



ACN

Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

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ISTANBUL ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTION PLAN

12th Monitoring Meeting, 16-18 April 2014

AZERBAIJAN

PROGRESS UPDATE

This is the progress update on the implementation of recommendations from the Third Monitoring Round report for Azerbaijan, adopted at the 12th ACN Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan Meeting on 23 – 25 September 2013 at the OECD in Paris.

SUMMARY

The third round monitoring report on Azerbaijan was adopted by the Istanbul Action Plan monitoring meeting in September 2013. The progress report on implementation of the recommendations adopted in the third round was submitted on 3 April 2014 by **Mr Kamran Aliyev**, Director of the Anticorruption Department of the Prosecutor's Office of Azerbaijan and the Azerbaijan National Coordinator at the ACN.

This progress update was reviewed by: **Ms Anca Jurma**, Romania; **Ms Inese Gaika**, OECD; and **Mr Aleksandras Zinovičius**, Lithuania.

The progress update was discussed and adopted by the Istanbul Action Plan monitoring meeting on 16-18 April 2014.

The monitoring meeting congratulated Azerbaijan on progress recorded in the implementation of the 7 out of 20 recommendations since 2013, and noted that no progress was recorded regarding 11 recommendations. The table below summarises the assessment, including the recommendations where progress was noted or where it was lacking.

Recommendation	Progress in implementation
<i>Recommendation 1</i> : anti-corruption policy	Progress
<i>Recommendation 2</i> : civil society involvement, awareness-raising	Progress
<i>Recommendation 3</i> : specialised anti-corruption body	Lack of progress
<i>Recommendation 4</i> : elements of corruption offences, liability of legal persons, proactive investigations	Progress
<i>Recommendation 5</i> : foreign bribery	Progress
<i>Recommendation 6</i> : effective regret, immunities	Lack of progress
<i>Recommendation 7</i> : confiscation	Lack of progress
<i>Recommendation 8</i> : access to financial data	Lack of progress
<i>Recommendation 9</i> : data bases, internal investigations	Lack of progress
<i>Recommendation 12</i> : integrity in the public service	Progress
<i>Recommendation 13</i> : transparency and discretion in public administration	Progress
<i>Previous recommendation 3.4.</i> : public financial control and audit	Progress
<i>Recommendation 14</i> : public procurement	Lack of progress
<i>Recommendation 15</i> : access to information	Lack of progress
<i>Recommendation 16</i> : political corruption	Lack of progress
<i>Recommendation 17</i> : corruption in judiciary	Lack of progress
<i>Recommendation 18</i> : independence and integrity of judges	Lack of progress
<i>Previous Recommendation 3.9.</i> : business integrity	Lack of progress

PART I: PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING RECOMMENDATIONS

Pillar 1. Anti-Corruption Policy and Institutions

Recommendation 1

- Develop a methodology and conduct, on a regular basis, surveys of corruption situation in Azerbaijan and assessments of anti-corruption efforts. Their outcomes should be widely disseminated, discussed and used in the anti-corruption policy.
- Ensure the existence of a strategic basis of anti-corruption policy taking into account the results of the assessment and the discussion and reflecting main corruption problems in different areas, priorities and measures to fight corruption in a systematic way; effectively implement, monitor and regularly review it.
- Develop common guiding principles and methodology for anti-corruption plans by state and local public institutions, promoting their own corruption risk assessment, and enforce these plans; ensure units responsible for implementation of anti-corruption plans in state and local public institutions and promote their networking under the umbrella of the competent central government anti-corruption institution.
- Analyse corruption problems at municipal level and develop measures to target them. Ensure a central institution has clearly defined mandate and takes leadership in prevention of corruption in local governments.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation

For the last 6 months many methodological means, pamphlets, newsletters, journal and other means were prepared and published by Anti-corruption Directorate with the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Centre for the Work with Municipalities in the Ministry of Justice is leading the efforts of prevention of corruption in municipalities. The Centre conducts trainings and audits of the implementation of the municipal legislation.

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

PROGRESS

Some progress is demonstrated regarding methodologies and assessment of anti-corruption measures in Azerbaijan. The Anti-Corruption Directorate regularly analyses complaints received by the hotline

and proposes preventive measures. Two reports assessing anti-corruption efforts in Azerbaijan were published on November 2013: the Report on Monitoring of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan for 2011-2015; and the Monitoring Report on implementation of Azerbaijan of Open Government Initiative National Action Plan 2012-2015. Both reports were developed by a group of NGOs (Transparency Azerbaijan, "Constitution" Research Foundation, Economic Research Center and others) and funded by the USAID. It would be useful to further monitor how the Government is using these assessments and whether the conclusions are taken into account.
No progress reported on other elements of this recommendation.

