

**Culture &
Creativity**

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UNESCO CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Azerbaijan's Technical Report



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Introduction

The UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators (CDIS) is an advocacy and policy tool developed within the framework of the Secretariat of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression. Cultural sector indicators are an internationally applied data baseline on the competence of the creative and culture sector. They equip countries to be more competitive on the international market; increase information sharing among policy makers, civil society and commerce; identify knowledge gaps and needs of cultural operators, and identify networks, good practice and gaps in cultural and creative sectors. Tested and implemented in 11 countries since 2009, the CDIS demonstrates, through quantitative and qualitative data, the enabling and driving role of culture in sustainable development. Its main objectives are to:

- provide evidence-based justification for the inclusion of culture in national and international development strategies and plans;
- gather new data for informed policies and monitoring systems for culture;
- build capacities in data collection and analysis on culture and development;
- promote awareness of culture's role in sustainable development through participative inter-institutional dialogue;
- foster a comparable understanding at the international level.

More information on the CDIS (www.unesco.org/creativity/cdis).

This CDIS methodology examines seven key policy dimensions: Economy, Education, Governance, Social Participation, Gender Equality, Communication and Heritage.

The research was conducted according to the UNESCO CDIS Methodology by national experts Mr. Jahangir Selimkhanov and Mr. Fikret Mamedov, the national expert team was advised by the international cultural statistics expert Mr. Simon Ellis.

A. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

This section covers the context, the process and the approach with which the Indicator Suite has been implemented in Azerbaijan.

1.1. GENERAL CONDITIONS AND CONTEXT

About thirty participants and stakeholders met at the Conference Room in the Carpet Museum in Baku, Azerbaijan on September 15, 2017, for the first national workshop on the Culture for Development Indicators (CDIS) organized by the UNESCO office in Baku. This officially launched the beginning of implementation of the CDIS in Azerbaijan. The plenary session was followed by two sections - one focused on Statistics and another one on Checklists.

Recent developments in the sphere of cultural development in Azerbaijan demonstrate quite high level of awareness of importance of cultural factor in various fields of public activities. It regards building up the social welfare and ensuring equality, construction and maintaining the national identity and citizenship, particularly by stressing out and actively supporting the notion of multiculturalism, exploring the potential of cultural diplomacy in external relations of the country. The evidence of this commitment of the country authorities is reflected in the key cultural policy documents such as Law on Culture (2013)¹, National Conception on Culture (2014)², “AZERBAIJAN 2020: The Vision of the Future” Concept of Development (2013)³.

The task is however to get an overview of the national cultural development in terms of a statistically robust and comprehensive survey which, in its turn, allows for benchmarking and making comparative assessment in an international perspective. Mainstreaming the culture and positioning it into wider agendas is a global challenge contributes to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This raises the importance of the CDIS, as a research and information tool, in generating the needed statistics to demonstrate the sector’s role in development. As Colin Mercer points out, “Rebuilding the “case for culture” or, in other words, mainstreaming culture as a central public policy issue, will entail subjecting culture and the cultural field to the same rigorous forms of research, analysis, and assessment as any other policy domain. This will entail <...> developing indicators or suites of indicators which are integrated (and share a plausible common currency) with economic, social, environmental, and other policy domains”.⁴

The introduction of the CDIS project in Azerbaijan was substantiated by the general objectives of the project, as follows:

- demonstrate – with quantitative and qualitative data – how culture and development interact;
- enhance cultural assets and processes for development under current conditions;
- reinforce capacities in data collection and analysis related to culture and development, using comparative and multi-source approach;
- promote an evidence-based process of policy formulation and implementation.

Collecting and systematizing data from various sources was aimed at the following outcomes:

- to build a single picture of the overall health of the cultural sector;
- to demonstrate culture’s role as both a driver and enabler of development;
- to involve different actors and stakeholders in monitoring and policy-making process;
- to update analytical and research approaches as well as statistic practice;
- to systematize separate data and reports for receiving comprehensive picture.

¹ <http://www.president.az/articles/7392>

² <http://www.e-qanun.az/framework/27056>

³ http://www.undp.org/content/dam/azerbaijan/docs/sustain_development/AZ_Vision2020_government_draft_en.pdf

⁴ Colin Mercer - “From Indicators to Governance to the Mainstream: Tools for Cultural Policy and Citizenship”. In: “Accounting for Culture: Thinking through Cultural Citizenship”, Univ. of Ottawa Press, 2005, p.11

1.2. MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT) and the State Statistical Committee (SSC) have been identified and designated as main stakeholders and partners of the CDIS project in Azerbaijan.

MCT is bearing primary responsibility for implementing state policy and adjustments in the fields of cultural policy, cultural heritage (intangible cultural heritage, historical and cultural monuments, museums and libraries), professional arts (theatre, music, and fine arts), cultural industries (book publishing and cinematography) and tourism (internal, external, licensing, marketing, etc.).

“The cultural policy system in Azerbaijan is very state-supportive in all respects, with the state taking the main decisions, providing financial support and coordinating the activities of the various partners involved in culture, in particular the regional and local authorities and professional organisations. This approach was necessary in order to protect culture and the arts, as well as secure artists and cultural workers, in the transition period. At the same time, considerable societal changes during recent years have led to the development of a new model of cultural policy. The national cultural policy, following rapid economic development, has a good opportunity to flourish in the near future, combining flexible management at central level with activeness and initiatives at local level, an increase in the state cultural budget, together with improvements in fundraising and marketing skills of independent cultural managers, entrepreneurs and producers”.⁵

SSC is a governmental agency within the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan in charge of collection, processing and disseminating statistical data on the economy, demographics and other sectors of activity in the country. Country’s lead institution in the production of official statistics, was the main organization whose data has been applied in the construction of the Indicators of the Economic Dimension.

The following institutions and data sources were used in the construction of the CDIS indicators: Milli Mejlis – National Parliament, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, State Statistical Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, UNDP, UNFPA, WIPO, UNESCO, Council of Europe, Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends in Europe, World Values Survey, Caucasus Barometer, USAid Demographic and Health Surveys, SIGI – Social Institutions and Gender Index, EU Twinning Project AZ/15/ENP/OT/35 “Support to the Ministry of Culture & Tourism of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the modernization of its policy and management system in the culture sector”.

The methodology and calculations used for all the indicators was the one by UNESCO CDIS.

1.3 METHODS AND PROCESS

A range of research methods were used in the construction of the indicators. They included face-to-face meetings, audit and verification of documents, desktop research, use and verification of international sources, email and telephone conversation.

B. CONSTRUCTION OF THE INDICATORS

The CDIS as a complex set of core indicators is described in this report in terms of methodological approach and technical issues. All procedures have been pursued in accordance with CDIS Methodology Manual. Where applicable, the additional and/or alternative indicators have been also applied.

⁵ <http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/files/308/en/Azerbaijan.pdf>

Each chapter describes construction of the indicators, main sources, some issues and obstacles encountered during the application of the Suite (e.g. global statistical obstacles and issues, difficulty of the indicators demanded, time constraints, etc.).

The report steadily follows the structure of the indicators grouped into seven sections (see the table 0.1), with description of research methodology applied in each dimension and further on, separate notes are given in regard each indicator.

Table 0.1. Set of CDIS indicators

| | DIMENSIONS | CORE INDICATORS | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1 | Economy | 1.1 | Contribution of cultural activities to GDP |
| | | 1.2 | Cultural employment |
| | | 1.3 | Household expenditures on culture |
| 2 | Education | 2.1 | Inclusive education |
| | | 2.2 | Multilingual education |
| | | 2.3 | Arts education |
| | | 2.4 | Professional training in the culture sector |
| 3 | Governance | 3.1 | Standard-setting framework for culture |
| | | 3.2 | Policy and institutional framework for culture |
| | | 3.3 | Distribution of cultural infrastructures |
| | | 3.4 | Civil society participation in cultural governance |
| 4 | Social Participation | 4.1 | Participation in going-out cultural activities |
| | | 4.2 | Participation in identity-building cultural activities |
| | | 4.3 | Tolerance of other cultures |
| | | 4.4 | Interpersonal trust |
| | | 4.5 | Freedom of self-determination |
| 5 | Gender Equality | 5.1 | Gender equality objective outputs |
| | | 5.2 | Perception of gender equality |
| 6 | Communication | 6.1 | Freedom of expression |
| | | 6.2 | Access and Internet use |
| | | 6.3 | Diversity of fictional content on public television |
| 7 | Heritage | 7.1 | Heritage sustainability |

1. Dimension: Culture as Economic Activity

This dimension examines the contribution of the culture sector to economic development through three core indicators:

- contribution of cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
- cultural employment;
- household expenditures on culture.

1.1. Contribution of cultural activities to GDP Introduction

Introduction: This indicator assesses the weight of the private culture sector in the formal national economy. This refers to those who carry out creative activities and produce symbolic products as well as those with responsibility for equipment and supporting materials that serve the creation, production and distribution of cultural activities, goods and services.

Description of the Indicator: Percentage of the contribution of private and formal cultural activities to the total value added.

Process: This indicator was constructed using the production approach.

The State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan (SSCA; www.stat.gov.az) is responsible for official national statistics that compiles all kind of data via surveys (through its regional branches or by respective ministries) and national compatibility. For classification of economic activities in Azerbaijan is used National Classification of Types of Economic Activity. This Classification is based on Nomenclature of Activities European Community (NACE Rev.2), implemented by Regulation (EU) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006. Also, the system is harmonized with the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.4).

The national accounts are compiled in line with the SNA standard adopted by international organizations in 2008.

This statistical institution calculates as a regular activity Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and gross value added (GVA) that are needed to assess the ratio of cultural activities within national gross domestic product according to UNESCO CDIS Methodology Manual. In doing so, the State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan calculates gross value added (GVA) on 2-digit-level data and only by groups of economic activities.

At the same time, the SSCA calculates on 4-digit- level data value added, according to Regulation (EU) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of Europe, of 11 March 2008, concerning structural business statistics, implemented by Commission Regulations (EU) No 250/2009 and 251/2009 of 11 March 2009.

This data was used for the study. The value in current prices 2016 obtained from the selected central and equipment/support codes was then added, according to UNESCO CDIS Methodology Manual. Then, the outcome was compared with the total value added.

The Indicator obtained is efficient for estimation how culture sector contributes to a country's production, helps to diversify the economy, generates income and sustains livelihoods. It is fully comparable with the ratio of cultural activities within national gross domestic product.

As noted above, the indicator is based on the formal economy. It should be noted that many cultural transactions take place within the shadow economy, or while they generate economic returns they are not registered as formal economic transactions. The concentration of cultural activities in informal or non-monetary transactions means that current statistics will under-estimate the economic impact of culture. It is one of proves that statistics till now was not systematic and comprehensive concerning cultural impact on general social development.

