

# **The Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

Continuing the centuries-long statehood traditions, taking as a basis the principles expressed in the Constitution act “On the State Independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan”, desiring to provide prosperity and welfare of the whole society and each individual, wishing to establish freedom and security, understanding the responsibility before the past, present and future generations, using the right of its sovereignty declares solemnly its following intentions:

- to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- to provide a democratic system within the frames of the Constitution;
- to achieve the establishment of a civil society;
- to build a law-based, secular state to provide the command of law as an expression of the will of the nation;
- to provide a worthy life level for everybody in conformity with just economic and social order;
- to remain faithful to universal human values, to live in peace and freedom with all the nations of the world and co-operate with them for this purpose.

Having in mind the above-enumerated sincere intentions the Present Constitution is adopted through the general poll of population referendum.

## **Chapter I. PEOPLE'S POWER**

### **Article 1. The source of power**

I. The sole source of state power in the Republic of Azerbaijan is the people of Azerbaijan.

II. People of Azerbaijan are citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan living on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and outside it who are subordinate to the Azerbaijan state and its laws which does not exclude standards of international legislation.

### **Article 2. Sovereignty of people**

I. Sovereign right of the Azerbaijani people is the right of free and independent determination of their destiny and establishment of their own form of governance.

II. The people of Azerbaijan exercise their sovereign right directly-by way of nation-wide voting-referendum, and through their representatives elected based on universal, equal and direct suffrage by way of free, secret and personal ballot.

### **Article 3. Questions solved by way of nation-wide voting-referendum**

I. People of Azerbaijan may solve any questions involving their rights and interests by way of referendum.

II. The following questions may be solved only by way of referendum:

1. acceptance of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and introduction of amendments thereto;

2. change of state borders of the Azerbaijan Republic.

III. The referendum can not be held with respect to the following issues:

1. Taxation and state budget

2. Amnesty and pardon

3. Election, appointment or approval of the officials, whose election, appointment or approval has been accordingly referred to the competences of the legislative and (or) executive bodies.

### **Article 4. Right to represent the people**

No one except authorized representatives elected by the people will have the right to represent the people, speak on behalf of people and to make statements on behalf of people.

### **Article 5. Unity of people**

I. The people of Azerbaijan are united

II. Unity of the Azerbaijani people constitutes the basis of the Azerbaijani state. Republic of Azerbaijan is mutual and indivisible motherland for all citizens of the Azerbaijan Republic.

### **Article 6. Inadmissibility of usurpation of power**

I. No part of people of Azerbaijan, no social group or organization, no individual may usurp the right for execution of power.

II. Usurpation of power is the gravest crime against the people.

## **Chapter II. BASIS OF STATE**

### **Article 7. Azerbaijani state**

I. Azerbaijani state is democratic, legal, secular, unitary republic.

II. In terms of internal problems state power in the Republic of Azerbaijan is limited only by law, in terms of foreign policy-by provisions resulting from international agreements, wherein the Republic of Azerbaijan is one of the parties.

III. State power in the Republic of Azerbaijan is based on a principle of division of powers:

- Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan
- exercises legislative power;
- executive power belongs to the President of the Azerbaijan Republic;
- law courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan exercise judicial power.

IV. According to provisions of the present Constitution legislative, executive and judicial power interact and are independent within the limits of their authority.

### **Article 8. The Head of the Azerbaijani state**

I. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the Head of the Azerbaijani state. He represents Azerbaijan state both within the country and in its relations with foreign countries.

II. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan represents unity of Azerbaijani people and provides continuity of the Azerbaijani statehood.

III. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan is guarantor of independence and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani state, observance of international agreements wherein the Republic of Azerbaijan is one of the parties.

IV. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan is guarantor of independence of judicial power.

### **Article 9. Military forces**

I. In order to provide its safety and defend itself the Republic of Azerbaijan establishes Military forces and other military troops

II. The Republic of Azerbaijan rejects a war as a means of infringement on independence of other states and way of settlement of international conflicts.

III. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Military Forces of the Azerbaijan Republic.

### **Article 10. Principles of international relations**

Republic of Azerbaijan develops its relations with other countries based on principles recognized in international legal standards.

### **Article 11. Territory**

I. The territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan is sole, inviolable and indivisible.

II. Internal waters of the Azerbaijan Republic, sector of the Caspian Sea (lake) belonging to the Azerbaijan Republic, air space over the Republic of Azerbaijan are integral parts of the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic.

III. No part of territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan may be estranged. The Republic of Azerbaijan will not give any part of its territory to anybody; state borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan might be changed only by free decision of its peoples made by way of referendum declared by Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.

### **Article 12. The highest priority objective of the state**

I. Ensuring the rights and liberties of a person and a citizen, decent living conditions for the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the highest objective of the State.

II. Rights and liberties of a person and citizen listed in the present Constitution are implemented in accordance with international treaties wherein the Republic of Azerbaijan is one of the parties.

### **Article 13. Property**

I. The property in the Republic of Azerbaijan is inviolable and is protected by state.

II. The property may be state, private and municipal.

III. The property may not be used for restriction of rights and liberties of a person and citizen, interests of society and state, dignity of a person.

### **Article 14. Natural resources**

Without prejudice to rights and interests of any physical persons and legal entities natural resources belong to the Azerbaijan Republic.

### **Article 15. Economic development and state**

I. Development of economy based on various forms of property in the Republic of Azerbaijan is aimed to prosperity of people.

II. Based on market relationships the Azerbaijani state creates conditions for development of a socially oriented economy, guarantees free business activity, prevents monopoly and unfair competition in economic relations.

### **Article 16. Social development and state**

I. Azerbaijani state takes care about improvement of prosperity of all people and each citizen, their social protection and proper living conditions.

II. Azerbaijani state participates in development of culture, education, public health, science, arts, protects environment, historical, material and spiritual heritage of people.

### **Article 17. Family, Children, and the State**

I. Family as a basic element of society is under special protection of the state.

II. Parents must take care of their children and their education. The state controls implementation of this responsibility.

III. Children who do not have parents or guardians and are deprived of parental care are under the protection of the State.

IV. It is prohibited to involve children in activities that may cause threat to their lives, health, and morality.

V. Children under the age of 15 may not be employed for work.

VI. The State implements children's rights.

### **Article 18. Religion and state**

I. Religion in the Republic of Azerbaijan is separated from state. All religions are equal before the law.

II. Spreading and propaganda of religion (religious movements), humiliating people's dignity and contradicting the principles of humanism are prohibited.

III. State educational system is secular.

### **Article 19. Monetary unit**

I. Monetary unit of the Republic of Azerbaijan is manat.

II. Only the Central National Bank has the right to introduce money into and to withdraw money from circulation. The Central National Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan belongs exclusively to the State.

III. Use of other monetary units, besides manat, on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan is prohibited.

### **Article 20. Restrictions concerning state debts**

Debts made with intention of assisting in revolts against the Azerbaijani state or coup shall not be accepted by the Republic of Azerbaijan as liabilities and paid.

### **Article 21. Official language**

I. Azerbaijani language is official language of the Azerbaijan Republic. Republic of Azerbaijan provides development of the Azerbaijani language.

II. Republic of Azerbaijan ensures free use and development of other languages spoken by the people.

### **Article 22. Capital**

Baku is the capital of the Azerbaijan Republic.

### **Article 23. Symbols of the Azerbaijani state**

I. State flag of the Azerbaijan Republic, State Emblem of the Republic of Azerbaijan and State hymn of the Republic of Azerbaijan are state symbols of the Azerbaijan Republic.

II. State flag of the Republic of Azerbaijan consists of three horizontal stripes of same width. Upper stripe is blue, middle stripe is red, and the lower one is green; in the middle of red stripe on both sides of the flag white crescent with eight-pointed star are depicted. Width of the flag constitutes half of its length.

III. Appearance of state flag of the Republic of Azerbaijan and State Emblem of the Azerbaijan Republic, music and text of State hymn of the Republic of Azerbaijan are specified by Constitutional Law of the Azerbaijan Republic.

### **Chapter III. BASIC RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF A PERSON AND CITIZEN**

#### **Article 24. Main principle of rights and liberties of a person and citizen**

I. Everyone, from the moment when they are born possesses inviolable and inalienable rights and liberties.

II. Rights and liberties envisage also responsibility and obligations of everyone to the society and other persons.

#### **Article 25. Right for equality**

I. All people are equal with respect to the law and law court.

II. Men and women possess equal rights and liberties.

III. The state guarantees equality of rights and liberties of everyone, irrespective of race, nationality, religion, language, sex, origin, financial position, occupation, political convictions, membership in political parties, trade unions and other public organizations. Rights and liberties of a person, citizen cannot be restricted due to race, nationality, religion, language, sex, origin, conviction, political and social belonging.