Recommendation 2

- Ensure more effective and regular involvement of civil society in the development, implementation and monitoring of anti-corruption policies, research on corruption and in the work of the CCC, for example, by including a representative of the civil society as a member of the CCC.
- Set up a mechanism under the authority of CCC to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of anti-corruption policy including civil society.
- Implement well-targeted awareness raising activities in the most corruption-prone sectors and assess their outcomes.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

Civil society organisations were consulted in developing the new anti-corruption action plans and some of their proposals were taken into account. Under the new anti-corruption action plans the state increased financial support to NGOs for anti-corruption activities. There were held roundtables with civil society and international partners or supporting some corruption surveys by NGOs during the last period. The state increases financial support to NGOs for activities in the anti-corruption area. More anti-corruption projects implemented by NGOs are supported by the Council on State Support to Non-governmental Organizations under the President. More than 40 projects of NGOs have been financed since 2010 covering such topics as, for example, public awareness and research. ACD actively cooperates with the Informative Network of the Anticorruption NGOs (IN ACNGO). In the beginning of 2012, the ACD signed Memorandum on Understanding with the IN ACNGO.

ACD officers participate at the events run by NGOs. Civil society representatives contribute to the training of the ACD officers. Also, ACD holds joint with NGOs and civil society representatives annual and semi-annual conferences with participation of Mass Media about the work done in the fight against corruption. During this conferences NGOs and civil society representatives actively participate and give questions and opinions about actual issues.

ACD receives from NGOs (such as ALAC run by the Azerbaijani Chapter of the Transparency International) information on corruption allegations, which serve as a ground for launching criminal investigations.

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP)

plenary)

PROGRESS

There are some steps reported in relation to involvement of civil society in anti-corruption efforts. Namely, in November – December 2013 a series of seminars were conducted jointly by NGOs and the Anti-Corruption Directorate and generally this practice of joint NGOs – ACD anti-corruption activities, already noted in the third round monitoring report, is developing. However, no progress is reported on the specific requirements of the recommendation.

Recommendation 3

- Conduct an assessment of co-ordination of anti-corruption efforts in Azerbaijan, in particular the capacity of the Commission on Combating Corruption and its Secretariat.
- Take measures to ensure a more active role of the Commission on Combating Corruption in conducting its mandate, ensure the necessary degree of independence and take measures to better resource its Secretariat.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

(brief summary of measures taken to implement recommendations provided by the National Coordinator)

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

NO PROGRESS

Recommendation 4

- Develop training curricula and organize training sessions for investigators and prosecutors with regard to detecting, investigating and prosecuting of bribery offences, when the bribe was merely offered or promised, as well as cases based on non-material benefits as an object of bribery.
- Introduce criminal procedure provisions for the enforcement of the criminal liability of legal persons that will enable investigators and prosecutors to effectively pursue corruption cases that involve legal persons. Ensure autonomous nature of the corporate liability, namely that it is not dependent on investigation, prosecution or adjudication of the case against a natural person.
- Develop guidelines for investigators, prosecutors and judges on the application of both substantial and procedural rules on criminal liability of legal person.
- Organize training sessions for the above mentioned practitioners based on the legislation and the guidelines for practical application and use successful examples of application of this concept by other jurisdictions.
- Consider introducing in the legislation an exemption (defence) from liability for legal persons with effective internal controls and compliance programmes.
- Facilitate the detection and investigation of newly introduced provisions and new elements of the previously existing corruption offences:
 - (i) increase pro-activeness of the law enforcement and prosecution authorities notably through an increased use of analytical tools;
 - (ii) use more actively other detection tools in addition to intelligence information gathered by law enforcement, such as media reports, information received from other jurisdictions, referrals from tax inspectors, auditors and FIUs, as well as complaints received via government websites and hotlines, as well as information from other complaint mechanisms, as a basis for launching investigations.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

Within the partnership in the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX) instrument managed by the Department-General Enlargement of the European Commission on 28-29 January 2014 was organised workshop on *Criminal liability of legal entities* in co-operation with Anti-Corruption Directorate. This was the first stage of this workshop, second stage will be held in May 2014.