Furthermore, the data produced for central domains and equipment/supporting domains was separated. In addition to the composite indicator, the data produced on the contribution of central cultural activities to total value added and the contribution of equipment/supporting cultural activities to total value added is separately presented.

Table 1.1. Value added in ISIC Rev.4

| ISIC Rev.4 | | |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Four digits | Activity class (Central cultural activities) | Value added in AZN (2016) |
| 3211 | Manufacture of jewellery and related articles | 17,867,673 |
| 3220 | Manufacture of music instruments | 8,456,965 |
| 4761 | Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationary in specialized stores | 14,781,905 |
| 4762 | Retail sale of music and video recordings in specialized stores | 156,700 |
| 5811 | Book publishing | 2,981,342 |
| 5813 | Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals | 4,742,653 |
| 5819 | Other publishing activities | 3,387,343 |
| 5911 | Motion picture, video and television programme production activities | 6,078,871 |
| 5912 | Motion picture, video and television programme post-production activities | 1,321,671 |
| 5913 | Motion picture video and television programme distribution activities | 978,000 |
| 5914 | Motion picture projection activities | not available |
| 5920 | Sound recording and music publishing activities | 483,571 |
| 6010 | Radio broadcasting | 781,957 |
| 6020 | Television programming and broadcasting activities | 458,732 |
| 6391 | News agency activities | not available |
| 7110 | Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy | 1,389,783 |
| 7220 | Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities | Not available |
| 7310 | Advertising | 7,871,967 |
| 7410 | Specialized design activities | not available |
| 7420 | Photographic activities | 1,320,970 |
| 7722 | Renting of video tapes and disks | Not available (negligible) |
| 8542 | Cultural education | 4,987,765 |
| 9000 | Creative, arts and entertainment activities | 35, 678, 245 |
| 9101 | Library and archives activities | 134,670 |
| 9102 | Museums activities and operation of historical sites and buildings | 978,345 |
| 9103 | Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities | 343,987 |
| Four digits | Activity class (equipment and support materials) | Activity class (Equipment and support materials) |
| 1811 | Printing | 983,456 |
| 1812 | Services activities related to printing | 121,123 |
| 1820 | Reproduction of recorded media | Negligible |
| 2640 | Manufacture of consumer electronics | 1,341,675 |
| 4742 | Retail sale of audio and video equipment in specialized stores | 6,578,124 |
| 5820 | Software publishing | NA |

| | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------|
| 6110 | Wired telecommunications activities | 1341783 |
| 6120 | Wireless telecommunications activities | 24980731 |
| 6130 | Satellite telecommunications activities | 18,980,483 |
| 6312 | Web portals | 732,562 |
| GROSS VALUE ADDED | | 170,243,056 |

Source: State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan

Table 1.2. The Ratio of Cultural Activities within total value added 2016

| | Data | Domains | |
|--------------------|------|---------|-------------------|
| | | Central | Equipment/support |
| Results (%) | 1% | 66.3 | 33.7 |

Data Sources: Summary obtained from the State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan.

1.2. Cultural employment

Introduction: This indicator reflects the role of culture as an “employer”. There are two types of cultural employment:

- *Persons who have a cultural occupation*, including those who work in establishments engaged in cultural activities and those who do not;
- *Persons who work in establishments engaged in cultural activities*, including persons who work in cultural and non-cultural occupations.

In both options we can state the ability of culture to create jobs, generate income and provide welfare for those employed in these occupations and activities.

Description of the Indicator: Percentage of persons engaged in cultural occupations within the total employed population.

Process: The ideal approach would be to obtain data for both types of employment. But due to issues of data complexity and unavailability and according to pragmatic approach recommended by UNESCO CDIS Methodology Manual, we measured only cultural occupations.

The State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan, official national statistical institution, provided the data of employed persons on 4-digit-level, according to occupation classes selected as a result of correspondence exercises.

Statistical Methodology used by SSCA is in line with the recommendations of International Labor Organization. Employed persons are considered to be persons aged 15–70 who:

- during the reference week were employed at least one hour to receive cash or in-kind payment. They worked individually (self-employed) or were employed by other individuals or worked at their own (family) enterprise; worked for free at enterprises or own business that belongs to any member of household or were employed at private subsidiary agriculture in order to sell products produced as a result of this activity; and

- persons who were temporally absent from work, i.e. were formally attached to a work place, had their own enterprise (own business), however, they did not work during the reference period for the reasons beyond their control.

Table 1.3. Cultural occupations table

| Code (ISCO 08) | Occupation | Number employed |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1113 | Traditional chiefs and heads of village | 3,400 |
| 2161 | Building architects | 247 |
| 2162 | Landscape architects | 123 |
| 2163 | Product and garment designers | 8 |
| 2164 | Town and traffic planners | 73 |
| 2165 | Cartographers and surveyors | 243 |
| 2166 | Graphic and multimedia designers | 147 |
| 2353 | Other language teachers | 983 |
| 2354 | Other music teachers | 629 |
| 2355 | Other arts teachers | 328 |
| 2431 | Advertising and marketing professionals | 167 |
| 2513 | WEB and multimedia developers | 143 |
| 2621 | Archivists and curators | 678 |
| 2622 | Librarians and related information professionals | 784 |
| 2632 | Sociologists, anthropologists and related professions | 109 |
| 2636 | Religious professionals | 989 |
| 2641 | Authors and related writers | 234 |
| 2642 | Journalists | 1567 |
| 2643 | Translators, interpreters and other linguists | 376 |
| 2651 | Visual artists | 147 |
| 2652 | Musicians, singers and composers | 870 |
| 2653 | Dancers and choreographers | 149 |
| 2654 | Film, stage and related directors and producers | 114 |
| 2655 | Actors | 678 |
| 2656 | Announcers on radios, television and other media | 89 |
| 2659 | Creative and performing artists not elsewhere classified | n/a |
| 3230 | Traditional and complementary medicine associate professionals | 23,765 |
| 3431 | Photographers | 867 |
| 3432 | Interior designers and decorators | 147 |
| 3433 | Gallery, museum and library technician | 382 |
| 3435 | Other artistic and cultural associate professionals | N/A |
| 4411 | Library clerks | 198 |
| 7312 | Musical instrument makers and tuners | 98 |
| 7313 | Jewelry and precious-metal workers | 496 |
| 7314 | Potters and related workers | 54 |
| 7315 | Glass makers, cutters, grinders and finishers | 57 |
| 7316 | Sign writers, decorative painters, engravers and etchers | 198 |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| 7317 | Handicraft workers in wood, basketry and related materials | 91 |
| 7318 | Handicraft workers in textile, leather and related material basketry | 137 |
| 7319 | Handicraft workers not elsewhere classified | N/A |
| Four digits | Occupation class (Equipment and support) | Occupation class (Equipment and support) |
| 2512 | Software developers | 437 |
| 3521 | Broadcasting and audio-visual technicians | 1034 |
| 7321 | Pre-press technicians | N/A |
| 7322 | Printers | 732 |
| 7323 | Print finishing and binding workers | 278 |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYED IN CULTURAL AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS: | | 42246 |

Above figure can be questioned due to assumed large number of non-registered employees and self-employed professional involved in culture and creative fields.

Table 1.4. The ratio of persons with cultural occupations vs total employment in 2016

| | Data | Domains | |
|--------------------|------|---------|-----------------------|
| | | Central | Equipment/ support |
| Results (%) | 2.77 | 95 | 5 |

Data Sources: Summary obtained from the State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan: results are obtained from tax and social security reports in 2016.

1.3. Household expenditures on culture

Introduction: Due to this indicator, the measuring of the size and the potential of the national market for cultural activities, goods and services is possible. As an indicator of consumption, rather than production, these data include both goods manufactured in Azerbaijan and those imported. Furthermore, non-market products and spending on cultural products that are not financed directly by households, such as purchases of cultural services by public businesses or government, are excluded.

Description of the Indicator: Percentage of household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services set against total household final consumption expenditures.

Process: The State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan uses the National classification of individual consumption by purpose (KICP), which is fully harmonized with EU Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP-HBS, 2003) and UN Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP, 1999). The survey conducted by State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan in 2016 included 11000 households and was made following the UN classification at the 4-digit level.

Table 1.5. Expenditures of households' cultural goods and services in 2016

| COICOP | | Expenditures at current prices, mln. AZN |
|--|---|--|
| Code | Expenditure class | |
| CENTRAL | | |
| 09.1.4 | Recording media | N/A (Negligible) |
| 09.4.2 | Cultural services | 128,890,000 |
| 09.5.1 | Books | 2,987,000 |
| 09.5.2 | Newspapers and periodicals | 1,362,000 |
| 12.3.1 | Jewellery, clocks and watches | 6,790,164 |
| Central TOTAL | | 140 029 164 |
| EQUIPMENT/SUPPORTING MATERIALS | | |
| 09.1.1 | Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures | 6,578,124 |
| 09.1.2 | Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments | 891,765 |
| 09.1.3 | Information processing equipment | 2,780,612 |
| 09.1.5 | Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment | 156,789 |
| Equipment/supporting materials TOTAL | | 10 407 290 |
| Expenditures on cultural goods and services TOTAL | | 140 029 164 |
| Total households' final consumption expenditures | | 150 436 454 |

Table 1.6. The ratio of household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services set against total household final consumption expenditures

| | Data | Domains | |
|--------------------|------|---------|----------------------|
| | | Central | Equipment/supporting |
| Results (%) | 4.8 | 92 | 8 |

Data Sources: Summary obtained from the State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan.

2. Dimension: Education

Education is essential to inclusive and sustainable human development, and critical for the emergence of knowledge-based societies, capable of devising innovative strategies in order to face future challenges. This dimension examines the links between education, culture and development through analysis of priority given by the public authorities to the development of education system on different levels.

2.1. Inclusive education

This dimension measures the levels of primary and secondary education enrolment.

Introduction: This indicator weights the public authorities' efforts to provide complete, fair and inclusive education which enables individuals to acquire basic skills and competences in order to become empowered citizens capable of actively taking part in their culture, society and economy.

Having the opportunity for a meaningful education is a basic human right. It is also a condition for advancing social justice.

The Constitution of Azerbaijan states that “Everyone has the right for education”. It means, be educated irrespective of origin, sex, nationality, residence: “Complete secondary education is obligatory. The State provides accessibility of ... primary and complete secondary education on free-of-charge basis...”

Description of the Indicator: Index of average years of schooling of the population between the ages of 17 and 22, adjusted to reflect inequalities.

Process: The process of information collection was straightforward as there is a general curriculum approved by the Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan, which determines the number of years in primary, secondary, high-schools and higher education institutions. Number of years in Primary Schools is 4 years, Secondary School is 5 years and High-School 2 years. Higher education (universities and institutes) institutions offer Bachelor Education Programs of 4 and 5 years (dependent on the specialty) with Medical Degree programs of 7 years. These distribution of educational program durations is obligatory for both state and private educational organizations.

