 along with other basics prohibits discrimination based on ethnicity, language and religious convictions; article 167 prohibits the illegal interference of religious ceremonies; article 283 prohibits ethnic, racial, social or religious hostility, humiliation of national dignity and discrimination. The article 103 of the Criminal Code punishes the genocide; article 111 of the Criminal Code establishes punishments against the activities carried out for the purpose of securing and arranging (apartheid) superiority by any race group to hold another race group captive; Part 2.12 (aggravating circumstances) of the article 120 constitutes a more severe punishment against intentional homicide, committed on the basis of ethnic, racial or religious hostility or hatred.

19. In accordance with the "Statute of the State Security Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan" approved by Decree No. 724 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On ensuring the functioning of the State Security Service of Azerbaijan Republic" dated on January 13, 2016, the observance of human and civil rights and freedoms is always ensured by the State Security Service (SSS). The alleged information on the violation of the rights of a particular ethnic minority group was not disclosed as a result of investigations carried out by the SSS, and, generally, the intentional violation of the rights of any ethnic group or its representatives living in the Republic of Azerbaijan by the government authorities on the basis of discrimination, and also the occurrence of barriers to the realization of their economic, social and cultural rights have not been established, and no applications, complaints or requests concerning this have been received.

20. Additionally, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health together with the State Agency for Citizens Service and Social Innovations under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan implement a joint project with the purpose of providing accurate records of the population, identification of each person, and the immediate provision of a new-born with identification number. As a result of implementation this project, citizens will not be required to obtain a medical certificate and submit it to the registration body, also more reasonable measures will be taken to provide the initial registration of all the children born in medical institutions or under the supervision of the public, the timely disclosure of the exact list of nonregistered persons and their invitation to the relevant authorities.

21. In accordance with Article 14.1.4 of the "National Strategy for the Development of Information Society in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2014-2020", approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated April 2, 2014, the national content enhancement in the context of the development of information society, it is important to pay attention to the preservation and development of heritage, the use of the population through modern technologies and the increase of knowledge. One of the main activities in this area is the creation and development of electronic resources dedicated to national and cultural achievements, traditions of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

22. The Baku International Multiculturalism Centre was established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 15, 2014 and its Charter was approved. In accordance with Article 2.1 of the Charter, the main purpose of the Centre is to ensure tolerance and protection of cultural, religious and linguistic diversity as well as to promote Azerbaijan as a multicultural centre in the world and to explore and promote existing multicultural models. At the same time, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, on January 11, 2016, declared the Year of Multiculturalism in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2016. In this regard, domestic and international events were held on the model of multiculturalism in Azerbaijan.

23. The program of training courses for the judiciary staff and lawyers at the Justice Academy includes the following topics: "Peculiarities of the protection of the rights of persons belonging to separate groups", "National Action Program on improving the protection of human rights and freedoms in the Republic of Azerbaijan" and the duties of the justice authorities " , "Prohibition of discrimination", "Prohibition of Discrimination in the European Convention on Human Rights and National Legislation", "Peculiarities of the Penalty of Punishment on Prisoners (Adolescents, Women, Disabled Persons, Aliens and Elders) has been taught.

24. The State Committee for Family, Women and Children regularly publishes multiculturalism, propaganda of tolerance, preservation of historical traditions and national values ​​of other nationalities, ethnic minorities and families of ethnic groups, propagation of the values ​​of the family to the Azerbaijani family, culture of tolerance in society and in the family awareness raising activities are carried out:

* 2015-2016, together with local executive authorities, an awareness project called "Our strength is in harmony"
* In 2015, together with the State Committee for Work with Religious Organizations and the RIH, a conference dedicated to the International Day of Peace, with the participation of ethnic minorities,
* In 2016, the State Committee for Work with Religious Organizations and the IH, the conference titled "Multiculturalism - Azerbaijan's State Policies, Promoting Tolerance Culture"
* Since 2009, the Azerbaijani Family Film Festival has been organized jointly by the State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs, the Heydar Aliyev Foundation and the United Nations Population Fund.

25. Generally, according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On state aid for the protection of rights and freedoms, and the improvement of language and culture of minorities, small-numbered people and ethnic groups living in the Republic of Azerbaijan" dated on 1992, so far, textbooks and tutorials with 16 different names have been created generally on the languages of national and ethnic minorities, have been published and then send in the use of educational institutions. Teaching and methodical literature, such as "On teaching of Talish language ", "Talish-Azerbaijani school dictionary", "Lezgin-Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary", and "Methodological guideline on a textbook Alphabet in Tat language", published in order to assist the teaching of languages of ethnic minorities, is also in the use of schools. In the 2017-2018 academic years a new curriculum for the I-IV classes, which included teaching of the languages of ethnic minorities, was developed. In accordance with this curriculum, the activities to develop "Mother tongue" textbooks for I-IV classes in Lezgin, Avar, Sakhur, Khinalig and Talish languages are underway. Also, general education schools in our country, where the teaching process is held in Georgian language are provided with textbooks in Georgian language on all subjects. The expert examination of textbooks in Georgian language is carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia.

26. Annexes and amendments to the Law of Azerbaijan Republic "On Grant" No. 483-IQ dated on April 17 1998 and adopted as a result of the normative-legal acts on improvement of legislation in the relevant field, "Rules for Registration of Grant Agreements (Decisions)" approved by the decree of Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic No 216 dated on June 5, 2015, "List of institutions, financed from the state budget of Azerbaijan Republic and that can give grants to legal entities and individuals of the Republic of Azerbaijan in accordance with their field of work", approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan No 654 dated on October 21, 2015,"The Procedure for Coordinating the process of giving grants to the non-governmental organizations by government authorities with the State Support Council for Non-Governmental Organizations under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan" approved by the Presidential Decree No. 652 dated on October 21, 2015, and "The procedure for foreign donors to obtain the right to give grants in the territory of Azerbaijan Republic" approved by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic No.339 dated on October 22, 2015, regulate the relationships concerning the financing of non-governmental organizations dealing with the issues of ethnic minorities and legal entities at the expense of foreign and national donors.

**Additional Information on Paragrapgh 9 of the Concluding Observations and Article 2 of the Covenant**

27. The State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs regularly organizes awareness building campaigns for refugees and internally displaced families settled in cities and regions of Azerbaijan. Topics such as the promotion of a healthy lifestyle and medical examination before marriage, planning of reproductive health and family by population, especially by youth, and the consequences resulting from early marriage and bad habits hold a special place among the range of topics, discussed at the events. At the same time, medical examinations with the participation of medical specialists are organized for refugee and internally displaced families, the problems of this families are studied, and due to the problems they meet they are directed to the relevant institutions.

28. According to Article 20.1 of the Migration Code, the period of temporary stay of foreigners and stateless persons entering Azerbaijan Republic with visas may not exceed the period of stay mentioned on visa, and the period of temporary stay of foreigners and stateless persons entering Azerbaijan Republic without visas may not exceed 90 days, except the cases, provided by international treaties to which the Republic of Azerbaijan is a party. Family members of a migrant worker, who has a permit for temporary residence in the Republic of Azerbaijan, or family members of a foreigner student and a stateless person are given a personal travel visa up to 90 days of stay in the country. For the purpose of creation of an electronic visa system providing the efficiency and transparency through modern information technologies, and simplification of visa issuance process for foreigners and stateless persons arriving to the Republic of Azerbaijan, "ASAN Visa" system was created in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan No 923 dated on June 1, 2016 to provide electronic visas to foreigners and stateless persons arriving to the Republic of Azerbaijan. According to the Regulations on ASAN Visa System, the receipt of an electronic visa is provided within 3 working days, and in case of applying for accelerated receiving of a visa, its receipt is provided within 3 hours.

29. At the same time, according to Articles 45.0.1 and 45.0.5 of the Migration Code, foreigners or stateless persons have the right to temporary residence on the territory of the country, if they are in close relationship with the citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan, or in case they are family members of foreigners or stateless persons temporarily or permanently residing on the territory of Azerbaijan Republic. Foreigners and stateless persons apply personally or through their legal representatives to get a permit for temporary residence on the territory of Azerbaijan Republic. The permit for temporary residence of a child under the age of 18 shall be granted on the basis of a request of child’s parent or other legal representative. The permit for temporary residence is granted for a period mentioned in a request of an applicant, but not exceeding one year, and, if eligible, it may be extended for a period not exceeding two years. According to Article 52.1 of the Migration Code, foreigners and stateless persons temporarily residing on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan for at least 2 years may apply for a permit for permanent residence on the territory of Azerbaijan Republic on the basis of the permit satisfying the abovementioned concepts. Permit for permanent residence in the Azerbaijan Republic is granted for 5 years. A permit for permanent residence may be renewed for another five years at the request of a foreigner and a stateless person at least three months before the end of this period. The number of prolongations is not limited.

30. According to Article 64 of the Migration Code, foreigners and stateless persons, who are married with a citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan, who applied for receiving a refugee status, who already received the refugee status or political asylum, as well as the ones, who take care of the person under the age of 18 or I group disabled citizen of Azerbaijan Republic, also the persons, who already have a permit for permanent residence on the territory of Azerbaijan Republic are not required to apply for the work permit in order to engage in paid work activities.

31. According to the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, a person who has obtained a status of a refugee enjoys the rights provided by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan for foreigners and stateless persons and assumes the responsibilities. In accordance with the Law of Azerbaijan Republic "On the Status of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (persons displaced within the country)", the following guarantees are granted to refugees registered in the State Migration Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan:

* free travel and property transportation to the place of temporary residence;
* reception at the place of temporary residence and hospitals by the elderly, children, disabled, persons with low income and the persons who lost bread-winner, of necessary free medical assistance provided in the manner prescribed by the relevant executive authority;
* education of children in preschool institutions and of teenagers and youths - in relevant educational institutions;
* reception of one-time and other assistance designated by the state;
* priority placement of single pensioners and disabled persons in special social security institutions;
* examination of the issue about compensating the material and other damages;
* application to the court for the protection of violated rights.

32. Article 16 of the abovementioned Law contains the issue concerning the recruitment of refugees and the assistance of the relevant executive authorities in choosing their place of employment. In accordance with the Article 64.0.15 of the Migration Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, persons applying for refugee status, the persons who received refugee status or given political asylum are not required to get a work permit to engage in paid work activities in Azerbaijan Republic. At the same time, the State Migration Service has provided favourable conditions also for persons under the aegis of the [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees](https://www.multitran.ru/c/m.exe?t=2009434_2_1&s1=UNHCR) (UNHCR) Representative in Azerbaijan to engage in work activities without a work permit. They are mostly engaged in work activities as well as entrepreneurial activity in the fields of construction, small business, and etc.

33. Appropriate measures are taken by the State Migration Service to protect the health of refugees and solve their medical problems. Together with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Azerbaijan, these issues are at the core of attention. As a result of joint efforts, since 2015, persons who have received refugee status, as well as persons applying for refugee status and their family members, in accordance with the order of the State Migration Service, the process of registering, undergoing medical examination and, if necessary, receiving inpatient treatment in polyclinics of the Ministry of Health in the place residence was resolved.

34. Currently, all refugees and asylum-seekers registered with the State Migration Service, as well as under the auspices of UNHCR, can apply for medical services on a fee-free basis to medical facilities in their area of residence.

35. In order to effectively implement the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers residing in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in 2017 a Working Group was established comprising representatives of relevant state bodies (State Migration Service, The Ministries of Labour and Social Protection, Health, Education, Finance, Taxes and Justice) under the leadership of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The main purpose of the creation of the Working Group is to ensure the rights, social security, medical care, adaptation to local conditions for persons who have been granted refugee status in the Republic of Azerbaijan under the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan of May 21, 1999 "On the status of refugees and internally displaced persons (persons resettled in the country)" and the coordination of the activities of the relevant state bodies in fulfilling tasks related to employment issues, ensuring the integration of refugees into society.

36. In accordance with the amendments made on June 24, 2016 to the law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan," persons who lived in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the last five years on the basis of identity cards of refugees were granted the right to apply for admission to citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan. State registration of acts of civil status in the Azerbaijan Republic is carried out by the registration departments of the Ministry of Justice. Asylum seekers and persons who have received refugee status who provide the relevant documents can register their marriages in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

37. In accordance with the requirements of international conventions in support of our country in the field of reduction and prevention of statelessness, the Decree No. 84 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan of March 18, 2015 "The rule of identification of a person belonging to the citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan” was approved. The person's belonging to the citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan is determined in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan", taking into account the provisions of the Convention of 30 August, 1961 "On Reduction of Statelessness”. From the side of the State Migration Service in order to raise awareness in the field of combating statelessness and the problems that arise in determining the legal status of these individuals, as well as to effectively protect their rights in order to strengthen cooperation, the Republic of Azerbaijan joined the UNHCR campaign “The end of statelessness in 10 years”. As part of the campaign, work continues on the admission of persons without documents to the citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

38. Terms of marriage for foreigner in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan are determined by compliance with the relevant legislation of his country and the requirements of the Family Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan. According to Article 2 of the Family Code, marriage is a voluntary union registered with the relevant executive authority for the marriage of a man with a woman. It is prohibited to restrict the rights of citizens in connection with social, racial, ethnic, religious or linguistic affiliation in marriage and family relationships. According to Article 11 of this Code, the written consent of the persons entering into marriage must be submitted to marriage, and in accordance with Article 13.3, a certificate must be provided that they have undergone a medical examination and it is important that they have reached the age of marriage. According to Article 12 of the Code, close relatives (parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren, relatives and stepper (having common fathers and mothers) brothers and sisters), adoption and adoptive, one or both of whom are married to another, persons who refused provide a certificate confirming their medical examination, persons considered incompetent by the court in case one of them or both are mentally ill or irrational, then a marriage is not allowed between persons.

39. According to Article 12 of the same Code, one or both of the marriages between two persons were deprived of the requirement to prevent marriage. In accordance with Article 3.4, unless otherwise provided by international treaties to which the Republic of Azerbaijan is a party, the "Rules for the State Registration of Civil Status Acts" approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan of October 31, 2003 on ensuring this requirement, based on the absence of a record of the marital status in the identity documents of aliens or stateless persons wishing to marry, they required to obtain a certificate of marital status issued by the competent authorities of the country of which they are citizens or their countries of permanent residence.

**Tables and infromation regarding Paragraph 10 of the Concluding observations and Article 3 of the Covenant**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Distribution of students of the Republic of Azerbaijan graduated ful-time general educational schools and received school-leaving certificate and admitted to higher educational institutions in 2016 by gender**  **Table 14** | | | | |
| |  | | --- | |  | | Cities and regions | | Percentage distribution | | gender distribution | | |
| women | men | women | men | |
| **Baku city** | 35,1 | 33,5 | 50,9 | 49,1 | |
| *including:* |  | | | | |
| Binagadi region | 13,4 | 11,8 | 54,0 | 46,0 | |
| Garadagh region | 4,8 | 4,8 | 51,0 | 49,0 | |
| Khazar region | 5,2 | 5,6 | 49,1 | 50,9 | |
| Sabayel region | 6,2 | 5,3 | 54,9 | 45,1 | |
| Sabunchu region | 9,0 | 8,4 | 52,5 | 47,5 | |
| Surakhany region | 8,1 | 10,1 | 45,3 | 54,7 | |
| Narimanov region | 10,0 | 8,9 | 54,1 | 45,9 | |
| Nasimi region | 9,3 | 9,6 | 50,0 | 50,0 | |
| Nizami region | 8,9 | 9,7 | 48,8 | 51,2 | |
| Pirallahi region | 1,7 | 2,1 | 46,0 | 54,0 | |
| Khatai region | 11,8 | 11,8 | 50,7 | 49,3 | |
| Yasamal region | 11,6 | 11,9 | 50,3 | 49,7 | |
| **Absheron economic region - total** | **7,6** | **6,3** | **54,1** | **45,9** | |
| *including:* |  | | | | |
| Khyzi region | 3,1 | 3,7 | 49,3 | 50,7 | |
| Absheron region | 33,8 | 33,7 | 54,3 | 45,7 | |
| Sumgayit city | 63,1 | 62,6 | 54,3 | 45,7 | |
| **Ganja-Gazakh economic region - total** | **11,4** | **12,1** | **48,3** | **51,7** | |
| *including:* |  | | | | |
| Ganja city | 26,6 | 30,8 | 44,7 | 55,3 | |
| Gazakh region | 9,8 | 9,1 | 50,1 | 49,9 | |
| Aghstafa region | 7,8 | 7,1 | 50,5 | 49,5 | |
| Tovuz region | 14,9 | 15,5 | 47,4 | 52,6 | |
| Shamkir region | 13,0 | 10,6 | 53,6 | 46,4 | |
| Gadabay region | 6,4 | 8,1 | 42,6 | 57,4 | |
| Dashkasan region | 1,2 | 1,9 | 38,0 | 62,0 | |
| Samukh region | 4,0 | 3,4 | 52,6 | 47,4 | |
| Goygol region | 5,3 | 4,8 | 51,1 | 48,9 | |
| Goranboy region | 9,2 | 8,2 | 51,4 | 48,6 | |
| Naftalan city | 1,6 | 0,6 | 70,7 | 29,3 | |
| **Shaki-Zagatala economic region - total** | **6,3** | **5,8** | **53,2** | **46,8** | |
| including: |  | | | | |
| Balakan region | 11,9 | 10,8 | 55,6 | 44,4 | |
| Zagatala region | 16,4 | 14,3 | 55,3 | 44,7 | |
| Gakh region | 12,6 | 9,1 | 59,8 | 40,2 | |
| Shaki city | 29,9 | 34,5 | 48,1 | 51,9 | |
| Oguz region | 7,8 | 8,8 | 48,7 | 51,3 | |
| Gabala region | 21,4 | 22,6 | 50,4 | 49,6 | |
| **Lankaran economic region - total** | **5,0** | **7,2** | **40,6** | **59,4** | |
| including: |  | | | | |
| Astara region | 9,9 | 10,1 | 40,1 | 59,9 | |
| Lankaran city | 33,1 | 19,8 | 53,3 | 46,7 | |
| Lerik region | 8,6 | 11,2 | 34,4 | 65,6 | |
| Yardimly region | 5,2 | 11,1 | 24,4 | 75,6 | |
| Masally region | 24,1 | 25,2 | 39,6 | 60,4 | |
| Jalilabad region | 19,1 | 22,5 | 36,7 | 63,3 | |
| **Guba-Khachmaz economic region - total** | **3,3** | **3,7** | **47,3** | **52,7** | |
| including: |  | | | | |
| Gusar region | 23,5 | 20,2 | 51,0 | 49,0 | |
| Khachmaz region | 25,6 | 28,3 | 44,8 | 55,2 | |
| Guba region | 30,3 | 29,9 | 47,7 | 52,3 | |
| Shabran region | 9,7 | 10,6 | 45,1 | 54,9 | |
| Siyazan region | 10,9 | 11,0 | 47,1 | 52,9 | |
| **Aran economic region - total** | **13,1** | **14,2** | **47,8** | **52,2** | |
| including: |  | | | | |
| Goychay region | 9,1 | 6,4 | 56,5 | 43,5 | |
| Beylagan region | 6,0 | 5,3 | 51,0 | 49,0 | |
| Agdjabadi region | 6,3 | 5,1 | 53,1 | 46,9 | |
| Barda region | 8,9 | 7,6 | 51,7 | 48,3 | |
| Neftchala region | 5,8 | 5,6 | 49,0 | 51,0 | |
| Bilasuvar region | 4,5 | 5,6 | 42,4 | 57,6 | |
| Salyan region | 5,6 | 8,4 | 38,0 | 62,0 | |
| Yevlakh city | 8,1 | 6,2 | 54,8 | 45,2 | |
| Mingechevir city | 6,5 | 6,3 | 48,7 | 51,3 | |
| Agdash region | 5,1 | 5,2 | 47,3 | 52,7 | |
| Ujar region | 3,8 | 3,7 | 48,7 | 51,3 | |
| Zardab region | 3,0 | 3,5 | 44,3 | 55,7 | |
| Kurdamir region | 5,0 | 5,9 | 43,6 | 56,4 | |
| Imishli region | 5,3 | 6,1 | 44,4 | 55,6 | |
| Saatly region | 3,5 | 5,2 | 37,8 | 62,2 | |
| Sabirabad region | 5,4 | 6,2 | 44,2 | 55,8 | |
| Hajigabul region | 3,2 | 2,4 | 55,1 | 44,9 | |
| Shirvan city | 4,9 | 5,3 | 45,7 | 54,3 | |
| **Yukhari Karabakh economic region - total** | **6,0** | **5,2** | **53,2** | **46,8** | |
| including: |  | | | | |
| Jabrail region | 18,4 | 17,4 | 54,6 | 45,4 | |
| Fuzuli region | 24,1 | 22,2 | 55,3 | 44,7 | |
| Aghdam region | 33,5 | 34,3 | 52,6 | 47,4 | |
| Tartar region | 12,8 | 11,3 | 56,3 | 43,7 | |
| Khojaly region | 2,6 | 5,4 | 34,8 | 65,2 | |
| Shusha region | 5,5 | 5,4 | 53,6 | 46,4 | |
| Khojavand region | 2,7 | 3,0 | 50,0 | 50,0 | |
| Khankendi city | 0,4 | 1,0 | 33,3 | 66,7 | |
| **Kalbajar-Lachin economic region - total** | **3,3** | **3,2** | **50,9** | **49,1** | |
| including: |  | | | | |
| Kalbajar region | 27,3 | 29,7 | 48,8 | 51,2 | |
| Lachin region | 29,8 | 32,9 | 48,4 | 51,6 | |
| Gubadly region | 21,0 | 17,6 | 55,3 | 44,7 | |
| Zangilan region | 21,9 | 19,8 | 53,5 | 46,5 | |
| |  | | --- | | **Dakhlik Shirvan economic region - total** | | **2,5** | **2,9** | **46,7** | **53,3** | |
| including: |  | | | | |
| Gobustan region | 13,3 | 18,1 | 39,3 | 60,7 | |
| Ismayilly region | 40,0 | 33,5 | 51,1 | 48,9 | |
| Aghsu region | 18,1 | 19,8 | 44,4 | 55,6 | |
| Shamakhy region | 28,6 | 28,6 | 46,7 | 53,3 | |
| **Nakhchivan Autonomy Republic - total** | **6,4** | **5,9** | **51,8** | **48,2** | |
| including: |  | | | | |
| Nakhchivan city | 31,7 | 32,3 | 51,4 | 48,6 | |
| Sharur region | 18,9 | 18,4 | 52,4 | 47,6 | |
| Babek region | 14,4 | 16,7 | 48,0 | 52,0 | |
| Ordubad region | 9,6 | 9,4 | 52,5 | 47,5 | |
| Julfa region | 11,5 | 9,8 | 55,8 | 44,2 | |
| Kengerli region | 5,2 | 4,2 | 57,1 | 42,9 | |
| Shahbuz region | 7,2 | 5,6 | 58,1 | 41,9 | |
| Sadarak region | 1,5 | 3,6 | 31,3 | 68,7 | |
| **Azerbaijan Republic - total,** |  | | | | |
| % | 100,0 | 100,0 | 49,8 | 50,2 | |
| number | 15671 | 15814 | x | x | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of directors and deputies of ful-time general educational**  **institutions at the beginning of 2016/2017 academic year** | | | | | |
| Numbers and gender distribution, as % to total | | | | | |
|  |  |  | |  | **Table 15** |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Percentage distribution** |  | | | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Gender distribution** |  | | |
| **women** | | **men** | **women** | **men** |
| Number of directors of general educational institutions: |  | | | | |
| general secondary | 3,2 | 9,7 | | 21,3 | 78,7 |
| completed secondary | 20,3 | 32,9 | | 33,8 | 66,2 |
| Number of deputy directors of  general educational institutios: |  | | | | |
| general secondary | 4,5 | 6,4 | | 36,8 | 63,2 |
| completed secondary | 72,1 | 51,0 | | 54,0 | 46,0 |
| Number of directors and  deputies of general educational  institutions – total, |  | | | | |
| % | 100 | 100 | | 45,4 | 54,6 |
| number | 5224 | 6282 | | x | x |
|  |  |  | |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Share of women holding a post of director in day secondary general educational institutions in 2016 increased from 32,1% to 33,8% compared to last academic year. In general, share of women in total number of directors and deputies in day general educational schools increased by 1,3%. | | |  |  | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Income structure by gender of households' heads in 2015 and 2016** | | | | | |
| (based on results of household budget surveys)  Percentage distribution, in percent  **Table 16** | | | | | |
|  | **2015** | | **2016** | |
| *Women* | *Men* | *Women* | *Men* |
| *Income from employment* | 32,5 | 32,5 | 32,8 | 33,6 |
| *Income from self employment* | 21,1 | 27,4 | 18,8 | 27,1 |
| *Income from agriculture* | 11,2 | 13,7 | 11,1 | 13,5 |
| *Income from rent* | 0,9 | 0,7 | 0,9 | 0,6 |
| *Income from property* | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| *Current transfers received* | 18,9 | 15,3 | 20,4 | 15,0 |
| *of which:*  *pensions* | 17,2 | 12,8 | 18,4 | 12,6 |
| *benefits and social contributions* | 1,2 | 1,7 | 1,5 | 1,6 |
| *social transfers in kind* | 0,5 | 0,8 | 0,5 | 0,8 |
| *Other income* | 15,2 | 10,2 | 15,8 | 10,0 |
| *of which:*  *income from other households* | 9,8 | 8,0 | 10,4 | 7,9 |
| *money received from abroad* | 5,4 | 2,2 | 5,4 | 2,1 |
| *Total,%* | 100 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |

**Distribution of per capita income of population by gender and**

**age groups of households' heads in 2016**

(based on results of household budget surveys)

Percentage distribution, in percent

**Table 17**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Age groups* | | | | | |
| **18–29** | | **30–59** | | **60+** | |
| *women* | *men* | *women* | *men* | *women* | *men* |
| *10 decile group*  *of population:* | | | | | | |
| *I* | - | 11,1 | 7,1 | 8,8 | 8,2 | 6,6 |
| *II* | - | 9,8 | 7,7 | 9,3 | 7,2 | 6,8 |
| *III* | 6,8 | 9,8 | 8,8 | 9,5 | 6,7 | 7,3 |
| *IV* | 5,2 | 6,4 | 6,9 | 9,8 | 9,1 | 8,7 |
| *V* | 3,1 | 10,4 | 7,7 | 10,0 | 8,8 | 8,1 |
| *VI* | 12,4 | 9,3 | 7,7 | 10,3 | 7,4 | 9,3 |
| *VII* | 27,3 | 8,5 | 8,8 | 10,2 | 10,1 | 9,6 |
| *VIII* | 22,2 | 8,3 | 10,5 | 10,1 | 9,0 | 12,1 |
| *IX* | 13,0 | 9,5 | 11,0 | 10,6 | 12,1 | 13,4 |
| *X* | 10,0 | 16,8 | 23,9 | 11,4 | 21,2 | 18,1 |
| *Total, %* | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender distribution of persons received driving license**  (Number and gender distribution %)  **Table 18** | | | | |
| **Year** | **Number** | | **Gender distribution** | |
| **women** | **men** | **women** | **men** |
| **2008** | 6187 | 127546 | 4,6 | 95,4 |
| **2009** | 5666 | 135840 | 4,0 | 96,0 |
| **2010** | 5650 | 135314 | 4,0 | 96,0 |
| **2011** | 6445 | 168181 | 3,7 | 96,3 |
| **2012** | 7411 | 155128 | 4,6 | 95,4 |
| **2013** | 11166 | 237231 | 4,5 | 95,5 |
| **2014** | 10278 | 174385 | 5,6 | 94,4 |
| **2015** | 8521 | 136150 | 5,9 | 94,1 |
| **2016** | 10095 | 146126 | 6,5 | 93,5 |
| **2017** | 11885 | 165426 | 6,7 | 93,3 |

**Table 19**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender distribution of internet users, as percent to total** | | | |
| **Year** | **Total** | **Gender distribution** | |
| **women** | **men** |
| **2008** | 17,2 | 12,6 | 21,6 |
| **2009** | 27,4 | 23,0 | 32,0 |
| **2010** | 46,0 | 36,5 | 55,6 |
| **2011** | 65,0 | 55,9 | 75,8 |
| **2012** | 70,0 | 62,2 | 78,1 |
| **2013** | 73,0 | 67,2 | 78,8 |
| **2014** | 75,0 | 71,2 | 78,9 |
| **2015** | 77,0 | 72,0 | 78,0 |
| **2016** | 78,0 | 76,1 | 79,9 |
| **2017** | 79,0 | 76,8 | 81,2 |

**Average monthly nominal wages and salaries of employees by gender**

**in manat (AZN)**

**Table 20**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **Total** | **including:** | |
| **men** | **women** |
| 2013 | 425,1 | 546,9 | 259,9 |
| 2014 | 444,5 | 547,9 | 299,7 |
| 2015 | 466,9 | 576,0 | 310,5 |
| 2016 | 499,8 | 629,6 | 316,8 |
| 2017\* | 528,2 | 662,4 | 331,1 |

*\*) preliminary data*

**Average monthly nominal wages and salaries of employees**

**by property forms of enterprises in manat (AZN)**

**Table 21**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **Total** | **including:** | |
| **state** | **non-state** |
| 2013 | 425,1 | 346,9 | 542,1 |
| 2014 | 444,5 | 355,7 | 571,1 |
| 2015 | 466,9 | 360,4 | 617,4 |
| 2016 | 499,8 | 375,2 | 679,0 |
| 2017\* | 528,2 | 396,9 | 710,4 |

*\*) preliminary data*

**Table 22**

**Average monthly nominal wages and salaries by economic activities, in manat (AZN)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Economic activity** | **Total** | | | | | **state** | | | | | **non-state** | | | | |
| **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017\*** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017\*** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017\*** |
| On economy - total | 425,1 | 444,5 | 466,9 | 499,8 | 528,2 | 346,9 | 355,7 | 360,4 | 375,2 | 396,9 | 542,1 | 571,1 | 617,4 | 679,0 | 710,4 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 217,9 | 241,3 | 245,8 | 253,8 | 264,6 | 179,2 | 192,6 | 194,2 | 203,2 | 208,2 | 290,1 | 325,1 | 331,2 | 340,5 | 352,8 |
| Mining | 1516,3 | 1753,8 | 2171,1 | 2807,2 | 3068,5 | 1043,5 | 1104,6 | 1098,2 | 1184,5 | 1 250,0 | 1985,3 | 2316,0 | 3078,7 | 4247,3 | 4598,8 |
| Manufacturing | 439,3 | 495,4 | 527,9 | 542,9 | 553,7 | 505,3 | 542,4 | 548,1 | 593,0 | 679,6 | 415,6 | 483,0 | 523,0 | 531,1 | 526,6 |
| Electricity, gas and steam production, distribution and supply | 467,2 | 489,3 | 513,2 | 504,7 | 547,3 | 466,9 | 487,7 | 508,7 | 503,9 | 547,6 | 505,1 | 618,0 | 765,3 | 543,8 | 528,1 |
| Water supply; waste treatment and disposal | 324,9 | 331,8 | 333,3 | 321,4 | 324,2 | 295,0 | 296,0 | 296,6 | 276,2 | 276,0 | 607,9 | 673,1 | 686,8 | 824,1 | 834,8 |
| Construction | 625,5 | 626,9 | 677,7 | 812,9 | 780,7 | 515,5 | 526,2 | 497,1 | 544,6 | 522,8 | 675,4 | 666,5 | 740,4 | 919,3 | 884,5 |
| Trade; repair of transport means | 363,8 | 374,0 | 378,1 | 382,3 | 385,2 | 187,5 | 232,4 | 248,7 | 285,3 | 323,6 | 365,8 | 375,4 | 378,8 | 382,7 | 385,5 |
| Transportation and storage | 536,3 | 530,3 | 575,8 | 649,3 | 732,6 | 488,3 | 487,1 | 528,3 | 616,1 | 703,7 | 663,6 | 633,8 | 697,9 | 730,8 | 801,6 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 444,6 | 463,9 | 464,6 | 476,1 | 511,1 | 467,0 | 627,0 | 692,9 | 702,0 | 734,9 | 443,9 | 458,9 | 458,4 | 466,0 | 500,6 |
| Information and communication | 675,4 | 735,0 | 747,2 | 782,0 | 893,7 | 502,1 | 541,3 | 541,6 | 563,1 | 615,4 | 988,1 | 1047,0 | 1074,8 | 1144,2 | 1352,9 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1126,4 | 1198,8 | 1210,9 | 1229,2 | 1388,6 | 1538,2 | 1498,9 | 1494,9 | 1400,9 | 1460,5 | 1075,9 | 1158,9 | 1172,7 | 1197,1 | 1373,0 |
| Real estate activities | 293,9 | 308,2 | 308,2 | 337,0 | 354,4 | 261,3 | 280,8 | 266,8 | 280,9 | 296,4 | 378,5 | 367,0 | 383,3 | 458,0 | 465,2 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 667,1 | 669,7 | 752,4 | 886,5 | 1032,1 | 358,7 | 359,9 | 367,6 | 367,4 | 389,7 | 1410,7 | 1306,3 | 1475,9 | 1916,4 | 2216,8 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 583,9 | 566,6 | 542,6 | 543,6 | 547,7 | 459,8 | 482,7 | 488,5 | 471,5 | 491,4 | 775,6 | 675,9 | 603,8 | 646,7 | 619,9 |
| Public administration and defence; social security | 455,0 | 479,6 | 494,7 | 510,6 | 529,3 | 480,3 | 504,2 | 518,1 | 531,6 | 549,6 | 163,4 | 178,3 | 188,7 | 198,8 | 213,4 |
| Education | 293,6 | 298,0 | 301,1 | 307,0 | 321,6 | 291,5 | 295,8 | 298,0 | 303,6 | 318,5 | 395,6 | 398,7 | 421,6 | 433,1 | 439,9 |
| Human health and social work activities | 181,6 | 197,8 | 204,2 | 214,8 | 222,3 | 176,4 | 189,9 | 196,2 | 208,9 | 216,1 | 267,4 | 316,8 | 310,2 | 290,0 | 294,3 |
| Art, entertainment and recreation | 220,6 | 250,1 | 252,7 | 258,9 | 268,3 | 201,3 | 225,7 | 222,9 | 225,0 | 228,0 | 514,8 | 605,9 | 662,8 | 736,9 | 835,6 |
| Other service activities | 377,6 | 400,2 | 441,9 | 473,4 | 662,6 | 283,0 | 345,2 | 508,2 | 471,7 | 519,4 | 389,8 | 407,3 | 431,7 | 473,7 | 688,6 |
| *\*) preliminary data* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 22**