IV. No one may be harmed, granted allowances or privileges, or deprived from granting allowances and privileges on the basis of the grounds elaborated in Part III of this Article.

V. Equal rights shall be provided for everyone in relationship to the state institutions making decisions on rights and responsibilities and those having the competencies of state authority.

#### **Article 26. Protection of rights and liberties of a person and citizen**

I. Everyone has the right to protect his/her rights and liberties using means and methods not prohibited by law.

II. The state guarantees protection of rights and liberties of all people.

#### **Article 27. Right for life**

I. Everyone has the right for life.

II. Except extermination of enemy soldiers in a case of military aggression, when executing the sentence and in other cases envisaged by law, right of every person for life is inviolable.

III. Death penalty, until it is completely annulled, may be applied legally only in cases of especially grave crime against the state, life and health of a human being.

IV. Arms shall not be used against human beings except cases of necessary defence, urgent situations, whenever a criminal should be caught, to prevent a prisoner from running away, to prevent revolt against the state or coup.

#### **Article 28. Right for freedom**

I. Everyone has the right for freedom.

II. Right for freedom might be restricted only as specified by law, by way of detention, arrest or imprisonment.

III. Everyone legally being on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan may travel without restrictions, choose the place of residence and travel abroad.

IV. Any citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan has the right to return to his/her country whenever he/she so desires.

#### **Article 29. Ownership right**

I. Everyone has the right to own property.

II. Neither kind of property has priority. Ownership right including right for private owners is protected by law.

III. Everyone might possess movable and real property. Right of ownership envisages the right of owner to possess, use and dispose of the property himself/herself or jointly with others.

IV. Nobody shall be deprived of his/her property without decision of law court. Total confiscation of the property is not permitted. Alienation of the property for state or public needs is permitted only after preliminary fair reimbursement of its cost.

V. The state guarantees succession rights.

#### **Article 30. Right for intellectual property**

I. Everyone has the right for intellectual property.

II. Copyright, patent rights and other rights for intellectual property are protected by law.

#### **Article 31. Right to live in safety**

I. Everyone has the right to live in safety.

II. Except cases envisaged by law it is prohibited to infringe on anybody's life, physical and spiritual health, property, living premises, to commit acts of violence.

### **Article 32. Right for personal immunity**

I. Everyone has the right for personal immunity.

II. Everyone has the right to keep secret private or family life. It is prohibited to interfere with private or family life, except in cases established by law. Everyone has the right to be protected from unlawful interference in his or her private and family life.

III. It is not allowed to obtain, keep, use and disseminate information about a person's private life without his or her consent. No one may be subjected to being followed, videotaped or photographed, tape recorded or subjected to other similar actions without his or her consent save activities in cases prescribed by law.

IV. The state guarantees everyone the right for confidentiality with respect to correspondence, telephone communications, post, telegraph messages and information sent by other communication means. This right might be restricted, as specified by legislation, to prevent crime or to find out true facts when investigating criminal case.

V. Everyone may become familiar with the materials collected in regards to him or her save in cases prescribed by law. Everyone has a right to demand correction or elimination of the information collected in regards to him or her, which does not correspond to the truth, is incomplete or collected through violation of the provisions of law.

### **Article 33. Right for sanctity of home**

I. Everyone has the right for sanctity of his/her home.

II. Except cases specified by law or decision of law court nobody has the right to enter private home against the will of its inhabitants.

### **Article 34. Right for marriage**

I. Everyone has the right to marry on reaching the age specified by legislation.

II. Marriages shall be concluded voluntarily. Nobody should be forced into marriage.

III. Family and marriage are protected by state. Maternity, paternity and childhood are protected by the law. The state provides support to large families.

IV. Rights of wife and husband are equal. Care and education of children constitute both right and responsibility of parents.

V. Responsibility of children is to respect parents, look after them. Children who are of age (18) and capable of working must support disabled parents.

### **Article 35. Right to work**

I. Labor is the basis of personal and public prosperity.

II. Everyone has the right to choose independently, based on his/her abilities, kind of activity, profession, occupation and place of work.

III. Nobody might be forced to work.

IV. Labor agreements are concluded voluntarily. Nobody may be forced to conclude labor agreement.

V. Based on decisions of the law court there might be cases of forced labor, terms and conditions being specified by legislation; forced labor is permissible due to orders of authorized persons during the term of army service, state of emergency or martial law.

VI. Everyone has the right to work in safe and healthy conditions, to get remuneration for his/her work without any discrimination, not less than minimum wages rate established by the state.

VII. Unemployed persons have the right to receive social allowances from the state.

VIII. The state will do its best to liquidate unemployment.

### **Article 36. Right for strikes**

I. Everyone has the right to be on strike, both individually and together with others.

II. Right for strike for those working based on labor agreements might be restricted only in cases envisaged by the law. Soldiers and civilians employed in the Army and other military formations of the Republic of Azerbaijan have no right to go on strike.

III. Individual and collective labor disputes are settled in line with legislation.

### **Article 37. Right for rest**

I. Everyone has the right for rest.

II. For those working based on labor agreements 8-hour working day, national holidays and at least one paid vacation with duration of at least 21 calendar days are guaranteed.

### **Article 38. Right for social protection**

I. Everyone has the right for social protection.

II. Most vulnerable persons must get support, in the first place, from members of their families.

III. Everyone has the right for social protection on reaching specific age according to legislation, in case of illness, disability, loss of bread-winner in the family, due to unemployment and in other cases envisaged by legislation.

IV. Minimum sum of pensions and social allowances is specified by law.

V. The state creates possibilities for development of charitable activity, voluntary social insurance and other forms of social protection.

**Article 39. Right to live in healthy environment**

I. Everyone has the right to live in healthy environment.

II. Everyone has the right to gain information about true ecological situation and to get compensation for damage done to his/her health and property because of violation of ecological requirements.

III. No one may cause threat or damage to the environment and natural resources to the extent that it is higher than the limit prescribed by law.

IV. The state guarantees the preservation of ecological balance and protection of the species of wild plants and animals determined by law.

**Article 40. Right for culture**

I. Everyone has the right to take part in cultural life, to use organizations and values of culture.

II. Everyone must respect historical, cultural and spiritual inheritance, take care of it, protect historical and cultural memorials.

**Article 41. Right for protection of health**

I. Everyone has the right for protection of his/her health and for medical care.

II. The state takes all necessary measures for development of all forms of health services based on various forms of property, guarantees sanitary-epidemiological safety, creates possibilities for various forms of medical insurance.

III. Officials concealing facts and cases dangerous for life and health of people will bear legal responsibility.

**Article 42. Right for education**

I. Every citizen has the right for education.

II. The state guarantees free obligatory secondary education.

III. The system of education is under the state control.

IV. The state guarantees continuation of education for most gifted persons irrespective of their financial position.

V. The state establishes minimum educational standards.

**Article 43. Right for home**

I. Nobody might be deprived of his/her home.

II. The state assists in construction of living premises, takes special measures for realization of right for home.

**Article 44. Right for nationality**

I. Everyone has the right to keep his/her nationality.

II. Nobody may be forced to change his/her nationality.

**Article 45. Right to use mother tongue**

I. Everyone has the right to use his/her mother tongue. Everyone has the right to be educated, carry out creative activity in any language, as desired.

II. Nobody may be deprived of right to use his/her mother tongue.

**Article 46. Right to defend the honor and dignity**

I. Everyone has the right to defend his/her honor and dignity.

II. Dignity of a person is protected by state. Nothing must lead to humiliation of dignity of human being.

III. Nobody must be subject to tortures and torment, treatment or punishment humiliating the dignity of human beings. Medical, scientific and other experiments must not be carried out on any person without his/her consent.

**Article 47. Freedom of thought and speech**

I. Everyone may enjoy freedom of thought and speech.

II. Nobody should be forced to promulgate his/her thoughts and convictions or to renounce his/her thoughts and convictions.

III. Propaganda provoking racial, national, religious and social discord and animosity is prohibited.

**Article 48. Freedom of conscience**

I. Everyone enjoys the freedom of conscience.

II. Everyone has the right to define his/her attitude to religion, to profess, individually or together with others, any religion or to profess no religion, to express and spread one's beliefs concerning religion.

III. Everyone is free to carry out religious rituals, however this should not violate public order and contradict public morals.