Table 2.1. Average number of years of schooling

| | |
|--|-----|
| Average number of years of schooling (of the population between the ages of 17 and 22) | 12 |
| Percentage of the population with fewer than four years of schooling (17-22 years old) | 1.0 |
| Standardized average number of years of schooling | 9 |

Data Sources: State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan, Ministry Education of Azerbaijan.

Indicator (additional)

The Table 2.2 shows the total number of students in the country and distribution by types of education.

Table 2.2. Total number of students in general education, vocational and higher education institutions during academic year 2016-2017

| | 2016/2017 |
|--|----------------|
| Students - total | 1872888 |
| including: | |
| general educational institutions | 1464294 |
| primary vocational educational institutions and vocational centres ¹⁾ | 186116 |
| specialized secondary educational institutions ²⁾ | 51738 |
| higher institutions and doctorate study ²⁾ | 170740 |
| ¹⁾ At the year end | |
| ²⁾ Including foreign students | |

Source: Online database of the State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan

Enrolment in Secondary Education in Azerbaijan in 2016, children from 6 to 18 years (thousands)

| | 2016/2017 |
|---|----------------|
| Urban and rural localities | |
| Number of day general educational institutions - total | 4427 |
| primary | 329 |
| general secondary | 802 |
| completed secondary | 3280 |
| lyceums | 85 |
| gymnasiums | 16 |
| in special schools and boarding schools for children with limited health | 16 |
| Number of pupils - total, person | 1452987 |
| primary | 5889 |
| general secondary schools | 70649 |
| completed secondary schools | 1370072 |
| in lyceums | 56581 |
| in gymnasiums | 12299 |
| in special schools, boarding schools and classes for children with limited health | 6377 |
| Girls in total number of pupils, person | 676466 |
| Number of teachers (key staff), person | 155620 |
| Number of day general educational institutions - total | 1157 |
| including: | |
| primary | 5 |
| general secondary | 54 |
| completed secondary | 1082 |
| lyceums | 84 |
| gymnasiums | 15 |
| special schools and boarding schools for children with limited health | 16 |
| Number of pupils - total, person | 861354 |
| primary schools | 142 |
| general secondary schools | 10066 |
| secondary schools | 844769 |
| of which: | |
| in lyceums | 56465 |
| in gymnasiums | 11958 |
| special schools and boarding schools for children with limited health | 6377 |
| Girls in total number of pupils, person | 399769 |
| Number of teachers (key staff), person | 80283 |
| Number of day general educational institutions - total | 3270 |
| primary | 324 |
| general secondary | 748 |
| completed secondary | 2198 |
| lyceums | 1 |
| gymnasiums | 1 |
| Number of pupils - total, person | 591633 |
| primary schools | 5747 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| general secondary schools | 60583 |
| completed secondary schools | 525303 |
| in lyceums | 116 |
| in gymnasiums | 341 |
| Girls in total number of pupils, person | 276697 |
| Number of teachers (key staff), person | 75337 |

Data source: SSCA, Online Statistical Database. Table 1.4.2.

Table 2.3. Enrolment in Secondary Education in Azerbaijan in 2016, children from 6 to 18 years, by regions (thousands)

| Economic and Administrative regions | General education institutions | Number of students, total | Share of students in 2 nd and 3 rd shifts (%) |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Azerbaijan Republic - total | 4452 | 1461748 | 14.6 |
| Baku city - total | 367 | 426950 | 18.2 |
| including: | | | |
| Binagadi region | 33 | 50650 | 22.1 |
| Garadagh region | 26 | 29125 | 18.1 |
| Khazar region | 39 | 41942 | 22.3 |
| Sabayel region | 19 | 22413 | 14.4 |
| Sabunchu region | 52 | 62459 | 28.3 |
| Surakhany region | 35 | 42088 | 15.8 |
| Narimanov region | 29 | 29948 | 9.9 |
| Nasimi region | 28 | 28056 | 8.9 |
| Nizami region | 28 | 33689 | 10.4 |
| Pirallahi region | 6 | 2761 | 1.5 |
| Khatai region | 39 | 48970 | 18.2 |
| Yasamal region | 33 | 34849 | 17.6 |
| Absheron economic region - total | 107 | 99499 | 25.0 |
| including: | | | |
| Khyzi region | 15 | 2284 | - |
| Absheron region | 39 | 44967 | 34.0 |
| Sumgayit city | 53 | 52248 | 18.1 |
| Ganja-Gazakh economic region - total | 592 | 174913 | 10.1 |
| including: | | | |
| Ganja city | 49 | 42995 | 7.2 |
| Gazakh region | 47 | 12417 | 1.4 |
| Aghstafa region | 39 | 11415 | 9.8 |
| Tovuz region | 86 | 24839 | 7.9 |
| Shamkir region | 79 | 34364 | 19.1 |
| Gadabay region | 83 | 10123 | 10.6 |
| Dashkasan region | 42 | 3399 | 7.1 |

| | | | |
|---|------------|---------------|-------------|
| Samukh region | 35 | 8577 | 18.5 |
| Goygol region | 50 | 9835 | 8.9 |
| Goranboy region | 79 | 15710 | 6.6 |
| Naftalan city | 3 | 1239 | - |
| Shaki-Zagatala economic region - total | 369 | 85447 | 5.9 |
| including: | | | |
| Balakan region | 49 | 12065 | 6.6 |
| Zagatala region | 67 | 16841 | 1.6 |
| Gakh region | 54 | 7070 | - |
| Shaki city | 97 | 26300 | 12.8 |
| Oguz region | 34 | 6173 | 1.5 |
| Gabala region | 68 | 16998 | 3.1 |
| Lankaran economic region - total | 562 | 122554 | 15.2 |
| including: | | | |
| Astara region | 63 | 17039 | 9.0 |
| Lankaran city | 89 | 31933 | 15.3 |
| Lerik region | 107 | 7509 | 11.9 |
| Yardimli region | 80 | 7413 | 9.3 |
| Masally region | 98 | 29199 | 10.7 |
| Jalilabad region | 125 | 29461 | 25.3 |
| Guba-Khachmaz economic region - total | 418 | 83224 | 18.9 |
| including: | | | |
| Gusar region | 86 | 14628 | 10.1 |
| Khachmaz region | 123 | 27927 | 20.9 |
| Guba region | 137 | 25045 | 25.9 |
| Davachi region | 47 | 9017 | 11.1 |
| Siyazan region | 25 | 6607 | 14.4 |
| Aran economic region - total | 930 | 281649 | 11.3 |
| including: | | | |
| Goychay region | 57 | 17030 | 10.7 |
| Beylagan region | 54 | 13460 | 10.9 |
| Agdjabadi region | 62 | 21768 | 11.1 |
| Barda region | 75 | 22752 | 9.5 |
| Neftchala region | 51 | 10235 | 6.1 |
| Bilasuvar region | 37 | 15220 | 18.8 |
| Salyan region | 55 | 19877 | 8.2 |
| Yevlakh city | 57 | 16069 | 8.8 |
| Mingechevir city | 22 | 15022 | 11.3 |
| Agdash region | 68 | 15256 | 10.6 |
| Ujar region | 45 | 11700 | 3.2 |
| Zardab region | 44 | 7440 | 2.1 |
| Kurdamir region | 58 | 16112 | 19.3 |

| | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|-------------|
| Imishli region | 62 | 16718 | 21.2 |
| Saatly region | 49 | 13787 | 11.5 |
| Sabirabad region | 85 | 26300 | 7.9 |
| Hajigabul region | 33 | 10346 | 18.2 |
| Shirvan city | 16 | 12557 | 11.6 |
| Yukhari Karabakh economic region - total | 354 | 61072 | 15.8 |
| including: | | | |
| Jabrail region | 41 | 9342 | 22.8 |
| Fuzuli region | 81 | 13325 | 11.4 |
| Aghdam region | 135 | 20588 | 16.1 |
| Tartar region | 47 | 10106 | 10.1 |
| Khojaly region | 12 | 1536 | 22.9 |
| Shusha region | 21 | 4123 | 25.8 |
| Khojavand region | 17 | 2052 | 13.1 |
| Khankendi city | - | - | - |
| Kalbajar-Lachin economic region - total | 286 | 39179 | 20.7 |
| including: | | | |
| Kalbajar region | 110 | 14063 | 10.4 |
| Lachin region | 111 | 11454 | 31.3 |
| Gubadly region | 32 | 8727 | 30.1 |
| Zangilan region | 33 | 4935 | 9 |
| Dakhlik Shirvan economic region - total | 250 | 39232 | 9.5 |
| including: | | | |
| Gobustan region | 30 | 5148 | 15.8 |
| Ismayilly region | 80 | 12060 | 16 |
| Aghsu region | 69 | 9234 | 6.3 |
| Shamakhy region | 71 | 12790 | 3.1 |
| Nakhchivan AR- total | 217 | 48029 | 1.5 |
| including: | | | |
| Nakhchivan city | 23 | 12754 | 0.9 |
| Sharur region | 56 | 9799 | 1.6 |
| Babek region | 36 | 8439 | 0.3 |
| Ordubad region | 37 | 5120 | 6.4 |
| Julfa region | 26 | 5120 | - |
| Kengerli region | 12 | 3480 | 2.0 |
| Shahbuz region | 23 | 2021 | - |
| Sadarak region | 4 | 1296 | 1.5 |

¹⁾ Excluding special schools for children with limited health.

Data source: SSCA, Online Database. Table 1.10.4.

2.2. Multilingual education

Introduction: This indicator measures the means by which students can be encouraged to value and appreciate cultural diversity and develop their cultural skills and interpretative codes. The linguistic competencies and/or multilingual education is considered here as learning not only a foreign language, but also local or regional languages used in communities.

Description of the Indicator: Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to promoting multilingualism in relation to the total number of instructional hours dedicated to languages in the first two years of secondary school (grades 10-11).

Process: According to the Methodology, we must calculate the data for the first two years of secondary school. In Azerbaijan, the secondary education starts after the second phase of the basic education, that is, after 1-4 -years stage. These data were used to construct this indicator.

Results: First, we have assessed the linguistic schooling environment, that is, languages in which students of secondary schools get their curriculum. As we can see, about 10% of schools are teaching in Russian, mainly in eastern part in Ukraine.

According to the Constitution of the Azerbaijan, the official language is Azerbaijani.

Meanwhile, due to Soviet heritage and forwarded international integration, there are many schools in the country, which offer the foreign languages (primarily Russian and English) as basis for their educational programs.

Therefore, the following grouping shall be taken into consideration in assessment of multilingual education statistics:

1. Schools delivering education in national language and offering hours of foreign language classes.
2. Schools delivering education in foreign language and offering hours of national language and second foreign language classes.

The first group offer foreign language training classes at 10% of overall average number of education program. Thus, 5 days in school with 6 classes (average) per day results in 30 classes weekly. The curriculum offers 3 hours (three times a week) classes on foreign languages.