**Average monthly nominal wages and salaries of employees by economic regions, in manat**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Total** | | | | | **state** | | | | | **non-state** | | | | |
| **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017\*** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017\*** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017\*** |
| **Republic of Azerbaijan** | **425,1** | **444,5** | **466,9** | **499,8** | **528,2** | **346,9** | **355,7** | **360,4** | **375,2** | **396,9** | **542,1** | **571,1** | **617,4** | **679,0** | **710,4** |
| **Baku city (with settlements)** | **600,5** | **621,2** | **666,8** | **742,2** | **785,8** | **479,5** | **491,3** | **500,9** | **534,5** | **563,3** | **738,4** | **759,1** | **839,6** | **964,8** | **1020,3** |
| **Absheron economic region** | **336,7** | **366,0** | **360,9** | **358,6** | **383,5** | **299,5** | **314,6** | **310,5** | **322,8** | **346,5** | **384,1** | **426,5** | **418,3** | **399,6** | **423,5** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Khyzi region | 241,0 | 255,6 | 256,5 | 258,6 | 256,7 | 266,4 | 288,4 | 278,8 | 277,3 | 276,5 | 182,9 | 201,5 | 221,5 | 228,0 | 228,2 |
| Absheron region | 325,3 | 352,9 | 336,0 | 338,0 | 350,5 | 297,1 | 310,8 | 305,2 | 317,7 | 354,7 | 351,5 | 389,1 | 362,7 | 355,9 | 346,9 |
| Sumgayit city | 345,8 | 377,5 | 378,5 | 374,0 | 407,3 | 302,0 | 317,4 | 314,4 | 327,5 | 347,0 | 408,5 | 458,2 | 460,8 | 433,1 | 478,9 |
| **Ganja-Gazakh economic region** | **266,6** | **287,4** | **290,6** | **291,6** | **303,6** | **254,6** | **263,8** | **269,1** | **272,5** | **285,8** | **294,5** | **342,2** | **339,8** | **335,7** | **342,7** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ganja city | 290,2 | 317,6 | 321,0 | 330,3 | 341,7 | 266,5 | 279,3 | 286,3 | 304,8 | 321,6 | 337,6 | 392,8 | 387,0 | 377,8 | 377,9 |
| Gazakh region | 232,3 | 255,3 | 259,3 | 258,1 | 271,4 | 229,0 | 241,1 | 246,2 | 252,1 | 259,7 | 239,9 | 288,0 | 289,1 | 271,5 | 295,5 |
| Aghstafa region | 228,1 | 244,1 | 246,2 | 240,3 | 247,9 | 222,7 | 231,8 | 236,9 | 230,8 | 240,7 | 239,5 | 272,9 | 268,5 | 263,7 | 264,5 |
| Tovuz region | 259,5 | 260,4 | 262,0 | 258,4 | 255,7 | 251,3 | 244,2 | 251,3 | 247,7 | 249,6 | 281,3 | 304,1 | 290,6 | 288,0 | 272,1 |
| Shamkir region | 259,7 | 282,4 | 292,1 | 286,4 | 289,5 | 261,4 | 272,1 | 278,6 | 285,1 | 292,6 | 254,9 | 310,2 | 326,6 | 289,8 | 281,6 |
| Gadabay region | 349,8 | 361,1 | 368,0 | 380,2 | 408,9 | 313,2 | 325,1 | 327,4 | 318,0 | 348,3 | 433,2 | 443,2 | 461,7 | 523,2 | 539,6 |
| Dashkasan region | 271,1 | 293,9 | 305,5 | 289,7 | 300,1 | 288,8 | 302,5 | 314,9 | 295,8 | 308,7 | 193,4 | 253,8 | 261,3 | 261,8 | 261,8 |
| Samukh region | 238,8 | 252,7 | 248,6 | 262,6 | 280,9 | 247,3 | 256,6 | 254,6 | 257,8 | 278,6 | 206,3 | 238,8 | 225,7 | 277,9 | 288,3 |
| Goygol region | 231,0 | 272,7 | 262,6 | 271,5 | 304,8 | 246,2 | 268,4 | 254,2 | 249,0 | 284,8 | 194,7 | 284,9 | 285,9 | 330,4 | 357,0 |
| Goranboy region | 243,5 | 259,5 | 260,6 | 254,4 | 272,9 | 219,4 | 222,7 | 235,1 | 225,9 | 227,5 | 295,0 | 335,4 | 313,7 | 314,4 | 359,1 |
| Naftalan city | 253,9 | 284,4 | 302,2 | 261,5 | 284,9 | 221,5 | 240,4 | 239,0 | 238,6 | 256,1 | 298,5 | 344,2 | 385,7 | 302,0 | 331,1 |
| **Shaki-Zagatala economic region** | **244,5** | **253,7** | **255,4** | **252,3** | **258,6** | **234,2** | **239,1** | **239,8** | **235,6** | **243,4** | **264,8** | **282,2** | **287,3** | **287,4** | **289,0** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balakan region | 251,1 | 254,9 | 253,0 | 251,5 | 254,6 | 242,1 | 245,7 | 244,3 | 237,9 | 243,8 | 265,0 | 269,1 | 267,3 | 273,2 | 271,4 |
| Zagatala region | 245,7 | 251,4 | 250,1 | 247,2 | 253,8 | 228,8 | 236,3 | 232,2 | 231,2 | 239,4 | 276,8 | 279,7 | 286,1 | 278,8 | 280,1 |
| Gakh region | 222,0 | 233,6 | 235,7 | 236,3 | 240,0 | 206,3 | 212,6 | 215,9 | 215,6 | 221,2 | 251,1 | 273,2 | 273,3 | 275,2 | 274,5 |
| Shaki region | 243,0 | 249,7 | 255,6 | 247,6 | 251,0 | 233,6 | 236,3 | 239,2 | 233,2 | 238,2 | 265,7 | 280,8 | 295,7 | 287,8 | 285,4 |
| Oguz region | 236,0 | 243,5 | 248,9 | 253,4 | 265,3 | 228,6 | 233,2 | 238,1 | 233,1 | 246,2 | 251,1 | 267,8 | 274,8 | 303,9 | 312,9 |
| Gabala region | 263,4 | 284,2 | 283,5 | 279,6 | 291,3 | 262,2 | 268,2 | 268,3 | 261,2 | 273,7 | 265,5 | 312,5 | 312,9 | 313,4 | 321,4 |
| **Lankaran economic region** | **263,0** | **273,6** | **276,2** | **276,6** | **287,0** | **266,5** | **274,9** | **274,6** | **277,0** | **296,1** | **256,0** | **270,9** | **279,5** | **275,6** | **268,9** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Astara region | 265,3 | 268,9 | 267,2 | 264,2 | 274,9 | 270,2 | 278,5 | 277,7 | 274,0 | 288,8 | 251,7 | 241,0 | 238,7 | 237,8 | 239,7 |
| Lankaran region | 248,9 | 261,3 | 267,2 | 262,5 | 280,9 | 234,8 | 247,5 | 250,7 | 249,2 | 280,6 | 273,1 | 284,6 | 296,0 | 286,3 | 281,5 |
| Lerik region | 269,0 | 274,1 | 271,3 | 264,5 | 279,3 | 278,5 | 283,3 | 279,9 | 270,6 | 287,3 | 219,4 | 227,5 | 228,2 | 233,3 | 237,7 |
| Yardimly region | 285,0 | 294,0 | 293,2 | 273,7 | 298,6 | 308,9 | 312,9 | 311,4 | 287,1 | 319,8 | 204,8 | 225,0 | 226,0 | 226,0 | 230,0 |
| Masally region | 263,3 | 280,4 | 284,3 | 299,9 | 294,4 | 270,5 | 285,1 | 278,5 | 302,5 | 301,8 | 254,6 | 275,0 | 291,5 | 296,9 | 285,8 |
| Jalilabad region | 275,0 | 282,7 | 285,0 | 289,9 | 296,6 | 286,3 | 286,1 | 289,1 | 300,3 | 316,7 | 247,5 | 274,7 | 275,0 | 264,7 | 252,1 |
| **Guba-Khachmaz economic region** | **288,3** | **306,5** | **303,5** | **303,3** | **313,9** | **290,7** | **304,7** | **303,7** | **308,1** | **332,1** | **284,3** | **309,4** | **303,2** | **295,0** | **283,5** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gusar region | 245,3 | 277,7 | 279,1 | 278,8 | 297,8 | 254,1 | 268,9 | 267,3 | 277,7 | 311,6 | 229,6 | 292,5 | 297,8 | 280,7 | 275,2 |
| Khachmaz region | 293,4 | 305,7 | 312,3 | 317,9 | 318,3 | 302,4 | 318,0 | 320,5 | 331,9 | 336,8 | 279,1 | 285,9 | 299,5 | 295,2 | 288,6 |
| Guba region | 274,9 | 291,6 | 285,1 | 279,1 | 297,4 | 273,9 | 286,7 | 283,3 | 278,1 | 308,7 | 277,0 | 301,5 | 288,5 | 280,9 | 276,3 |
| Shabran region | 305,0 | 324,3 | 312,3 | 307,7 | 301,8 | 268,6 | 279,4 | 278,3 | 263,9 | 276,2 | 352,0 | 382,2 | 355,4 | 364,8 | 336,6 |
| Siyazan region | 348,4 | 362,7 | 353,5 | 360,8 | 380,8 | 377,9 | 391,6 | 391,7 | 413,9 | 458,5 | 305,9 | 317,8 | 289,1 | 259,8 | 235,1 |
| **Aran economic region** | **257,3** | **276,1** | **275,9** | **271,0** | **284,6** | **244,7** | **252,9** | **253,8** | **251,4** | **264,7** | **280,8** | **318,9** | **317,8** | **309,1** | **321,4** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goychay region | 246,3 | 255,1 | 248,1 | 242,7 | 248,5 | 224,9 | 230,3 | 229,4 | 230,3 | 231,3 | 284,9 | 301,2 | 284,9 | 267,2 | 281,0 |
| Beylagan region | 223,3 | 242,0 | 245,4 | 242,2 | 248,9 | 229,1 | 235,9 | 238,7 | 234,4 | 243,5 | 212,5 | 253,7 | 258,2 | 256,7 | 259,1 |
| Aghjabadi region | 221,1 | 244,6 | 246,4 | 235,6 | 241,5 | 223,8 | 235,6 | 235,7 | 222,2 | 240,2 | 215,5 | 264,2 | 270,3 | 267,1 | 244,5 |
| Barda region | 227,0 | 240,3 | 244,8 | 240,7 | 242,4 | 212,7 | 223,0 | 224,7 | 217,0 | 223,4 | 252,7 | 271,1 | 280,9 | 284,9 | 276,5 |
| Neftchala region | 249,6 | 264,4 | 253,7 | 251,4 | 276,5 | 222,0 | 223,6 | 220,1 | 219,1 | 244,8 | 292,1 | 327,8 | 306,8 | 302,9 | 324,0 |
| Bilasuvar region | 269,0 | 283,5 | 291,0 | 272,6 | 294,6 | 254,4 | 262,1 | 260,5 | 248,4 | 275,8 | 297,1 | 325,6 | 351,3 | 317,9 | 328,3 |
| Salyan region | 263,2 | 283,6 | 298,7 | 302,5 | 336,5 | 231,8 | 241,5 | 250,2 | 251,1 | 268,0 | 329,0 | 370,6 | 397,2 | 399,6 | 469,2 |
| Yevlakh region | 259,1 | 267,7 | 266,0 | 252,5 | 274,7 | 243,8 | 249,4 | 251,7 | 242,6 | 267,2 | 293,4 | 309,4 | 299,1 | 274,7 | 290,3 |
| Mingechevir city | 271,5 | 285,8 | 286,1 | 277,5 | 289,7 | 258,8 | 266,5 | 268,6 | 263,8 | 288,8 | 291,1 | 316,7 | 314,8 | 301,6 | 291,4 |
| Aghdash region | 231,8 | 240,8 | 241,5 | 236,6 | 232,4 | 221,9 | 232,5 | 234,0 | 224,2 | 226,4 | 259,5 | 263,6 | 263,1 | 277,6 | 252,2 |
| Ujar region | 249,2 | 252,5 | 252,6 | 239,2 | 251,8 | 253,4 | 251,7 | 248,5 | 238,1 | 253,1 | 239,3 | 254,3 | 262,3 | 241,4 | 249,0 |
| Zardab region | 221,1 | 232,5 | 239,0 | 228,2 | 243,8 | 226,1 | 235,5 | 240,8 | 229,9 | 251,7 | 207,2 | 223,9 | 233,6 | 223,3 | 222,6 |
| Kurdamir region | 233,5 | 245,6 | 253,7 | 249,8 | 257,8 | 233,0 | 244,7 | 245,3 | 237,5 | 251,8 | 234,7 | 248,1 | 277,8 | 283,3 | 273,5 |
| Imishli region | 308,2 | 369,4 | 328,8 | 317,3 | 325,5 | 280,5 | 284,3 | 289,4 | 292,4 | 300,1 | 354,9 | 501,6 | 389,2 | 358,0 | 361,2 |
| Saatly region | 250,3 | 263,2 | 259,1 | 266,7 | 269,5 | 262,6 | 270,5 | 263,6 | 270,4 | 275,5 | 227,4 | 249,8 | 250,8 | 259,3 | 258,5 |
| Sabirabad region | 244,7 | 263,5 | 262,3 | 258,1 | 260,1 | 263,0 | 262,4 | 262,2 | 263,9 | 268,8 | 214,5 | 265,4 | 262,3 | 248,4 | 245,2 |
| Hajigabul region | 262,2 | 288,2 | 292,9 | 309,7 | 313,0 | 292,2 | 314,5 | 316,4 | 336,0 | 346,3 | 199,9 | 234,6 | 244,2 | 247,2 | 245,5 |
| Shirvan city | 348,6 | 379,6 | 393,1 | 396,8 | 442,5 | 300,6 | 318,1 | 313,8 | 326,6 | 337,6 | 397,0 | 441,4 | 480,9 | 480,0 | 558,3 |
| **Yukhari Garabagh economic region** | **233,0** | **244,3** | **240,8** | **238,2** | **239,8** | **234,7** | **244,3** | **240,8** | **237,2** | **239,1** | **209,5** | **243,1** | **241,4** | **250,5** | **246,5** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jabrail region | 251,1 | 251,6 | 255,3 | 229,9 | 233,3 | 251,4 | 251,4 | 254,1 | 229,3 | 230,4 | 223,5 | 268,5 | 346,2 | 278,1 | 348,4 |
| Fuzuli region | 245,7 | 254,7 | 248,5 | 234,3 | 236,2 | 248,0 | 256,4 | 249,9 | 233,8 | 235,9 | 184,0 | 212,4 | 216,2 | 247,9 | 244,8 |
| Aghdam region | 222,1 | 232,5 | 227,4 | 234,9 | 230,8 | 222,0 | 232,3 | 226,9 | 234,5 | 230,1 | 223,4 | 249,3 | 253,1 | 255,5 | 255,4 |
| Tartar region | 214,9 | 231,5 | 230,5 | 235,7 | 242,6 | 216,7 | 226,6 | 227,2 | 230,3 | 242,8 | 210,2 | 245,7 | 240,2 | 248,2 | 242,1 |
| Khojaly region | 247,1 | 262,7 | 268,4 | 264,6 | 270,0 | 247,2 | 262,8 | 268,3 | 264,1 | 269,7 | 229,8 | 235,4 | 292,9 | 428,0 | 371,4 |
| Shusha region | 264,8 | 286,0 | 277,9 | 275,7 | 295,8 | 263,8 | 284,2 | 276,3 | 274,1 | 294,5 | 341,0 | 422,9 | 409,7 | 426,4 | 395,4 |
| Khojavand region | 243,6 | 255,1 | 256,0 | 262,1 | 246,9 | 234,7 | 255,8 | 256,5 | 262,5 | 249,6 | 144,3 | 119,2 | 161,4 | 171,1 | 147,6 |
| Khankendi city | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Kalbajar-Lachin economic region** | **260,7** | **261,8** | **259,0** | **249,0** | **266,7** | **261,7** | **261,2** | **258,5** | **248,1** | **263,8** | **204,0** | **298,7** | **292,3** | **298,9** | **389,5** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kalbajar region | 272,6 | 274,9 | 275,8 | 252,8 | 261,1 | 273,4 | 275,2 | 276,1 | 252,5 | 261,0 | 194,2 | 243,8 | 227,0 | 292,4 | 276,4 |
| Lachin region | 244,5 | 244,9 | 233,2 | 231,0 | 234,5 | 244,4 | 244,5 | 232,9 | 230,7 | 233,5 | 266,1 | 333,9 | 275,1 | 284,8 | 295,1 |
| Gubadly region | 274,1 | 274,7 | 275,7 | 285,1 | 345,3 | 278,8 | 272,6 | 273,4 | 283,6 | 334,1 | 204,6 | 311,0 | 315,4 | 301,8 | 453,4 |
| Zangilan region | 256,9 | 257,7 | 264,7 | 241,8 | 289,7 | 257,6 | 257,7 | 264,7 | 241,7 | 289,5 | 160,8 | 245,1 | 238,8 | 297,6 | 354,6 |
| **Daghlig Shirvan economic region** | **235,7** | **264,6** | **269,8** | **263,5** | **282,4** | **255,6** | **265,5** | **268,4** | **263,2** | **292,2** | **194,2** | **262,6** | **273,1** | **264,3** | **261,1** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gobustan region | 256,3 | 277,0 | 276,6 | 267,0 | 292,9 | 274,3 | 287,7 | 287,2 | 272,9 | 310,6 | 202,5 | 243,4 | 244,0 | 249,4 | 244,2 |
| Ismayilly region | 224,5 | 261,0 | 265,1 | 252,6 | 266,2 | 254,1 | 261,0 | 261,4 | 257,2 | 277,4 | 181,8 | 261,1 | 271,0 | 245,4 | 248,0 |
| Aghsu region | 245,6 | 267,5 | 269,3 | 265,9 | 283,8 | 262,5 | 271,1 | 278,5 | 270,2 | 302,2 | 212,3 | 260,6 | 252,2 | 257,6 | 251,6 |
| Shamakhy region | 234,1 | 261,8 | 272,8 | 272,1 | 294,8 | 246,1 | 258,0 | 261,7 | 260,7 | 292,5 | 197,4 | 275,3 | 309,7 | 310,4 | 302,5 |
| **Nakhchivan economic region** | **376,1** | **390,9** | **399,7** | **413,1** | **420,1** | **273,3** | **282,6** | **292,5** | **318,7** | **325,1** | **466,6** | **473,6** | **480,8** | **484,5** | **490,0** |

*\*) preliminary data*

**Number of employed population, thsd. Persons**

**Table 23**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **Total** | **including:** | |
| **men** | **women** |
| 2013 | 4521,2 | 2337,5 | 2183,7 |
| 2014 | 4602,9 | 2376,1 | 2226,8 |
| 2015 | 4671,6 | 2408,2 | 2263,4 |
| 2016 | 4759,9 | 2465,7 | 2294,2 |
| 2017 | 4822,1 | 2502,8 | 2319,3 |

**Distribution of employed population by property forms, thsd. Persons**

**Table 24**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **Total** | **including:** | |
| **state** | **non-state** |
| 2013 | 4521,2 | 1169,4 | 3351,8 |
| 2014 | 4602,9 | 1178,2 | 3424,7 |
| 2015 | 4671,6 | 1176,1 | 3495,5 |
| 2016 | 4759,9 | 1171,4 | 3588,5 |
| 2017 | 4822,1 | 1168,3 | 3653,8 |
|  |  |  |  |

**Distribution of employed population by economic activities, thsd. persons**

**Table 25**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Economic activity** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| On economy, total | 4521,2 | 4602,9 | 4671,6 | 4759,9 | 4822,1 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 1677,4 | 1691,7 | 1698,4 | 1729,6 | 1752,9 |
| Mining | 42,3 | 41,5 | 39,1 | 38,1 | 37,9 |
| Manufacturing | 224,1 | 227,1 | 229,8 | 242,2 | 249,1 |
| Electricity, gas and steam production, distribution and supply | 32,3 | 29,8 | 27,1 | 27,3 | 27,6 |
| Water supply; waste treatment and disposal | 25,7 | 25,8 | 25,4 | 30,6 | 30,7 |
| Construction | 325,5 | 334,1 | 336,4 | 343,8 | 347,9 |
| Trade; repair of transport means | 664,0 | 681,9 | 693,7 | 699,6 | 705,9 |
| Transportation and storage | 183,8 | 185,1 | 197,1 | 198,4 | 201,0 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 49,2 | 55,7 | 61,5 | 68,4 | 73,5 |
| Information and communication | 58,1 | 59,2 | 60,3 | 61,2 | 61,7 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 30,6 | 32,8 | 33,0 | 27,1 | 26,9 |
| Real estate activities | 79,4 | 85,6 | 89,7 | 88,0 | 88,8 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 56,3 | 58,5 | 59,6 | 68,4 | 73,5 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 52,4 | 53,7 | 55,2 | 57,1 | 58,0 |
| Public administration and defence; social security | 282,3 | 285,2 | 287,3 | 285,4 | 284,2 |
| Education | 366,2 | 367,3 | 373,5 | 374,8 | 377,8 |
| Human health and social work activities | 171,8 | 176,5 | 180,8 | 185,6 | 189,0 |
| Art, entertainment and recreation | 61,8 | 67,8 | 69,6 | 77,4 | 80,6 |
| Other service activities | 138,0 | 143,6 | 154,1 | 156,9 | 155,1 |

**Number of employed population by economic regions, thsd. persons**

**Table 26**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| **Republic of Azerbaijan** | **4521,2** | **4602,9** | **4671,6** | **4759,9** | **4822,1** |
| **Baku city (with settlements)** | **1090,2** | **1106,0** | **1117,6** | **1140,5** | **1153,6** |
| **Absheron economic region** | **264,6** | **269,3** | **272,4** | **277,4** | **279,7** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Khyzi region | 7,9 | 8,4 | 9,0 | 9,2 | 9,3 |
| Absheron region | 97,0 | 99,6 | 101,1 | 102,9 | 104,1 |
| Sumgayit city | 159,7 | 161,3 | 162,3 | 165,3 | 166,3 |
| **Ganja-Gazakh economic region** | **600,1** | **608,9** | **619,1** | **630,9** | **644,3** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ganja city | 161,1 | 163,9 | 165,0 | 168,1 | 169,6 |
| Gazakh region | 47,0 | 47,5 | 48,4 | 49,4 | 52,7 |
| Aghstafa region | 41,2 | 41,8 | 42,7 | 43,5 | 44,1 |
| Tovuz region | 78,4 | 79,8 | 81,3 | 82,9 | 84,0 |
| Shamkir region | 94,7 | 96,3 | 97,9 | 99,7 | 101,2 |
| Gadabay region | 47,8 | 48,6 | 49,4 | 50,3 | 51,1 |
| Dashkasan region | 17,2 | 17,4 | 17,9 | 18,2 | 19,1 |
| Samukh region | 28,7 | 28,9 | 29,7 | 30,2 | 30,6 |
| Goygol region | 30,6 | 31,0 | 31,6 | 32,4 | 34,8 |
| Goranboy region | 48,4 | 48,7 | 49,7 | 50,6 | 51,4 |
| Naftalan city | 5,0 | 5,0 | 5,5 | 5,6 | 5,7 |
| **Shaki-Zagatala economic region** | **291,2** | **295,5** | **301,0** | **306,8** | **310,7** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balakan region | 47,3 | 48,1 | 49,3 | 50,2 | 50,7 |
| Zagatala region | 62,3 | 63,3 | 64,5 | 65,7 | 66,6 |
| Gakh region | 28,7 | 28,8 | 29,6 | 30,1 | 30,5 |
| Shaki region | 84,6 | 85,5 | 86,4 | 88,0 | 89,3 |
| Oguz region | 21,2 | 21,5 | 22,1 | 22,8 | 23,1 |
| Gabala region | 47,1 | 48,3 | 49,1 | 50,0 | 50,5 |
| **Lankaran economic region** | **399,1** | **409,5** | **416,0** | **423,9** | **429,5** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Astara region | 46,9 | 48,2 | 49,2 | 50,1 | 50,6 |
| Lankaran region | 102,2 | 104,0 | 105,1 | 107,1 | 108,6 |
| Lerik region | 36,5 | 37,7 | 38,8 | 39,6 | 40,0 |
| Yardimly region | 26,8 | 27,9 | 28,9 | 29,4 | 29,8 |
| Masally region | 95,0 | 97,3 | 98,4 | 100,3 | 101,7 |
| Jalilabad region | 91,7 | 94,4 | 95,6 | 97,4 | 98,8 |
| **Guba-Khachmaz economic region** | **239,9** | **243,2** | **247,8** | **252,5** | **255,5** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gusar region | 44,4 | 45,2 | 46,3 | 47,1 | 47,6 |
| Khachmaz region | 77,5 | 78,5 | 79,4 | 80,9 | 81,9 |
| Guba region | 73,1 | 74,2 | 75,3 | 76,7 | 77,6 |
| Shabran region | 25,7 | 26,0 | 26,8 | 27,3 | 27,6 |
| Siyazan region | 19,2 | 19,3 | 20,0 | 20,5 | 20,8 |
| **Aran economic region** | **887,0** | **904,1** | **919,2** | **936,7** | **948,9** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goychay region | 53,4 | 54,0 | 55,0 | 56,1 | 56,6 |
| Beylagan region | 43,3 | 44,0 | 45,1 | 45,9 | 46,6 |
| Aghjabadi region | 57,9 | 58,9 | 60,0 | 61,2 | 62,1 |
| Barda region | 69,9 | 70,8 | 71,9 | 73,2 | 74,2 |
| Neftchala region | 40,8 | 41,2 | 42,0 | 42,8 | 43,3 |
| Bilasuvar region | 43,3 | 44,4 | 45,3 | 46,2 | 46,7 |
| Salyan region | 60,0 | 61,2 | 62,0 | 63,2 | 64,1 |
| Yevlakh region | 55,5 | 56,8 | 57,7 | 58,8 | 59,7 |
| Mingechevir city | 49,7 | 50,2 | 51,0 | 51,9 | 52,7 |
| Aghdash region | 48,2 | 49,2 | 49,9 | 50,9 | 51,5 |
| Ujar region | 38,8 | 39,3 | 40,2 | 40,9 | 41,4 |
| Zardab region | 26,7 | 26,8 | 27,5 | 28,0 | 28,4 |
| Kurdamir region | 51,0 | 52,2 | 52,9 | 53,9 | 54,5 |
| Imishli region | 56,5 | 57,8 | 58,6 | 59,7 | 60,6 |
| Saatly region | 45,4 | 46,9 | 47,6 | 48,6 | 49,1 |
| Sabirabad region | 73,8 | 75,6 | 76,5 | 77,9 | 78,9 |
| Hajigabul region | 32,1 | 33,1 | 33,8 | 34,4 | 34,7 |
| Shirvan city | 40,7 | 41,7 | 42,2 | 43,1 | 43,8 |
| **Yukhari Garabagh economic region** | **272,3** | **279,2** | **283,4** | **288,7** | **292,3** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jabrail region | 34,7 | 35,7 | 36,1 | 36,8 | 37,2 |
| Fuzuli region | 55,9 | 57,3 | 58,0 | 59,1 | 59,9 |
| Aghdam region | 87,6 | 89,3 | 90,1 | 91,7 | 93,0 |
| Tartar region | 46,6 | 47,5 | 48,1 | 49,0 | 49,6 |
| Khojaly region | 12,6 | 13,3 | 13,9 | 14,1 | 14,2 |
| Shusha region | 14,7 | 15,1 | 15,6 | 15,9 | 16,1 |
| Khojavand region | 20,2 | 21,0 | 21,6 | 22,1 | 22,3 |
| Khankendi city | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Kalbajar-Lachin economic region** | **113,2** | **116,1** | **118,2** | **120,4** | **121,8** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kalbajar region | 40,0 | 41,3 | 41,9 | 42,7 | 43,2 |
| Lachin region | 34,2 | 35,1 | 35,7 | 36,4 | 36,8 |
| Gubadly region | 18,5 | 18,7 | 19,1 | 19,4 | 19,6 |
| Zangilan region | 20,5 | 21,0 | 21,5 | 21,9 | 22,2 |
|  | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| **Daghlig Shirvan economic region** | **139,0** | **142,5** | **145,9** | **148,6** | **150,3** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gobustan region | 20,3 | 20,7 | 21,5 | 21,9 | 22,2 |
| Ismayilly region | 39,5 | 39,9 | 40,8 | 41,5 | 41,9 |
| Aghsu region | 35,1 | 36,3 | 37,2 | 37,9 | 38,4 |
| Shamakhy region | 44,1 | 45,6 | 46,4 | 47,3 | 47,8 |
| **Nakhchivan economic region** | **224,6** | **228,6** | **231,0** | **233,5** | **235,5** |