IV. Religious beliefs and convictions do not excuse infringements of the law.

V. No one shall be forced to express (to demonstrate) his or her religious faith and belief, to execute religious rituals and participate in religious ceremonies.

**Article 49. Freedom of meetings**

I. Everyone has the right for meetings.

II. Everyone has the right, having notified respective governmental bodies in advance, peacefully and without arms, meet with other people, organize meetings, demonstrations, processions, place pickets.

**Article 50. Freedom of information**

I. Everyone is free to look for, acquire, transfer, prepare and distribute information.

II. Freedom of mass media is guaranteed. State censorship in mass media, including press is prohibited.

III. Everyone's right to refute or react to the information published in the media and violating his or her rights or damaging his or her reputation shall be guaranteed.

**Article 51. Freedom of creative activity**

I. Everyone is free to carry out creative activity.

II. The state guarantees freedom in literary-artistic, scientific-technical and other kinds of creative activity.

**Article 52. Right for citizenship**

A person having political and legal relations with the Republic of Azerbaijan and also mutual rights and obligations is the citizen of the Azerbaijan Republic. A person born on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan or by citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the citizen of Azerbaijan. A person is the citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan if one of his/her parents is the citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

**Article 53. Guarantee of right for citizenship**

I. In no circumstances a citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan may be deprived of citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

II. In no circumstances a citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan may be expelled from Azerbaijan or extradited to foreign state.

III. The Republic of Azerbaijan ensures legal protection and patronizes citizens of the Azerbaijan Republic temporarily or permanently living outside the Republic.

**Article 54. Right to take part in political life of society and state**

I. Citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan have the right to take part in political life of society and state without restrictions.

II. Any citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan has the right himself to stand up to the attempt of rebellion against the state or state coup.

**Article 55. Right to take part in governing the state**

I. Citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan have the right to take part in governing the state. They may exercise said right themselves or through their representatives.

II. Citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan have the right to work in governmental bodies. Officials of state bodies are appointed from citizens of the Azerbaijan Republic. Foreign citizens and stateless citizens may be employed into state organizations in an established order.

**Article 56. Electoral right**

I. Citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan have the right to elect and be elected to state bodies and also to take part in referendum.

II. Those recognized incapable by law court have no right to take part in elections and in referendum.

III. Participation in elections of military personnel, judges, state employees, religious officials, persons imprisoned by decision of law court, other persons specified in the present Constitution and laws might be restricted by law.

**Article 57. Right to appeal**

I. Citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan have the right to appeal personally and also to submit individual and collective written applications to state bodies. Each application should be responded to in an established order and term.

II. Citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan have the right to criticize activity or work of state bodies, their officials, political parties, trade unions, other public organizations and also activity or work of individuals. Prosecution for criticism is prohibited. Insult or libel shall not be regarded as criticism.

**Article 58. Right for joining**

I. Everyone is free to join other people.

II. Everyone has the right to establish any union, including political party, trade union and other public organization or enter existing organizations. Unrestricted activity of all unions is ensured.

III. Nobody may be forced to join any union or remain its member.

IV. Activity of unions intended for forcible overthrow of legal state power on the whole territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan or on a part thereof is prohibited. Activity of unions which violates the Constitution and laws might be stopped by decision of law court.

**Article 59. Right for business activity**

Everyone may, using his/her possibilities, abilities and property, according to existing legislation, individually or together with other citizens, carry out business activity or other kinds of economic activity not prohibited by the law.

**Article 60. Guarantee of rights and liberties by law court**

I. Legal protection of rights and liberties of every citizen is ensured.

II. Everyone may appeal to law court regarding decisions and activity (or inactivity) of state bodies, political parties, trade unions, other public organizations and officials.

**Article 61. Right for legal advice**

I. Everyone has the right for obtaining qualified legal advice.

II. In specific cases envisaged by legislation legal advice shall be rendered free, at the governmental expense.

III. Every citizen has the right for the lawyer's advice from the moment of detention, arrest or accusation with crime by competent state bodies.

**Article 62. Inadmissibility of change of legal jurisdiction**

Everyone has the right for consideration of his/her case in the law court specified by the legislation. Case of the person shall not be considered in other law court without the person's consent.

**Article 63. Presumption of innocence**

I. Everyone is entitled for presumption of innocence. Everyone who is accused of crime shall be considered innocent until his guilt is proved legally and if no verdict of law court has been brought into force.

II. A person under suspicion of crime must not be considered guilty.

III. A person accused of crime does not need to prove his/her innocence.

IV. Proofs received against the law must not be used when administering justice.

V. Nobody may be accused of crime without the verdict of law court.

**Article 64. Inadmissibility of repeated conviction for one and the same crime**

Nobody may be repeatedly sentenced for one and the same crime.

**Article 65. Right for repeated appeal to the law court**

Every person convicted by the law court has the right to appeal, as specified by the law, to the higher law court asking for reconsideration of the verdict and also for pardon and mitigation of the sentence.

**Article 66. Inadmissibility of testifying against relations**

Nobody may be forced to testify against him/herself, wife (husband), children, parents, brother, sister. Complete list of relations against whom testifying is not obligatory is specified by law.



#### **Article 67. Rights of Those Detained, Arrested and Accused charged of a Crime**

I. Every person who has been detained, arrested, accused charged of a crime by an authorized state body shall be informed immediately about his or her rights, and reasons for the detention, arrest, and institution of criminal proceedings shall be explained.

II. Every person accused of a criminal offence shall be heard before being sentenced.

#### **Article 68. Right for compensation of losses**

I. Rights of the person suffered from crime and also from usurpation of power are protected by law. Suffered person has the right to take part in administration of justice and demand for compensation of losses.

II. Everyone has the right for compensation by the state of losses borne as a result of illegal actions or non-action of state bodies or their officials.

#### **Article 69. Right of foreign citizens and stateless persons**

I. Foreign citizens and stateless persons staying in the Republic of Azerbaijan may enjoy all rights and must fulfil all obligations like citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan if not specified by legislation or international agreement in which the Republic of Azerbaijan is one of the parties.

II. Rights and liberties of foreign citizens and stateless persons permanently living or temporarily staying on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan may be restricted only according to international legal standards and laws of the Azerbaijan Republic.

#### **Article 70. Right for political refuge**

I. In accordance with recognized international legal standards the Republic of Azerbaijan grants political refuge to foreign citizens and stateless persons.

II. Extradition of persons persecuted for their political beliefs and also for acts which are not regarded as crime in the Republic of Azerbaijan is not permitted.

#### **Article 71. Protection of rights and liberties of a human being and citizen**

I. To observe and to protect rights and liberties of a human being and citizen specified in the Constitution is responsibility of bodies of legislative, executive and legal power.

II. No one may restrict implementation of rights and liberties of a human being and citizen. Everyone's rights and freedoms are limited by the grounds provided for in this Constitution and laws, as well as by the rights and freedoms of others.

III. Rights and liberties of a human being and citizen may be partially and temporarily restricted on announcement of war, martial law and state of emergency, and also mobilization, taking into consideration international obligations of the Azerbaijan Republic. Population of the Republic shall be notified in advance about restrictions as regards their rights and liberties.

IV. Nobody, in no circumstances may be forced to promulgate his/her religious and other beliefs, thoughts and to be persecuted for such.

V. None of the provisions of Constitution may be interpreted as regulation directed to prohibition of rights and liberties of a human being and citizen.

VI. Rights and liberties of a human being and citizen act on the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic by themselves.

VII. Any arguments related to violation of rights and liberties of a human being and citizen are settled in law courts.

VIII. No one will be responsible for acts which were not considered criminal at the moment of their implementation. If after the crime new law was introduced envisaging no responsibility or mitigation of responsibility, said new law shall apply.

IX. Everyone may conduct actions not prohibited by law and no one may be forced to conduct actions not envisaged by law.

X. The state institutions may function only on the basis of this Constitution, in the manner and within the boundaries prescribed by law.

### **Chapter IV. MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENS**

#### **Article 72. Main responsibilities of citizens**

I. Everyone has obligations to the state and society directly resulting from his/her rights and liberties. Duties may be imposed on everyone only by this Constitution or law.

II. Everyone must follow provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the Azerbaijan Republic, respect rights and liberties of other persons, fulfil other obligations envisaged by the law.

III. Not knowing the law does not release from responsibility.

**Article 73. Taxes and other state duties**

I. Everyone must pay taxes and other state duties in-time and in full volume as required.

II. Nobody may be forced to pay taxes and other state duties if they are not envisaged in the law and in excess of amount specified therein.