The second group has 2 hours of native language classes and all other classes are taught in foreign language. In this, the typical Russian school curriculum has 3 hours of Russian Language Class, 3-4 hours of English language class and 2 hours of native language class.

More precise data can be drawn from the number of teachers/instructors in day time general education institutions:

Native language teachers: 17764

Russian language teachers:

- in Russian schools: 1241
- in non-Russian schools: 5913

English language teachers: 13790

Other foreign languages: 911

The percentage of teaching hours dedicated to promotion Multilanguage education in relation to the total number of hours dedicated to languages is as follows:

In Russian schools:

- National Language (Azerbaijani): 22%
- 1ST Foreign language (Russian): 33%
- 2nd Foreign language (commonly): 45%

In Azerbaijani schools:

- National language: 50%
- Foreign language (primarily English, French or Russian): 50%

Source: Curriculum of public schools under the Ministry of Education

2.3. Arts education

Arts education is important for human development and development of cultural skills and human creativity. On enhancing cognitive and creative skills the arts education supports the implementation of human and cultural rights to education, fostering cultural participation.

Introduction: Arts education nurtures creativity and innovation, strengthens creative and artistic talent and provides a basis for the appreciation of cultural expressions and diversity by educating the public and broadening horizons for personal development and cultural participation.

Indicator: Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours.

Process: Using the official school curriculum, the percentage of annual instructional hours intended for arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours for all subjects in the first two years of secondary school was identified. We have calculated data for school arts & creativity classes on basis of the Standard Curriculum for the adopted by the Order of the Ministry of Education Azerbaijan for education year 2015/2016. It's necessary to note that basic skills in drawing, painting, music, dance, applied arts are taught in 5-8 grades.

In 10-11 grades the arts education could be related to such subjects as “Culture of arts”, “World literature”, “Azerbaijani literature”.

Thus, in the first two years of secondary school in Azerbaijan Fine Arts, Music, Literature (National Literature and World Literature) classes take up 13.0% of total curriculum hours (Educational Curriculum. Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan. 2015).

Also, there are out of curriculum state-sponsored and private arts and creativity centres, which are attended by students by their own will. Please, see Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Out of curriculum educational institutions at the beginning of 2017 (Ministry of Education)

| | Number of institutions | in them: | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | | number of training groups | attendees, person |
| Total | 366 | 12383 | 156189 |
| including: | | | |
| children's sport centres | 95 | 3925 | 46754 |
| children creative centres | 83 | 3043 | 40832 |
| chess schools | 66 | 1637 | 18007 |
| technical creative centres | 58 | 1579 | 20500 |
| centres of ecological training and experiences | 47 | 1131 | 16621 |
| centres of young tourists and study of local lore | 9 | 471 | 6749 |
| Other non-formal educational institutions | 4 | 275 | 3742 |
| aesthetic training centres | 3 | 270 | 2445 |
| physical training centres for children and youth | 1 | 52 | 539 |
| <i>Other arts-related non-formal schools:</i> | | | |
| children music schools | 185 | - | 48803 |
| art and painting schools | 55 | - | 18226 |

2.4. Professional training in the cultural sector

Introduction: This indicator evaluates the level of provision with various types of training facilities in different cultural fields to current and future cultural professionals.

Indicator: Index of coherency and coverage of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and tertiary education in the field of culture.

Process: In Azerbaijan, there is a network of educational and training facilities in different cultural fields, on different level and of different ownership.

There are 20 universities under the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan and another 12 subordinated to other state agencies. The number of private higher education schools is 11. (Source: List of State Higher Education Institutions, State Higher Education Institutions Subordinated to Other Ministries and State Committees and Private Higher Education Institutions.

Some of these are purely related to cultural and arts education, namely:

- State Academy of Fine Arts;
- Azerbaijan National Conservatory;
- Uzeyir Hajibeyli Baku Music Academy;
- State University of Culture and Arts;
- Baku Choreography Academy

Others, such as University of Foreign Languages, University of Architecture and Construction, Baku Slavic University, Baku State University and others offer some cultural specialty education in literature, design, fine arts.

As it was indicated in section above, there are 5 higher education schools in Azerbaijan that are directly involved in training of culture and arts professionals.

Data sources: Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan (<http://edu.gov.az/en/page/339>)

3. Dimension: Governance

This dimension examines legal provisions, policies, programs, schemes, institutional mechanisms and distribution of cultural establishments and venues across the country. Combined impact of this multi-level system implies sound functioning of the basic channels of safeguarding, reproducing, transmitting and developing the culture, and ensures fulfilment of cultural rights of the population, acceptance by the country by the international standards and benchmarks in the sphere of culture, and fostering of the expression of the cultural identities in their richness and diversity.

The following core indicators were under the scrutiny during the implementation of the survey:

- Standard-Setting Framework for Culture
- Policy and Institutional Framework for Culture
- Distribution of Cultural Infrastructures
- Civil society participation in cultural governance

3.1. Standard-setting framework for culture Introduction

This indicator represents a check-list inventory, on one hand, of the international treaties and declarations signed/ratified/adopted by Azerbaijan as an expression of the country's commitment to keep to up-to-date international standards in regard cultural development, cultural diversity and cultural rights, on the other – of the national legislation and reinforcement mechanisms of obligations taken on by the country.

Process: This indicator was constructed by consulting a number of on-line sources (see in Data sources, and in accordance to UNESCO CDIS Methodology Manual.

The appropriate sheet in the Data Table (see Table 3.1 below) has been filled in by answering “YES” or “NO”, and followed by calculating the final qualitative indicator – main binding international instruments affecting the cultural sphere that have been ratified by Azerbaijan (counting 40% of the sub-total), universal recommendations and declarations (10% of the sub-total), binding regional instruments ratified by Azerbaijan (25% of the sub-total), bilateral cultural cooperation agreements signed by Azerbaijan (adding 25% of the sub-total), as well as on national level – the national constitution supporting cultural rights (weighting 1/3 of the sub-total for the national level), national laws and regulations (weighting 2/3 of the sub-total for the national level) : $\text{Index} = 1/3 \times (0.4 \times 20/22 + 0.1 + 0.25 + 0.25) + 2/3 \times (1/3 + 2/3 \times 16/19) = 0.92$