Therefore, legislation drafts on applying criminal legal measures to legal entities were prepared by the Anticorruption Directorate with the Prosecutor General and have been submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan. After the law adoption the other proceedings will be conducted.

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

PROGRESS

An important development under this recommendation is that in January 2014 legislation on applying criminal measures on legal persons was drafted and submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers. However, it remains a draft.

Overall there seem to be an effort to organise regularly training for anti-corruption prosecutors and investigators. For example, in January 2014 a first workshop on criminal liability of legal entities in co-operation with Anti-Corruption Directorate was organised. It was reported that the issue of offering a bribe was several times discussed during the training.

Recommendation 5

- Develop training curricula and organize training sessions for investigators and prosecutors with regard to detecting, investigating and prosecuting of bribery of foreign public officials.
- Develop guidelines for investigators, prosecutors and judges on the application of the offence of bribery of foreign public officials.
- Increase pro-activeness of the prosecution authorities in detection of foreign bribery (last bullet point of Recommendation 4 applies here)

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

Each Saturday according to the Ordinance of the Prosecutor General training curricula are held at the Directorate for investigators, prosecutors and detectives on various themes, including detection, investigation and prosecution of bribery of foreign public officials.

Also, within the partnership in the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX) instrument managed by the Department-General Enlargement of the European Commission it is planned to hold seminars in co-operation with Anti-Corruption Directorate.

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

NO PROGRESS

Recommendation 6

- Further analyse application of the effective regret defence with the view of identifying the elements that can be revised in order to limit its application and incentivise the detection and discouragement of the active bribery offences.
- Pursue the efforts to reduce the scope of immunity of the MPs and judges and regulate the procedure for lifting the immunity in such a manner that would not be an obstacle for the investigation and prosecution.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

Draft law on Plea Bargain had been sent to the Cabinet of Ministers and after its adoption active bribery will be reviewed.

Reduction of judges immunity is noted in the National Anti-corruption Plan 2012-2015 and the work in this section is in progress.

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

NO PROGRESS

Azerbaijani authorities have prepared the draft law on Plea Bargain (a copy was provided to the monitoring team). It was explained during the plenary that in preparing this draft law experience in Georgia and the United States was examined. After this law is adopted it is planned to repeal the effective regret defence and introduce a new note in the Criminal Code.

No information provided on immunities of judges and MPs.

Recommendation 7

- Continue to monitor the effectiveness of the confiscation regime.
- Continue to collect and analyse accurate statistics on what property is being confiscated, how the property is being disposed of, and the amount of proceeds of crime recovered.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

Analysis of the practice of application of confiscation provisions is a regular item of the work plan of the Anticorruption Directorate and other Departments of the General Prosecutor's Office responsible for supervision over the lawfulness of investigation in all competent bodies.

During the last year total value of confiscated assets and property amounted to approximately 3.36 million Manats.

ACD is collecting and regularly providing data in regards to confiscation applied in corruption cases.

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

NO PROGRESS

During the meeting it was clarified by Azerbaijani authorities that the last year total value of confiscated assets and property - approximately 3.36 million Manats (4.2 million USD) - is the amount confiscated by the Anti-Corruption Directorate and it is the figure after court decision.

While it was pointed out during the meeting that Anti-Corruption Directorate's regular reports include information about confiscation, however, no specific information was provided about monitoring of effectiveness of confiscation, what property is confiscated, how it is disposed of and the amount of proceeds recovered.

Recommendation 8

- Introduce measures to ease the proceedings for the access of the prosecutors, and particularly in corruption cases, to bank, financial and commercial records.
- Consider amending the Criminal Procedure Code to allow these activities to be performed by order of a prosecutor, without authorization from a court.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

Draft Laws on accessing of the prosecutors to bank, financial and commercial records in corruption cases had been prepared by the ACD and sent for reviewing to the relevant Ministries.

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

NO PROGRESS

It was indicated during the meeting that the draft legislation to ease the access to bank and financial information by anti-corruption prosecutors was sent to the ministries for review in December 2013, that it is planned this to be an amendment to the regulation on the Anti-Corruption Directorate. Regarding amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code, there are discussions at the Ministry of Justice.