**Article 74. Loyalty to motherland**

I. Loyalty to motherland is sacred

II. Persons working in legislative, executive or judicial power bodies who were elected and appointed to their posts are responsible for accurate and conscientious fulfilment of their obligations and, whenever required by the law, make an oath.

III. Person working in legislative, executive or judicial power bodies who was elected and appointed to his/her post and made an oath regarding the Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic shall be considered dismissed and will not be able to take this position if he/she was accused in crime against the state, including rebellion or state coup and has been sentenced based on this accusation.

**Article 75. Respect for state symbols**

I. Every citizen must respect the state symbols of the Republic of Azerbaijan - its flag, state emblem, and anthem.

II. Expression of disrespect to the state symbols shall involve liability as determined by law.

**Article 76. Defence of motherland**

I. Defence of motherland is duty of any citizen. Citizens of the Republic serve in the army according to legislation.

II. If beliefs of citizens come into conflict with service in the army then in some cases envisaged by legislation alternative service instead of regular army service is permitted.

**Article 77. Protection of historical and cultural memorials**

Every citizen is responsible for protection of historical and cultural memorials.

**Article 78. Protection of environment**

Every citizen is responsible for protection of environment.

**Article 79. Inadmissibility of fulfilment of obligations contradicting the legislation**

No one may be forced to carry out obligations contradicting the Constitution and laws of the Azerbaijan Republic.

**Article 80. Responsibility**

Violation of provisions of the present Constitution and laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan including usurpation of rights and liberties and also failure to fulfil responsibilities specified in the present Constitution and laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan are persecuted.

**Chapter V. LEGISLATIVE POWER**

**Article 81. Implementation of legislative power**

Legislative power in the Republic of Azerbaijan is implemented by Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

**Article 82. Number of deputies in Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan consists of 125 deputies.

**Article 83. Procedure of elections of deputies of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

Deputies of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan are elected based on majority voting systems and general, equal and direct elections by way of free, individual and secret voting.

**Article 84. Term of authority of a calling of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Term of authority of each calling of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan is 5 years. In case the conduct of elections to the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan may not be held due to military operations under a state of war, the term of office of the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be extended until the end of military operations. The decision of this matter shall be adopted by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the basis of the application of the state body organizing elections (referendum).

II. Elections for each calling of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan take place every 5 years on a first Sunday of November.

III. Term of authority of deputies of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan is restricted by term of authority of respective calling of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.

IV. If new elections of deputies to replace retired deputies of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan are carried out, then term of authority of newly elected deputy corresponds to remaining term of authority of respective retired deputy.

**Article 85. Requirements to candidates to the posts of deputies of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Every citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan not younger than 25 may be elected the deputy of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan in an established order.

II. Persons having double citizenship, those having obligations to other states, those working in the bodies of executive or judicial power, persons involved in other payable activity except scientific, pedagogical and creative activity, religious men, persons whose incapacity has been confirmed by law court, those condemned for grave crime, serving a sentence due to verdict of law court may not be elected the deputies of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.

**Article 86. Inspection and approval of results of elections of deputies of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

Accuracy of results of elections is checked and approved by Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan as specified in the law.

**Article 87. End of the term of authority of deputies of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Term of authority of deputies of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan ends on a day of first meeting of new calling of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.

II. Elections of deputies to replace those who left Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall not be held if less than 25 days remains to the end of term of authority of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.

III. Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan will have powers after authority of 83 of its deputies has been approved.

**Article 88. Sessions of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Every year two spring and autumn sessions of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan are held.

After approval of authority of 83 deputies of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan the first meeting of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be summoned within 1 week beginning from the day of approval.

If after elections to Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic, authority of 83 its deputies has not been approved before 10 October or 10 March then day of opening of the first meeting of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan will be established by Constitutional Court of the Azerbaijan Republic.

II. Extraordinary sessions of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan will be summoned by the Chairman of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan at request of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic or 42 deputies of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.

III. Agenda of extraordinary session will be prepared by those who summoned said session. After the questions of agenda have been discussed extraordinary session ends.

IV. The assemblies of the sessions of the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan are open to the public. An assembly of the session of the Milli Majlis may be closed to the public upon the claim of 83 members of parliament or the proposal by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

**Article 89. Deprivation of deputies of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan of their mandates and loss of powers by the deputy of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. The deputy of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan loses his/her mandate in the following cases:

1. whenever during the elections there was falsification in calculation of votes;
2. on giving up the citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan or accepting other citizenship;
3. on commitment of crime and whenever there is valid verdict of law court;
4. on taking position in state bodies, post in religious organizations, involvement in business, commercial or other paid activity (except scientific, pedagogical and creative activity);
5. on a voluntary basis;

Decision about deprivation of the deputy of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan of his mandate is taken as specified in legislation.

II. Whenever deputies of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan are not able to fulfil their obligations and in other cases specified by law their authority is considered terminated. Procedure of taking respective decision is determined by the law.

### **Article 90. Immunity of deputies of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. A deputy of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan enjoys immunity during the whole term of his powers. Except cases when the deputy may be caught in the act of crime, the deputy of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan may not be called to criminal responsibility during the whole term of his/her authority, arrested, disciplinary measures may not be applied to him by law court, he may not be searched. The deputy of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan may be arrested only if he/she has been caught at a place of crime. In such case the body which detained the deputy of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan must immediately notify General Procurator of the Republic of Azerbaijan about the fact.

II. Immunity of deputy of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan might be stopped only by decision of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan based on application of General Procurator of the Azerbaijan Republic.

### **Article 91. Prohibition on institution of proceedings against deputies of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

Deputies of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan cannot be made responsible for their activity in Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic, voting in Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan and statements made in Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic. Without the deputies' consent, in connection with such cases, they are not obliged to give explanations and evidence.

### **Article 92. Organization of work of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

The Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall determine its regulations of work and establish its bodies including election of chairperson and deputies, organization of committees standing and other commissions, establishment of counting chamber.

### **Article 93. Acts of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan accepts Constitutional laws and decrees regarding the questions of its competence.

II. Constitutional laws, laws and decrees are taken in Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan in an order specified in the present Constitution.

III. Deputies of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan exercise their voting right personally.

IV. Specific orders to the bodies of executive power and law courts cannot be envisaged in laws and decrees of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.

### **Article 94. General rules established by Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan establishes general rules concerning the following matters:

1. use of rights and liberties of a person and citizen specified in the present Constitution, state guarantees of these rights and liberties;
2. elections of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic;
3. elections to Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan and status of deputies of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic;
4. referendum;
5. judicial system and status of judges; procurator's office, the bar and notary's offices;
6. legal proceedings, execution of court verdicts;
7. elections to municipalities and status of municipalities;
8. state of emergency; martial law;
9. state awards;
10. status of physical persons and legal entities;
11. objects of civil law;
12. transactions, civil-legal agreements, representation and inheritance;
13. right of property, including legal regime of state, private and municipal property, right of intellectual property, other proprietary rights; liability right;
14. family relationships, including guardianship and trusteeship;
15. basis of financial activity-taxes, duties and charges;
16. labor relationships and social maintenance;
17. interpretation of crime and other violations of law; establishment of responsibility for these acts;
18. defence and military service;
19. governmental employment;
20. basis of security;

21. territorial arrangement; regime of state borders;
22. ratification and denunciation of international treaties;
23. communications and transport;
24. statistics; metrology and standards;
25. customs;
26. commerce and stock exchange activity;
27. banking business, accounting, insurance.

II. As per questions specified in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 of the present Article the laws are approved by majority of 83 votes, as per other questions-by majority of 63 votes.

III. The first part of the present Article might be supplemented with the Constitutional law.

**Article 95. Competence of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. The following questions fall under the competence of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic:

1. organization of work of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic;
2. based on recommendation by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan establishment of diplomatic representations of the Azerbaijan Republic;
3. administrative-territorial division;
4. approval and termination of interstate and intergovernmental agreements envisaging laws different from the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
5. based on recommendation by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan approval of state budget of the Republic of Azerbaijan and control over its execution;
6. election of Ombudsman of Republic of Azerbaijan upon recommendation of the President of Azerbaijan Republic;
7. based on recommendation by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan approval of military doctrine of the Azerbaijan Republic;
8. in cases specified in the present Constitution approval of decrees of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic;
9. based on recommendation by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan giving consent for appointment of Prime-minister of the Azerbaijan Republic;
10. based on recommendation by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan appointment of judges of Constitutional Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Courts of Appeal of the Azerbaijan Republic;
11. based on recommendation by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan giving consent for appointment and dismissal of General Procurator of the Azerbaijan Republic;
12. dismissal of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan by way of impeachment based on recommendation of Constitutional Court of the Azerbaijan Republic;
13. based on recommendation by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dismissal of judges;
14. taking decision regarding a vote of confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic;
15. appointing and dismissing the members of the Board of Directors of the Central National Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan upon recommendation of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
16. based on recommendation by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan giving consent for enlistment of Military Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan to operations other than their normal duties;
17. based on request of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan giving consent for announcement of war and conclusion of peace treaty;
18. announcement of referendum;
19. amnesty.
20. hearing of the municipality reports.