Table 3.1. Data Table for constructing the standard-setting framework indicator

| | | | Answer | Weight | | Year | Source |
|---|--------|------|--------|--------|------|------|---|
| | | | | 22 | 0.91 | | |
| Binding international instruments ratified | | | | 22 | 0.91 | Year | Source |
| Universal Declaration of Human Rights | UN | 1948 | Y | 1 | 1 | 1992 | https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en#EndDec |
| International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | UN | 1966 | Y | 1 | 1 | 1992 | http://indicators.ohchr.org/ |
| Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | UN | 2008 | Y | 1 | 1 | 2009 | https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-3-a&chapter=4&clang=_en |
| International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination | UN | 1965 | Y | 1 | 1 | 1996 | http://indicators.ohchr.org/ |
| Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women | UN | 1979 | Y | 1 | 1 | 1995 | http://indicators.ohchr.org/ |
| Convention on the Rights of the Child | UN | 1989 | Y | 1 | 1 | 1992 | http://indicators.ohchr.org/ |
| Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities | UN | 2006 | Y | 1 | 1 | 2009 | http://indicators.ohchr.org/ |
| Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions | UNESCO | 2005 | Y | 1 | 1 | 2010 | http://www.unesco.org/eri/la/convention.aspx?KO=31038&language=E&order=alpha |
| Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage | UNESCO | 2003 | Y | 1 | 1 | 2007 | http://www.unesco.org/eri/la/convention.aspx?language=E&KO=17116&order=alpha |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|------------|---|---|---|------|---|
| Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage | UNESCO | 2001 | N | 1 | 0 | - | |
| Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage | UNESCO | 1972 | Y | 1 | 1 | 1993 | http://www.mfa.gov.az/en/content/556 |
| Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property | UNESCO | 1970 | Y | 1 | 1 | 1997 | http://www.mfa.gov.az/en/content/556 |
| UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects | UNIDROIT | 1995 | Y | 1 | 1 | 2000 | http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/azerbaijan.php?aid=52 |
| Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict | UNESCO | 1954 | Y | 1 | 1 | 1993 | http://www.unesco.org/eri/la/convention.aspx?KO=13637&language=E&order=alpha |
| Universal Copyright Convention | UNESCO | 1952, 1971 | Y | 1 | 1 | 1997 | http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/azerbaijan.php?aid=52 |
| Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works | WIPO | 1986 | Y | 1 | 1 | 1999 | http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/treaties/en/documents/pdf/berne.pdf |
| Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations | UNESCO | 1961 | Y | 1 | 1 | 2005 | http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/treaties/en/documents/pdf/rome.pdf |
| Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms | WIPO | 1971 | Y | 1 | 1 | 2001 | http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/treaties/en/documents/pdf/phonograms.pdf |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|------|---|---|------|------|---|
| WIPO Copyright Treaty - WCT | WIPO | 1996 | Y | 1 | 1 | 2006 | http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ShowResults.jsp?lang=en&treaty_id=16 |
| WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights - TRIPS | WTO | 1995 | N | 1 | 0 | - | the country keeps the observer status, as soon as this agreement is related to membership in WTO (where Azerbaijan doesn't hold membership) |
| WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty - WPPT | WIPO | 1996 | Y | 1 | 1 | 2006 | http://www.wipo.int/tre2006aties/en/ShowResults.jsp?lang=en&treaty_id=20 |
| Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite | WIPO | 1974 | Y | 1 | 1 | 2006 | http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/treaties/en/documents/pdf/wppt.pdf |
| Universal Recommendations and Declarations (soft law) whose content and principles have been explicitly incorporated/integrated into national laws and / or regulations | | | | 6 | 1.00 | | |
| UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity | UNESCO | 2001 | Y | 1 | 1 | x | http://news.az/articles/culture/15882 |
| Declaration on the Right to Development | UN | 1986 | Y | 1 | 1 | x | https://azertag.az/en/xeber/FM_Azerbaijan_attaches_great_importance_to_Declaration_on_the_Right_to_Development-995120 |
| Stockholm Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development (Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development) | UNESCO | 1998 | Y | 1 | 1 | 2014 | Culture Conception of the Azerbaijan Republic http://www.azlibnet.az/pdf/konsepsiya.pdf |
| Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist | UNESCO | 1980 | Y | 1 | 1 | 2014 | Culture Conception of the Azerbaijan Republic http://www.azlibnet.az/pdf/konsepsiya.pdf |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|------|---|-------------|-------------|------|---|
| Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples | UN | 2007 | Y | 1 | 1 | x | Azerbaijan has signed the following documents of the Council of Europe - Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (2000) and European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (2001) http://www.coe.int/en/web/minorities/etats-partie |
| Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace | UNESCO | 2003 | Y | 1 | 1 | x | https://www.azernews.az/nation/52006.html |
| Binding regional instruments ratified | | | | 1 | 1.00 | | |
| Has your country ratified / adopted at least one binding regional treaty or instrument relating to culture and/or cultural rights (for example, in Europe, the European Cultural Convention of 1954 or the European Social Charter of 1962, revised in 1996; in Africa, the Cultural Charter for Africa of 1977; in the Americas, the 1988 Protocol of San Salvador; etc.)? | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1997 | European Cultural Convention |
| Bilateral cultural cooperation agreements signed | | | | 1 | 1.00 | | |
| Has your country signed a bilateral or regional cultural cooperation agreement with one or more countries in the last three years? | | | Y | 1 | 1 | | http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/files/308/en/Azerbaijan.pdf |
| SUPRANATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL LEVEL | | | | 0.96 | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|------|------|---------------------|
| National Constitution | | | | 7 | 1.00 | | |
| Recognition of cultural diversity and multiculturalism of the country | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1995 | Article 44 |
| Incorporation of the obligation to respect linguistic and cultural diversity | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1995 | Article 45 |
| Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to an education that fully respects the cultural identity | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1995 | Article 25 |
| Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to participate in the cultural life | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1995 | Article 40 |
| Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to benefit from scientific progress and its applications | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1995 | Article 51, p.II |
| Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: free exercise of creative activity; a person's right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he or she is the author | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1995 | Article 30 |
| Recognition of the cultural rights in the constitution: choice of and respect for cultural identities; access to cultural heritage; free and pluralistic information and communication; cultural cooperation | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1995 | Articles 25, 50, 77 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|-----------|-------------|-----------|---|
| National legislative and regulatory framework | | | | 19 | 0.84 | | |
| Existence of a "framework law" for culture | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 2012 | Law on Culture http://www.president.az/articles/7392 |
| Existence of a sectoral law on heritage | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1998 | Law on the protection of historic and cultural monuments |
| Existence of a sectoral law on books and publishing | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 2000 | Law on Publishing http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/azerbaijan.php?aid=52 |
| Existence of a sectoral law on cinema | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1998 | Law on Cinema http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/azerbaijan.php?aid=52 |
| Existence of a sectoral law on television and radio | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1992 | Law on mass-media http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/azerbaijan.php?aid=52 |
| Existence of other sectoral laws dealing with culture (music, visual arts, performing arts) | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 2000-2006 | Law on Museums, Law on Protection of Folklore Samples, Law on Theatre http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/azerbaijan.php?aid=52 |
| Existence of copyright legislation | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1996 | Law on Authors' and Related Rights http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/azerbaijan.php?aid=52 |
| Existence of neighbouring rights legislation | | | Y | 1 | 1 | | Law on National Archives, Law on Town-planning principles, Law on Architecture http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/azerbaijan.php?aid=52 |
| Existence of legislation on non-profit cultural bodies (cultural foundations and associations) | | | N | 1 | 0 | | |
| The budget legislation contains an item or items for culture | | | Y | 1 | 1 | | State Statistics Committee |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|------|--|
| Existence of laws/regulations/decrees regulating public assistance and subsidies for the cultural sector | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1998 | Law on Subsidies http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/azerbaijan.php?aid=52 |
| Existence of laws/regulations/decrees promoting cultural patronage and sponsorship | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1998 | Law on Subsidies http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/azerbaijan.php?aid=52 |
| Existence of laws/regulations/decrees dealing with the tax status of culture (tax exemptions and incentives designed to benefit the culture sector specifically, such as reduced VAT on books) | | | N | 1 | 0 | | |
| Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create a propitious and diversified environment for the development of local cultural industries (e.g. regulations on company ownership, broadcasting content and percentage, levels of concentration in cultural industries) | | | N | 1 | 0 | | |
| Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create favourable environments for culture and creativity: promotion of arts education | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 2017 | Azerbaijan Youth in 2017-2020 State Program http://www.president.az/articles/25237 |
| Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create propitious environments for culture and creativity: protection and promotion of artists' social status | | | Y | 1 | 1 | | status of honoured artist and People's artist, Presidential pensions to honourable elderly artists, annual presidential scholarships for outstanding artists |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|-------------|---|---------------|--|
| Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create favourable environments for culture and creativity: promotion of participation of minorities in cultural life, promotion of the cultural expressions and traditions of indigenous peoples. | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 1992; 2014 | Decree «On the protection of the rights and freedoms and on State support for the promotion of the languages and cultures of national minorities, numerically small peoples and ethnic groups living in the Republic of Azerbaijan», Establishment of State Chancellor' s Office on Multinational, Multicultural and Religious Affairs |
| Existence of other laws/regulations/decrees to create propitious environments for culture and creativity: promotion of participation of young people in cultural life, access to cultural venues and infrastructures for disabled people, advancement of women in the field of culture. | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 2016 | Presidential Scholarships for youth http://www.e-qanun.az/framework Cabinet of Ministers Decree on Offering creative workshops and galleries to young talents http://www.e-qanun.az/framework/27088 |
| Existence of a system of regulation to develop and apply laws enacted in the cultural sphere (e.g. existence of regulations/decrees implementing copyright legislation) | | | Y | 1 | 1 | 2017 | Decree on enforcing the activity of the State Copyright Agency http://www.e-qanun.az/framework/36427 |
| NATIONAL LEVEL | | | | 0.89 | | | |
| Result | | | | 0.92 | | | |

The benchmarks range between a value of 0 to 1. 0 being the lowest and 1 the maximum or the optimum/desired.

On Standard-setting Framework for Culture:

- Supranational/International Level is 0.96
- National Level is 0.89
- Overall Total is 0.92

Results: Index of development of standard-setting framework in Azerbaijan for the protection and promotion of cultural development, cultural rights and cultural diversity – 0.92. Just a few international agreements are not signed by the country, and some areas in national legislation – regarding conditions for development of creative industries, cultural foundations and cultural

sponsorship are still missing. Otherwise the country demonstrates high level of understanding of its legislative resources as an important precondition for functioning of the cultural institutions and mechanisms.

Data Sources: UN Human Rights Office of High commissioner, UNESCO, UNIDROIT, WIPO, WTO, The Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ministry of Culture & Tourism of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Culture Conception of Azerbaijan, legislative database of the Azerbaijan Government and other sources.

3.2. Policy and institutional framework for culture Introduction

This core qualitative indicator analyses the following aspects: 1) the priority strategies and areas of action forming the action programme established by the public authorities to promote cultural sectors and processes from a development perspective; 2) the main characteristics of the political and administrative system responsible for implementing the standard-setting framework for culture and for formulating, applying and managing cultural policies (type of bodies and position in the hierarchy, main areas of competence, etc.); and 3) the degree to which governance of culture is decentralized.

Description of the Indicator: Index of development of the policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity.

Process: This indicator was constructed in accordance to UNESCO CDIS Methodology Manual. The policy framework score is given 40% of the final value, while the institutional framework constitutes 60% of the total value. For the construction of the indicator, the Data Table is completed by answering YES or NO in the relevant cell, reflecting the facts of the cultural policy measures and actions. The benchmark indicator is thus automatically constructed.

Table 3.2. Data table for constructing the policy and institutional framework indicator

| | Answer | Weight | | Year | Source |
|---|--------|--------|----|------|---|
| POLICY FRAMEWORK | | 1 | 1. | | |
| | | 1 | 0 | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Existence of national policy/ strategic framework/action plan for culture with an allocated budget | Y | 1 | 1 | 2016 | State Budget for 2016 Chapter 3.2.1. http://sai.gov.az/upload/files/r-2016dbh(1).pdf |
| Existence of policies/measures to promote access to and participation in the cultural life by minorities and other groups with specific needs | Y | 1 | 1 | 2014 | National Concept of Culture http://www.azlibnet.az/pdf/konsepsiya.pdf |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------|-----------------------|---|
| Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for the heritage | Y | 1 | 1 | 2012 | AZERBAIJAN 2020: LOOK INTO THE FUTURE” CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT http://www.president.az/files/future_en.pdf |
| Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for book and publishing | Y | 1 | 1 | 2016 | State Budget for 2016 Chapter 3.2.1. http://sai.gov.az/upload/files/r-2016dbh(1).pdf |
| Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for the cinema | Y | 1 | 1 | 2008 | State Programme on development Azerbaijani film industry in 2008-2018 http://www.azerbaijanfilm.az/?options=content&id=610 |
| Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for music | Y | 1 | 1 | 2014 | National Concept of Culture http://www.azlibnet.az/pdf/konsepsiya.pdf |
| Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for television and radio | Y | 1 | 1 | 2016 | State Budget for 2016 Chapter 3.2.1. http://sai.gov.az/upload/files/r-2016dbh(1).pdf |
| Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for other cultural sectors (visual arts, performing arts) | Y | 1 | 1 | 2009 | "Azerbaijani Theatre in 2009-2019" State Program http://anl.az/el/emb/TEATR/teatr_sened/2009_18_may.pdf |
| Existence of policies/strategic framework for action to promote cultural development and creativity (arts education, social status of artist) | Y | 1 | 1 | 2014 | National Concept of Culture http://www.azlibnet.az/pdf/konsepsiya.pdf |
| Existence of policies/measures to promote cultural diversity (education and training of cultural audiences, promotion and appreciation of a variety of cultural programmes, encouragement for emerging forms of cultural expression) | Y | 1 | 1 | 2014 | National Concept of Culture http://www.azlibnet.az/pdf/konsepsiya.pdf |
| Culture included in national development plans, e.g. poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), the United Nation Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), etc. | Y | 1 | 1 | 2003 | PRSP, Chapter 3.6 https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2003/cr03105.pdf |
| INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK | | | 1 2 | 0. 9 2 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|------|---|
| Existence of a Ministry of Culture or a Culture secretariat with ministerial status at the State level | Y | 1 | 1 | ... | http://www.mct.gov.az/en/ |
| Culture is represented by a State ministry/secretariat in the Council of Ministers (present at regular meetings of the Government) | Y | 1 | 1 | ... | http://www.mct.gov.az/en/ |
| Existence of a "culture committee " in the Parliament/main national legislature | Y | 1 | 1 | ... | http://www.meclis.gov.az/?/en/commission/9 |
| A number of cultural responsibilities are decentralized to regional/provincial authorities, which have a budget for this area (locally allocated or decentralized) | Y | 1 | 1 | ... | http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/azerbaijan.php?aid=622 |
| A number of cultural responsibilities are decentralized to local/municipal authorities, which have a budget for this area (locally allocated or decentralized) | N | 1 | 0 | | |
| In cases of decentralization, the majority of the regional/provincial governments have established special institutional structures for culture (secretariat, department etc.) | Y | 1 | 1 | ... | http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/azerbaijan.php?aid=32 |
| In cases of decentralization, the majority of the local/municipal governments have established special institutional structures for culture (councillors, directors, etc.) | Y | 1 | 1 | ... | http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/azerbaijan.php?aid=32 |
| Existence of organizations dedicated to the promotion of one or more cultural sectors (music, danse, cinema, etc.) at the national level, with public funding in full or in part. | Y | 1 | 1 | ... | Sectoral Creative Unions, State Film Fund |
| Existence of an authority that regulates audio-visual media (with responsibilities that include granting broadcasting licences, monitoring competition rules, penalizing publishers, distributors and operators | Y | 1 | 1 | 2002 | National Television and Radio Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan - www.ntrc.gov.az |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|-----|--|
| of audio-visual services that fail to fulfil their obligations, advisory functions in the area of policies and regulations) | | | | | |
| Existence of public systems of subsidies or financial assistance to support the culture sector | Y | 1 | 1 | ... | Heydar Aliyev Foundation - heydar-aliyev-foundation.org/en, Karbakh Foundation http://karabakhfoundation.com/ |
| Existence of mechanisms and processes for monitoring, evaluating and reviewing cultural policy | Y | 1 | 1 | ... | Humanitarian Department of the President's Office, Milli Mejlis, Board of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism |
| Existence of training programmes for officials and/or workers in the public administration for culture in the last 12 months | Y | 1 | 1 | ... | Regular series of trainings are held by The National Centre for Training and Specialization of the Staff at Culture institutions and enterprises http://www.ganja.mctgov.az/service/lang/az/page/17/sid/0/nid/765/n/1/ |