Recommendation 9

- Further develop and make full use by Anti-Corruption Department of the information contained in the National Corruption Crimes Database and other sources in order to identify most frequent typologies of corruption, most vulnerable sectors and vulnerabilities within internal regulations and/or working methods of the public agencies that have been targeted by corruption investigations.
- Pursue efforts to grant the prosecutors direct and swift access to the relevant information detained by public institutions (i.e. criminal record, personal record, passports, vehicles registration, border police data, register of immovable property etc.).
- Further strengthen the capacity of the internal investigation, control, audit or inspection bodies within the ministries or other public authorities to identify corruption or corruption related incidents within the institutions they control and to notify Anti-Corruption Department whenever a suspicion of a corruption offence is revealed.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

Anti-Corruption Directorate based on the information gathered from Central Data Base, in the course of investigation of cases and examination of facts and information sent for consideration develops motions and gives recommendations directly to the ministries and other relevant agencies on the existing problems with the applicable bylaws. The Ministries and other relevant agencies are obliged to study the motions and take appropriate measures within one month.

The prosecutors of the ACD have an access to the passports, border police data and personal details. Also

Draft on laws of ACD joining the databases of the relevant ministries, including vehicle and real estate registers were sent to the Cabinet of Ministers.

The internal investigation, control, audit or inspection bodies within the ministries or other public authorities regularly sent suspicious materials to be examined at the ACD.

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

NO PROGRESS

Steps are taken to pursue efforts to grant access to various data basis. Draft laws on ACD accessing the databases of the relevant ministries, including vehicle and real estate registers were sent to the Cabinet of Ministers. However, as noted during the plenary, these drafts were rejected. In the meantime, this measure is in the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan and therefore work will continue.

Recommendation 10

- Take measures that Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Prosecutor General's Office, mainly its Anti-Corruption Department, place more emphasis in identifying and investigating cases in which organized crime and corruption are linked.
- Continue to organize joint trainings in these connected areas for investigators and prosecutors of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Anti-Corruption Department of the Prosecutor General's Office.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

(brief summary of measures taken to implement recommendations provided by the National Coordinator)

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

NO PROGRESS

Recommendation 11

- Continue to improve the capacity of the Financial Monitoring Service to analyse financial information and detect suspicious transactions, as well as the quality and percentage of referrals it makes to the prosecution.
- Evaluate the needs to fully use or further develop the data mining and analysis of information IT software currently in place and the training needs of the persons operating it.
- Pursue with the draft legislation to implement FATF Recommendation 12 regarding the domestic and international PEPs, their family members and close associates and develop subsequent bylaws and guidelines to be used by the reporting entities for the implementation of this legal provision.
- Take the necessary measures (either by normative acts, or instructions to prosecutors, training of judges and prosecutors, disseminating relevant jurisprudence, etc) in order to clarify that criminal liability for money laundering offences should not be dependent on a conviction for the predicate offence, nor limited to predicate offence committed within Azerbaijan's jurisdiction, should go beyond self-laundering, and should consider the possibility to infer the subjective element also from objective, factual circumstances.
- Continue with the organization of joint trainings for FMS officers, investigators, prosecutors and judges in the field of money laundering and anti-corruption.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

(brief summary of measures taken to implement recommendations provided by the National Coordinator)

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

NO PROGRESS

Recommendation 12

- Develop rules and implement transparent and merit-based recruitment of senior and high level civil servants as part of the new Civil Service Code and enhancing the capacities of the Civil Service Commission to enforce it.
- Develop rules or common principles for transparent appointments to political positions.
- Ensure a more transparent, adequate and equal salary system in the public administration, comparable between administrative bodies and competitive in relation to comparable enterprises/organisations.
- Develop a network of ethics commissioners in public administration institutions.
- Compose a practical public service ethics training course offered regularly and mandatory to public officials.
- Ensure clear and comprehensive conflict of interest and ethics rules for civil servants and other public officials and a meaningful mechanism for their implementation are in place and vigorously implemented and enforced in practice.
- Ensure the necessary legal, regulatory and institutional basis to implement a system requiring public officials to submit asset declarations and to verify them is completed and implement the asset declarations system in practice without further delay.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

Monthly salaries of state employees determined by an ordinance of the President of 9 July 2008. In accordance with this decree between the official salaries of civil servants working in similar positions in various government agencies do not have significant difference.

In order to oversee compliance with the standards of ethical conduct established by the Law of Azerbaijan Republic " On the rules of ethical conduct for civil servants" , as well as coordination of issues related to the application of the law on the initiative of the Civil Service Commission (CSC) in 2013 was formed institute providing supervision over the rules of ethical conduct for public employees in some public bodies the rules of ethical conduct under the law , as well as carrying out the analysis in this area - Institute of ethics Commissioner .