Resolution of the following issues shall be under the responsibilities of the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan in conformity with Part IV of this Article:

1. appointing members of the Central Election Commission;
2. electing a part of members of the Council of Administration of Public Service;
3. electing a part of members of Commission on Combating Corruption within the Council of Administration of Public Service;
4. electing a part of members of the Judicial Legal Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan; and
5. appointing members of the Council of Broadcast of the Public Television and Radio Broadcasting institution.

II. As per questions specified in paragraphs 1 -5 of the present Article the laws are approved by majority of 63 votes, as per other questions decrees are approved in the same order if not specified otherwise by the present Constitution.

III. Resolutions shall be also adopted with respect to other issues which, according to the present Constitution, fall within the competence of Milli Majlis of Azerbaijan Republic, the issues connected with the organization of the activity of Milli Majlis of Republic of Azerbaijan as well as the issues where the opinions of Milli Majlis of Republic of Azerbaijan are required.

IV. The first part of the present Article may be supplemented with the Constitutional law.

#### **V. Article 96. Right of legislative initiative**

I. Right of legislative initiative in Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan (right to submit for consideration by Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan drafts of laws and other questions) belongs to deputies of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic, the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, Supreme Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, 40 thousand citizens

of the Republic of Azerbaijan enjoying suffrage, the Prosecutor's Office of Republic of Azerbaijan and Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic.

II. Drafts of laws or decrees submitted for consideration by Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, Supreme Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, 40 thousand citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan enjoying suffrage, the Prosecutor's Office of Republic of Azerbaijan or Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic, as legislative initiative, are put to the vote as they are.

III. Changes to such laws or decisions can be made with the consent of the subject body enjoying the right of legislative initiative.

IV. Drafts of laws or decrees submitted for consideration by Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, Supreme Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, the Prosecutor's Office of Republic of Azerbaijan or Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic, as legislative initiative, are put to the vote in Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan within two months.

V. If draft of the law or decree has been declared by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, Supreme Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, 40 thousand citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan enjoying suffrage, the Prosecutor's Office of Republic of Azerbaijan or Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic urgent, then above specified term shall constitute 20 days.

VI. The manner in which 40 thousand citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan enjoying suffrage exercise their right to initiate legislation shall be defined by law.

VII. Draft laws and decisions shall be substantiated and the purposes for their adoption shall be indicated.

#### **Article 97. Term for submitting laws for signing**

I. Drafts of the laws are submitted to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan for signing within 14 days from the day of their acceptance.

II. Urgent draft of the law is submitted to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan for signing within 24 hours from the moment of its acceptance.

#### **Article 98. Validity of acts of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic**

If not specified otherwise in the law and decree of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan themselves the law and decree become valid from the date of their publication.

### **Chapter VI. EXECUTIVE POWER**

#### **Article 99. Belonging of executive power**

Executive power in the Republic of Azerbaijan belongs to the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

#### **Article 100. Requirements to candidates to the post of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic**

Citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan not younger than 35, permanently living on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan longer than 10 years, possessing voting right, without previous conviction, having no liabilities in other states, with university degree, not having double citizenship may be elected the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

#### **Article 101. Procedure of elections of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan is elected for a 5-year term by way of general, direct and equal elections, with free, personal and secret ballot.

II. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan is elected by the majority of more than the half of votes.

III. If required majority has not been achieved in the first round of voting, then a second round will be held on the second Sunday after the first round. Only two candidates who gained more votes than others in the first round, or two candidates following closely the first ones, should they recall their candidatures, will take part in the second round of elections.

IV. The candidate having collected a majority of votes in the second round of elections is considered elected the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

V. No one can be elected as the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan more than twice. In case the conduct of the Presidential Election of the Republic of Azerbaijan is not held due to military operations under a state of war, the term of office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be extended until the end of military operations. The decision on this matter shall be adopted by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the basis of the application of the state body organizing elections (referendum).

VI. Procedure of implementation of the present Article is specified in legislation.

#### **Article 102. Results of elections of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic**

Results of elections of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan are officially announced by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan within 14 days from the day of voting.

#### **Article 103. Oath of a person elected the President of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. A person elected the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, within 3 days from the day when results of elections of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan have been announced, with participation of judges of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan takes an oath: "Carrying out powers of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan I swear to follow the Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic, protect sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state, to serve people".

II. It is considered that the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan began carrying out his official powers from the day when he took his oath.

#### **Article 104. Inability of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan to carry out his powers**

I. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan is considered having left his position ahead of time on resignation, complete inability to fulfil his powers due to illness, dismissal from his post in cases and in an order envisaged in the present Constitution.

II. When the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan is going to resign, his application concerning resignation is presented to the Constitutional Court of the Azerbaijan Republic. The Constitutional Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, having confirmed that the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan himself sent in his resignation makes a decision to accept such resignation. From that moment the President is considered having left his post due to resignation.

III. Having received notifications about complete inability of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic to fulfil his powers due to poor health, the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan applies to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan for clarification of this fact. Should the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan confirm this fact the question is settled.

#### **Article 105. Implementation of powers of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on his resignation**

I. Whenever the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan resigns from his post ahead of time, extraordinary elections of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan are held within three months. In such case, until a new President of the Republic of Azerbaijan is elected, the Prime-Minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan will carry out powers of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

II. If during said term the Prime-Minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan carrying out powers of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan resigns, becomes incapable of carrying out his powers due to illness, the Chairman of the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan will carry out powers of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

III. If the Chairman of the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan is unable to fulfil powers of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan due to reasons given in paragraph II of the Present Article, the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan takes a decree about delegation of powers of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan to another official.

#### **Article 106. Immunity of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic**

The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan enjoys the right of personal immunity. Honour and dignity of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan are protected by law.

#### **Article 107. Dismissal of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan from his post**

I. In case of grave crime done by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan the question of dismissal of the President may be submitted to Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan on initiative of Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan based on conclusions of Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan presented within 30 days.

II. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan may be dismissed from his post by decree of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan taken by majority of 95 votes of deputies. This decree is signed by the Chairman of Constitutional Court of the Azerbaijan Republic. If Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan fails to sign said decree within one week it shall not come into force.

III. Decree about dismissal of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan from his post must be accepted within 2 months from the date of application of Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan to Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic. If said decree is not taken within said term, then accusation against the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan is considered rejected.

#### **Article 108. Provisions for the President of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and his family are provided for by the state. Security of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and his family is ensured by special security teams

II. Regulations for the material security of the person who was elected President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the past shall be defined by a Constitutional law.

#### **Article 109. Competence of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic**

The President of the Azerbaijan Republic:

1. announces elections to Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic;
2. submits for approval by Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan state budget of the Azerbaijan Republic;
3. approves state economic and social programs;
4. by consent of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan appoints Prime-minister of the Azerbaijan Republic, dismisses Prime-minister of the Azerbaijan Republic;
5. appoints and dismisses members of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic; whenever necessary takes chair at the meetings of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic;
6. takes decision about resignation of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic;
7. establishes central and local executive power bodies within the limits of sums allotted in state budget of the Azerbaijan Republic;
8. cancels decrees and orders of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, acts of central and local executive power bodies;
9. submits proposals to Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan about appointment of judges of Constitutional Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Courts of Appeal of the Azerbaijan Republic; appoints judges of other courts of the Azerbaijan Republic; by consent of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan appoints and dismisses General procurator of the Azerbaijan Republic;
10. recommends the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan on appointing or dismissing the members of the Board of Directors of the Central National Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan; appoints the Chairman of the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan from the members of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
11. submits to Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan for approval military doctrine of the Azerbaijan Republic;
12. appoints and dismisses officers of higher rank to Military Forces of the Azerbaijan Republic;
- 13) organizes the Administration Executive Apparatus of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and appoints its Heads;
14. Shall recommend to the Milli Majlis of Republic of Azerbaijan as regards the election of the Ombudsman of Azerbaijan Republic;
15. submits recommendations to Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan about establishment of diplomatic representations of the Republic of Azerbaijan in foreign countries and under international organizations, appoints and dismisses diplomatic representatives of the Republic of Azerbaijan in foreign countries and in international organizations;