Results: Index of development of policy and institutional framework in Azerbaijan for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity – 0.95 The benchmarks range between values of 0 to 1. 0 being the lowest and 1 maximum or the optimum/desired. Just one point, marked with NO in the Institutional Framework section – the one about decentralization of cultural governance and existence of special budget allocation to municipal bodies for cultural activities. In the context of Azerbaijan this fact does not signify lack of awareness on the policy-making level, and actually, recent withdrawal of the system of fragmented budget distribution across nearly 70 districts and establishment of the system of 15 regional culture and tourism departments could be considered as a positive step towards more effective expenditure of the state subsidies.

Data Sources: Humanitarian Department of the President's Office, Milli Mejlis – National Parliament, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, State Budget for 2016, National Concept of Culture.

3.3. Distribution of cultural infrastructures

Introduction: The Indicator of Distribution of Cultural Infrastructures is meant to assess the degree of equality in relation to the population and the administrative divisions in which they reside of the coverage and distribution throughout the country of the selected cultural facilities and infrastructures for public use with a view to:

- 1) promote widespread cultural participation and broad and fair access to cultural participation, expression and consumption
- 2) provide an enabling environment for culture professionals and businesses to create, produce, promote and disseminate their work.

Description of the Indicator: Distribution of selected cultural infrastructures relative to the distribution of the country's population in administrative division according to the operational structure of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Process: For construction of this Indicator the statistical data collected and provided on our special request by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Azerbaijan, as soon as this information was not available in the public domain.

The number of selected cultural infrastructures in our calculations is presented for year 2016 and concerns such venues, buildings and physical sites for public use as:

- museums;
- libraries and media resource centres (libraries);
- exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts (clubs, theatres, circuses, philharmonic halls and concert halls).

The administrative structure consists of 15 regional departments and Baku City department for culture & tourism. The data does not include the cultural infrastructure left on the territories in the Karabakh region, occupied in 1992-1993.

Table 3.3. Data Table on cultural on cultural infrastructure across regions

| Country's administrative divisions | Population | Number of museums | Number of exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts | Number of libraries and media resource centres | Population | Museums | Exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts | Libraries and media resource centres | Museums | Exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts | Libraries and media resource centres |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|--|--|------------|---------|--|--------------------------------------|---------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Sumgayit | 650800 | 11 | 142 | 200 | 7% | 6% | 5% | 7% | 0.84 | 0.74 | 0.91 |
| Khachmaz | 518400 | 10 | 240 | 266 | 6% | 6% | 9% | 9% | 0.96 | 1.57 | 1.52 |
| Ismayilli | 399700 | 11 | 155 | 180 | 4% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 1.37 | 1.32 | 1.33 |
| Sheki | 493200 | 15 | 227 | 230 | 5% | 8% | 9% | 8% | 1.52 | 1.56 | 1.38 |
| Kurdamir | 490300 | 9 | 202 | 242 | 5% | 5% | 8% | 8% | 0.92 | 1.40 | 1.46 |
| Agstafa | 342600 | 9 | 137 | 160 | 4% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 1.31 | 1.36 | 1.38 |
| Ganja | 603500 | 13 | 232 | 226 | 7% | 7% | 9% | 7% | 1.08 | 1.30 | 1.11 |
| Shamkir | 395300 | 8 | 137 | 160 | 4% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 1.01 | 1.18 | 1.20 |
| Barda | 474600 | 9 | 157 | 188 | 5% | 5% | 6% | 6% | 0.95 | 1.12 | 1.17 |
| Agjabadi | 390200 | 10 | 263 | 198 | 4% | 6% | 10% | 7% | 1.28 | 2.29 | 1.50 |
| Agdash | 393600 | 11 | 135 | 201 | 4% | 6% | 5% | 7% | 1.39 | 1.16 | 1.51 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|------|------|------|
| Sabirabad | 416700 | 8 | 101 | 150 | 5% | 4% | 4% | 5% | 0.96 | 0.82 | 1.06 |
| Bilesuvar | 384900 | 7 | 155 | 201 | 4% | 4% | 6% | 7% | 0.91 | 1.37 | 1.54 |
| Masalli | 479900 | 6 | 103 | 162 | 5% | 3% | 4% | 5% | 0.62 | 0.73 | 1.00 |
| Lenkeran | 400500 | 8 | 192 | 196 | 4% | 4% | 7% | 6% | 1.00 | 1.63 | 1.45 |
| Baku | 2150000 | 35 | 70 | 79 | 24% | 19% | 3% | 3% | 0.81 | 0.11 | 0.11 |

Data Sources: Ministry of Culture & Tourism of Azerbaijan 2017

3.4. Civil society participation in cultural governance

Introduction: The Indicator on Civil Society Participation in cultural governance evaluates the opportunities open to civil society – in this research represented by two groups whose public profile is better articulated – namely culture sector professionals and ethnic minorities. Qualitative measurement is applied to identify to which extend these civil society groups participate in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them at the national level as well as at the regional/municipal/local levels.

Description of the Indicator: Index of the promotion of the participation of cultural professionals and minorities in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them.

Process: A qualitative process indicator is presented as a checklist aimed to rate the degree to which public authorities promote participation by civil society in the formulation and implementation of those cultural policies, measures and programmes where these groups are considered as stakeholders. The result for the indicator is automatically constructed when the relevant data is inserted in the CDIS Data Table

Table 3.4. Data table on participation of cultural professionals and minorities

| | Option of reply | Reply | Points | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------|--------|------|------|--|
| Participation of minorities | | | 50.00% | 77.5 | | |
| National level | | | 50% | 85 | Year | Source |
| Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) providing a framework or neutral forum for dialogue between representatives of minorities and administration officials in processes related to the formulation, management, implementation and/or evaluation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them? These mechanisms or structures could be exclusively dedicated to culture or could be dedicated to broader issues that may treat culture as a thematic or transversal issue. | Yes | x | 40 | 40 | 2014 | Baku international Center for Multiculturalism |
| | No | | 0 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|-----|----|--|---|
| Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting has been held in the last 24 months)? | Yes | x | 25 | 25 | | |
| | No | | 10 | | | |
| Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)? | Permanent | | 20 | 10 | | |
| | Ad hoc | x | 10 | | | |
| Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative? | Binding | | 15 | 10 | | |
| | Consultative | x | 10 | | | |
| Regional/municipal/local level | | | 50% | 70 | | |
| Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) providing a framework or neutral forum for dialogue between representatives of minorities and administration officials in processes related to the formulation, management, implementation and/or evaluation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them? | Yes | x | 40 | 40 | | Representatives of the creative unions (Composers' Union, Writers' Union, Theatre workers' Union, Artists' Union etc.) are regularly involved in the ad hoc committees called up by Presidential Decrees, as well as in relation to large-scale activities and long-term projects launched by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism |
| | No | | 0 | | | |
| Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting has been held in the last 24 months)? | Yes | | 25 | 10 | | |
| | No | x | 10 | | | |
| Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)? | Permanent | | 20 | 10 | | |
| | Ad hoc | x | 10 | | | |
| Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative? | Binding | | 15 | 10 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|-----|-------|--|--|
| | Consultative | x | 10 | | | |
| Participation of cultural professionals | | | 50% | 85 | | |
| National level | | | 50% | 85 | | |
| Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) that provide for participation by representatives of cultural sector professionals (guilds, associations, networks, etc.) in processes related to the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them? | Yes | x | 40 | 40 | | |
| | No | | 0 | | | |
| Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting held in the last 24 months)? | Yes | x | 25 | 25 | | |
| | No | | 10 | | | |
| Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)? | Permanent | | 20 | 10 | | |
| | Ad hoc | x | 10 | | | |
| Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative? | Binding | | 15 | 10 | | |
| | Consultative | x | 10 | | | |
| Regional/municipal/local level | | | 50% | 85 | | |
| Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) that provide for participation by representatives of cultural sector professionals (guilds, associations, networks, etc.) in processes related to the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them? | Yes | x | 40 | 40 | | |
| | No | | 0 | | | |
| Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting held in the last 24 months)? | Yes | x | 25 | 25 | | |
| | No | | 10 | | | |
| Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)? | Permanent | | 20 | 10 | | |
| | Ad hoc | x | 10 | | | |
| Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative? | Binding | | 15 | 10 | | |
| | Consultative | x | 10 | | | |
| Result | | | | 81.25 | | |

Results: Index of the promotion of the participation of cultural professionals and minorities in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programs – 0.81. It compounds of two sub-indices – Participation of minorities – 0.78 and Participation of Professionals – 0.85. This calculation reflects the situation in the country with participation of the civil society in the decision-making process, which is evident though in some instances non-binding/consultative and non-permanent/ad hoc.

Data Sources: National Concept of Culture, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, National Commission for UNESCO.

4. Dimension: Social Participation

According to Robert Putnam, social capital means "connections among individuals – social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them." After Pierre Bourdieu with his notion of 'cultural capital' in 1986, the understanding of the value of human participation in culture has become indispensable element of cultural policies and actions. According to the Council of Europe document *Achieving social cohesion in a multicultural Europe* (2006), 'the development of social cohesion in a multicultural Europe is a key political objective, both vital and attainable, for our modern societies', 'there are other, much more effective strategies for treating differences in a favourable light which make social rights more accessible to all'⁶ The social dimensions are defined as the cultural skills and values, which are inherited from the community's previous generations and undergo adaptation and extension by the current members of the community.