To create opportunities for direct access to authorized information about the ethics of these individuals (name, surname, first name , position and phone number) has been posted on the official website of the CSC (<http://csc.gov.az/aze/downloads/diger/EtikMuekiller.htm>) and was also formed a network of authorized ethics . In connection with the transition to e-government system to facilitate the possibility of recourse to the authorized Ethics on the websites of state agencies were created ethical sections and was created to access them through the website of the CSC.

According to paragraph 10.1 of the National Anti-corruption Plan 2012- 2015 in order to ensure the regularity of ethics training, the Action Plan for 2012-2015 was adopted by the CSC. September 7, 2013 by the Commission for public servants serving in the Office of the State Migration

Service courses were held on the topic " Rules of Ethical Conduct ", on October 23 for the Staff of the State Committee on Statistics on "Prevention of conflicts of interest" and "Studying the legal mechanisms relating to compliance principles and rules of ethical conduct."

December 17 and 18 during the course conducted for young workers in administrative positions in the central offices of public bodies and Departments in Baku - " Rules of ethical conduct of public servants ."

Were also taken appropriate measures of overseeing the implementation of the rules of ethical conduct established by the Law of Azerbaijan Republic on the "Rules of ethical conduct for civil servants" and coordination issues related to the application of the law.

The first work was done on the ethical education of persons responsible for overseeing the compliance of laws rules of ethical behaviour in every single public body, as well as carrying out the analysis on this issue - CSC ethics. Thus, on 21 October 22 for Commissioners of Government Ethics courses were held on the theme " Education for teaching ."

The aim of these courses was to improve the learning abilities of Commissioners ethics operating in state bodies , enforcement of the rules of ethical conduct on the part of officials , as well as increase the participants' knowledge in the application of ethical legislation. The training was attended by 35 civil servants

16-17 December by the Commission was held a seminar on "Ethics in the Public Service " for authorized Ethics central government bodies.

Draft Law on conflict of interests had been prepared.

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

PROGRESS

Several steps taken to address this recommendation. Some training for civil servants on ethics was provided. Conflict of interest and ethics rules could be clarified if the reported draft law on conflict of interests is adopted. No information if there is progress with draft Civil Service Code, where it was planned to merge various norms regarding ethics, conflict of interest and integrity. In 2013, an institute of ethics training was established, which is in charge to monitor the application of the Law on the Rules of Ethical Code for Civil Servants. Work to create a network of ethical commissioners seems to have started. No progress in implementing the assess declarations requirements.

Recommendation 13

- Expand efforts to simplify administrative procedures and render more transparent and efficient delivery of public services towards conduct of business in Azerbaijan and in the most corruption-prone sectors.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

New services have been added to the ASAN service centres at the Presidential Decree of 11 February 2014. Up to now the ASAN service centres provided 25 legal services, at the president's instruction, the scope of these services has expanded even more. In accordance with President Ilham Aliyev's decree signed on 11 February 2014, the centres of ASAN service will perform the following services:

- primary and re-state registration of ownership of the apartment and the issuance of statements and technical certificates;

- re - state registration of ownership of individual houses and issuance of statements and technical certificates;

- acceptance of conscripts and reservist citizens on the military registration and removal from military registry in cases of registration or removal from a residence;

- acceptance of documents for the issue of an apostille for documents provided for use abroad.

The decree of the Azerbaijani president also expanded the scope of electronic services. Thus, the ASAN payment, a system provided at the decree, as an electronic service, will promote the implementation of non-cash payments, as well as online payment of all administrative penalties, and funds that must be paid by the court decision. System ASAN payment will enable citizens to be informed of his fining and enjoy certain benefits in an immediate payment of the fine. The ASAN payment will enable to pay administrative fines applied by all public authorities. The implementation of institutional and practical measures to create this system has already launched.

The population included in the scope of activities of ASAN service is up to 3,500 million people, representing nearly 37 percent of the population. Since the beginning up to the present day, more than 1, 100 million people applied for various services of the ASAN service centres. In particular, in areas not covered by the centres, using buses, equipped with special technical means, about 60,000 citizens were provided with mobile services. Simultaneously, from 1 February, mobile services were applied so that citizens, according to their desires, without going to the centres, use the services anywhere.

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

PROGRESS

Expanding the services provided by the ASAN centers in February 2014 is an effort that can be welcomed. However, it is not possible to assess at this stage how relevant it is for business sector and service delivery in corruption-prone sectors.