16. receives credential papers and letters of recall from diplomatic representatives of foreign countries;

17. signs interstate and intergovernmental international agreements; submits interstate international and intergovernmental agreements envisaging regulations other than those prescribed by the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan, to the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan for approval or termination; signs the certificates;

18. announces referendum;

19. signs and issues laws;

20. settles questions concerning citizenship;

21. settles questions concerning granting political refuge;

22. grants pardon;

23. gives state awards;

24. assigns higher military and higher special ranks;

25. announces total or partial mobilization and also demobilization;

26. takes decision about calling up citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan to urgent military service and transfer to the reserve of soldiers of urgent military service;

27. forms Security Council of the Azerbaijan Republic;

28. submits recommendation to Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan about consent for use of Military Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan in implementation of duties other than their normal duties;

29. announces state of emergency and martial law;

30. on consent of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan announces a war and concludes peace agreements;

31. forms special security bodies within the limits of sums allotted from state budget of the Azerbaijan Republic;

32. settles other questions which under the present Constitution do not pertain to the competence of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan and law courts of the Azerbaijan Republic;

#### **Article 110. Signing of the laws**

I. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan signs the laws within 56 days after their presentation. If the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan has objections against a law he may return it to Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan within specified term without signing, together with his comments.

II. Should the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan fail to sign Constitutional laws they will not come into force. If Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan accepts by majority of 95 votes laws that have been accepted previously by majority of 83 votes, and by majority of 83 votes the laws that have been accepted previously by majority of 63 votes, said laws come into force after repeated voting.

#### **Article 111. Declaration of martial law**

In cases of actual occupation of some part of the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic, announcement of war by foreign country or countries against the Azerbaijan Republic, blockade of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and also whenever there is real danger of armed attack against the Azerbaijan Republic, blockade of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and also in case of real threat of such blockade the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan announces martial law all over the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan or in individual areas, and within 24 hours submits respective decree for approval by Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.

#### **Article 112. State of emergency**

Whenever natural calamities take place, epidemic, epizootic, grave ecological and other disasters and also on accomplishment of acts aimed to violation of territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic, revolt or state coup, with mass disorders accompanied by violence, other conflicts

threatening life and safety of citizens, or normal activity of state bodies, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan announces state of emergency in individual areas of the Republic of Azerbaijan and within 24 hours submits respective decree for approval by Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.

#### **Article 113. Acts of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Establishing general procedures the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan issues decrees, as per all other questions - he issues orders.

II. If not specified otherwise in decrees and orders of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic they become valid from the day of their publication.

#### **Article 114. Status of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. For implementation of executive powers the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan establishes Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic.

II. Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the highest body of executive power of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

III. Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan is subordinate to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and reports to him.

IV. Procedure of activity of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan is defined by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

#### **Article 115. Composition of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic**

Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan includes Prime-minister of the Azerbaijan Republic, his deputies, ministers and heads of other central bodies of executive power.

#### **Article 116. Resignation of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic**

On a day when newly elected President of the Republic of Azerbaijan comes into his rights and begins carrying out his powers Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan resigns.

#### **Article 117. Meetings of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic**

As a rule, Prime-minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan takes chair at the meetings of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic.

#### **Article 118. Procedure of appointment of Prime-minister of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Prime-minister of Republic of Azerbaijan is appointed by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic on consent of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.

II. Proposed candidature for the post of Prime-minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan is submitted for consideration to Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic not later than one month from the day when the President begins carrying out his powers, or not later than two weeks from the day of resignation of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic.

III. Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan takes decision concerning the candidate to the post of Prime-minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan not later than within one week from the day when such candidature has been proposed. Should said procedure be violated, or candidatures proposed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the post of Prime-minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan be rejected three times, then the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan may appoint Prime-minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan without consent of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.

#### **Article 119. Authority of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic**

Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic:

- prepares draft of state budget of the Republic of Azerbaijan and submits it to the President of the Azerbaijan Republic;
- provides implementation of state budget of the Azerbaijan Republic;
- provides implementation of financial-credit and monetary policy;
- provides implementation of state economic programs;
- provides implementation of state social programs;
- carries out control over ministries and other central bodies of executive power, annuls their acts;
- solves other questions delegated to it by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

#### **Article 120. Acts of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Establishing general procedures Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan issues decisions, as per all other questions - it issues orders.

II. If not specified otherwise in decrees and orders of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic, they become valid from the day of their publication.

#### **Article 121. Requirements to candidates to the posts of members of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Prime-minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be a citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan not younger than 30, having voting right, with university degree, having no liabilities in other states.

II. Deputy Prime-minister of the Azerbaijan Republic, minister, head of other central body of executive power shall be a citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan not younger than 25, having voting right, with university degree, having no liabilities in other states.

#### **Article 122. Requirements to members of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic**

Prime-minister of the Azerbaijan Republic, his deputies, ministers, heads of other central bodies of executive power may not occupy any posts, irrespective of the procedure - elections or appointment, may not be involved in business, commercial and other payable activity except

scientific, pedagogical and creative activity, may not get remuneration other than their wages and money for scientific, pedagogical and creative activity.

#### **Article 123. Immunity of Prime-minister of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Prime-minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan enjoys immunity during the whole term of his powers.

II. Prime-minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan may not be arrested, called to criminal responsibility except cases when he has been caught in the act of crime, disciplinary measures may not be applied to him by law court, he may not be searched.

III. Prime-minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan may be arrested if he has been caught in the act of crime. In such case body detained the deputy of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan must immediately notify General Procurator of the Republic of Azerbaijan about the fact.

IV. Immunity of Prime-minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan might be stopped only by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, based on application of General Procurator of the Azerbaijan Republic.

#### **Article 124. Local bodies of executive power**

I. Heads of executive power bodies carry out executive power locally.

II. Heads of executive power bodies are appointed to their posts and dismissed by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

III. Limits of authority of local executive power bodies are determined by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

### **Chapter VII. JUDICIAL POWER**

#### **Article 125. Judicial power**

I. Judicial power in Azerbaijan is implemented by law courts.

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

III. Judicial power is implemented by way of constitutional, civil and criminal legal proceedings and other forms of legislation provided for by law.

IV. In the criminal legal proceedings, Procurator's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan and lawyers take part.

V. Judicial system and legal proceedings in the Republic of Azerbaijan are determined by law.

VI. Use of legal means aimed to change of authority of law courts and establishment of extraordinary law courts which are not envisaged by the law are prohibited.

VII. Court proceeding shall provide for the discovery of the truth.

#### **Article 126. Requirements to candidates to judge posts**

I. Judges shall be citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan not younger than 30, having voting right, higher juridical education and at least 5-year working experience in the sphere of law.

II. Judges may not occupy any other posts, irrespective of the procedure - elections or appointment, may not be involved in business, commercial and other payable activity, except scientific, pedagogical and creative activity, may not be involved in political activity and join political parties, may not get remuneration other than their wages and money for scientific, pedagogical and creative activity.

#### **Article 127. Independence of judges, main principles and conditions of implementation of justice**

I. Judges are independent, they are subordinate only to Constitution and laws of the Azerbaijan Republic, they cannot be replaced during the term of their authority.

II. In consideration of legal cases judges must be impartial, fair, they should provide juridical equality of parties, act based on facts and according to the law.

III. Direct and indirect restriction of legal proceedings from somebody's part and due to some reason, illegal influence, threats and interference are not allowed.

IV. Justice shall be implemented based on equality of citizens before the law and law court.

V. In all law courts hearing of legal cases shall be open.

It is allowed to have closed hearing of legal cases only if the law court decides that open hearings may result in disclosure of state, professional or commercial secrets, or that it is necessary to keep confidentiality with respect to personal or family life.

VI. Except cases envisaged by law it is prohibited to carry out legal proceedings by correspondence.

VII. Law proceedings are carried out based on the principle of contest.

VIII. Everyone has the right for defence at all stages of legal proceedings.

IX. Justice is based on presumption of innocence.

X. In the Republic of Azerbaijan legal proceedings are carried out in state language of the Republic of Azerbaijan or in a language of majority of population in specific area. Persons-participants of legal proceedings not knowing the language of proceedings have the right to be acquainted with materials of proceedings, to take part in legal proceedings using interpreter, to make statements in the law court in their native language.