**Distribution of employed population by age groups and gender, thsd.persons**

**Table 27**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age groups** | **2013** | | | **2014** | | | **2015** | | | **2016** | | | **2017** | | |
| **Total** | **Women** | **Men** | **Total** | **Women** | **Men** | **Total** | **Women** | **Men** | **Total** | **Women** | **Men** | **Total** | **Women** | **Men** |
| **Total** | **4521,2** | **2183,7** | **2337,5** | **4602,9** | **2226,8** | **2376,1** | **4759,9** | **2294,2** | **2465,7** | **4671,6** | **2263,4** | **2408,2** | **4822,1** | **2319,3** | **2502,8** |
| **15-19** | 81,4 | 39,3 | 42,1 | 82,7 | 34,6 | 48,1 | 86,4 | 37,8 | 48,6 | 83,4 | 36,6 | 46,8 | 88,7 | 39,1 | 49,6 |
| **20-24** | 416,0 | 193,9 | 222,1 | 423,0 | 193,9 | 229,1 | 438,7 | 201,5 | 237,2 | 425,8 | 192,7 | 233,1 | 442,0 | 202,7 | 239,3 |
| **25-29** | 619,4 | 289,8 | 329,6 | 644,8 | 302,6 | 342,2 | 694,3 | 329,2 | 365,1 | 668,3 | 315,6 | 352,7 | 706,4 | 334,5 | 371,9 |
| **30-34** | 619,3 | 290,4 | 328,9 | 640,9 | 296,5 | 344,4 | 689,3 | 325,9 | 363,4 | 674,7 | 317,4 | 357,3 | 703,5 | 342,7 | 360,8 |
| **35-39** | 524,5 | 236,4 | 288,1 | 546,1 | 255,2 | 290,9 | 586,2 | 274,4 | 311,8 | 568,0 | 265,1 | 302,9 | 592,8 | 276,6 | 316,2 |
| **40-44** | 592,3 | 300,1 | 292,2 | 575,1 | 294,8 | 280,3 | 563,8 | 279,0 | 284,8 | 555,8 | 280,7 | 275,1 | 568,7 | 277,8 | 290,9 |
| **45-49** | 619,4 | 316,5 | 302,9 | 607,4 | 311,4 | 296,0 | 587,2 | 293,2 | 294,0 | 595,1 | 304,7 | 290,4 | 591,9 | 296,6 | 295,3 |
| **50-54** | 596,8 | 295,3 | 301,5 | 601,2 | 304,2 | 297,0 | 590,6 | 295,9 | 294,7 | 593,6 | 302,4 | 291,2 | 595,9 | 307,4 | 288,5 |
| **55-59** | 312,0 | 149,7 | 162,3 | 337,8 | 161,0 | 176,8 | 354,4 | 169,2 | 185,2 | 346,6 | 165,1 | 181,5 | 356,9 | 160,4 | 196,5 |
| **60-64** | 113,0 | 61,6 | 51,4 | 120,9 | 63,9 | 57,0 | 130,4 | 68,9 | 61,5 | 124,7 | 66,2 | 58,5 | 134,7 | 66,2 | 68,5 |
| **65+** | 27,1 | 10,7 | 16,4 | 23,0 | 8,7 | 14,3 | 38,6 | 19,2 | 19,4 | 35,6 | 16,9 | 18,7 | 40,6 | 15,3 | 25,3 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of executives in full-time general educational schools at the beginning of 2016/2017 academic year** | | | | | |
| Compared to the overall outcome, percentage by person and gender, | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  | **Table 28** | |
|  | **By outcome percentage** | | **By gender** | | |
| **women** | **men** | **women** | | **men** |
| school principals: |  | | | | |
| General secondary education institutions | 3,2 | 9,7 | 21,3 | | 78,7 |
| Full secondary education institutions | 20,3 | 32,9 | 33,8 | | 66,2 |
| Assistant principals: |  | | | | |
| general secondary education institutions | 4,5 | 6,4 | 36,8 | | 63,2 |
| full secondary education institutions | 72,1 | 51,0 | 54,0 | | 46,0 |
| Number of principals and deputy principals – total |  | | | | |
| by percentage | 100 | 100 | 45,4 | | 54,6 |
| person | 5224 | 6282 | x | | x |
|  |  |  |  | |  |
| In 2016 the number of women principals in the full-time general educational schools increased from 32,1 percent to 33,8 percent compared with last year. In general the number of pricipals and deputy principals increased 1,3 percent compared with the total number of women in the full-time general educational schools. | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |

**Table 29**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Distribution per capita income of households heads by gender in 2015 and 2016** | | | | |
| (according to the research results of households) | | | | |
| By outcome percentage | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **2015** | | **2016** | |
| **women** | **men** | **women** | **men** |
| Incomes from employment | 32,5 | 32,5 | 32,8 | 33,6 |
| Incomes from self-employment | 21,1 | 27,4 | 18,8 | 27,1 |
| Incomes from agriculture | 11,2 | 13,7 | 11,1 | 13,5 |
| Incomes from lease | 0,9 | 0,7 | 0,9 | 0,6 |
| Incomes from property | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| Acquired current transfers | 18,9 | 15,3 | 20,4 | 15,0 |
| include:  Pensions | 17,2 | 12,8 | 18,4 | 12,6 |
| allowances and social assistances | 1,2 | 1,7 | 1,5 | 1,6 |
| Social transfers in kind | 0,5 | 0,8 | 0,5 | 0,8 |
| Other incomes | 15,2 | 10,2 | 15,8 | 10,0 |
| include:  Incomes received from other households | 9,8 | 8,0 | 10,4 | 7,9 |
| funds sent from abroad | 5,4 | 2,2 | 5,4 | 2,1 |
| Toral incomes, by percentage | 100 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 30**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Distribution per capita income of households heads by gender and age groups in 2016** | | | | | | |
| (according to the research results of households) | | | | | | |
| By outcome percentage | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Age groups** | | | | | |
| **18–29** | | **30–59** | | **60+** | |
| **women** | **men** | **women** | **men** | **women** | **men** |
| Researched decile (10%) groups of population population: | | | | | | |
| first (those with the least income) | - | 11,1 | 7,1 | 8,8 | 8,2 | 6,6 |
| second | - | 9,8 | 7,7 | 9,3 | 7,2 | 6,8 |
| third | 6,8 | 9,8 | 8,8 | 9,5 | 6,7 | 7,3 |
| fourth | 5,2 | 6,4 | 6,9 | 9,8 | 9,1 | 8,7 |
| fifth | 3,1 | 10,4 | 7,7 | 10,0 | 8,8 | 8,1 |
| sixth | 12,4 | 9,3 | 7,7 | 10,3 | 7,4 | 9,3 |
| seventh | 27,3 | 8,5 | 8,8 | 10,2 | 10,1 | 9,6 |
| eighth | 22,2 | 8,3 | 10,5 | 10,1 | 9,0 | 12,1 |
| ninth | 13,0 | 9,5 | 11,0 | 10,6 | 12,1 | 13,4 |
| tenth (those with the most income) | 10,0 | 16,8 | 23,9 | 11,4 | 21,2 | 18,1 |
| Total population, by percentage | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 31**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Average monthly nominal wages of employees those who are employed by types of economic activities in 2016** | | | | | |
|  |  |  | |  |  |
| **Types of economic activities** | **average monthly wages, manat** | | | The average monthly wage of women compared to men`s,by percentage | Women`s part within the total number of employees,by percentage |
| **Women** | | **men** |
| Total | 316,8 | | 629,6 | 50,3 | 41,3 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishery | 269,9 | | 249,5 | 108,2 | 20,7 |
| The mining industry | 1528,2 | | 3002,3 | 50,9 | 13,3 |
| Processing industry | 405,3 | | 585,8 | 69,2 | 23,6 |
| Electricity, gas and steam production, distribution and supply | 394,0 | | 519,2 | 75,9 | 11,8 |
| Water supply, waste treatment and processing | 228,9 | | 365,2 | 62,7 | 32,1 |
| The construction | 480,9 | | 838,9 | 57,3 | 7,2 |
| The trade; repair of vehicles | 321,7 | | 402,7 | 79,9 | 24,6 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 427,8 | | 695,5 | 61,5 | 16,9 |
| Tourist accommodation and catering | 417,3 | | 503,6 | 82,9 | 30,5 |
| Information and communication | 627,8 | | 849,1 | 73,9 | 31,1 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 914,3 | | 1385,4 | 66,0 | 33,2 |
| Operations related to real estate | 253,3 | | 397,8 | 63,7 | 42,1 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 427,3 | | 1270,6 | 33,6 | 45,8 |
| Provision of administrative and support services | 360,9 | | 616,4 | 58,5 | 29,0 |
| State administration and defense; Social security | 408,4 | | 550,2 | 74,2 | 28,7 |
| The education | 289,1 | | 354,6 | 81,5 | 73,3 |
| Provision of health and social services to the population | 196,7 | | 277,2 | 71,0 | 77,0 |
| Activities in the field of recreation, entertainment and the arts | 212,9 | | 336,9 | 63,2 | 62,5 |
| Provision of services in other areas | 353,4 | | 527,4 | 67,0 | 32,5 |

**Table 32**

**About the vocational and secondary speciality education**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| The number of primary vocational educational institutions (end of the year)-total | 112 | 113 | 113 | 112 | 111 |
| The number of students studying in the primary vocational educational institutions-total, thousand | 29 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |
| boys | 21 | 18 | 22 | 18 | 18 |
| girls | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| The number of pupils graduated from the primary vocational educational institutions-total, thousand | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| The number of secondary vocational education institutions (at the beginning of academic year)-total | 58 | 61 | 61 | 55 | 55 |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |
| state | 57 | 60 | 60 | 53 | 53 |
| non-state | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| The number of students in secondary education institutions - total, thousand | 63,3 | 60,5 | 56,4 | 51,7 | 47,4 |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |
| state | 61,2 | 57,7 | 53,6 | 48,6 | 44,2 |
| non-state | 2,1 | 2,8 | 2,8 | 3,1 | 3,2 |
| The total number students in secondary vocational education institutions-total, thousand: |  |  |  |  |  |
| men | 20,8 | 19,6 | 18,8 | 17,4 | 16,5 |
| women | 42,5 | 40,8 | 37,6 | 34,3 | 30,9 |
| The number students graduated from secondary vocational education institutions-total, thousand | 12,6 | 14,8 | 16,4 | 17,1 | 16,3 |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |
| men | 3,9 | 4,9 | 4,8 | 5,0 | 4,6 |
| women | 8,7 | 9,9 | 11,6 | 12,1 | 11,7 |

**Table 33**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age groups** | **2013** | | | **2014** | | | **2015** | | | **2016** | | |
| **Total** | **Women** | **Men** | **Total** | **Women** | **Men** | **Total** | **Women** | **Men** | **Total** | **Women** | **Men** |
| **Total** | **4521,2** | **2183,7** | **2337,5** | **4602,9** | **2226,8** | **2376,1** | **4671,6** | **2263,4** | **2408,2** | **4759,9** | **2294,2** | **2465,7** |
| **15-19** | 81,4 | 39,3 | 42,1 | 82,7 | 34,6 | 48,1 | 83,4 | 36,6 | 46,8 | 86,4 | 37,8 | 48,6 |
| **20-24** | 416,0 | 193,9 | 222,1 | 423,0 | 193,9 | 229,1 | 425,8 | 192,7 | 233,1 | 438,7 | 201,5 | 237,2 |
| **25-29** | 619,4 | 289,8 | 329,6 | 644,8 | 302,6 | 342,2 | 668,3 | 315,6 | 352,7 | 694,3 | 329,2 | 365,1 |
| **30-34** | 619,3 | 290,4 | 328,9 | 640,9 | 296,5 | 344,4 | 674,7 | 317,4 | 357,3 | 689,3 | 325,9 | 363,4 |
| **35-39** | 524,5 | 236,4 | 288,1 | 546,1 | 255,2 | 290,9 | 568,0 | 265,1 | 302,9 | 586,2 | 274,4 | 311,8 |
| **40-44** | 592,3 | 300,1 | 292,2 | 575,1 | 294,8 | 280,3 | 555,8 | 280,7 | 275,1 | 563,8 | 279,0 | 284,8 |
| **45-49** | 619,4 | 316,5 | 302,9 | 607,4 | 311,4 | 296,0 | 595,1 | 304,7 | 290,4 | 587,2 | 293,2 | 294,0 |
| **50-54** | 596,8 | 295,3 | 301,5 | 601,2 | 304,2 | 297,0 | 593,6 | 302,4 | 291,2 | 590,6 | 295,9 | 294,7 |
| **55-59** | 312,0 | 149,7 | 162,3 | 337,8 | 161,0 | 176,8 | 346,6 | 165,1 | 181,5 | 354,4 | 169,2 | 185,2 |
| **60-64** | 113,0 | 61,6 | 51,4 | 120,9 | 63,9 | 57,0 | 124,7 | 66,2 | 58,5 | 130,4 | 68,9 | 61,5 |
| **65+** | 27,1 | 10,7 | 16,4 | 23,0 | 8,7 | 14,3 | 35,6 | 16,9 | 18,7 | 38,6 | 19,2 | 19,4 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Employed population by gender and age groups, thousands**

40. With the support of the State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs, the “Constitution” Researches Foundation, the United States Agency for International Development, under the Women's Participation Program (Counterpart International) successfully implemented the project "Protection of Public Interest and Women's Entrepreneurship". Along with the State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Azerbaijan Lawyers Association successfully implemented the project "Strengthening the socio-economic status of women victims of domestic violence and gender awareness ". In 2016, the National Strategic Roadmap for National Economy was approved. All these measures led to a reduction of poverty among women from 49% to 5.9%. The share of women's entrepreneurship in small and medium-sized enterprises increased from 4% to 28%. In 2016, a labour market assessment project was implemented in the context of regional strategies for economic development and employment. Along with trainings on business development among women, special campaigns were conducted to select a specialty, define family responsibilities and change gender stereotypes. For raising awareness on gender issues, meetings were held with the private sector and banks. Special trainings were held for local executive authorities on the theme "Economic development of young women, their participation in social and social life" and "active participation of women in the economy in rural areas". Within the framework of the project "Strengthening the participation of women in the social and economic sphere in rural areas", women's resource centres were established in each region of the country. These centres ensure the involvement of peasant women to activities in economic and social field and enhance the participation of women in the decision-making process. In 2017, together with the UN Development Program and local non-governmental organizations, the State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs launched a project entitled "Gender analysis of obstacles to women's participation in economic and social life". As a result, recommendations will be made on private sector decision-making and assistance to women.

41. The provisions of the following legislative acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan on non-discrimination, restriction of rights, equal treatment of employees and equal opportunities between them in labour relations are reflected in the following legislative acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan:

* Articles 25, 35, 37 and 59 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, adopted on November 12, 1995;
* Articles 12 and 16 of the Labour Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which entered into force on June 1, 1999;
* Article 6 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Employment" of 2 July 2001;
* Article 27 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Civil Service", which entered into force on September 1, 2001;
* Articles 7, 8, 9 and 15 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Equality of Gender Factors (Men and Women)" of October 10, 2006:

42. The State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan works towards the development of gender statistics in the statistical analysis of gender issues, the addition of new indicators to the statistical system, the improvement of the methodology and experience of leading countries, with a number of international organizations, including close cooperation with the United Nations Foundation the magazine "Women and Men in Azerbaijan" was published, were sent to users and was posted on the website of the Committee.

43. The following programs have been adopted:

* State Program on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development (2003-2015)
* State Program on socio-economic development of regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2014-2018 years
* State Program on development of the industry in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2015-2020 years
* State Program of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the field of population occupancy and demographic development (2017-2030-years)
* State Program on development of agricultural cooperation in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2017-2022 years
* The State Program on the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Republic of Azerbaijan
* The Azerbaijan Youth Program for 2005-2015 years
* The State Program “Azerbaijan Youth in 2017-2021”
* Development Concept “Azerbaijan - 2020: Vision of the future”
* State Program for improvement of living conditions of refugees and internally displaced persons and increase of employment”
* The State Program on implementation of the Employment Strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2011-2015
* The State Program on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development (one of the goals of the Program is to increase the participation of women in decision-making and the development of women's entrepreneurship)

44. The State Committee on Family, Women and Children's Issues regularly conducts lectures on such relevant topics as promotion of gender equality, elimination of gender stereotypes, strengthening family culture, preservation of intergenerational relations and introduction to the younger generation, factors affecting the psychological climate of the family, violence in daily life, and also increasing the activity and participation of women in the society:

* Lectures within the framework of the regional project "Place and role of the modern family in the development of society" for representatives of 26 Sectorial trade unions of the Confederation jointly with the Azerbaijan Trade Unions Confederation for 2013-2015.
* Activities held within the framework of the "Family Academy" project jointly with municipalities since 2017.
* Conferences "National and moral family values: traditions and modernity" and "Problems of modern times: the institution of the family and the unity of religious values" in cooperation with the State Committee on Religious Organizations of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

**Tables and additional information regarding Paragraph 11 of the Concluding Observations and Articles 6 and 7 of the Covenant**

**Unemployment rate, in percent**

**Table 34**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **Unemployment rate, total** | **including** | | |
| **15-24 age** | **15-29 age** | **15-34 age** |
| 2013 | 5,0 | 13,7 | 9,9 | 8,0 |
| 2014 | 4,9 | 13,5 | 9,7 | 7,9 |
| 2015 | 5,0 | 13,4 | 9,6 | 7,7 |
| 2016 | 5,0 | 13,1 | 9,4 | 7,6 |
| 2017 | 5,0 | 12,9 | 9,2 | 7,4 |

**Table 35**

**Minimum wage amounts determined in the country**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Manat (AZN)** |
| Since september 01, 2013 | 105,0 |
| Since january 01, 2017 | 116,0 |
| Since january 01, 2018 | 130,0 |

**Table 36**

**The amount of unemployment benefits, manat (AZN)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **Amount of average monthly unemployment benefit** | | | | |
|
| 2013 | 246,2 | | | | |
| 2014 | 255,4 | | | | |
| 2015 | 253,8 | | | | |
| 2016 | 249,1 | | | | |
| 2017 | 267,4 | | | | |
| **Information of primary vocational educational and**  **specialized secondary educational institutions**    **Table 37** | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | | **2017** |
| Number of primary vocational educational institutions (at the end of the year) - total | | | 112 | 113 | 113 | 112 | | 111 |
| Students of primary vocational institutions-total,  thsd person | | | 29 | 25 | 24 | 24 | | 24 |
| *of which:* | | |  |  |  |  | |  |
| boys | | | 21 | 18 | 22 | 18 | | 18 |
| girls | | | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | | 6 |
| Graduates of primary vocational educational institutions-total, thsd person | | | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | | 15 |
| Number of specialized secondary educational institutions (at the beginning of the school year) - total | | | 58 | 61 | 61 | 55 | | 55 |
| *including:* | | |  |  |  |  | |  |
| state | | | 57 | 60 | 60 | 53 | | 53 |
| non-state | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| Students of specialized secondary educational institutions - total, thsd person | | | 63,3 | 60,5 | 56,4 | 51,7 | | 47,4 |
| *including:* | | |  |  |  |  | |  |
| state | | | 61,2 | 57,7 | 53,6 | 48,6 | | 44,2 |
| non-state | | | 2,1 | 2,8 | 2,8 | 3,1 | | 3,2 |
| Students of specialized secondary educational institutions - total, thsd person | | |  |  |  |  | |  |
| *of which:* | | |  |  |  |  | |  |
| male | | | 20,8 | 19,6 | 18,8 | 17,4 | | 16,5 |
| female | | | 42,5 | 40,8 | 37,6 | 34,3 | | 30,9 |
| Graduates of specialized secondary educational institutions - total, thsd person | | | 12,6 | 14,8 | 16,4 | 17,1 | | 16,3 |
| *of which:* | | |  |  |  |  | |  |
| male | | | 3,9 | 4,9 | 4,8 | 5,0 | | 4,6 |
| female | | | 8,7 | 9,9 | 11,6 | 12,1 | | 11,7 |

**Table 38**

**The number of young people employed and given unemployment status by employment services (person)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Name of measure** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| The number of employed young people | 11703 | 11670 | 11604 | 20542 |
| The number of young people given unemployment status | 835 | 1073 | 827 | 3547 |
| The number of young people sent to vocational training | 3013 | 2705 | 2964 | 2047 |
| The number of young people drawn to public works | 403 | 450 | 471 | 321 |
| The number of young people with unemployed status  (end of the year) | 17655 | 14082 | 13891 | 15029 |

45. In accordance with the relevant subparagraph of the State Program "Azerbaijani Youth in 2011-2015", the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Azerbaijan allocated funds to support the activities of the "Innovative Business Incubator", founded in 2014 under the Azerbaijan State Economic University (UNEC). The purpose of creating an "Innovative Business Incubator" is to stimulate the entrepreneurial activity of young people, provide students creating start-up project with educational and methodological, material and technical, psychological and financial support. Within the framework of the project, 30 training courses were conducted for beginner entrepreneur students, provided assistance in creating 13 start-up projects, 6 methodological literatures on creation of start-ups were prepared and published. In 2016-2017, with the organizational support of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan and with the financial support of Kapital Bank OJSC, the competition of Business Idea "Made in Azerbaijan" was held by the "Innovative Business Incubator" (IBI). Winners of competition were awarded with cash bonuses, and conditions were created for their work in the office of "IBI". The business incubator, established in Baku, is located in the centre of the city and provides a number of services to young entrepreneurs. In the implementation of the program, foreign and local experts and mentors from the United States and Europe, international corporations and large companies, government agencies and non-governmental organizations were involved as partners. Youth Inc. Business Incubation Centre, established within the framework of the program, was adopted by a member of the International Association of Business Incubators. From Azerbaijan in this organization is represented only Youth Inc. Business Incubation Centre. Moreover, the Centre works closely with the Global Shapers Community of the World Economic Forum (Davos Forum). But meetings and appointments of local group community taking place on a regular basis at Centre.

46. A purposeful youth policy, which is an integral part of the social policy of the state, is being embedded. Practically in all socially significant state programs, obligatory is issued a list of activities aimed at solving the problems of youth. The most important of them are education, employment, and health, creation conditions to pursue leisure activities, work with refugees and internally displaced persons, social integration of young families into society and other related issues. State programs aimed at the development of youth in Azerbaijan have been worked up. At present, the third in row “Youth of Azerbaijan in 2017-2021” State Program is being implemented (the previous two State Programs covered the years 2005-2009 and 2011-2015 respectively). "Development strategy of Azerbaijani youth in 2015-2025" was adopted and now is being implemented. All these programs and strategy were approved by the relevant decrees of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Strategies and programs are aimed to solve social problems, increase the role of youth in the public life of the republic, support talented children and adolescents, measures to expand international youth exchanges, promote youth entrepreneurship and support youth employment.

47. The Ministry of Youth and Sport of the Republic of Azerbaijan is actively working on solving the social problems of youth within the framework of close coordination with various government agencies, international organizations and non-governmental youth organizations. Every year, labour fairs are held, events on development and promotion entrepreneurial activities are organized, which creates conditions for youth employment and self-employment. The Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Azerbaijan attaches great importance to the implementation of measures and projects related to youth employment and development of entrepreneurship activities.

48. The Azerbaijani Government pays particular attention to ensuring the employment of the population and especially youth. In the labour market, youth are considered as more vulnerable category and have difficulties in finding job. Surveys of international organizations and official statistics confirm that the youth aged 15-24 years is confronted [more than anyone else](http://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/more+than+anyone+else) [with the problem of unemployment](http://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/with+the+problem+of+unemployment). This is due to the fact that youth who have recently graduated from school and higher education do not have work experience, professional skills and competencies.