Previous Recommendation 3.4.

- Provide long-term capacity building and training in the field of corruption and fraud detection to the auditors of CoA.
- Introduce anti-fraud and anti-corruption audits in the activity portfolio of the CoA, as well as strict performance-based audits, especially in line ministries facing high corruption risk.
- Ensure that the CoA develops detailed yearly statistics on the number and types of audits carried out, the source of audit (how it was initiated), and the outcomes and impact of those audits on the decisions taken by the Parliament.
- Consider introducing ex-ante control of budget execution by the CoA.
- Ensure that regularly published information on public accounts and budget includes clear explanations on discrepancies.
- Consider introducing a requirement to the PFCS to review agencies not according to the periodical plan (e.g. each agency to be reviewed not more than once every 2 years), but on the basis of risk-prone financial misconduct.
- Enhance the power of the IA units in order to allow them to proactively launch anti-fraud and anti-corruption audits, especially in government spending entities, and not only on the basis of a received complaint or suspicious information.
- Assess the usefulness and the effectiveness of the IA units and propose further improvements; to this end, ensure that all IA unit in different entities should submit yearly statistics on the number of audits carried out, the types of audits, the source of audit (how it was initiated), and the outcomes and impact of those audits (fines, lawsuits, dismissal, financial and organisational reforms done on the basis of audit results, etc).
- Organize joint trainings including personnel from Internal Audit and ACD on how to submit material to law enforcement bodies.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

Recently, by the service of the State Financial Control Service of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Azerbaijan had been performed a number of legal and methodological reforms in ensuring state financial oversight. In these activities, by the order of the Ministry of Finance of Azerbaijan Republic "Rules planning, conducting and recording the results of supervisory activities by the State Financial Control Service of the Ministry of Finance of Azerbaijan Republic", a number of regulations and methodological books , including for use in the preparation of work plans of the State Financial Control, "Guidelines for risk assessment in order to conduct surveillance activities by the State Financial control Service of the Ministry of organizations funded by the state budget " which provides as methodical , guide and guidance document for the risk assessment activities in controlled facilities .

Within the twinning project *Support Service of the State Financial Control in improving public financial*

control of Azerbaijan ended in April of 2013 has been studied best European experience , as well as according to the standards of the International auditing (ISA) has been applied a number of innovations in the conduct of the activities of supervisory measures , including the abolition of the rules of periodicity in conducting oversight inspections in facilities oversight audit missions oriented risks. Also, the drawing up of plans of work life and its regional units, in accordance with the results of risk assessments were reflected in these regulations.

Domestic financial control in the Azerbaijan Republic is implemented by the State Financial Control of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

In some specialized state bodies there are structural units implementing internal financial control or the person responsible for supervision of efficient management.

According to the recommendations given in the framework of twinning project in the service of the State Financial Control of the Ministry of Finance was established and began its activity sector of Preliminary Financial Control.

According to the National Action Plan on Open Government it is envisaged from the current year for the granting of a broader and comprehensive information from the Service concerning the State Financial Control conducted surveillance activities and their results.

Validation Services of the State Financial Control of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Azerbaijan are regularly engaged in trainings on various topics in the scientific and educational center of the Ministry of Finance, including the presentation of results on the topics of financial oversight activities and inputs for transmission to the prosecuting authorities in the case of discovery of the facts of corruption or other criminal character.

However, joint training with the participation of representatives of the Office for Combating Corruption under the General Prosecutor of the Republic of Azerbaijan was conducted.

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

PROGRESS

There seems to be some progress in organizing joint trainings including personnel from Internal Audit and ACD.

Recommendation 14

- Improve the monitoring of the public procurement process and ensure effective and independent complaints mechanism.
- Streamline the role and the rights of the State Procurement Agency, in the areas of control, monitoring, collection and publication of information on public procurement and e-procurement.
- Ensure procurement and investments are timely and in a transparent manner planned by state and local institutions and increase transparency in this regards; ensure that state and local institutions

develop comprehensive, annual procurement plans and define the information on public procurement they need to mandatory provide to the State Procurement Agency and publish.

