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**Permanent Mission of the
Republic of Azerbaijan
to the United Nations**

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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the 60th Session of the General Assembly and has the honour to inform that the Government of Azerbaijan has decided to present its candidature to the Human Rights Council for a seat allocated to the Eastern European Group at the first elections to be held on 9 May 2006.

Azerbaijan has never had a chance to serve on the UN Commission on Human Rights despite the fact that for the first time ever, in 2005, it was elected to its membership for the period of 2006-2008. Now, in accordance with the General Assembly resolution 60/251, the Commission on Human Rights is replaced by the Human Rights Council. Therefore, Azerbaijan ceased its tenure without even substantively commencing its membership. Given this fact Azerbaijan will appreciate the opportunity to be elected to this important human rights body.

Azerbaijan is fully committed to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. My country attaches great importance to the enhanced cooperation with relevant international organizations and their respective bodies and institutions. In particular, the Government of Azerbaijan has been closely cooperating with the Special Procedures mandate holders and expresses its readiness to continue cooperation in the years to come.

Azerbaijan is also a party to all major international human rights instruments and has recognized the competence of the respective UN treaty monitoring bodies (the list is enclosed).

Enclosed also herewith is an *Aide-Memoire* supporting the aspiration of Azerbaijan to the Human Rights Council.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the President of the 60th Session of the General Assembly the assurances of its highest consideration. *ES*

Enclosure: 3 p.



York, 08 April 2006

H.E. Mr. Jan Eliasson
President of the 60th session
of the United Nations General Assembly
New York

AIDE MEMOIRE

Azerbaijan has decided to present its candidature for election to the United Nations Human Rights Council at the elections to be held on 9 May 2006 during the 60th session of the General Assembly.

Azerbaijan considers the protection and promotion of human rights to be a priority of its internal and foreign policy agenda. It assumes that security and peace, development and human rights are cornerstones for the contemporary international relations, while the rule of law, democracy and protection and promotion of human rights and main freedoms are key pillars for the national development.

The protection and promotion of human rights are enshrined in the Constitution of Azerbaijan. Since regaining its independence in 1991, Azerbaijan became a **party to all major universal and regional human rights treaties**, including seven core United Nations instruments that have established the monitoring mechanisms on their implementation. Azerbaijan has consistently fulfilled its reporting obligations under these treaties and has undertaken follow-up measures based on recommendations of the treaty bodies. Implementation of Azerbaijan's commitments under the human rights treaties, including of those set forth the UN Charter, and in the human rights documents and treaties adopted within the framework of the OSCE and the Council of Europe is of crucial importance. Azerbaijan has recognized the competence of all respective treaty bodies to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation.

The Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan **has been closely cooperating with the Special Procedures mandate holders**. It has extended invitations to various mandate holders on different issues and is expressing its readiness to further cooperate with them in the years to come.

At national level, measures to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms include the effective functioning since 2001 of the office of national human rights defender – Ombudsperson, the ongoing reforms of the judicial and penitentiary systems, regular amendments and revisions of the Election and Penal Codes in accordance with recommendations of the international organizations. Furthermore, the amendments made to the Constitution of Azerbaijan in 2002 granted citizens with the right to directly appeal to the Constitutional Court. Particular attention is being attached to freedom of information and functioning of free and independent mass media, and recent developments in this field include the initiative to establish a separate office of ombudsperson on mass media.

At the international level, in line with its overall support to the United Nations' activities in the field of human rights Azerbaijan fully supported the reform of the existing UN human rights machinery, in particular the strengthening of the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights and the replacement of the Commission on Human Rights with a stronger and more efficient Human Rights Council. Despite the grave humanitarian situation in the country, Azerbaijan is amongst those countries that contributed through financial support to strengthening of the activity of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Azerbaijan views **the concept of dialogue** in a broad sense of the word, to comprise, *inter alia*, interaction with civil society and non-governmental organizations, Special Procedures as well as dialogue among civilizations, States with national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds. In this regard, Azerbaijan also welcomes the decision that the Council should serve as a forum for a dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights.

Although Azerbaijan never had an opportunity to serve as a member of the Commission on Human Rights (with the exception of a very brief period of time this year when it became member and coordinator of the Eastern European Regional Group, including member of the CHR Expanded Bureau), it has actively contributed to the work of the Commission as an observer.

In particular, Azerbaijan initiated and was the main sponsor of the biennial **resolution on Missing Persons**, which was elaborated with the support of ICRC and has been adopted in both CHR and the General Assembly by consensus with considerable number of co-sponsors from all regions of the world.

In line with its **strong commitment to promotion of gender equality and advancement of women**, Azerbaijan as Member of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council, successfully facilitated the consultations and adoption without a vote of the draft resolution entitled "Review of Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system" at its 2004 substantive session.

Azerbaijan is also actively engaged into the **activities aimed at fighting racism and racial discrimination**. It served as vice-chair at the Durban Conference held in South Africa, in 2001. Azerbaijan closely follows and contributes to the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action.

Both at national and international levels, Azerbaijan proceeds from **the interrelatedness, interdependence, indivisibility and mutual reinforcement of all human rights**, civil and political on the one hand, and economic, social and cultural rights on the other, including the right to development. Azerbaijan believes that there cannot be the hierarchy amongst rights, and equal focus should be placed on all human rights.

With this understanding, Azerbaijan supports the mandate of the **Working Group on Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights** and will further continue to contribute to the work of the Working Group and adjustment and prolongation of its mandate.

Azerbaijan attaches special importance to the mandate and work of **the Working Group on a draft legally binding normative instrument for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearances**, and further consideration of its report at the first session of the Human Rights Council in June 2006 is a matter of significance for Azerbaijan.

In its **future activities**, Azerbaijan has strong intention to continue to contribute to the United Nations' action in the field of promotion and protection of human rights. Azerbaijan stresses its commitment to actively participate in the work of the Human Rights Council in the spirit of dialogue and cooperation and to further support the strengthening of the UN human rights machinery, in particular the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

If elected, Azerbaijan would actively contribute to the work of the Human Rights Council proceeding from the necessity of realization of all human rights, including the right to development, as well as to strive for rationalizing the system of special procedures. Azerbaijan will continue to place special focus on promotion of gender equality and advancement of women, as well as on the rights of the child and other vulnerable groups.

At national level, Azerbaijan reiterates its readiness to continue its cooperation with special procedures mandate holders and treaty monitoring bodies and to employ measures in line with their recommendations and concluding observations.

Principal International Instruments to which Azerbaijan is a Party

Human Rights Law

1. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1966)
2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
4. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
5. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (1973)
6. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)
7. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984)
8. Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
9. Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (1989)
10. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990)
11. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1999)
12. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2000)
13. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2000)

Law of Refugees and Stateless Persons

1. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)
2. Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954)
3. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961)
4. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (1967)

International Humanitarian Law

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948)
2. Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, August (1949)
3. Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (1949)
4. Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (1949)
5. Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949)
6. Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity (1968)