49. Conducting annual research, State Statistic Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan analyses the data on the economically active population of the country. Youth make up 26.3% of the country's total population. According to the research data on the "Economic Activity of the Population" of 2016, the total number of economically active population of the country is 5 million 12 thousand 700 people, of which youth aged 15-29 years make up 1 million 345 thousand 300 people. Among youth engaged in labor, 568,500 men and 650,900 women. The number of unemployed youth is 125,900 people (or 49.8% of the total number of unemployed). The number of men among unemployed youth is 54,700, and the number of women is 71,200.

50. Since 2016, at the Azerbaijan State Economic University is held a labour fair “Alumnus” to assist young professionals to obtain a job. The Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Azerbaijan provides organizational and financial support in holding annual event. The purpose of the fair is to help young students and graduates to solve the problems of employment. At the job fair “Alumnus”, state institutions, holdings, banks, insurance companies, manufacturing enterprises, information technologies and service enterprises are represented by their representatives and ensure their need for human resources at the expense of the labour fair. If 143 vacancies were granted at the first labour fair in 2006, in 2015 the total number of vacancies was above 800. At the fairs that took place in 2013 and 2014, more jobs have been created. Thus, 111 enterprises and organizations having participated in the fair in 2013 presented 1100 job vacancies. During recent years, in conducted labour fairs, 4,000 seasonal and permanent vacancies information was presented to the attention of youth and the process of recruitment was carried out.

51. In order to assist graduates and students to integrate into the labour market and at the same time, in order to obtain regular information about their free (vacant) job places in all employment centres of the city (region) of the Republic, as well as in leading educational institutions, electronic information terminals constantly displaying updated information were installed.

52. In order to improve the professional interests of youth, public employment services in secondary schools regularly provide targeted counselling for choosing a profession for high school seniors, their parents, teenagers living in boarding schools and orphanages, job seekers, helping them to choose the right profession and specialty by providing detailed information on the high demanded occupations in the labour market. The outcome of the events held in 2017 was that 105 thousand 287 people received counselling on choosing a profession, of which up to 80% were youth. In the course of 2017 a labour fair was organized in 57 cities and regions of the Republic and 1238 unemployed youth [have been provided with [applicable](https://azerdict.com/az/english/applicable) jobs](http://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/have+been+provided+with+workstations) at these fairs. In order to assist in employment of graduates and students in Baku, Ganja, Sumgait and Lankaran region and also to integrate graduates and students into the labour market in the course of 2017, under the motto "The First Step in Career", events were held in 10 higher educational institutions of our republic, where from the side of 583 enterprises 2979 free (vacant) job places were granted. As a result of the activities, were sent  [referral](http://context.reverso.net/translation/english-russian/referral) for the relevant job for 205 people, 57 of them were provided with jobs, personal information about 4255 graduates and students was accepted by enterprises, and 51 people were involved in professional training courses and supplementary training courses.

53. Since 2006, with the support of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the republican championship on the international program "Students in the field of free entrepreneurial activity (SIFE)" [has been carried out](http://context.reverso.net/translation/english-russian/have+been+carried+out) and the winning team is sent to the World Cup competitions. Each year at the national championship participating on average 12 teams, about 40 projects are carrying out on their part during the academic year. Since 2012, the program has been called "Enactus" (our business activity). In the course of execution of the program, more than 1,000 youth received practical knowledge and working experience in entrepreneurial activities. The winners of the national competition represented our country and its universities at the World Cup competitions. The purpose of the national competition for the “Enactus” program is to encourage youth to take up entrepreneurial activities, promote the idea of free enterprise among students, to develop organizational, managerial and teamwork skills of students. The social importance of the program is improving people's lives and living standards, supporting youth employment and positively changing people's lives with the help of business strength.

54. In order to identify the level of unemployment and collect data on the labour market by other indicators the State Statistical Committee covering the total number of household production of 1.0 percent ensured the conduct of quarterly statistical surveys, received the necessary information. The dynamics of recent years show that the unemployment rate in Azerbaijan, far from increasing, has decreased gradually.

55. The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on “Unemployment Insurance " was adopted on June 30, 2017 and approved by a Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan of August 5, 2017 in order to strengthen the social protection of unemployed and job seeking citizens in the Republic. Achievements made as a result of implementation of " Employment Strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan (2006-2015)" and taking into account existing problems based on the current demographic prospects of the country the Development Concept “ Azerbaijan - 2020: Vision of the future”, the main directions of the "Strategic road maps on national economy and main sectors of economy", the Convention and the Recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO), coordinating with the United Nations Program on Sustainable Development and other socially-oriented government programs and investment projects, the project "Employment Strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan (For the years of 2018-2030)" for the next 12 years, which sets out the fundamentals of the employment policy in Azerbaijan was prepared and presented to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

56. Establishment of necessary conditions for full use of the potential of people with disabilities by the Government of Azerbaijan and ensuring their integration into society, strategies in the field of employment increasing and social protection have been identified, rights and guarantees of disabled people in the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, “About Employment”, “On prevention of disability and impairment of the children’s health, rehabilitation and social protection of disabled people and children with impaired health” was enshrined in the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in the Labour Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan and in all social programs of the state.

57. Based on the social and economic priorities set out in “Azerbaijan - 2020: Vision of the future”, “Strategic road maps on national economy and main sectors of economy" Development Concept, the issue of stimulating inclusive employment occupies a special place in the new draft of Employment Strategy, which defines the employment policy for the next 12 years.

58. During 2017, out of 1252 people with disabilities who applied to the State Employment Service under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population of Azerbaijan, 463 people were provided with job, 90 people were recruited for professional training courses, and 45 people were sent to social work. 187 out of 463 people provided with jobs were hired on a quota basis. According to the Decree of April 7, 2016 "On additional measures to ensure self-employment of population" out of 60 people involved in the self-employment program conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population are people with disabilities. In order to broaden employment opportunities for people with disabilities, the experience of many countries in the field of self-employment was studied and by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population a “self-employment program for people with disabilities” will be implemented starting in 2018, based on the experience of the Republic of Macedonia.

**Additional information on Paragraph 12 of the Concluding Observations and Articles 6 and 7 of**[**Covenant**](http://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/covenant)

59. Criminal legislation considers four methods for committing of the said crime: 1) threat; 2) force; 3) threat by force; 4) restricting the freedom of other person other than special cases determined under legislation.

Threat means to force a person to implement certain work (render a service), except threat by physical force, to scare a person in any form and content with adoption of any undesirable decision about him, or his family members or relatives (for example, termination of employment contract), or with doing of actions to be caused to undesirable results (drawing of his close relative to responsibility) and force to implement any work (render a service) by accused person.

60. Forcing a person to implement certain work (render a service) by force may be expressed with closing the person's hands and legs, his beating, blowing strikes to different regions of his body, also other physical pains. Physical force of a person to implement certain work (render a service) is directed to break psychological resistance of the aggrieved person. In the case of light damage to the health of the aggrieved person as the result of physical force, this action shall be qualified only under article 144-2.1 of CC. In this case, there is no need to additional qualification of the action under article 128 of CC. In the case of serious and less serious damage to the health of the aggrieved person as the result of physical force, the action of the accused shall be qualified under the sum of crimes — under articles 126 or 127 and 144-2 of CC. Forcing a person to implement certain work (render a service) by force and threat considers committing of this crime by accused person by threat and physical force with any severity. Threat by force may be expressed with frightening of aggrieved person, his close relatives, also other persons being dear to aggrieved person with physical force. Threat may be realized with a word or application of a weapon. Threat by force is directed to neutralize the resistance of aggrieved person in advance. The applied threat shall be real and directly implemented. If threat considers a murder or serious damage to health, the action of accused person shall be qualified only under article 144-2 of CC. In this case, additional qualification is not requested under article 134 of CC. Except special cases determined under legislation, the action of force of a person to implement certain work (render a service) by restricting freedom of a person is characterized with blanket features. Feature of blanketing is related to special cases determined under legislation considering the force of a person to implement certain work (render a service) by restricting the freedom of a person. Those special cases include:

- cases considering the terms and periods on the basis of judicial decision;

- cases related to fulfilment of orders of the responsible person at the time of military service;

- cases to force the citizens to implement the required works at the time of emergency situations and military condition;

- cases of sentencing to the punishment of depriving of freedom under law;

- cases of drawing of the citizen of Azerbaijan Republic to the works implemented in order to provide the safety of state and protection of country at the time of mobilization and war;

- cases of drawing of military servants to the works and other duties not considered in military service under a rule determined by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan at the period of their military service. Except other cases enumerated above and considered under legislation, forcing of a person to implement certain work (render a service) by restricting the freedom of person creates the content of a crime explained. If forcing of a person to implement certain work (render a service) by restricting the freedom of person is committed in the final necessary condition, it shall be estimated as a case excluding the criminal responsibility.

61. A crime of compulsory labour is a formal crime. A crime is considered completed from the moment of threat; force to implement certain work (render a service) by force or by threat of force, also by restricting the freedom of other person other than special cases determined under legislation. In the case of committing of action considered under article 144-2 of the Criminal Code on the kidnappedperson, also forcing of the person aggrieved of human trafficking to compulsory labour, the action of the accused person shall be qualified under the sum of crimes — under articles 144 or 144-1 and 144-2 of CC. In the cases of committing of any crime considered under other articles of CC about person drawing to compulsory labour, the action shall be qualified under the sum of crimes. If the accused person, who used of his official position and committed a crime of compulsory labour, is official person (article 144-2.2.5 of CC), it is not required to qualify his action additionally under article 308 of CC. This crime is committed directly subjectively. An accused person perceives that, he/she forced a person to implement certain work (render a service) by restricting the freedom of person by force or by threat of force, also by restricting the freedom of other person other than special cases determined under legislation and desires to commit such action. Motives of a crime may be different: seduction, revenge, etc. Motive has no importance for qualification of action.

62. The subject of this crime may be any bright physical person reaching the age of 16. In solution of criminal responsibility issue for compulsory work considered under article 144-2 of the Criminal Code, it is necessary to take into consideration that, in the case of conditions indicated in article 99-4 of CC (grounds and conditions of application of criminal-legal measures on legal entities), criminal-legal measures may be applied to legal entity having a relation with committing of a crime stipulated under this article. Under article 144-2.2 of the Criminal Code, responsibility is considered committing against two or more persons, recommitting, against underage person, against a woman, which was pregnant for guilty, committing by using of official power by guilty, committed by a group of persons, by a group with a premeditated conspiracy or by an organized group or criminal community (organization), against minor or by negligence brought to death of the victim or other serious consequences indicated in the articles 144-2.1 and 144-2.2 of the CC under article 144-2.3 of the Criminal Code (other serious consequences mean serious damage to the health of aggrieved person, death of his/her parents, disorder of psychological activity, damage of health of some aggrieved persons, etc.). Corrective works considered under article 49 of the Criminal Code of Azerbaijan Republic are established for the term from two months up to two years and determined in a work place of condemned. From earnings of condemned shall be made deduction of money to corrective works on the income of the state at a rate from five up to twenty percent. In case of deliberate evasion from serving punishment by the person condemned to corrective works, the court can replace deserved sentenced time to punishment by restriction of freedom or imprisonment with the certain term. Thus term of again appointed punishment shall be determined at a rate of one day of restriction of freedom for one day of corrective works or one day of imprisonment for three days of corrective works. Corrective works are not established for invalids of the first group and for military servants. Persons who were sentenced to the punishment in the kind of corrective works shall be remained in their previous position or work before sentencing. These persons may be transferred to other position or work only under a rule and with common grounds determined under labour legislation.

63. Prisoners or their legal representatives who subjected to serious disease after verdict may appeal to the court for substitution of punishment for less serious punishment. Those persons shall not be drawn to corrective works till solution of that application by court. Correction of condemned persons who are serving punishment in the form of corrective works is carried out on the basis of their involvement in social-useful labour. The employer controls the conduct of prisoner for the place where a punishment served and helps to the executive officer together with him/her in conduction of the educational work. Persons condemned to the punishment in the form of corrective works shall observe the regulations determined to serve punishment and shall come to call of the executive officer, who executes this type of punishment. Unless this requirement is met without valid reasons, the condemned may be forcedly brought. Forcedly bringing shall be carried out by the court decision. Serving of the punishment in the form of corrective works is directed to the execution from a verdict comes into legal force. The executive officer sends to the employer the copy of verdict and a notice in the stipulated form within three days after he received a notice and copy of the verdict concerning persons condemned to the punishment in corrective works. When a prisoner leaves the previous place of business and does not work anywhere, the executive officer recommends the prisoner to go to work within three months and, if necessary, helps to get him a job. If a prisoner doesn’t go to work without valid reasons at the mentioned time, measures stipulated in the law shall be applied about him. An unemployed prisoner shall either be got himself a job or be registered in the employment service body with the participation of an executive officer. A prisoner may not refuse job offered to him by the employment service body. From earnings of persons condemned to the punishment in the form of corrective works shall be made deduction of money on the income of the state in the amount determined with the verdict of the court and on the manner stipulated by the law during the execution of the punishment. The term of the execution of a punishment in the form of corrective works shall be included in the total work experience of a prisoner.

64. Persons condemned to the punishment in the form of corrective works have a right to use of vacations stipulated by the labour legislation. The term of the execution of a punishment in the form of corrective works shall calculate by days and months, when a prisoner worked and deductions from his earning made. The number of days when a prisoner worked shall correspond to the number of working days in the calendar month defined by the court for the punishment. If a prisoner does not work his working days on a specified amount and there are no grounds for calculating the punishment term of non-worked days, the execution of the punishment in the form of corrective works continues until the working days is completely worked by the prisoner on a specified amount. Term, when a prisoner doesn’t work for valid reasons and his salary deducted pursuant to the law, shall calculate for the term of execution of the punishment. Term, when labour ability approved by the medical documents lost temporarily, as well as he was in social vacations, shall be included in this term.

65. The term of arrest given to a prisoner as an administrative penalty during the execution of a punishment in the form of corrective works, or selected as a restrictive measure related to other criminal case doesn’t calculate for the term of execution of the punishment in the form of corrective works. Deductions from earning of persons condemned to the punishment in the form of corrective works shall be made irrespective of all earning amounts, taxes and other payments, as well as writs of execution. Deductions from earning shall be made for each worked month when a salary is paid, for the worked part of a month when a prisoner dismissed. The amount of money shall be deducted from earning of persons worked for substitute in his working place. Deductions from earning shall be made from pensions and allowances, lump sum payments and payments not stipulated in the wage system, amounts paid as a substitute for travel expenses and other payments. Prisoners’ deductions from earning shall be involved both in cash and nature part of their earnings. Nature part of earning deducted from prisoners remains at the disposal of employer, its value is transferred to the income of the state. The deducted money amount is transferred to the income of the state on the day of the salary payment every month. Deductions shall be made when an account conducted for the results of the economic year if nature part of earning included. If judicial verdict is cancelled or altered by terminating a case, amounts deducted from earning of the prisoner shall be returned him amounts deducted fully or already.

66. In the academic year of 2017-2018, in professional schools and branches of the Ministry of Education operating in the institutions of the Penitentiary Service, 1180 convicts were involved to professional education. 171 convicts were engaged to short-term professional courses, 149 of them having successfully completed their education received professional certificates of various professions. Currently, training courses are continuing. Furthermore, in order to open in [penitentiaries](http://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/those+currently+serving+sentences+in+penitentiaries) of Sheki professional schools were appealed to the Ministry of Education.

67. It should be noted that the program of training courses organized in the Academy of Justice includes topics such as "Some practical and theoretical issues of the labour contract", "Legal regulation of labour relations of judicial personnel", “Features of engagement convicts to work in penitentiary institutions”, “Legal regulation of labour relations of penitentiary service employees”, “Remuneration of convicts”, “labour contract; concept, parties and content”, “Basics and rules for concluding, changing and terminating of labour contract”, “Working and rest time. Vocation rights”, “labour discipline, responsibility of discipline. Labour disputes and their solution”, “Methods of investigating information on violation of labour protection rules”.

68. Concluding labour contract with each woman and a man working convicted, they are provided with working conditions that meet the requirements of hygiene and safety, payment of their labour is carried out equally. At the same time, the necessary measures are regularly taken in order to comply with safety and labour protection regulations of convicts. It should be noted that within the framework of projects covering the modernization of the penitentiary system implemented jointly with the European Union in the field of justice, new production areas were established with the installation of modern equipment in correctional institutions. Furthermore, the Public Committee acting under the Ministry of Justice conducts visits to various penitentiary institutions for monitoring without prior notification and pays attention to the issues of effective organization of leisure for convicts and engaging them to useful work.

**Tables regarding Paragraph 14 of the Concluding Observations and Articles 6 and 7 of the Covenant**

**Table 39**

**The number of working and non-working pensioners** (end of the year)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2013** | | | **2014** | | | **2015** | | |
| Total | including: | | Total | including: | | Total | including: | |
| working | non-working | working | non-working | working | non-working |
| **The number of pensioners, thousand** | **1 277,1** | **128,1** | **1 149,0** | **1 290,9** | **134,5** | **1 156,4** | **1 299,9** | **137,2** | **1 162,7** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| for age | 791,3 | 104,0 | 687,3 | 785,1 | 106,9 | 678,2 | 781,2 | 107,2 | 674,0 |
| for disability | 349,1 | 23,7 | 325,4 | 365,7 | 27,2 | 338,5 | 374,5 | 29,4 | 345,1 |
| for loss of breadwinner | 136,7 | 0,4 | 136,3 | 140,1 | 0,4 | 139,7 | 144,2 | 0,6 | 143,6 |

**... continued**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2016** | | | **2017** | | |
| Total | including: | | Total | including: | |
| working | non-working | working | non-working |
| **The number of pensioners, thousand** | **1 315,2** | **143,4** | **1 171,8** | **1 318,4** | **145,9** | **1 172,5** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| for age | 782,0 | 111,2 | 670,8 | 778,0 | 112,4 | 665,6 |
| for disability | 383,6 | 31,5 | 352,1 | 389,8 | 32,8 | 357,0 |
| for loss of breadwinner | 149,6 | 0,7 | 148,9 | 150,6 | 0,7 | 149,9 |

**Table 40**

**Designated amount of average monthly pensions** (end of the year, manat)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| **Average amount of designated monthly pensions-total** | **170,5** | **173,4** | **177,6** | **192,2** | **208,4** |
| for age | 187,8 | 192,4 | 197,6 | 213,8 | 233,7 |
| for disability | 148,4 | 149,4 | 150,3 | 163,2 | 175,0 |
| for loss of breadwinner | 126,2 | 130,0 | 140,4 | 153,4 | 164,1 |
| the minimum amount of pension | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 110,0 | 110,0 |

**Table 41**

**Social benefits allocated by government for unemployed population**

(Based on information of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security of Population, end of the year)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2013** | | **2014** | | | **2015** | | | |
| Number of persons received social benefits, person | Average amount of per capita monthly benefits, manat | Number of persons received social benefits, person | Average amount of per capita monthly benefits, manat | | Number of persons received social benefits, person | | Average amount of per capita monthly benefits, manat | |
| **Social allowances - total** | **316361** | **49,60** | **338231** | **50,60** | | **350898** | | **50,73** | |
| including: |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |
| age | 13356 | 60,00 | 13067 | 60,00 | | 13833 | | 60,00 | |
| disability | 118198 | 49,46 | 129888 | 49,43 | | 139041 | | 49,50 | |
| members of family receiving allowance due to loss of family head | 38125 | 55,00 | 39741 | 55,00 | | 41286 | | 55,00 | |
| children under 18 years old with limited health | 62860 | 67,00 | 65482 | 67,00 | | 67081 | | 67,00 | |
| life allowance granted to state employees | 50 | 34,58 | 43 | 41,85 | | 44 | | 44,28 | |
| communal, transport and other services | 55516 | 36,11 | 55160 | 43,88 | | 54686 | | 43,91 | |
| employee lost health in the result of occupational diseases or occupational injuries in the privatized or rented state enterprises; or family members and other dependants of the person dead in the result of injuries | 965 | 49,76 | 947 | 49,85 | | 869 | | 49,75 | |
| monthly compensation because of labour injuries or occupational injuries | 508 | 209,63 | 487 | 212,58 | | 463 | | 214,40 | |
| monthly allowance granted to several categories families with children | 19455 | 12,50 | 18819 | 12,50 | | 18521 | | 12,45 | |
| poor families having children under 1 year | 6775 | 45,00 | 5331 | 45,00 | | 5623 | | 45,00 | |
| for women with more than 5 children | ... | … | 8794 | 30,00 | | 8984 | | 30,00 | |
| allowance granted to guardians of orphan and children deprived of parental care | 553 | 50,00 | 472 | 50,00 | | 467 | | 50,00 | |
|  | **2013** | | **2014** | | | | **2015** | | | |
| Number of persons received social benefits, person | Average amount of per capita monthly benefits, manat | Number of persons received social benefits, person | | Average amount of per capita monthly benefits, manat | | Number of persons received social benefits, person | | Average amount of per capita monthly benefits, manat | |
| **Lump sum allowance – total**  **(during the period)** | **120839** | **x** | **116195** | | **x** | | **113034** | | **x** | |
| including:  due to child birth: |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| families | 101657 | x | 97885 | | x | | 93441 | | x | |
| children | 107869 | 81,17 | 104574 | | 86,94 | | 100261 | | 87,66 | |
| for treatment of persons become disable in the result of radiation accident | 4785 | 176,74 | 4694 | | 195,00 | | 4609 | | 195,00 | |
| funeral benefit | 1980 | 112,09 | 2362 | | 120,00 | | 2341 | | 120,00 | |
| persons left prison | 6205 | 375,88 | 4565 | | 417,00 | | 5823 | | 419,77 | |