- Ensure methodological materials, standard documents and templates related to public procurement are adopted by Cabinet of Ministers decisions, or that the State Procuring Agency itself receives the right to issue corresponding, mandatory regulations as a matter of routine, and enforce them in practice.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

(brief summary of measures taken to implement recommendations provided by the National Coordinator)

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

NO PROGRESS

Recommendation 15

- Establish, under the authority of the Ombudsman, a working group involving non-governmental organisations and media, for monitoring, on a permanent basis, of the implementation of the Law on Access to Information. Conduct and publish periodical surveys to identify deficiencies in the Law or its improper implementation.
- Provide the Ombudsman with necessary resources in order to effectively perform its functions in the area of access to information.
- Organize a nation-wide awareness rising campaign aimed at dissemination of information on the right of access to information among different social groups.
- Take appropriate measures to decriminalise defamation and insult; introduce mechanisms avoiding improper use of civil law instruments for restricting activity of media.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

Over the past period by the Ombudsman held a series of consultations to discuss the responsibilities emanating from the requirements of the Law on " Access to information ," as well as the

prospects for their performance with the authorized state bodies , non-governmental organizations and media representatives. During these consultations were discussed ombudsman powers to oversee the requirements of the Law and the cooperation of government agencies, NGOs and the media and were also encouraged to join efforts aimed at the fulfillment of the National Action Plan on Open Government.

Government representatives according to the requirements of the Law of Azerbaijan Republic on " Access to information " noted the creation of links of their press services with government agencies and the media , as well as the general public , also highlighted the importance of improving information structures , including electronic resources public authorities holding information. Information was provided on the work to ensure reliable operation of sites, their updates according to the State Program "Electronic Azerbaijan" , placing new and relevant information about easy and fast access to information of a public nature , facilitate use of the website on the work done in this direction is of public authorities and review of information requests .

It was noted that all of the information received from government agencies have been analyzed and summarized.

Also noted the importance of the study and exchange of international experience in the field of access to information.

The monitoring showed that, along with gaining experience in the relevant field activities carried out in connection with this issue reflected in the Annual Report of the Ombudsman.

In order to comply with the relevant provisions of the Constitutional Act on the Ombudsman, as well as approving and funding staff units to create new structural units in the unit in connection with the execution of delegated powers Ombudsman of Azerbaijan appealed to the Cabinet of Ministers and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Presidential Order of 27 December 2011 approved the National Action Program on improvement of the efficiency in the protection of human rights and freedoms.

The National Action Programme provided significant responsibilities in the implementation of educational activities to clarify the legislation of the Azerbaijan Republic on the information received and effective enforcement of the right to information.

For the last period the relevant government authorities in the implementation of the provisions contained in the National Action Programme conducted complex arrangements and worked closely with civil society in this direction.

In order to promote and discuss the most effective performance of the various items on the National Action Plan were held joint conferences, workshops and seminars.

At the same time, to promote the study and application of state of the National Action Plan , in each area of country public hearings were held with the participation of local authorities , law enforcement agencies , NGOs, the media and district election commissions .

In order to discuss the duties arising out of the National Action Plan on Open Government was held a round table with the participation of international organizations, experts , as well as local NGOs.

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

NO PROGRESS

Information provided is not relevant or sufficient to assess the implementation of this

recommendation.

Recommendation 16

- Amend the legislation to ensure that financial reports of political parties are published simultaneously on the official website of the authority responsible for their collection and in the official printed media and enforce this.
- Ensure substantial and independent monitoring of election campaign funding and monitoring of political parties financing by an independent authority, with adequate staff, material resources and powers to investigate and impose sanctions.
- Ensure clear conflict of interest prevention and ethical behaviour rules for elected and other political officials, promote their vigorous application and enforce them.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

(brief summary of measures taken to implement recommendations provided by the National Coordinator)

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

NO PROGRESS

Recommendation 17

- Prepare and adopt the proposals on limiting the scope of immunity of judges from criminal prosecution in the context of combating corruption.
- Take any appropriate measures, such as internal regulations, guidelines, operational methodologies for the anticorruption investigators and prosecutors and use the special investigation means allowed by the legislation in order to detect and investigate corruption allegations in the judicial sector.

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

Draft Laws on limiting the scope of immunity of judges from criminal prosecution in the context of combating corruption had been prepared by the ACD and sent for reviewing to the relevant Ministries.