Introduction: Fulfilling the basic right to participate in the cultural life is included into the Constitution and the current national cultural strategy of Azerbaijan. Nevertheless, the way of accessing and evaluating attendance (indicator 4.1 in the Manual) by the population of cultural sites, events and manifestations, going-out and identity-building activities (indicator 4.2 in the Manual) is not consistent with the methodology practiced in many European countries and suggested by CDIS. These two indicators need to be based on the survey of participation in or attendance of various kinds of culturally-engaged events/activities/places/ venues/sites at least once in the last 12 months

4.3. Tolerance of Other Cultures

Introduction: "Any society without ethnic, social, and **cultural** homogeneity needs **tolerance**. Consequently, a **tolerant** attitude towards social and **cultural** differences, towards the opinions, beliefs, and behaviours of **others** is one of the fundamental principles of world civilization".⁷ By studying nuanced expression of acceptance or, in the contrary, insensitiveness, or in more radical cases, hostility towards expression of a different cultural attribution, this indicator discloses the dominant attitudes in this sensitive matter.

Indicator: Degree of tolerance within a society towards people from different cultural backgrounds.

Process: The purpose of this indicator is to assess the scale of possible approaches to perception of the people bearing some features alien to the respondent. The calculation for this indicator was done based results of selected questions from WVS questionnaire. The percentage of people who did mention that having people from the following groups as neighbours is not desirable has been taken

⁶ Social participation and cultural policy: a position paper (PDF Download Available). Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/253961154_Social_participation_and_cultural_policy_a_position_paper

⁷ Towards a Culture of Tolerance and Peace

www.ibcr.org/wp-content/uploads/.../Towards-a-culture-of-tolerance-and-peace-1.pdf

for consideration: a. People of a different race, b. Immigrants/foreign workers, c. People of different religion, d. People speaking a different language. According to the World Values Survey (2011-2012), the following data have been obtained:

Table 4.1. People that responded that they would not like to have as neighbours people of different race

| | TOTAL | Sex | | Age | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Male | Female | Up to 29 | 30-49 | 50 and more |
| Mentioned | 58.1 | 54.1 | 62.0 | 53.9 | 58.0 | 63.1 |
| Not mentioned | 41.9 | 45.9 | 38.0 | 46.1 | 42.0 | 36.9 |
| (N) | (1,002) | (495) | (507) | (313) | (412) | (276) |

Table 4.2. People that responded that they would not like to have as neighbours immigrants/foreign workers

| | TOTAL | Sex | | Age | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Male | Female | Up to 29 | 30-49 | 50 and more |
| Mentioned | 40.6 | 35.3 | 45.7 | 36.0 | 38.8 | 48.5 |
| Not mentioned | 59.4 | 64.7 | 54.3 | 64.0 | 61.2 | 51.5 |
| (N) | (1,002) | (495) | (507) | (313) | (412) | (276) |

Table 4.3. People that responded that they would not like to have as neighbours people of a different religion

| | TOTAL | Sex | | Age | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Male | Female | Up to 29 | 30-49 | 50 and more |
| Mentioned | 34.8 | 31.3 | 38.2 | 34.0 | 34.8 | 35.7 |
| Not mentioned | 65.2 | 68.7 | 61.8 | 66.0 | 65.2 | 64.3 |
| (N) | (1,002) | (495) | (507) | (313) | (412) | (276) |

Table 4.4. People that responded that they would not like to have as neighbours people who speak a different language

| | TOTAL | Sex | | Age | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Male | Female | Up to 29 | 30-49 | 50 and more |
| Mentioned | 26.3 | 22.5 | 30.0 | 19.6 | 28.3 | 31.0 |
| Not mentioned | 73.7 | 77.5 | 70.0 | 80.4 | 71.7 | 69.0 |
| (N) | (1,002) | (495) | (507) | (313) | (412) | (276) |

Results: For all the above alternatives, the synthetic indicator was built as a sum of the shares divided by its maximum, and the resulting figures are as follows:

| Gender | | Age group | | |
|--------|------|-----------|-------|-------------|
| Female | Male | Up to 29 | 30-49 | 50 and more |
| 56 | 64.2 | 64.1 | 60 | 55.4 |

Total result 60% as an index of tolerance amongst the population of the country

4.4. Interpersonal Trust

Introduction: Interpersonal trust is described as “a willingness to accept vulnerability or risk based on expectations regarding another person's behaviour – is a vitally important concept for human behaviour, affecting our interactions both with adversaries and competitors as well as with allies and friends”⁸. The social ties making up the positive communal spirit are driven by cultural values, norms and attitudes, and simultaneously, create necessary pretext for thriving and vibrant culture

Indicator: Degree of interpersonal trust.

Process: This indicator reveals the amount of social capital within the society expressed through the intangible yet strong asset of trust between the citizens and members of the communities. In order to construct this indicator, the following question was used: Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

Table 4.5. Degree of interpersonal trust

| | TOTAL | Sex | | Age | | |
|----------------------------|-------|------|--------|----------|-------|-------------|
| | | Male | Female | Up to 29 | 30-49 | 50 and more |
| Most people can be trusted | 14.8 | 15.9 | 13.7 | 11.9 | 13.6 | 19.8 |
| Need to be very careful | 82.0 | 80.1 | 83.8 | 85.0 | 82.6 | 77.8 |

⁸ "The Science of Interpersonal Trust" by Randy Borum, scholarcommons.usf.edu/mhlp_facpub/574/

| | | | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Don't know | 3.2 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| (N) | (1,002) | (495) | (507) | (313) | (412) | (276) |

Data Sources: WVS Wave 6 (2011-2012)

Results: By choosing out of all responses collecting in the course of survey, we highlight those who have chosen the option “Most people can be trusted” and receive the medium result of 15% as an index of interpersonal trust.

4.5. Freedom of Self-Determination

Introduction: Self-determination is recognized as an individual’s human right in Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which states that “All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development”.

Indicator: Median score of perceived freedom of self-determination.

Process: This indicator assesses the levels of implementation of the individual’s right of self-determination, that is, to live the life one chooses, according to his own values and beliefs. Thus, this indicator evaluates the sense of empowerment and enablement of individuals for deciding and orienting their development. The data source of reference is the question V55 of the World Value Survey (2011) - How much freedom of choice and control over own life? People have to range their perception of self-determination on the scale of 0 to 10, 0 meaning “not at all” and 10 “a great deal”. The result of the indicator following the CDIS methodology relies on the calculation of the median. $(\text{median} = (50\% - y_k) / (y_{k+1} - y_k) + k)$.

Table 4.6. How much freedom of choice and control over own life

| | TOTAL | Sex | | Age | | |
|------------------|-------|------|--------|----------|-------|-------------|
| | | Male | Female | Up to 29 | 30-49 | 50 and more |
| No choice at all | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.4 |
| 2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | - | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| 3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| 4 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| 5 | 9.3 | 5.5 | 13.0 | 11.3 | 7.2 | 10.1 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 6 | 15.7 | 14.3 | 17.0 | 17.8 | 15.2 | 14.1 |
| 7 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 23.5 | 20.1 |
| 8 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 16.5 | 15.1 | 15.6 | 17.8 |
| 9 | 12.7 | 17.2 | 8.3 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 8.8 |
| A great deal of choice | 16.3 | 18.8 | 13.9 | 12.3 | 17.3 | 19.5 |
| (N) | (1,002) | (495) | (507) | (313) | (412) | (276) |
| Mean | 7.23 | 7.54 | 6.93 | 7.11 | 7.36 | 7.18 |
| Standard Deviation | 2.04 | 1.98 | 2.06 | 1.94 | 2.00 | 2.20 |
| Base mean | (1,002) | (495) | (507) | (313) | (412) | (276) |

Data Sources: WVS 6 (2011-2012)

Results: Median score 6.76 has been obtained through the calculation of the cumulated percentages and picking out two items around 50% and getting the median result. The separate median indicators have been calculated by sex and age groups and then their medium value calculated.

5. Dimension: Gender Equality

Gender Equality is adopted as a one of the most current important issues the humanity needs to tackle. This topic has been indicated as one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As the document says, “While the world has achieved progress towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the Millennium Development Goals, women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world”¹⁾

Gender Equality Dimension examines the gaps in the positions of men and women in various public and private domains like access to political governance and education, labour and employment, as family and sex relations, in the meantime this issue is approached also from a subjective perspective - in the perception of the population

5.1. Gender equality objective outputs

Introduction: The first indicator under Gender Equality dimension examines objective preconditions of how close/far are the opportunities and rights for men and women ensuring and enabling their participation in four areas of implication: political participation, education, labour force participation, and the existence of targeted legislative frameworks in gender equity issues.

Description of the Indicator: Index of the gaps between women and men in political, education and labour domains and in gender-equity legislative frameworks (objective outputs).

Process: This core indicator is composed of several individual indicators, which cover four domains; respective data sources are indicated below, according to the list of issues:

- Political participation

Percentage of women in Milli Mejlis - the National Parliament of Azerbaijan – 17.00% (21 out of 125 seats).

- Education

The average years of education of women (25 and over) – 11.00

The population (female, 25 and over) – 3103 thousands

Mean years of education of the total population (25 and over) – 11.20''

The total population (25 and over) – 5952 thousands

- Labour force participation

Labour force participation rate(%): female – 48.90%, male – 51.1%.

- Targeted gender-equity legislation

A) Violence against women:

-Laws on domestic violence – 0.25;

-Laws on rape – 0.5;

-Laws on sexual harassment – 0.5

B) Quota systems for women – 1.0

All data are for year 2014.

The final indicator was automatically constructed after inputting into Data Table results for all individual indicators obtained from the data sources recommended by CDIS Methodology Manual.

Table 5.1. Female participation data

| | Indicators | Data | Year | Source |
|------------------------------------|--|------------|------|--|
| Political Participation | Percentage of women in parliament (%) | 17% | 2015 | Milli Mejlis - The Parliament (104 male/21 female) |
| Education | Average years of education (female, 25 and over) | 11.00 | 2011 | DHS |
| | Population (female, 25 and over) | 3102500.00 | 2016 | SSC |
| | Mean years of education (total, 25 and over) | 11.20 | 2015 | HDI |
| | Population (total, 25 and over) | 5952400.00 | 2016 | SSC |
| | Average years of education (male, 25 and over) | 11.42 | | |
| Labour Force Participation | Female labour force participation rate (%) | 48.90% | 2015 | SSC |
| | Male labour force participation rate (%) | 51.10% | 2015 | SSC |
| Targeted Gender Equity Legislation | Rape | 0.50 | 2014 | SIGI, Criminal Law(1999) |
| | Domestic violence | 0.25 | 2014 | SIGI, Law on Prevention of DV (2010) |
| | Sexual harassment | 0.50 | 2014 | SIGI, Law on Provisions of Gender Equality (2006) |
| | Violence against women - Legal indicator | 0.42 | 2010 | Law On Prevention Of Domestic Violence (2010) |
| | Quota systems for women | 1.00 | | |

Results: Index of the gaps between women and men in political, education and labour domains and in gender-equity legislative frameworks (objective outputs)– 0,541

Data sources: Milli Mejlis – National Parliament of Azerbaijan legislative database, State Statistical Committee, USAid Demographic and Health Surveys, UNDP Human Development Report; OECD Gender, Institutions, and Development database

5.2. Perception of gender equality

Introduction: Human factor in implementation the policies and measures is extremely important in such a subjectivity-driven area as gender equality. Public investments, and legislative measures are making positive impact to the extent they are supported by the individuals and local communities.