**Table 42**

**Social benefits allocated by Government for unemployed population**

(Based on information of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security of Population, end of the year)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2016 | | 2017 | |
| Number of persons received social benefits, person | Average amount of per capita monthly benefits, manat | Number of persons received social benefits, person | Average amount of per capita monthly benefits, manat |
| **Social allowances - total** | **368773** | **56,31** | **384956** | **56,79** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |
| age | 17085 | 66,00 | 29174 | 66,00 |
| disability | 151624 | 54,52 | 157736 | 54,65 |
| members of family receiving allowance due to loss of family head | 42374 | 61,00 | 44121 | 61,00 |
| children under 18 years old with limited health | 71934 | 74,00 | 71783 | 74,00 |
| life allowance granted to state employees | 43 | 44,89 | 42 | 44,91 |
| communal, transport and other services | 54195 | 48,76 | 53835 | 48,81 |
| employee lost health in the result of occupational diseases or occupational injuries in the privatized or rented state enterprises; or family members and other dependants of the person dead in the result of injuries | 835 | 54,72 | 798 | 54,83 |
| monthly compensation because of labour injuries or occupational injuries | 450 | 221,22 | 423 | 222,05 |
| monthly allowance granted to several categories families with children | 18063 | 13,61 | 17191 | 13,45 |
| poor families having children under 1 year | 2707 | 50,00 | 576 | 50,00 |
| for women with more than 5 children | 9026 | 30,00 | 8927 | 30,00 |
| allowance granted to guardians  of orphan and children deprived  of parental care | 437 | 55,00 | 350 | 55,00 |
| **Lump sum allowance – total (during the period)** | **114741** | **x** | **97959** | **x** |
| including:  due to child birth: |  |  |  |  |
| families | 93232 | x | 78048 | x |
| children | 99228 | 94,61 | 84881 | 97,55 |
| for treatment of persons become disable in the result of radiation accident | 4577 | 213,01 | 4587 | 215,00 |
| funeral benefit | 2766 | 130,41 | 3223 | 132,00 |
| persons left prison | 8170 | 420,00 | 5268 | 454,40 |

**Table 43**

**Grants of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

(Based on information of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population, end of the year)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2013** | | **2014** | | **2015** | |
| Number of persons received grant, person | Average monthly amount per capita, manat | Number of persons received grant, person | Average monthly amount per capita, manat | Number of persons received grant, person | Average monthly amount per capita, manat |
| **Grants – total** | **34 981** | **134,47** | **51 618** | **125,81** | **54623** | **120,90** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Grants assigned to persons rendered great services for the Republic of Azerbaijan** | **34 981** | **134,47** | **35 142** | **156,7** | **36098** | **152,16** |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For honorary title of the Respublic of Azerbaijan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Title of honours "Khalg" | 159 | 100,00 | 216 | 100,00 | 215 | 100,00 |
| Title of honours “Amakdar" | 1 762 | 60,00 | 1 985 | 60,00 | 2069 | 60,00 |
| Grants allocated by President of the Republic of Azerbaijan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Individual grant | 434 | 1000,00 | 419 | 1000,00 | 391 | 1000,00 |
| Families of martyr | 13 053 | 178,7 | 12 779 | 178,12 | 13187 | 168,73 |
| Persons conferred on “Azerbaijan’s National Hero” | 182 | 986,26 | 182 | 980,77 | 176 | 988,07 |
| Families of martyrs deceased on 20 January 1990 | 125 | 268,88 | 119 | 269,41 | 116 | 268,10 |
| Participants of Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945 | 667 | 55,00 | 551 | 100,00 | 447 | 100,00 |
| Disabled because of events of 20 Yanvar 1990 | 318 | 121,16 | 327 | 120,89 | 315 | 121,02 |
| Families of military personnel who served in composition of soviet army and killed in Afghanistan in implementation their international duty, missing in action or declared by court as killed. | … | … | … | … | 68 | 183,82 |
| Invalids of war | 18 281 | 83,55 | 18 564 | 127,37 | 19114 | 127,16 |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Became invalid on defence of the Republic of Azerbaijan | 11 912 | 82,62 | 11 994 | 126,32 | 12636 | 126,27 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2013** | | **2014** | | **2015** | |
| Number of persons received grant, person | Average monthly amount per capita, manat | Number of persons received grant, person | Average monthly amount per capita, manat | Number of persons received grant, person | Average monthly amount per capita, manat |
| During military service | 2 504 | 82,19 | 3 119 | 126,99 | 3121 | 126,51 |
| During Great Patriotic War | 1 057 | 94,06 | 664 | 137,48 | 516 | 137,91 |
| Military service at the Chernobyl APP | 2 808 | 84,76 | 2 787 | 129,91 | 2841 | 129,90 |
| **First group in of disability common causes** | … | … | 16 476 | 60,00 | 18525 | 60,00 |

......**continued**

**Grants of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

(Based on information of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population, end of the year)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2016** | | **2017** | |
| Number of persons received grant, person | Average monthly amount per capita, manat | Number of persons received grant, person | Average monthly amount per capita, manat |
| **Grants – total** | **57822** | **132,04** | **60021** | **130,22** |
| including: |  |  |  |  |
| **Grants assigned to persons rendered great services for the Republic of Azerbaijan** | **36937** | **169,38** | **37448** | **168,94** |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |
| For honorary title of the Respublic of Azerbaijan |  |  |  |  |
| Title of honours "Khalg" | 221 | 100,00 | 221 | 100,00 |
| Title of honours “Amakdar" | 2234 | 60,00 | 2580 | 60,00 |
| Grants allocated by President of the Republic of Azerbaijan: |  |  |  |  |
| Individual grant | 400 | 1300,00 | 415 | 1300,00 |
| Families of martyr | 12970 | 186,62 | 12556 | 188,71 |
| Persons conferred on “Azerbaijan’s National Hero” | 174 | 1292,53 | 180 | 1256,67 |
| Families of martyrs deceased on 20 January 1990 | 114 | 271,93 | 116 | 268,97 |
| Participants of Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945 | 353 | 110,00 | 268 | 110,00 |
| Disabled because of events of 20 Yanvar 1990 | 302 | 133,06 | 307 | 132,93 |
| Families of military personnel who served in composition of soviet army and killed in Afghanistan in implementation their international duty, missing in action or declared by court as killed. | 62 | 187,10 | 61 | 188,52 |
| Invalids of war | 20107 | 139,91 | 20 744 | 139,87 |
| including: |  |  |  |  |
| Became invalid on defence of the Republic of Azerbaijan | 13520 | 139,12 | 14 134 | 139,21 |
| During military service | 3285 | 139,11 | 3 363 | 138,84 |
| During Great Patriotic War | 424 | 151,30 | 345 | 151,54 |
| Military service at the Chernobyl APP | 2878 | 142,87 | 2 902 | 142,84 |
| **First group in of disability common causes** | 20885 | 66,00 | 22 573 | 66,00 |

**Table 44**

**Addressed public social aid granted to poor families,** end of the year

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| Number of families received addressed state social aid,  thsd. person | 143,3 | 94,8 | 105,0 | 132,4 | 80,2 |
| Number of family members received addressed state social aid, thsd. person | 625,8 | 415,2 | 451,5 | 558,1 | 326,6 |
| of which: women | 310,5 | 206,3 | 215,0 | 254,2 | 161,7 |
| Amount of monthly addressed state social aid per capita, manat | 28,75 | 33,32 | 35,49 | 35,65 | 36,39 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 45**  **Some statistical data related to the level of life** | | | | | | |
|
| **Indicators** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** |
| The minimum wage, manat | 105,0 | 105,0 | 105,0 | 105,0 | 116,0 | 130,0 |
| The average monthly wage, manat | 425,1 | 444,5 | 466,9 | 499,8 | 525,4 |  |
| Cost of living in the country, manat | 116,0 | 125,0 | 131,0 | 136,0 | 155,0 | 173,0 |
| including |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| for people who can work | 125,0 | 136,0 | 140,0 | 146,0 | 164,5 | 183,0 |
| for pensioners | 94,0 | 103,0 | 108,0 | 115,0 | 130,2 | 144,0 |
| for children | 93,0 | 103,0 | 108,0 | 117,0 | 136,6 | 154,0 |
| The poverty level, by percentage | 5,3 | 5,0 | 4,9 | 5,9 | 5,4 |  |
| The number of families receiving state targeted social assistance | **133613** | **143337** | **94794** | **105009** | **132368** |  |
| The number of family members receiving state targeted social assistance, person | **589922** | **625808** | **415198** | **451538** | **558133** |  |
| including: |  |  |  |  | |  |
| women | 298232 | 310475 | 206321 | 215001 | 254233 |  |
| children | 291382 | 303317 | 213298 | 226434 | 268847 |  |
| Amount of average monthly state targeted social assistance per capita, manat | **25,81** | **28,75** | **33,32** | **35,49** | **35,65** |  |

**Table and additional information regarding Paragraph 16 of the Concluding Observations and Articles 12 of the Covenant**

**Table 46**

**Number of rural doctor and medical centers**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **Number of rural doctor centers** | **Number of rural medical centers** |
|
| **2012** | 972 | 1752 |
| **2013** | 983 | 1799 |
| **2014** | 983 | 1794 |
| **2015** | 983 | 1799 |
| **2016** | 993 | 1858 |

45. Buses provide the delivery of mobile services to the population in the regions, equipped with the necessary modern technological equipment for providing services to the population in regions where “ASAN Service” centres are not established and providing citizens with the use of services without visiting the centres. In order to ensure social solidarity for disabled people who need outside assistance and children with disabilities, an additional unpaid mobile service is provided.

46. Regular free mobile [medical check-up](http://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/medical+check-up) events are held for citizens jointly organized by “ASAN Service” centres and the “Sağlam Ailə” (Healthy Family) health centre. Citizens who wish to undergo a medical examination have the opportunity to benefit from a free professional medical examination.

47. The Ombudsman constantly paid attention to the protection of the rights of mentally ill patients treated in psychiatric hospitals, in recent years, conducted inspections with the participation of the chief psychiatrist of the Ministry of Health in interregional neurological hospitals, psycho-neurological dispensaries located in various regions of the republic, familiarized with the situation, studied problems and needs, participated in regional consultations of psychiatrists, appealed to the Ministry of Health with suggestions for solving problems. Planned monitoring in psychiatric hospitals was carried out regularly by members of the National Preventive Group. Ombudsman r for the purpose of improving the conditions of detention of the mentally ill and resorting to them in accordance with the minimum European standards, effective treatment, rehabilitation and storage, acceleration of the construction of new special buildings on a wider territory outside the residential buildings for psychiatric hospitals, organization of departments, isolation and rehabilitation department in accordance with the severity of the disease status in these hospitals, provision of food products, medical preparations and medical means of transportation to psychiatric hospitals, periodic examination of the general state of health of mentally ill patients, including tuberculosis, diabetes, hepatitis, HIV / AIDS and other related diseases, recommended increasing the number of employees and salaries of employees in psychiatric hospitals. The daily food costs for mentally ill people increased five-fold, taking into account the proposals of the Ombudsman in the budget discussions. Taking into account the proposal of the Ombudsman to increase the financial resources allocated for food and medicine, in forecast of the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Finance is expected to increase.

48. Among pupils of secondary schools, long-term necessary measures are taken to promote the protection of their health, healthy lifestyles and environmental protection. Thus, together with the Ministry of Health and Non-governmental organizations, an awareness-raising measure is held to protect reproductive health for students and parents in the general educational institutions of the Republic. Also, by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Ministry of Education and "Reliable Future Youth" the Youth Public Union prepared a “Methodical recommendations on the Study of reproductive health at the level of general secondary education of general education schools ". From the next academic year, it is planned to put these funds into operation in general education schools.

49. In our country both out-patient and in-patient care is based on a voluntary approach. Psychiatric hospitals are available to everyone who requires in-patient treatment and no case have been revealed when a patient experienced denied access to care on the basis of his or her gender, ethnicity, language, religion, political or other opinions. Procedures and safeguards to obtain free and informed consent to receive or refuse treatment have been implemented in all psychiatric facilities.

50. All psychiatric facilities have special arrangements allowing patients to file a complaint against doctors and medical staff. No cases of verbal, mental, physical and sexual abuse or physical and emotional neglect have been revealed over the reporting period. Psychosurgery, abortion and sterilization of psychiatric patients are prohibited and they have never been carried out in psychiatric hospitals.

51. Over the reporting period, all psychiatric facilities have strengthened measures to protect confidentiality of personal information about people applying for psychiatric assessment and treatment. At the same time, in accordance with the existing legislation, mental health service users are ensured the right to receive information related to their diagnosis and treatment. Many psychiatric facilities actively cooperate with users groups, volunteers and public organizations to support service users in participating in the social and leisure activities. In the course of monitoring, some problems related to discharging the patients who have lost family and social relations, lack of free access to advocates, and limited employment opportunities have been revealed. In this respect the National Mental Health Centre has developed recommendations intended to solve these problems

**Tables regarding Paragraph 17 of the Concluding Observations and Articles 2 and 13 of the Covenant**

**Table 47**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Information on special schools and boarding schools for children with limited health in the beginning of 2017/2018 academic year** | | | |
| Types of special schools and boarding schools | number of special schools and boarding schools | number of pupils | including |
| girls |
| special schools and boarding schools for mentally retarded children | 8 | 3392 | 1169 |
| including: special schools and boarding schools for orphan children | 1 | 110 | 28 |
| special schools and boarding schools for blind children | 2 | 312 | 99 |
| special boarding schools for deaf children | 1 | 640 | 254 |
| special boarding schools for children who can hardly hear and are later deafened | 1 | 186 | 66 |
| special boarding schools for children with poliomyelitis and brain paralysis | 2 | 158 | 46 |
| special boarding schools for children with speech impairment | 2 | 471 | 173 |
| Home school for children with disabilities | 1 | 281 | 124 |
| Total | 17 | 5440 | 1931 |
| Classes (boarding schools) for children with disabilities established in the full-time general education schools |  | 869 | 317 |
| The final total | 17 | 6309 | 2248 |

**Table 48**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of people receiving individual education at home** | | | | |
| **(general educational institutions)** | | | | |
| № | The name of district (city) | The number of people receiving individual education at home | including | |
| with the programme of general education | with the programme of special education |
| 1 | Binagadi | 97 | 55 | 42 |
| 2 | Narimanov | 41 | 41 |  |
| 3 | Nasimi | 37 | 35 | 2 |
| 4 | Nizami | 37 | 31 | 6 |
| 5 | Pirallahi | 1 | 1 |  |
| 6 | Garadagh | 54 | 46 | 8 |
| 7 | Sabunchu | 81 | 81 |  |
| 8 | Sabail | 0 |  |  |
| 9 | Surakhxani | 70 | 70 |  |
| 10 | Khatai | 66 | 65 | 1 |
| 11 | Khazar | 29 | 29 |  |
| 12 | Yasamal | 48 | 48 |  |
|  | Total (12) | 561 | 502 | 59 |
| 1 | Subordinate to the ministry | 51 | 25 | 26 |
| 2 | Special |  |  |  |
| 3 | Subordinate to the other authorities |  |  |  |
|  | Total (3) | 51 | 25 | 26 |
| 1 | Babak |  |  |  |
| 2 | Julfa |  |  |  |
| 3 | Kangarli |  |  |  |
| 4 | Nakhchivan city |  |  |  |
| 5 | Subordinate to the ministry of education of Nakhchivan |  |  |  |
| 6 | Ordubad |  |  |  |
| 7 | Shahbuz |  |  |  |
| 8 | Sadarak |  |  |  |
| 9 | Sharur |  |  |  |
|  | Total (9) |  |  |  |
| 1 | Ganja | 284 | 127 | 157 |
| 2 | Mingachevir | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| 3 | Naftalan | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 4 | Shirvan | 14 | 14 |  |
| 5 | Sumgait | 30 | 23 | 7 |
|  | Total (5) | 357 | 185 | 172 |
| 1 | Absheron | 152 | 121 | 31 |
| 2 | Aghjabadi | 71 | 41 | 30 |
| 3 | Aghdam | 223 | 174 | 49 |
| 4 | Aghdash | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 5 | Aghstafa | 45 | 40 | 5 |
| 6 | Aghsu | 20 | 20 |  |
| 7 | Astara | 45 | 45 |  |
| 8 | Balakan | 76 | 76 |  |
| 9 | Barda | 77 | 51 | 26 |
| 10 | Beylagan | 21 | 21 |  |
| 11 | Bilasuvar | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| 12 | Jabrayil | 23 | 23 |  |
| 13 | Jalilabad | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| 14 | Dashkasan | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| 15 | Fuzuli | 74 | 74 |  |
| 16 | Gadabay | 0 |  |  |
| 17 | Goranboy | 27 | 26 | 1 |
| 18 | Goychay | 28 | 28 |  |
| 19 | Goygol | 23 | 23 |  |
| 20 | Hajigabul | 14 | 14 |  |
| 21 | Imishli | 55 | 50 | 5 |
| 22 | Ismayilli | 111 | 46 | 65 |
| 23 | Kalbajar | 3 | 3 |  |
| 24 | Kurdamir | 32 | 32 |  |
| 25 | Lachin | 46 | 44 | 2 |
| 26 | Lankaran | 61 | 60 | 1 |
| 27 | Lerik | 21 | 15 | 6 |
| 28 | Masalli | 172 | 172 |  |
| 29 | Neftchala | 26 | 26 |  |
| 30 | Oghuz | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| 31 | Gakh | 45 | 44 | 1 |
| 32 | Gazakh | 42 | 35 | 7 |
| 33 | Gabala | 52 | 52 |  |
| 34 | Gobustan | 17 | 17 |  |
| 35 | Guba | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 36 | Gubadli | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| 37 | Gusar | 24 | 14 | 10 |
| 38 | Saatli | 4 | 4 |  |
| 39 | Sabirabad | 94 | 91 | 3 |
| 40 | Shabran | 25 | 17 | 8 |
| 41 | Salyan | 51 | 51 |  |
| 42 | Shamakhi | 53 | 53 |  |
| 43 | Samukh | 0 |  |  |
| 44 | Shaki | 63 | 44 | 19 |
| 45 | Shamkir | 158 | 103 | 55 |
| 46 | Siyazan | 40 | 31 | 9 |
| 47 | Shusha | 0 |  |  |
| 48 | Tartar | 45 | 45 |  |
| 49 | Tovuz | 85 | 65 | 20 |
| 50 | Ujar | 14 | 14 |  |
| 51 | Khachmaz | 38 | 32 | 6 |
| 52 | Khizi | 5 | 5 |  |
| 53 | Khojaly | 4 | 4 |  |
| 54 | Khojavand | 2 |  | 2 |
| 55 | Yardimli | 64 | 64 |  |
| 56 | Yevlakh | 18 | 18 |  |
| 57 | Zagatala | 21 | 20 | 1 |
| 58 | Zangilan | 7 | 7 |  |
| 59 | Zardab | 36 | 8 | 28 |
|  | Total (59) | 2567 | 2162 | 405 |
| Final | | 3536 | 2874 | 662 |

**Table 49**

**Special schools and boarding schools for children with limited health**

(at the beginning of the school year)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number of school** | | | | | **Number of pupils in them, person** | | | | |
| **2013-**  **2014** | **2014-**  **2015** | **2015-**  **2016** | **2016-**  **2017** | **2017-**  **2018** | **2013-**  **2014** | **2014-**  **2015** | **2015-**  **2016** | **2016-**  **2017** | **2017-**  **2018** |
| Special schools and boarding schools | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 5638 | 5496 | 5616 | 5849 | 5420 |
| including, for children with:  for mentally retarded | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3590 | 3429 | 3500 | 3685 | 3392 |
| for blinds | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 269 | 274 | 320 | 319 | 312 |
| for deafs and dumbs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 645 | 660 | 645 | 643 | 640 |
| for weakly hearing children and who  become deaf later | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 137 | 141 | 154 | 174 | 185 |
| for children with poliomyelitis and  cerebral paralysis | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 142 | 140 | 145 | 135 | 139 |
| for children with serious disturbances  of speech | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 507 | 492 | 490 | 524 | 471 |
| others | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 348 | 360 | 362 | 369 | 281 |
| Besides, pupils in classes organized  at the general educational schools  for children with limited health - total | - | - | - | - | - | 714 | 631 | 659 | 528 | 867 |

**Table 50**

**Social service institutions for older people, disabled persons and children with limited health (end of the year)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| Number of social service institutions for older people and disabled persons | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| in which: |  |  |  |  |
| number of places | 962 | 1 162 | 1 162 | 1 228 |
| number of residents, person | 698 | 817 | 898 | 903 |
| Number of social service institutions for children with limited health | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

**Additional information on Paragraph 18 of the Concluding Observations and Articles 2 and 10 of the Covenant**

52.All necessary measures are taken in the appropriate direction, including the main tasks of the internal affairs bodies, such as ensuring the rights of women, the disclosure of crimes committed against them, and prevention and elimination of violence against women in general. Claims of the Law “On the Prevention of Domestic Violence”, rules and other legislative acts and job descriptions "On Preventive Registration of Persons Who Have Committed Domestic Violence and Carrying Out Preventive-Educative Work with These Persons" and "On Complaint Handling Procedure When There Is No Indication of a Crime in the Complaint of Domestic Violence”, which regulate the activity in this field, are effectively applied in the work of the Internal Affairs Agencies.

53. The requests concerning the violence against women, arriving at The Ministry of Internal Affairs and its territorial police agencies, are examined with special attention, preventive measures are taken by registering conflicting families and involving relevant institutions around them. Official investigation is carried out on crime committed on the basis of family and domestic violence, and the work of a territorial police officer to prevent such crimes is legally assessed. "102" Central call-service system, "Data Portal", e-mail address and hotline have been operating at the Ministry and territorial police agencies for many years in order to prevent crimes and also domestic violence acts, and to take operative measures in this field.

54. Psychologists, educators, and other professionals as well as non-governmental organizations are involved in carrying out of educational and preventive work with the persons who have committed domestic violence. Literature, mass media, radio/television, propaganda and agitation can be used in carrying out of educational and preventive work with the persons who have committed domestic violence. As a result of investigating and analysing cases leading to domestic violence, study guides, recommendations and programs aimed at preventing domestic violence are prepared and awareness-building activities are organized. Educational and preventive work with the persons who have committed domestic violence is carried out individually or in a group using pedagogical and psychological methods. Educational-preventive work with the persons who have committed domestic violence is carried out on the basis of a certain plan compiled for each person. It should be noted that, in accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic No. 89 dated on April 25, 2012, "Procedure for Operating of Assistance Centres with Victims of Domestic Violence" and "Rules of Accreditation of Domestic Violence Victims and Non-State Assistance Centres" have been approved.