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

NO PROGRESS

Recommendation 18

- Ensure that objective and transparent criteria apply for the selection and appointment of the Supreme Court and appellate court judges to avoid potential undue political interference.
- Conduct an analysis on the internal causes of the perception of corruption and lack of independence of the judiciary and carry out a risk assessment and identify the needs for an anticorruption policy within the judicial system. Ensure, for that purpose, the cooperation of the Judicial Legal Council with the Commission on Combating Corruption, Anti-Corruption Department, and other relevant state institutions, as well as with representatives of the relevant civil society organizations.
- Develop systematic training on ethical conduct and anticorruption standards for judges, paying special attention to the methodology of the training activities. Topics like conflicts of interests, incompatibilities, requirement of financial disclosure, reactions to gifts, reporting corruption, etc. should be included in the training of judges.
- Develop further the capacity of the Judicial Legal Council to consider, as a disciplinary body, allegations of misconduct of judges that can denote lack of integrity (such as interventions to other judge in relation with the decision in a case, infringement of the rules on incompatibilities of the judge's position with commercial or political activity etc.).

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

(brief summary of measures taken to implement recommendations provided by the National Coordinator)

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

NO PROGRESS

Previous Recommendation 3.9.

- Develop and launch awareness raising programmes about risks of corruption and solutions for private sector.
- Together with private sector organisations, promote the development self-regulation within the private sector (code of conduct, anti-corruption compliance policies).

Measures taken to implement this recommendation:

(brief summary of measures taken to implement recommendations provided by the National

Coordinator)

Assessment of Progress

(Assessment of progress prepared by the monitoring experts and summary of the discussion at the IAP plenary)

NO PROGRESS

PART II: OTHER MAJOR ANTI-CORRUPTION DEVELOPMENTS

On September 30 President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev has attended the opening of the new administrative building of Anti-Corruption Directorate with the Prosecutor General. The President of Azerbaijan met with the staff of the Anti-Corruption Directorate and congratulating the ceremony participants he said that he had repeatedly expressed his thoughts on the fight against corruption and that all of the work in this area should be carried out at the highest level in Azerbaijan. Also he noted that the fight against corruption is a priority issue and he is confident that even greater success will be achieved in this area in the coming years, this problem should be completely eradicated.

New services have been added to the ASAN service centres at the Presidential Decree of 11 February 2014. Up to now the ASAN service centres provided 25 legal services, at the president's instruction, the scope of these services has expanded even more. In accordance with President Ilham Aliyev's decree signed on 11 February 2014, the centres of ASAN service will perform the following services:

- primary and re-state registration of ownership of the apartment and the issuance of statements and technical certificates;

- re - state registration of ownership of individual houses and issuance of statements and technical certificates;

- acceptance of conscripts and reservist citizens on the military registration and removal from military registry in cases of registration or removal from a residence;

- acceptance of documents for the issue of an apostille for documents provided for use abroad.

The decree of the Azerbaijani president also expanded the scope of electronic services. Thus, the ASAN payment, a system provided at the decree, as an electronic service, will promote the implementation of non-cash payments, as well as online payment of all administrative penalties, and funds that must be paid by the court decision. System ASAN payment will enable citizens to be informed of his fining and enjoy certain benefits in an immediate payment of the fine. The ASAN payment will enable to pay administrative fines applied by all public authorities. The implementation of institutional and practical measures to create this system has already launched.

The population included in the scope of activities of ASAN service is up to 3,500 million people, representing nearly 37 percent of the population. Since the beginning up to the present day, more than 1, 100 million people applied for various services of the ASAN service centres. In particular, in areas not covered by the centres, using buses, equipped with special technical means, about 60,000 citizens were provided with mobile services. Simultaneously, from 1 February, mobile services were applied so that citizens, according to their desires, without going to the centres, use the services anywhere.

On February 13, President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev has signed an Order on creation of Electronic Court Information System. The move is aimed at ensuring transparency in justice system, increasing the effectiveness of the protection of human rights and freedoms, and speeding up the application of advanced technologies.

On March 17, President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev has signed a law on amendments to the Law On Prosecutor's Office and Law on Service at the Prosecutor's Office. In connection with the adopted amendments the Anti-Corruption Department will be the Directorate. Through the Prosecutor General it will inform the President and the Anti-Corruption Commission on its activities. The ACD will be headed by chief with the rank of deputy prosecutor general. Deputies of the Directorate's chief are increased in the administrative classification up to the level of heads of Directorates of the General Prosecutor's Office.

During the plenary meeting on 16-18 April 2014 the **following additional documents** were provided:

- the Monitoring Report on implementation of Azerbaijan of Open Government Initiative National Action Plan 2012-2015;
- Report on Monitoring of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan for 2011-2015;
- Draft Law on Plea Bargaining.