#### **Article 128. Immunity of judges**

I. Judges are immune.

II. A judge may be called to criminal responsibility only in accordance with law.

III. Authority of judges might be stopped only based on reasons and rules envisaged by the law.

IV. Whenever judges commit crime, the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, based on conclusions of Supreme Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, may make statement in Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan with the initiative to dismiss judges from their posts. Respective conclusions of Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan must be presented to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan within 30 days after his request.

V. Decision about dismissal of judges of Constitutional Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Economic Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan is taken by Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan with majority of 83 votes; decision about dismissal of other judges is taken by Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan with majority of 63 votes.

#### **Article 129. Decisions of law courts and their implementation**

I. Court decisions shall be made on behalf of the state and their implementation shall be mandatory.

II. Failure to execute a court decisions entails liability prescribed by law.

III. A court decision shall be grounded in law and evidence.

#### **Article 130. Constitutional Court of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan consists of 9 judges.

II. Judges of Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan are appointed by Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan on recommendation by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

III. Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan based on inquiry of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic, Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic, Supreme Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, Procurator's Office of the Azerbaijan Republic, Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic takes decisions regarding the following:

1. correspondence of laws of the Azerbaijan Republic, decrees and orders of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, decrees of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic, decrees and orders of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic, normative-legal acts of central bodies of executive power to Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic;

2. correspondence of decrees of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic, normative-legal acts of central bodies of executive power to the laws of the Azerbaijan Republic;

3. correspondence of decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan and normative-legal acts of central bodies of executive power to decrees of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic;

4. in cases envisaged by law, correspondence of decisions of Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan to Constitution and laws of the Azerbaijan Republic;

5. correspondence of acts of municipalities to Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic, laws of the Azerbaijan Republic, decrees of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan (in Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic - also to Constitution and laws of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic and decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic);

6. correspondence of interstate agreements of the Azerbaijan Republic, which have not yet become valid, to Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic; correspondence of intergovernmental agreements of the Republic of Azerbaijan to Constitution and laws of the Azerbaijan Republic;

7. correspondence of Constitution and laws of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic, decrees of Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic, decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic to Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic; correspondence of laws of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic, decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic to laws of the Azerbaijan Republic; correspondence of decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic to decrees of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic;

8. settlement of disputes connected with division of authority between legislative, executive and judicial powers.

IV. Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan gives interpretation of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan based on inquiries of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic, Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic, Supreme Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, Procurator's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic.

V. Everyone claiming to be the victim of a violation of his/her rights and freedoms by the decisions of legislative, executive and judiciary, municipal acts set forth in the items 1-7 of the Para III of this Article may appeal, in accordance with the procedure provided for by law, to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan with the view of the restoration of violated human rights and freedoms.

VI. In accordance with the procedure provided for by the laws of Republic of Azerbaijan the courts may file the Constitutional Court of Republic of Azerbaijan a request on interpretation of the Constitution and the laws of Republic of Azerbaijan as regards the matters concerning the implementation of human rights and freedoms.

VII. Ombudsman of Republic of Azerbaijan in accordance with the procedure provided for by the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan for solving the matters indicated in items 1-7, para III of the given Article shall apply to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan in cases where the rights and freedoms of a person had been violated by legislative acts in force, normative acts of executive power, municipalities as well as the court decisions

VIII. Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan exercises also other authorities envisaged in the present Constitution.

IX. Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan takes decisions as regards the questions of its competence. Decisions of Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan are obligatory all over the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic. The decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be published.

X. Laws and other acts, individual provisions of these documents, intergovernmental agreements of the Republic of Azerbaijan cease to be valid in term specified in the decision of Constitutional Court of the Azerbaijan Republic, and interstate agreements of the Republic of Azerbaijan do not come into force.

### **Article 131. Supreme Court of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the highest judicial body on civil, criminal, administrative and other cases directed to general and specialized law courts; it, via the cassation procedure, shall administer the justice; gives explanations as per practices in activity of law courts in an order envisaged by legislation;

II. Judges of Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan are appointed by Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan on recommendation of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic

III. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be published.

### **Article 132. Courts of Appeal of Azerbaijan Republic**

I. The Courts of Appeal of Republic of Azerbaijan shall be the higher courts considering the issues falling within their competences according to the legislation.

II. Judges of the Courts of Appeal of Republic of Azerbaijan shall be appointed by the Milli Majlis of Republic of Azerbaijan upon the recommendation of the President of Azerbaijan Republic.

### **Article 133. Procurator's Office of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Via procedure and in cases specified by legislation, Procurator's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan exercises control over fulfilment and application of laws; in cases envisaged by legislation it

undertakes prosecution and carries out investigation; supports state incrimination in the law court; brings in an action in the law court; remonstrates against decisions of law court.

II. Procurator's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan is an integral centralized body based on subordination of territorial and specialized procurators to General Procurator of the Azerbaijan Republic.

III. General Procurator of the Republic of Azerbaijan is appointed to his post and dismissed from it by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, on consent of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.

IV. Deputies of General Procurator of the Azerbaijan Republic, procurators supervising specialized republican procurator's offices, procurator of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic are appointed to their posts and dismissed from their posts by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on recommendation of General Procurator of the Azerbaijan Republic.

V. Territorial and specialized procurators are appointed to their posts and dismissed by General Procurator of the Republic of Azerbaijan on agreement with the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

## **Chapter VIII. NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC**

### **Article 134. Status of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic**

I. Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is an autonomous state within the Azerbaijan Republic.

II. Status of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is defined in the present Constitution.

III. Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is an integral part of the Azerbaijan Republic.

IV. Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic, laws of the Azerbaijan Republic, decrees of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic are obligatory on the territory of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic.

V. Constitution and laws of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic accepted by Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic shall not contradict respectively to Constitution and laws of the Azerbaijan Republic; decrees accepted by Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic to Constitution and laws of the Azerbaijan Republic, decrees of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic.

VI. The Constitution of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic shall be submitted to the Milli Majlis of Republic of Azerbaijan by the President of Republic of Azerbaijan and shall be approved by the Constitutional Law.

### **Article 135. Division of powers in Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic**

I. Legislative power in Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is implemented by Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, executive power - by the Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, judicial power - by law courts of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic.

II. Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic independently settles questions which according to Constitution and laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan fall under its competence; Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic independently settles questions which according to Constitution and laws of the Azerbaijan Republic, decrees of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan fall under its competence; law courts of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic independently settle questions which according to Constitution and laws of the Azerbaijan Republic fall under their competence.

### **Article 136. The highest official of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic**

Chairman of Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is the highest official of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic.

### **Article 137. Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic**

I. Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic consists of 45 members.

II. Term of authority of Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is 5 years.

III. Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic elects chairman of Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic and his deputies, establishes permanent and other commissions.

### **Article 138. Competence of Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic**

I. Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic establishes general procedures concerning the following:

1. elections to Ali Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic;
2. taxes;
3. routes of economic development of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic;

4. social maintenance;
5. protection of environment;
6. tourism;
7. protection of health, science, culture.

II. Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic accepts laws related to questions specified in the present Article.

**Article 139. Questions solved by Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic**

I. Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic takes decisions concerning the following questions:

1. organisation of work in Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic;
2. approval of the budget of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic;
3. approval of economic and social programs of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic;
4. appointment and dismissal of Prime-minister of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic;
5. approval of composition of Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic;
6. decisions concerning vote of confidence in Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic.

II. Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic issues decree concerning questions specified in the present Article.

**Article 140. Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic**

I. Composition of Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic recommended by Prime-minister of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic is approved by Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic.

II. Prime-minister of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic is appointed by Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic on recommendation by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

III. Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic:

- prepares draft of budget of Autonomous Republic and presents it for approval by Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic;
- implements the budget of Autonomous Republic;
- provides implementation of economic programs of Autonomous Republic;
- provides implementation of social programs of Autonomous Republic;
- settles other questions delegated to it by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

IV. Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic issues orders and decrees.

**Article 141. Local executive power in Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic**

In Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic heads of local executive power bodies are appointed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on recommendation of the Chairman of Ali Majlis of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic.

**Chapter IX. MUNICIPALITIES**

**Article 142. Organisation of local self-government**

I. Local self-government is carried out by municipalities.

II. Municipalities are formed based on elections.

III. The foundations of the status of municipalities shall be determined by given Constitution. The regulations of elections to the municipalities shall be determined by law.