55. For the purpose of ensuring execution of the Law of Azerbaijan Republic "On Prevention of Domestic Violence" and the above mentioned Law of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Commission for accreditation of the non-state assistance centres to the victims of the domestic violence was established by the Order of the Ministry of labour and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated November 19, 2013. With the purpose of providing social service for the victims of domestic violence the Ministry of labour and Social Protection of Population has accredited 10 non-state assistance centres so far. These centres operate in the direction of preventing violence, committed on the basis of abuse of kindred relationship, shared residence in the present or past, family violence towards disabled women and children, and the adverse legal, medical and social consequences caused by this violence, providing social protection of victims of domestic violence and guaranteeing legal assistance for them, and etc. The Ministry oversees the compliance of an accredited non-governmental assistance centre with accreditation requirements (excluding financial status). With this purpose, the activity of the accredited non-governmental assistance centre is checked by the Ministry for no more than once during 3 (three) years. Detailed information on accredited non-government assistance centres, as well as their addresses and hotline numbers are posted on the Ministry's official website.

56. A new model of “social work” has been applied in the local departments of the State Social Protection Fund under the Ministry in the direction of social service development within the framework of the "Social Service Development" Twinning project, jointly implemented by the Ministry of labour and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the relevant authorities of the Republic of Austria with the support of the European Union. The model stipulates provision of services, such as initial service provision for the people in need of social protection, especially for the victims of domestic violence, and accurate decision-making in the direction of resolving the problem, provision of their access to social services, restoration of their integration into society, as well as determining their social and psychological needs by social employees, and etc. Within the framework of the Twinning project training seminars on "Preventing Domestic Violence" were held on April 24, 25 and April 26, 2017 in Ganja, Sumgayit and Baku cities for state authorities, students and teachers of institutes of civil society and higher education institutions. The purpose of the range of events was to make multifaceted efforts to solve problems concerning domestic violence, to educate and to help increase the knowledge and skills of central and local executive authorities, teachers and students of higher education institutions, and staff of civil society institutions.

57. At the same time, administrative liability was established in Article 157 of the Code of Administrative Offences for beating and in Article 158 for violation of the legislation on prevention of domestic violence. In addition, the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence (2010) was adopted for the purpose of determination of actions to provide social protection and legal assistance for victims of domestic violence as well as to prevent circumstances conducive to domestic violence, and the Rules of investigation of complaints of domestic violence with no evidence of a crime, the Rules on preventive registration of persons who committed the act of domestic violence and educational and preventive work with such persons, and the Rules on organization and maintenance of the database on domestic violence were approved by relevant resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers.

58. Also, by the order of the of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, comprehensive and unbiased investigation of every application received by the police authorities regarding family conflicts is conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Prevention of Domestic Violence and at the same time all necessary measures are taken to prevent cases of violence. Explanatory and preventive talks are conducted in the process of investigation in the city and regional police departments, families or parties to a conflict are registered in police departments as conflict-ridden, and persons who committed violence assume a commitment not to repeat such acts.

59. If any act of a person who committed domestic violence does not entail criminal liability, however such act resulted in violation of rights and legal interests of the affected person, the police authorities send a written notification to such person and file a petition to the executive authorities for issue of a short-term domestic violence restraining order to the affected person.

60. In addition, a monitoring group consisting of representatives of the relevant state authorities was formed in the local executive authorities by initiative of the State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs to qualify crimes related to domestic violence. Chiefs of the city and regional police departments are the members of this group. It should be noted that the Ministry of Internal Affairs does not keep any special records on facts of domestic violence against refugee women and girls.

**Tables regarding Paragraph 19 of the Concluding Observations**

**Population of the Republic of Azerbaijan by gender**

*(at the beginning of the year, thsd. persons)*

**Table 51**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Years | Total | *including:* | | *as % to total population* | |
| men | women | men | women |
| 2013 | 9356,5 | 4648,8 | 4707,7 | 49,7 | 50,3 |
| 2014 | 9477,1 | 4713,5 | 4763,6 | 49,7 | 50,3 |
| 2015 | 9593,0 | 4775,8 | 4817,2 | 49,8 | 50,2 |
| 2016 | 9705,6 | 4835,6 | 4870,0 | 49,8 | 50,2 |
| 2017 | 9810,0 | 4891,2 | 4918,8 | 49,9 | 50,1 |
| 2018 | 9898,1 | 4938,0 | 4960,1 | 49,9 | 50,1 |

**Population of the Republic of Azerbaijan by urban and rural areas**

*(at the beginning of the year, thsd. persons)*

**Table 52**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Years | Population - total | *including:* | | *as % to total population* | |
| urban  areas | rural  areas | urban  areas | rural  areas |
| 2013 | 9356,5 | 4966,2 | 4390,3 | 53,1 | 46,9 |
| 2014 | 9477,1 | 5045,4 | 4431,7 | 53,2 | 46,8 |
| 2015 | 9593,0 | 5098,3 | 4494,7 | 53,1 | 46,9 |
| 2016 | 9705,6 | 5152,4 | 4553,2 | 53,1 | 46,9 |
| 2017 | 9810,0 | 5199,0 | 4611,0 | 53,0 | 47,0 |
| 2018 | 9898,1 | 5237,8 | 4660,3 | 52,9 | 47,1 |

**Population growth**

**Table 53**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Years | Annual growth | |
| thsd. persons | percent |
| 2012 | 121,4 | 1,3 |
| 2013 | 120,6 | 1,3 |
| 2014 | 115,9 | 1,2 |
| 2015 | 112,6 | 1,2 |
| 2016 | 104,4 | 1,1 |
| 2017 | 88,1 | 0,9 |

**Population be age groups** *(at the beginning of the year)*

**Table 54**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age groups** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| **Total** | **9235,1** | **9356,5** | **9477,1** | **9593,0** | **9705,6** | **9810,0** |
| *thsd. persons* | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 765,2 | 812,6 | 832,8 | 851,4 | 851,9 | 835,5 |
| 5-9 | 623,0 | 620,7 | 638,3 | 666,9 | 709,3 | 761,9 |
| 10-14 | 664,3 | 653,8 | 647,5 | 634,4 | 625,7 | 622,4 |
| 15-19 | 844,4 | 801,9 | 762,8 | 724,9 | 693,0 | 663,6 |
| 20-24 | 944,6 | 937,2 | 920,3 | 902,8 | 873,3 | 842,2 |
| 25-29 | 873,0 | 898,2 | 923,6 | 936,8 | 943,6 | 941,9 |
| 30-34 | 736,5 | 767,2 | 791,5 | 816,9 | 840,0 | 870,2 |
| 35-39 | 626,4 | 633,5 | 655,9 | 680,9 | 709,3 | 732,9 |
| 40-44 | 653,1 | 646,6 | 629,4 | 620,3 | 613,8 | 622,0 |
| 45-49 | 670,4 | 662,0 | 660,7 | 657,0 | 655,7 | 646,1 |
| 50-54 | 629,5 | 653,4 | 664,4 | 666,4 | 660,7 | 657,3 |
| 55-59 | 407,2 | 443,6 | 492,2 | 536,3 | 580,7 | 608,8 |
| 60-64 | 266,2 | 287,6 | 304,0 | 327,3 | 351,1 | 384,9 |
| 65-69 | 122,9 | 136,4 | 163,4 | 190,4 | 222,3 | 242,5 |
| 70-74 | 181,3 | 163,4 | 137,5 | 119,0 | 104,0 | 106,5 |
| 75-79 | 131,0 | 136,2 | 146,2 | 149,0 | 151,0 | 141,9 |
| 80 and over | 96,1 | 102,2 | 106,6 | 112,3 | 120,2 | 129,4 |
| *of which:*  0-14 | 2052,5 | 2087,1 | 2118,6 | 2152,7 | 2186,9 | 2219,8 |
| 65 and over | 531,3 | 538,2 | 553,7 | 570,7 | 597,5 | 620,3 |
| at working age1) | 6395,7 | 6473,6 | 6548,9 | 6616,4 | 6677,8 | 6705,5 |

***as % to total***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age groups** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** |
| 0-4 | 8,3 | 8,7 | 8,8 | 8,9 | 8,8 | 8,5 |
| 5-9 | 6,7 | 6,6 | 6,8 | 6,9 | 7,3 | 7,8 |
| 10-14 | 7,2 | 7,0 | 6,9 | 6,6 | 6,4 | 6,3 |
| 15-19 | 9,1 | 8,6 | 8,0 | 7,6 | 7,1 | 6,8 |
| 20-24 | 10,2 | 10,0 | 9,7 | 9,4 | 9,0 | 8,6 |
| 25-29 | 9,5 | 9,6 | 9,7 | 9,8 | 9,7 | 9,6 |
| 30-34 | 8,0 | 8,2 | 8,4 | 8,5 | 8,7 | 8,9 |
| 35-39 | 6,8 | 6,8 | 6,9 | 7,1 | 7,3 | 7,5 |
| 40-44 | 7,1 | 6,9 | 6,6 | 6,5 | 6,3 | 6,3 |
| 45-49 | 7,3 | 7,1 | 7,0 | 6,8 | 6,8 | 6,6 |
| 50-54 | 6,8 | 7,0 | 7,0 | 6,9 | 6,8 | 6,7 |
| 55-59 | 4,4 | 4,7 | 5,2 | 5,6 | 6,0 | 6,2 |
| 60-64 | 2,9 | 3,1 | 3,2 | 3,4 | 3,6 | 3,9 |
| 65-69 | 1,3 | 1,4 | 1,7 | 2,0 | 2,3 | 2,5 |
| 70-74 | 2,0 | 1,7 | 1,5 | 1,2 | 1,1 | 1,1 |
| 75-79 | 1,4 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,6 | 1,4 |
| 80 and over | 1,0 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,2 | 1,2 | 1,3 |
| *of which:*  0-14 | 22,2 | 22,3 | 22,5 | 22,4 | 22,5 | 22,6 |
| 65 and over | 5,7 | 5,7 | 5,8 | 6,0 | 6,2 | 6,3 |
| at working age1) | 69,3 | 69,2 | 69,1 | 69,0 | 68,8 | 68,4 |
| *1)  for the beginning of 2012 – male at age 15-62, female 15-57;*  *for the beginning of 2013 – male at age 15-62, female 15-57,5;*  *for the beginning of 2014 – male at age 15-62, female 15-58;*  *for the beginning of 2015 – male at age 15-62, female 15-58,5;*  *for the beginning of 2016 and 2017 – male at age 15-62, female 15-59.* | | | | | | |

**Vital statistics of population**

**Table 55**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| ***person*** | | | | | | |
| Number of births - total | 174469 | 172671 | 170503 | 166210 | 159464 | 144041 |
| *including:*  boys | 93587 | 92574 | 91410 | 88415 | 84909 | 76584 |
| girls | 80882 | 80097 | 79093 | 77795 | 74555 | 67457 |
| Number of deaths - total | 55017 | 54383 | 55648 | 54697 | 56648 | 57109 |
| *including:*  men | 29488 | 29096 | 29655 | 29130 | 29924 | 30429 |
| women | 25529 | 25287 | 25993 | 25567 | 26724 | 26680 |

***per 1000 population***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Births - total | 19,0 | 18,6 | 18,1 | 17,4 | 16,5 | 14,8 |
| *including:*  boys | 20,5 | 20,0 | 19,5 | 18,6 | 17,7 | 15,8 |
| girls | 17,5 | 17,1 | 16,7 | 16,3 | 15,4 | 13,8 |
| Deaths - total | 6,0 | 5,8 | 5,9 | 5,7 | 5,9 | 5,9 |
| *including:*  men | 6,5 | 6,3 | 6,3 | 6,1 | 6,2 | 6,3 |
| women | 5,5 | 5,4 | 5,5 | 5,3 | 5,5 | 5,5 |

**Life expectancy at birth** *(years)*

**Table 56**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| Total | 73,9 | 74,2 | 74,2 | 75,2 | 75,2 |
| *including:*  men | 71,3 | 71,6 | 71,6 | 72,7 | 72,8 |
| women | 76,6 | 76,8 | 76,8 | 77,6 | 77,6 |

**Maternal mortality 1)**

**Table 57**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **Persons** | **Per 100 000 live births** |
| 2012 | 26 | 14,9 |
| 2013 | 25 | 14,5 |
| 2014 | 25 | 14,6 |
| 2015 | 24 | 14,4 |
| 2016 | 22 | 13,8 |
| 2017 | 21 | 14,6 |
| 1. *Based on data of the Ministry Healthcare of the Republic of Azerbaijan death cases of mothers during pregnancy, labor and postpartum* | | |

**Population by ethnic groups**

*(based on 2009 population census)1)*

***by urban and rural areas***

**Table 58**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ethnic origin | thsd. persons | as % to total | considering national language as native language, as % to total |
| **Population - total** | **8922,4** | **100,0** | **98,4** |
| *including:* |  |  |  |
| azerbaijanians | 8172,8 | 91,6 | 99,7 |
| lezgis | 180,3 | 2,0 | 90,1 |
| armenians | 120,3 | 1,3 | 99,9 |
| russians | 119,3 | 1,3 | 98,9 |
| talyshs | 112,0 | 1,3 | 42,5 |
| avars | 49,8 | 0,6 | 93,3 |
| turkishs | 38,0 | 0,4 | 83,7 |
| tatarians | 25,9 | 0,3 | 93,2 |
| tats | 25,2 | 0,3 | 75,4 |
| ukrainians | 21,5 | 0,3 | 97,6 |
| sakhurs | 12,3 | 0,1 | 95,3 |
| georgians | 9,9 | 0,1 | 97,8 |
| jews | 9,1 | 0,1 | 93,5 |
| kurds | 6,1 | 0,1 | 36,1 |
| kryzs | 4,4 | 0,04 | 28,5 |
| udins | 3,8 | 0,04 | 99,3 |
| khynalygs | 2,2 | 0,02 | 97,4 |
| other nationalities | 9,5 | 0,1 | 80,5 |
| 1*) Everybody defermined nationality themself. Information on children are obtained from the parents.* | | | |

**Population by ethnic groups**

*(based on 2009 population census)1)*

**by urban areas**

**Table 59**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ethnic origin | thsd. persons | as % to total | considering national language as native language, as % to total |
| **Population - total** | **4739,1** | **100,0** | **99,4** |
| *including:* |  |  |  |
| azerbaijanians | 4403,3 | 92,9 | 99,9 |
| lezgis | 61,4 | 1,3 | 86,2 |
| armenians | 62,8 | 1,3 | 99,9 |
| russians | 115 | 2,4 | 98,9 |
| talyshs | 9,9 | 0,2 | 64,8 |
| avars | 2,3 | 0,05 | 83,8 |
| turkishs | 9,1 | 0,2 | 69,8 |
| tatarians | 25,6 | 0,5 | 93,6 |
| tats | 2,6 | 0,05 | 63,1 |
| ukrainians | 21,4 | 0,5 | 97,7 |
| sakhurs | 1,1 | 0,02 | 65,6 |
| georgians | 2,8 | 0,06 | 93,6 |
| jews | 9,1 | 0,2 | 93,6 |
| kurds | 1,2 | 0,03 | 59,9 |
| kryzs | 0,5 | 0,01 | 64,0 |
| udins | 3,8 | 0,08 | 99,3 |
| khynalygs | 0,1 | 0,0 | 66,7 |
| other nationalities | 7,1 | 0,2 | 82,4 |
| 11*) Everybody defermined nationality themself. Information on children are obtained from the parents.* | | | |

**Population by ethnic groups**

*(based on 2009 population census)1)*

***by rural areas***

**Table 60**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ethnic origin | thsd. persons | as % to total | considering national language as native language, as % to total |
| **Population - total** | **4183,3** | **100,0** | **97,3** |
| *including:* |  |  |  |
| azerbaijanians | 3769,5 | 90,1 | 99,4 |
| lezgis | 118,9 | 2,8 | 92,1 |
| armenians | 57,5 | 1,4 | 100,0 |
| russians | 4,3 | 0,1 | 97,0 |
| talyshs | 102,1 | 2,4 | 40,3 |
| avars | 47,5 | 1,1 | 93,7 |
| turkishs | 28,9 | 0,7 | 88,1 |
| tatarians | 0,3 | 0,0 | 56,8 |
| tats | 22,6 | 0,5 | 76,8 |
| ukrainians | 0,1 | 0,0 | 78,4 |
| sakhurs | 11,2 | 0,3 | 98,4 |
| georgians | 7,1 | 0,2 | 99,5 |
| jews | 0,02 | 0,0 | 68,2 |
| kurds | 4,9 | 0,1 | 30,2 |
| kryzs | 3,9 | 0,1 | 24,3 |
| udins | 0,01 | 0,0 | 60,0 |
| khynalygs | 2,1 | 0,1 | 98,0 |
| other nationalities | 2,4 | 0,1 | 74,5 |
| 11*) Everybody defermined nationality themself. Information on children are obtained from the parents.* | | | |

**Total fertility rate by urban and rural areas**

**Table 61**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **Total** | ***including:*** | |
| **urban areas** | **rural areas** |
| 2012 | 2,3 | 2,2 | 2,5 |
| 2013 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 2,3 |
| 2014 | 2,2 | 2,0 | 2,4 |
| 2015 | 2,1 | 2,0 | 2,2 |
| 2016 | 2,0 | 1,9 | 2,2 |

**Infant mortality**

**Table 62**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Years | Infant deaths under 1 year, persons | | | Per 1000 live births | | |
| Total | *including:* | | Total | *including:* | |
| boys | girls | boys | girls |
| 2012 | 1884 | 1035 | 849 | 10,8 | 11,1 | 10,5 |
| 2013 | 1862 | 1028 | 834 | 10,8 | 11,1 | 10,5 |
| 2014 | 1655 | 976 | 679 | 10,2 | 10,9 | 9,5 |
| 2015 | 2033 | 1220 | 813 | 11,0 | 12,2 | 9,5 |
| 2016 | 1666 | 999 | 667 | 11,4 | 12,8 | 9,7 |
| 2017 | 1700 | 993 | 707 | 11,1 | 12,3 | 9,7 |

**Child mortality under 5 years**

**Table 63**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Years | Child mortality under 5 years, persons | | | Per 1000 live births | | |
| total | *including:* | | total | *including:* | |
| boys | girls | boys | girls |
| 2012 | 2247 | 1177 | 1070 | 13,0 | 13,1 | 12,9 |
| 2013 | 2234 | 1247 | 987 | 12,9 | 13,0 | 12,8 |
| 2014 | 2097 | 1232 | 865 | 12,6 | 13,5 | 11,6 |
| 2015 | 2395 | 1416 | 979 | 13,3 | 14,7 | 11,8 |
| 2016 | 2092 | 1259 | 833 | 13,8 | 15,4 | 11,9 |
| 2017 | 2058 | 1205 | 853 | 13,7 | 15,3 | 11,9 |

**Marriages by age groups of grooms and brides**

**Table 64**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Years | Marriages | By age groups of grooms, years | | | |
| under 18 | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35 and over |
| 2012 | 79065 | 5 | 25031 | 43081 | 10948 |
| 2013 | 86852 | 2 | 26918 | 47746 | 12186 |
| 2014 | 84912 | 2 | 25438 | 47534 | 11938 |
| 2015 | 68773 | 3 | 19878 | 39804 | 9088 |
| 2016 | 66771 | 3 | 18074 | 40156 | 8538 |
| 2017 | 62923 | 1 | 15537 | 39402 | 7983 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Years | Marriages | By age groups of brides, years | | | |
| under 18 | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35 and over |
| 2012 | 79065 | 295 | 53738 | 19487 | 5545 |
| 2013 | 86852 | 229 | 58880 | 21432 | 6311 |
| 2014 | 84912 | 479 | 56945 | 21041 | 6447 |
| 2015 | 68773 | 388 | 46287 | 17050 | 5048 |
| 2016 | 66771 | 312 | 44503 | 17196 | 4760 |
| 2017 | 62923 | 317 | 41381 | 16617 | 4608 |

**Additional information of Paragraph 20 of the Concluding Obervations and Articles 6, 7 and 10 of the Covenant**

61. A new article concerning giving a 30-day restitution and thinking period given to the victims of human trafficking to make a deliberate decision on restoring their position, disrupting the influence of criminals and cooperating with criminal prosecution authorities was added to the Law “On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings” in accordance with the Law dated 2013, and the ban on the right to reside in the Republic of Azerbaijan granted to foreigners, whose identity cannot be established, and stateless persons being victims of human trafficking, was abolished. The relevant amendment regarding the legal regulation of a 30-day restoration and thinking period given to the victims of human trafficking on criminal prosecution in procedural order had been made to the Criminal Procedure Code as well. In addition, the "The rules on repatriation of victims of trafficking in human beings" was adopted in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 10 September 2013 to coordinate the activities of the relevant state authorities on the repatriation of foreigners or stateless persons being victims of human trafficking and to prevent them from becoming victims of human trafficking again. According to the rules, besides being a voluntary-based process, repatriation of victims is one of the key elements of the system of measures taken to protect victims of human trafficking, and it ensures the realization of their right to get assistance as victims of human trafficking, and creates opportunities for their reintegration into society and return to normal lifestyle.

62. And according to the Law dated April 19, 2013, Article 144-3 determining criminal responsibility for illegal actions with documents with the aim of human trafficking, was added to the Criminal Code, and also criminal legal responsibility on legal entities for committing such offense was determined. In addition, with the purpose of improving mechanisms in the field of social rehabilitation of children suffered from human trafficking and their reintegration into society, strengthening measures taken to increase the effectiveness in protection of the rights of children suffered from human trafficking and the rights of potential victims, improving the quality of services provided in this field and studying of international experience the "Program on social rehabilitation of children suffered from human trafficking and their reintegration into society" was approved by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers dated February 6, 2014.

**Additional information of Paragraph 21 of the Concluding Obervations and Articles 6 and 7 of the Covenant**

63. Article 292 of the Labour Law specifies that a worker is entitled to apply for restoration of his/her rights if they are violated. In this case, a worker should apply to the State Labour Inspection under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population. Labour agreements stipulate that if a claim deserves consideration a special commission is set up to try to resolve a dispute before it is taken to a court, and a labour union should apply to this commission. At the same time a worker whose rights are violated is entitled to appoint a representative to apply to a competent authority to settle the matter as well as to file a formal charge against all the institutions that made decisions on the matter. Any claim filed by a migrant worker should be settled within the frames of the legislation in force just the way it is meant to be done for citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

**Additional information and table for the Paragraph 22 of the Concluding Observations and Article 11 of the Covenant**

64. Concerning residential and non-residential areas in the relevant fields which had to be transformed due to being under construction area and other projects; related to the providing of the execution of the General Plan of Baku city and renewal works in the mentioned streets:

* Winter park- Samad Vurgun, Fuzuli, Shamsi Badalbayli, Mirzaga Aliyev, Dilara Aliyeva, Rasul Rza, Shamil Azizbayov, Suleyman Rahimov, Islam Safarli, Tabriz Khalil Rza, Mirze Ibrahimov.
* Flag square- Sabail district, Agil Guliyev, Fathi Khoshnigabi, Aydin Nasirov, Elchin and Vusal Hajibabayevlar.
* The construction of new mosque complex- Binagadi district, the north-east part of the 9th micro-district.
* The second exit of the “Elmlar Akedemiyasi” station of Baku Metro.

Buying and transferring of 2180 residential and non-residential objects has been implemented by paying compensation in accordance with the certain orders of Executive Power of Baku City for the aforementioned projects

* Has been bought with the conclusion of buying and selling

contracts on notary rules

-*2180 objects*

*from them:*

*-residential area -1976 objects*

*-non-residential area -204 objects*

* Have been pulled down after paying compensation to the owners of the

propertyon the basis of agreement

-*2162 objects*

* Have been pulled down after the paying of compensation in accordance

with appeals of owners of the property based on court decision

*-18 objects*

* Have been paid additional payment in accordance with court decision

*-2 objects*

* Have not been paid compensation due to not having an agreement with property owners

*-6 objects*

65. On 10 March 2017, the Cabinet passed a law on “Restoration of the 1st Micro district of Baku City. According to Section II of the Law, the AR Ministry of Emergency Situations was charged with a special assignment to: “carry out a pilot project of reconstruction of the 1st micro district of Baku complying with the current legislation on urban planning and construction as well as the Civil Law in force. Therefore, the Ministry should draw up an action plan, submit it to the State Committee on Urban Development and Architecture, the State committee on Property Issues of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Municipal Government of Baku for approval, receive their seal of approval and submit the plan to consideration of the Cabinet within 15 (fifteen) days. The action plan should include an area development plan (with a feasibility study) on demolition of off-standard, hazardous apartment houses known as “khrushovkas”, other old residential and non-residential constructions, which spoil the appearance of the city, as well as construction of modern buildings and provision of social infrastructure. The ministry should render its assistance to construction companies in constructing apartment houses. Construction companies should do it at their own expense or on credit in place of demolished buildings. The ministry should also render its assistance to construction companies in purchasing ground areas, which are in possession of individuals and legal persons, at real value of these ground areas, or in replacing proprietors’ old ground areas with new ones with their consent and in compliance with requirements of the Civil Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan.”

66. Besides, within the period of 2015 - 2016, the Cabinet issued decrees on “Follow up Actions for Acceleration of Social and Economic Development of a Number of Districts of Baku City”. Decrees state the necessity of updating of housing facilities and improvement of city people’s living conditions, and specify that construction companies should built apartment houses at their own expense or on credit in place of hazardous buildings that should be demolished, purchase ground areas in possession of individuals and legal persons at real value of these ground areas or replace proprietors’ old ground areas with new ones with their consent, and, in compliance with the legislation in force, pay rental expenses of evicted people and allocate apartments to these people in the new building constructed in place of the demolished one.

67. Reforms implemented under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan lay down the foundations of macroeconomic stability and dynamic economic development of Azerbaijan enabling Azersu public corporation to provide the Republic of Azerbaijan with supply of quality drinking water as well as to improve its sewage system. Thus, in compliance with the “State program on social and economic development of districts of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the period of 2014-2018” 50 cities and district centres launched a campaign to restore their sewage system. 23 out of 50 cities of Azerbaijan have restored their water supply and sewage systems and 10 out of 50 restored their water supply system within the aforementioned period of time. 520 villages with a population of 630, 000 carried out new water supply system projects in order to provide their population with water. More than 20 fountains of living waters were created, 9230 km of drinking water pipeline was laid (1390 of it is a water main ), construction of 230 reservoirs of 530,000 m3 capacity were fulfilled. More than 300 sub artesian wells were drilled and put into service. Number of clients of the central water supply system grew up to 1410,000 from 846,000 increasing to more than 60% during the aforementioned period of time.

68. 6,6m3/sec filter efficiency Jeyranbatan ultrafiltration water unit was installed and put into operation to improve drinking water supply in the Absheron peninsula. Both 107 km long Shirvan-Mughan drinking water pipeline that extends across arid zone towards newly installed “+80 Hajıgabul”, “+55 Shirvan”, “+25 Salyan”, “-8 Bilasuvar” reservoirs and 62km long Sabirabad-Saatli drinking water pipeline were laid to satisfy water needs of the region population. Both of the water pipelines are meant to sufficiently improve water supply of 627,000 people of Hajıgabul, Shirvan, Salyan, Neftchala, Bilasuvar, Saatli, Sabirabad cities and 165 villages.

69. At the same time, 39,000 m3/day (450 litre/sec) ultrafiltration water unit was installed in the Kulullu reservoir to provide the population of Kurdamir, Ucar, Zardab and Aghsu with drinking water. Lying of 73 km long water main to Zardab city, 57 km to Ujar city, 27 km to Kurdamir city and 25 km to Aghsu city considerably improved water supply of this cities and nearby villages. Gobustan, Mingechevir, Lankaran, Astara cities were provided with ultrafiltration water units during the aforementioned period of time.

70. Azersu continues to carry out projects on improvement of water supply system all over districts of Azerbaijan. Water supply and sewage systems of most cities and towns of Azerbaijan are still being built, and the number of them has reached 47. Construction of water supply and sewage systems of 32 of them (Khachmaz, Gusar, Khizi, Gobustan, Saatli, Sabirabad, Zardab, Lankaran, Bilasuvar, Guba, Gusar, Shamkir, Shamakhi, Hajigabul, Ganca, Shaki, Goychay, Aghdash, Gabala, Astara, Gazakh, Gadabay, Dashkasan, Ujar, Kurdamir, Mingachevir, Gakh, Beylagan, Aghjabadi, İmishli, etc. ) were made by the order of Azersu. In 2017, 116, 000 people were provided with a centralized water system. Since then 132, 000 people have enjoyed continuous water supply. 535 km of water lines were built in total of 170 villages of 28 districts, and 1432 drinking fountains were installed for public use. Thus, population of villages that suffered form lack of drinking water are now supplied with quality drinking water. This work is being continued in the places where water supply is unsatisfactory.

71. Thus, old and obsolete effluent disposal lines and sewage conduits have been replaced with a new centralized piping and collector network. 100% of sewage laying in district cities and towns all over Azerbaijan and 70% of the same work in villages of the Absheron peninsula will have been finished by 2018-2020. Sewage laying in district cities and towns which have no access to the centralized sewage network are supposed to be joined to the system. Local financial institutions with assistance of international ones are aiming to bring both water supply and effluent disposal systems on a level of the highest world standard and make them beneficial for everybody, as well as to construct centralized water supply and effluent disposal systems in places with such insufficiencies. Today, construction of both water supply and sewage systems is being carried out into life with financial assistance of the Saudi Arabia Development Fund, the Islamic Development Fund, the World Bank, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Asia Development Bank, and the Development Bank of Germany.

72. Today Azersu owns an enhanced, up-to-date central laboratory accredited and certified by the Latvian National Accreditation Bureau on ISO-17025. Azersu is an owner of an office building, SKADA control system, an up-to-date laboratory and etc. which help it to serve both water supply and sewage systems within the framework of reconstruction projects. Azersu uses its own facilities, such as, wrecking cars and mobile laboratories to repair damage efficiently and promptly and assess the level of water pollution caused by extreme weather conditions or failure of either a water supply system or a sewage system. The central laboratory has created a monitoring network which performs control of 92 indices (41 water pollution indices). Safety and quality control of drinking water in sources, including central and local reservoirs, water intakes, and water-distributing systems is performed according to schedule planned in collaboration with the Ministry of Health Centre of Hygiene and Epidemiology of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

73. The Cabinet of Ministers has amended the “Rules of Repatriation of the Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings”, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report on the implementation of the obligations under the relevant Convention, submitted to the Government by the Council of Europe's Anti-Trafficking Expert Group (GRETA). In accordance with the Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers dated June 25 and October 14, 2015, new regulations governing the issues of ensuring transparency in management and spending of funds allocated to provide assistance to the victims of human trafficking, involvement of non-governmental organizations in the organization of the activities of special institutions for victims, and providing labour migrants with protection measures have been added to “The Regulation on assistance fund for victims of trafficking in human beings”, "The rules for the establishment, financing and functioning of special institutions for the victims of human trafficking, as well as the rules on the control of their activity", "Rules for the Implementation of Social Rehabilitation of Victims of Human Trafficking", “The rules of the national referral mechanism on victims of trafficking in human beings”, and "The Program on eliminating of social problems leading in human trafficking".

74. The "Program on eliminating social problems leading to human trafficking" (hereinafter referred to as "Program"), which sets out the mechanism for taking appropriate measures to eliminate social problems leading to human trafficking had been approved in accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan № 81 dated May 20, 2011. The purpose of the program is to eliminate social problems leading to human trafficking, to create the necessary conditions for the improvement of the living standards of human trafficking victims and potential victims, and the responsibilities of the program consist of ensuring social protection for the population group vulnerable to human trafficking, as well as for children and teenagers deprived of parental care and attention, and also for citizens, who are forced to leave residential care homes and other alternative care institutions due to age limit.

75. In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No.262 dated June 10, 2013 and decision No. 252 dated September 10, 2013, "The list of documents confirming difficult living conditions of a person (family), their placement in social service institutions" and the rules for "Repatriation of victims of human trafficking" were approved. In order to continue the work in this area systematically, a new Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Coalition of Non-Governmental Organizations against Trafficking in Human Beings on July 27, 2013, and prospective tasks were identified.

76. 164646 chemical and microbiological lab tests of the average number of 26378 samples of water are taken from central and local reservoirs, water intakes, water-distributing systems, as well as water tanks in kindergartens, health service institutions, state and educational institutions during a year. Chemical and microbiological lab tests of water have shown no signs of physical or chemical anomaly in it, as well as there have been found no signs of bacteriological pollution in the water, thus proving that drinking water being used in the Republic is up to the accepted standard of the World Health Organization.

**Concerning the providing of the execution of the General Plan of Baku city and renewal works in the relevant areas; full information about residential and non-residential areas which had to be transformed by paying compensation**

**Table 65**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | The name of the area in which transformation works have been done | Order | | The number of Apartments (personal houses) | The number of non-residential objects | With court decision | Additional payment with court decision | Sum |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Project of Winter Park | Order of the Head of the executive power of Baku city dated 22.02.2011, N 92 | | 585 | 58 | 10 | 1 | **654** |
| Order of the Head of the executive power of Baku city dated 03.06.2011, N 248 | | 23 |  |  |  | **23** |
| Order of the Head of the executive power of Baku city dated 02.08.201, N 351 | | 5 |  |  |  | **5** |
| Order of the Head of the executive power of Baku city dated 20.09.2012, N 403 | | 274 | 39 | 3 |  | **316** |
| 41 | 6 |  |  | **47** |
| Order of the Head of the executive power of Baku city dated 23.09.2009, N 385 | | 305 | 21 |  |  | **326** |
| 2 | Project of Flag Square | Order of the Head of the executive power of Baku city dated 31.05.2011, N 243 | | 260 |  |  | 1 | **261** |
| Order of the Head of the executive power of Baku city dated 02.08.2011, N 351 | | 2 |  |  |  | **2** |
| 3 | Bilajari dis. Project of “Damiryolchular” park | Order of the Head of the executive power of Baku city dated 30.03.2012, N 128 | | 1 | 3 |  |  | **4** |
| 4 | Babek ave. Enlarging of Aladdin Guliyev street | Order of the Head of the executive power of Baku city dated 04.05.2012, N 182 | | 95 | 4 |  |  | **99** |
| 5 | Fuzuli str.39 movement of historical building | Order of the Head of the executive power of Baku city dated 11.09.2012, N385 | | 134 | 21 |  |  | **155** |
| 6 | The project of the 2nd exit of “Elmlar Akademiyasi” | Order of the Head of the executive power of Baku city dated 12.06.2012, N 239 | |  | 31 |  |  | **31** |
| 7 |  | Decision of the Sabail District court dated 17.06.2011 N 2(009)-112/2011 | |  |  | 1 |  | **1** |
| 8 | Narimanov dis. J. Hajibeyli str. Sabail, Neftchilar pr. | Order of the Head of the executive power of Baku city dated 14.11.2013, N 457 | |  | 6 | 4 |  | **10** |
| 9 | Heydar Mosque | Order of the Head of the executive power of Baku city dated 11.12.2012, N 544 | | 2 | 12 |  |  | **14** |
| 10 | The project of “widening the road infrastructure” | Order of the Head of the executive power of Baku city dated 25.11.2009, N 446 | | 229 | 3 |  |  | **232** |
| **Result** | | | **1956** | | **204** | **18** | **2** | **2180** |

**Renewal and renovation works in the area called as “Sovetski”**

77. In accordance with the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 11 November 2015, No: 358 and 30 December 2016 No: 533, the buying of 4286 residance and non-residance properties were decided and the Executive Power of Yasamal District was appinted as the body of buyer.

**Table 66**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Purchased by concluding agreements on notarial basis with preliminary concordance | 4283 property |
| Pulled down after the agreed price was paid to the residents | 4283 property |
| Because of not reaching an agreement, in accordance with national legislation, the Executive Power of Yasamal District appealed to the court as a body of buyer. A court decision was get regarding pulling down of those properties by paying their cost (Not pulled down for now) | 2 property |
| An agreement was reached and the cost was paid but has not been pulled down yet.  (“Mikva” used by the Jewish) | 1 property |

**Tables and additional information for the Paragraph 23 of the Concluding Observations and Articles 10,11 and 13 of the Covenant**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of persons with disability receiving pensions and benefits**  (*person, at the beginning of year)* | | |  |
|  |  | **Table 67** |  |
| Years | Number of persons with disability receiving pensions and benefits, total | Including:  persons with limited health capacity under the age of 18 |  |
| 2000 | 250712 | 21739 |  |
| 2005 | 393058 | 49135 |  |
| 2007 | 426946 | 48479 |  |
| 2008 | 437627 | 55066 |  |
| 2009 | 458851 | 56433 |  |
| 2010 | 473185 | 58122 |  |
| 2011 | 488551 | 57941 |  |
| 2012 | 506127 | 61693 |  |
| 2013 | 520793 | 62866 |  |
| 2014 | 537586 | 62860 |  |
| 2015 | 568149 | 65482 |  |
| 2016 | 587170 | 67081 |  |
| 2017 | 613645 | 71934 |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Information on the number of social benefits**  **granted as of April 01, 2018**    **Table 68** | |
| Distribution by types of benefits | (person) |
| Persons received benefits for  disability as a result of general disease | 160222 |
| I group disability persons | 23900 |
| II group disability persons | 72848 |
| III group disability persons | 63474 |
| Persons with disability occured due to the defense of territorial integrity, independence and constitutional order of the Republic of Azerbaijan and “events of January 20, 1990’ | 874 |
| I group disability persons | 29 |
| II group disability persons | 531 |
| III group disability persons | 314 |
| Persons with disability occured due to military service in Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant or during the military service | 451 |
| I group disability persons | 20 |
| II group disability persons | 314 |
| III group disability persons | 117 |
| Persons with limited health capacity under the age of 18 | 73501 |
| Monthly pensions of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan granted to war disabled persons | 21064 |
| I group disability persons | 1504 |
| II group disability persons | 16580 |
| III group disability persons | 2980 |
| Including: |  |
| Persons with disability occured due to the defense of territorial integrity, independence and constitutional order of the Republic of Azerbaijan | 14412 |
| I group disability persons | 986 |
| II group disability persons | 11158 |
| III group disability persons | 2268 |
| Persons with disabilities occured as a result of military service | 3424 |
| I group disability persons | 318 |
| II group disability persons | 2465 |
| III group disability persons | 641 |
| Persons with disability - participants of the Great Patriotic War 1941- 1945 | 323 |
| I group disability persons | 133 |
| II group disability persons | 180 |
| III group disability persons | 10 |
| Persons with disability occured due to military service in Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant | 2905 |
| I group disability persons | 67 |
| II group disability persons | 2777 |
| III group disability persons | 61 |
| Persons with disabilities occured as a result of the events of January 20, 1990 | 305 |
| I group disability persons | 19 |
| II group disability persons | 180 |
| III group disability persons | 106 |
| Persons with I group disability as a result of general disease, disease related to military service, accidentsatworkandoccupational diseases, due to being in the military operation area, due to the eliminating results of the accident at Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant |  |
|  | 23901 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pensions of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan**  (at the beginning of the year) | | | | |  | **Table 69** |
|  | **2015** | | **2016** | | **2017** |  |
|  | **Number of recipients persons** | **Average monthly amount per capita, manat** | **Number of recipients persons** | **Average monthly amount per capita, manat** | **Number of recipients persons** | **Average monthly amount per capita, manat** |
| **Pensions – total** | **51618** | **125,81** | **54623** | **120,9** | **57822** | **132,04** |
| War disabled persons |  | | | |  |  |
| Including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons with disability occured due to the defense of territorial integrity, independence and constitutional order of the Republic of Azerbaijan | 11994 | 126,32 | 12636 | 126,27 | 13520 | 139.12 |
| Persons with disability occured as a result of military service | 3119 | 126,99 | 3121 | 126,51 | 3285 | 139,11 |
| Persons with disability - participants of the Great Patriotic War 1941- 1945 | 664 | 137,48 | 516 | 137,91 | 424 | 151,30 |
| Persons with disability occured due to military service in Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant | 2787 | 129,91 | 28411 | 129,9 | 2878 | 42,87 |
| Persons with disability occured as a result of general disease | 18564 | 127,37 | 19114 | 127,16 | 20107 | 139,91 |

78. According to the Article 42 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, any citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan is entitled to education, particularly compulsory attendance of middle school free of charge. According to the 44th article of the “Law on Education”, citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan wherever they want to get their education or professional training at any level whatsoever abroad, as well as aliens or stateless persons wherever they want to get their education or professional training at any level whatsoever in the Republic of Azerbaijan, are entitled to get education or professional training at any level whatsoever in accordance with the quota set by the Government of a host country or an agreement concluded between an individual or a legal person and a school in compliance with international agreements the Republic of Azerbaijan is party to.

79. Granting recognition to a degree or an education to a citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan educated abroad and granting recognition to a degree or an education to an alien or a stateless person in the Republic of Azerbaijan are regulated by the legislative acts of the Cabinet of the Republic of Azerbaijan. According to the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, children of migrants and migrant workers are entitled to free general school education.

80. Education of aliens and stateless persons in universities or colleges of the Republic of Azerbaijan is regulated by the Cabinet’s number 125 May 1, 2015 decree on “Rules of Education of Citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan Abroad and Education of Aliens and Stateless Persons in the Republic of Azerbaijan”. According to the legislation in force, an alien or a stateless person is considered being enrolled if:

- there is a quota that is set in an education agreement concluded between the Republic of Azerbaijan and a country of residence of an alien or a stateless person ;

- a university/college where an alien or a stateless person is eager to be educated participates in international education programs;

- there is an agreement concluded between their native country university/ college and a university/ college chosen in the Republic of Azerbaijan;

- there is an agreement between a legal person representing an alien or a stateless person and a chosen university/college;

- there is an agreement concluded between a natural person representing an alien and a chosen university/college;

- an alien or a stateless person is enrolled to a university /college passing universal admission tests of the State Examination Centre of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

81. Azerbaijan has been awarded for its struggle against poverty by the FAO during the closing ceremony of the Millennium Development Goals that has been held in Rome. Azerbaijan has been the 18th among 128 countries that has accepted the challenge to reduce poverty by 5%, and it has been ranked number 29 among countries that succeeded in its efforts to reduce poverty. As a UN member, Azerbaijan makes every effort to participate in resolution of global problems and has joined the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals which encompass 17 development goals and 169 targets. It is particularly important that “Azerbaijan 2020. Outlook for the Future” development concept and “Strategic Roadmap of the National Economy and Its Major Sectors” match the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. On October 6, 2016, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan signed the number 1066 decree on establishment of the National Coordination Council on the Sustainable Development of the Republic of Azerbaijan to facilitate the implementation of goals set in the Agenda through institutionally and politically complex approach and coordinated efforts of government institutions aimed at developing sound, diversified economy in Azerbaijan. Immediately after that, a Secretariat of the Council was set up and the Ministry of Economy was authorized to perform its functions. Four task groups of government officials representing different branches of economy (monitoring and assessment groups on economic development, decent employment, social issues and environmental problems) were founded to help the Council find effective solutions to set tasks. A great number of conferences, panel discussions, meetings and contests on different issues of public concern encompassing science, education, civil society, parliament, innovations, and gender issues have been held for the last few years in the Republic of Azerbaijan.