**Article 143. Organisation of work of municipalities**

I. Activity of municipalities is carried out by way of meetings, permanent and other commissions.

II. Meetings of municipalities are summoned by their chairmen.

**Article 144. Authority of municipalities**

I. The following questions are settled at the meetings of municipalities:

1. recognition of authority of municipality members, loss of their authority and termination of their authority according to legislation;
2. approval of in-house regulations of municipality;
3. elections of the chairman of municipality, his deputies, permanent and other commissions;
4. establishment of local taxes and duties;
5. approval of local budget and reports on its implementation;
6. possession of municipal property, use and disposal thereof;
7. acceptance and implementation of local programs of social protection and social development;

8. acceptance and implementation of local programs of economic development;
9. acceptance and implementation of local ecological programs.

II. Municipalities may be given additional authorities of legislative and executive power. To implement these authorities respective financing is required. Implementation of such authorities will be controlled respectively by legislative and executive power bodies.

#### **Article 145. Decisions of municipalities**

I. Concerning the agenda of the meetings of municipality decisions shall be taken.

II. Decisions at the meetings of municipality are taken by simple majority of voting members of municipality.

III. Decisions related to local taxes and duties are taken by majority of two thirds of votes of municipality members.

#### **Article 146. Guarantee of inviolability of municipalities**

I. Municipalities are independent to exercise their power; nevertheless it does not exclude their responsibility before the citizens residing in the territory of the municipality. Regulations and order for selection of the municipality members, termination of their power, and regulation for early dissolution of municipalities shall be set forth by law.

II. Independent execution by the municipalities of their powers may not damage the sovereignty of the Azerbaijani state.

III. The state oversees the activities of municipalities.

IV. Municipalities submit reports to the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan in cases and in the manner prescribed by law.

V. Municipalities shall be ensured protection by the court, and ensured reimbursement of additional expenses caused by decisions of the state bodies.

### **Chapter X. LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM**

#### **Article 147. Legal force of Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan possesses highest legal power.

II. Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan possesses direct legal power.

III. Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the basis of legislative system of the Azerbaijan Republic.

#### **Article 148. Acts constituting legislative system of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Legislative system consists of the following normative-legal acts:

1. Constitution;
2. acts accepted by referendum;
3. laws;
4. orders;
5. decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic;
6. normative acts of central executive power bodies.

II. International agreements wherein the Republic of Azerbaijan is one of the parties constitute an integral part of legislative system of the Azerbaijan Republic.

III. In Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic Constitution and laws of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic, decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic also possess legal power.

IV. Legislative system of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic should conform to legislative system of the Azerbaijan Republic.

V. Within the limits of their authority local bodies of executive power may accept normative acts not contradicting acts constituting the legislative system.

#### **Article 149. Normative-legal acts**

I. Normative-legal acts should be based on law and justice (same attitude to equal interests).

II. Use and implementation of acts taken by referendum is obligatory for citizens, legislative, executive and judicial power bodies, legal entities and municipalities only after their publication.

III. The laws should not contradict the Constitution. Use and implementation of published laws is obligatory for all citizens, legislative, executive and judicial power bodies, legal entities and municipalities.



IV. Decrees of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan should not contradict the Constitution and laws of the Azerbaijan Republic. Use and implementation of published decrees is obligatory for all citizens, executive power bodies, legal entities.

V. Decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan should not contradict the Constitution, laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan and decrees of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic. Use and implementation of published decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers is obligatory for citizens, central and local executive power bodies, legal entities.

VI. Acts of central bodies of executive power should not contradict the Constitution, laws of the Azerbaijan Republic, decrees of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic.

VII. Normative-legal acts improving legal situation of physical persons and legal entities, eliminating or mitigating their legal responsibility have reverse power. Other normative-legal acts have no reverse power.

VIII. Normative legal acts shall be published. No one may be forced to execute (to adhere to) a regulation that was not published and held liable for failing to execute (to adhere to) such regulation. An order for publication of regulations shall be set forth by a Constitutional law.

#### **Article 150. Acts of municipalities**

I. Acts taken by municipalities should be based on law and fairness (same attitude and equal interests), should not contradict the Constitution and laws of the Azerbaijan Republic, decrees of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan (in Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic-also to Constitution and laws of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic, decrees of Cabinet of Ministers of Nakhchyvan Autonomous Republic).

II. Implementation of act taken by the municipality is obligatory for citizens living on this territory and legal entities located on this territory.

#### **Article 151. Legal value of international acts**

Whenever there is disagreement between normative-legal acts in legislative system of the Republic of Azerbaijan (except Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and acts accepted by way of referendum) and international agreements wherein the Republic of Azerbaijan is one of the parties, provisions of international agreements shall dominate.

### **Chapter XI. AMENDMENTS IN CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

#### **Article 152. Procedure of introduction of amendments into Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic.**

Amendments in the text of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan may be made only by way of referendum.

#### **Article 153. Procedure of submit of proposals on amendments in the text of Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic**

If proposals about amendments in the text of Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan are presented by Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan or the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, then Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan should give its conclusion beforehand.

#### **Article 154. Limitations on authority of Constitutional Court of the Azerbaijan Republic**

Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall not take decisions concerning amendments in the text of Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan made by way of referendum.

#### **Article 155. Limitations on initiative on introduction of amendments into Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic**

Proposals about amendments or abolition in Articles 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 21, about restriction or abolition of human and citizen's rights and freedoms envisaged in Chapter III of the present Constitution or to higher degree than it is specified in international treaties Republic of Azerbaijan is a party too.

### **Chapter XII. ADDITIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

#### **Article 156. Procedure of introduction of additions to the Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic**

I. Additions to the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan are taken in the form of Constitutional laws in Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic, by majority of 95 votes.

II. Constitutional laws on additions to Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan are put to the vote in Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan twice. The second voting shall be held 6 months after the first one.

III. Constitutional laws on additions to Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan are submitted to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan for signing in an order envisaged in the present Constitution for laws, both after the first and after the second voting.

IV. Constitutional laws and additions to the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan become valid after they have been signed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan after the second voting.

V. Constitutional laws on additions are integral part of Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and should not contradict main text of Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic.

**Article 157. Initiative on introduction of additions to Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic**

Additions to Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan may be proposed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan or at least by 63 deputies of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.

**Article 158. Limitation on initiative on introduction of additions to the Constitution of Azerbaijan Republic**

There cannot be proposed the introduction of additions to the Constitution of Republic of Azerbaijan with respect to provisions envisaged in Chapter I of the present Constitution.

**TRANSITIONAL CLAUSES**

1. Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan comes into force after it has been accepted by referendum, from the day of its official publication. Constitution (Main Law) of the Republic of Azerbaijan accepted on 21 April, 1978 becomes null and void from the day when the present Constitution came into force.

2. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan elected before the present Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan came into force shall carry out powers delegated to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan by the present Constitution.

3. Paragraph 5 of Article 101 of the present Constitution is valid for the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan elected after the acceptance of the present Constitution.

4. Powers of people's deputies of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Milli Majlis formed by Supreme Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan expire on a day of the first meeting of newly elected Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.

The first meeting of newly elected Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be held a week after election of at least 83 deputies of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The first session of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan will continue till 31 May, 1996.

Article 85 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On elections to Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic" accepted on 15 August, 1995 remains valid till expiration of powers of the first calling of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan elected based on said law.

5. From the day of acceptance of the present Constitution Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan carries out powers delegated to it by the present Constitution.

6. From the day when the present Constitution comes into force authority of local Councils of people's deputies of the Republic of Azerbaijan are terminated.

Authority delegated by legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan to local Councils of people's deputies of the Republic of Azerbaijan are carried out by local executive power bodies.

7. After the present Constitution comes into force, the law on local self-government should be taken and elections to municipalities must take place within 2 years.

8. Provisions of laws and other normative-legal acts acting on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan before acceptance of the present Constitution remain valid if they do not contradict the present Constitution.

9. Law courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan acting before acceptance of the present Constitution shall carry out justice in accordance with authority and principles specified in the present Constitution.

10. From the day when the present Constitution comes into force, within one year laws on status of judges, judicial system and judicial reform should be taken in line with the present Constitution and judges of the Republic of Azerbaijan must be appointed anew. Until said laws are taken appointment of

judges to their posts and their dismissal will be done based on legislation which existed before the present Constitution came into force.

11. From the day when the present Constitution comes into force, within one year the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan about Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be taken and Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be established. Until the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan is established authority of Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan envisaged by the present Constitution shall not be implemented. Question envisaged in paragraph 7, clause 3 of Article 130 of the present Constitution will be solved by Supreme Court of the Azerbaijan Republic.

12. From the day when the present Constitution comes into force the Higher Arbitration Court of the Republic of Azerbaijanis called Economical Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan and carries out powers defined by existing legislation.