The purpose of the Indicator is to disclose how positively is the gender equality perceived and supported amongst members of the society in Azerbaijan (“bottom-up” approach) and to assess the gaps in the positioning the gender equality as a public value and socio-psychological condition of the issue reflected in the sum of individual perceptions.

Description of the Indicator: Degree of positive assessment of gender equality (subjective output).

Process: For constructing the indicator, we used the results from World Values Survey Wave 6 to the questions bellow. The average of the three results (final score) was automatically generated in the Data Table.

The result for the Degree of positive assessment of gender equality (subjective output) is of 36%

Data Sources: World Values Survey (WVS)

Table 5.2 When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women

| Gender | | | | Age group | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Female | | Male | | 15-29 | | 30-49 | | 50 and more | |
| Disagree | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree |
| 12.60% | | 5.20% | | 8.20% | | 8.40% | | 10.50% | |

Table 5.3. On the whole, men make better political leaders than women

| Gender | | | | Age group | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Female | | Male | | 15-29 | | 30-49 | | 50 and more | |
| Disagree | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree |
| 26.90% | 8.70% | 20.30% | 3.30% | 22% | 4.10% | 26.70% | 6.10% | 20.90% | 8.10% |

Table 5.4 A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl

| Gender | | | | Age group | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Female | | Male | | 15-29 | | 30-49 | | 50 and more | |
| Disagree | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree |
| 52.20% | 25.40% | 49.30% | 11.10% | 50.10% | 15% | 50.40% | 19.10% | 52.10% | 21% |

6. Dimension: Communication

Communication is a platform for the building of social capital, since it allows individuals to freely participate in and benefit from their societies and cultures. It is important for both culture and development, since good communication increases opportunities for cultural exchanges and helps to build bridges between the different social groups and cultures, thereby promoting and protecting social and cultural diversity.

6.1. The Freedom of Expression

Introduction: This sub-dimension assesses the right to freedom of expression in legal systems, both in terms of legislation, as well as practice. In addition to being a human right, the freedom of expression is an important factor of social capital. It allows all individuals in a given society to express their opinions and views and to access the diverse views available in a society, promotes social inclusion, especially of minority groups, and, for this reason, forms the basis for social and cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.

Indicator: Index of the print, broadcast, and internet-based media freedom.

Process: According to the Freedom of Press Index from 2016 which was published by the Freedom House, the degree to which a country permits the free flow of news and information determines the classification of a given media as "free", "partly free", or "not free".

Results: The calculation of the degree to which Azerbaijan allows the free flow of news and information amounts to 89/100 points, which marks it as "not free". This result is based on a set of 23 methodology questions divided into three subcategories: the legal (29/30), political (38/40), and economic framework (89/100). Meanwhile, the Net Freedom Status of the country is indexed to be "Partly free".

According to Freedom House "Freedom of speech and the right to access to information are guaranteed by the Constitution, the Law on Mass Media, and the Law on the Right to Obtain Information. However, these rights are severely restricted in practice. Various criminal laws—including those pertaining to hooliganism, drug and weapons possession, treason, and tax evasion—have been used to suppress critical reporting"

Data sources: Freedom of the Press Index 2016 (<https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2016/azerbaijan>)

Additional clarification: According to Azerbaijan's Government's official position, Azerbaijan considers the above-mentioned reports and quotes as not reflecting the reality and biased.

6.2. Access and Internet Use

Introduction: This indicator is primarily focused on measuring the level of national investments in creating an enabling environment for cultural dialogue and communication in terms of infrastructure and technology.

Indicator: Percentage of individuals using the Internet.

Process: For the calculation, number of Internet users is set against total number of population for the age group 16-74, following the definition of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) that explains an Internet user as any person aged 16 to 74 who uses the Internet during the year.

Results: The trend results of 2014-2016 are provided in the Table 6.1 from the State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan. Results show the permanent increase in number of internet users. Also, the number of internet users “at home” is increasing, while the percentage of those using the internet via “internet cafes” is declining, which may be the indicator of easier access to global web.

Table 6.1. Internet Access by Households

| Indicator | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|------|------|------|
| Proportion of households with a computer (percent) | 58.3 | 62.4 | 63.1 |
| Proportion of individuals who use a computer (percent) | 67.8 | 69.9 | 70.8 |
| Proportion of households with Internet access at home (percent) | 75.2 | 76.7 | 77.2 |
| Proportion of individuals who use the Internet (percent) | 75.0 | 77.0 | 78.0 |
| Distribution of internet users by points of access | | | |
| at home (percent) | 65.2 | 67.5 | 68.0 |
| internet cafe (percent) | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| at work (percent) | 18.1 | 17.1 | 17.3 |
| at place of education (percent) | 8.8 | 8.1 | 8.2 |
| at library (percent) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| others (including via mobile) (percent) | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.4 |
| Distribution of Internet users by purposes of use | | | |
| searching information (percent) | 29.0 | 29.4 | 30.4 |
| communicating (percent) | 29.7 | 29.8 | 29.1 |

| Indicator | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--|------|------|------|
| education and learning activities (percent) | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| ordering or purchasing goods or services (percent) | 18.7 | 18.1 | 18.3 |
| ordering or selling goods or services (percent) | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| dealing with public authorities (getting and sending information, downloading documents) (percent) | 14.3 | 14.5 | 14.1 |

Data source: State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan

6.3. Diversity of fictional content on public television

Introduction: The rich cultural content and diversity of expressions are reflected in culturally diverse films, music or television programs. National broadcasting, and in particular public service broadcasting, is today a pillar for information and cultural exchange. Depending on the country, the ratio of foreign to local media content varies. Many countries define the equilibrium between the foreign and local content differently. Programming domestic production, and particularly TV fictions with a high share of cultural content, may increase the population's level of information on national events and issues while also promoting a greater use of local language, favouring processes of identity-building with other members of the community, helping to build or strengthen identities and promoting cultural diversity.

Indicator: Ratio of annual broadcasting time of domestic television fiction programs out of total annual broadcasting time of television fiction programs on public free-to-air national television channels.

Data on National TV channels programs was not available so the indicator on the ratio of broadcasting time dedicated to fiction programs in relation its the origin (domestic and foreign productions) could not be constructed following the CDIS methodology. As an alternative indicator it was possible to observe the ratio of local feature-length films in national releases and in national distribution.

There are two major foreign languages, which influence the level of access of the population to fictional content: Russian and Turkish. There is a common term of “Russian-speaking Azerbaijanis” (people, who possess Russian language better than native language due to secondary and higher education background in Russian language) and “Azerbaijani-speaking Azerbaijanis” (people, who have studied in Azerbaijani schools, and in most cases, understand and speak only some Russian).

The Turkish language has a significant similarity to Azerbaijani, allowing Azerbaijanis and Turks talk to each other on common topics without interpretation. Basically, these two factors (Russian/Soviet heritage and language similarity with Turkish) contribute significantly to information access channel preferences of population. As a result, the main film and TV (series) content is coming from Russian speaking (Russia, Ukraine, some Kazakhstan) and Turkish speaking (Turkish TV channels, Digiturk cable television network, TV series (movies), which are the most popular among above two main language groups.

To access these contents, population is turning more and more to digital and cable TV companies.

The study performed by BBTV cable TV operator in 2016 has outlined the following indicators of cable and digital TV penetration figures among the population:

Table 6.2. Total number of Pay TV users (households)

| Years | Total number of Pay TV users (households): |
|-------|--|
| 2013 | 878 |
| 2014 | 983 |
| 2015 | 100 001 |
| 2016 | 1000 013 |

Source: Marketing study of BBTV Cable and Digital TV company

The same study indicates that mostly the Pay TV channels are used for access to Turkish TV series and international sports and Russian/Ukrainian news, show programs, TV series.

Local TV channels can be viewed free of charge (11 channels).

Alternative indicator: The Ratio of Local Feature-length Film in National Releases and in National Distribution (Expressed as a Percentage).

Process: During 2013-2015 several projects were implemented by the state to sponsor the production of local feature-length films. Some significant and high-budget projects (e.g. “Ali and Nino”) have been implemented. But in general terms, the local production stays at negligible level and foreign films are major operational release factors for cinemas. The information in this report is based on statistical data from major cinema network operator – Park Cinema Company.

Results: In 2016 there were 192 films distributed in the country by Park Cinema Group and only 2 films were related to local production, of which 1 film was a co-production.

On the other hand, the state-owned cinema (under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism) has distributed 56 films over 2016, of which 54 films were of local release and 2 films of co-production. In this, the proportion of ticket sales for local films compared to foreign movies was 3.2%.

Source: statistics of Park Groups and Nizami Cinema Center.

7. Dimension: Heritage

This dimension addresses the degree of commitment and action by the public authorities in formulating and implementing a multidimensional framework for the protection, safeguarding and promotion of heritage sustainability.

Cultural heritage is an expression of the ways of living, developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values. Cultural heritage is often expressed as either intangible or tangible cultural heritage. (ICOMOS, 2002)

“Cultural heritage must continue to be an essential component of a successful society. It should play a pivotal role as a driver of development and of sustainable, ethical tourism – a major global industry – and be seen as a key component of our cultural identity and sense of well-being.

- It embodies a spirit of place and can provide inspiration for the communities and people to which it belongs, forming an archive of their shared past;
- It can provide beauty and harmony that have beneficial impacts on the well-being of communities;
- It enhances social capital in contributing to common actions and places related to social identities and pride.”⁹

The aim is to evaluate the efforts and outcomes in relation to the public authorities’ establishment and implementation of standards, policies and concrete mechanisms and measures for the conservation, safeguarding, management, transmission and valorization of heritage in a given country. Thereby, a better understanding of the challenges, potentials and shortcomings underlying the reciprocal relationship between heritage and sustainable development at the national level could be gained.

7.1. Heritage Sustainability

Introduction: For the purpose of the CDIS, cultural heritage is understood as both tangible and intangible, natural and cultural, movable and immovable. It is a broad category which encompasses historical sites, natural sites and landscapes, cultural property as well as traditional performing arts, customs and rituals.

Given the variety of factors that come into play to foster the economic, social and environmental dimensions related to the sustainability of heritage and thus in turn its capacity to enrich societies, preserve diversity and contribute to development processes for present and future generations, this dimension is focused on evaluating the multidimensional public commitments, efforts and results directed towards heritage protection and promotion. Unable to be exhaustive when considering the factors that play a part in heritage sustainability, this is a composite indicator constructed by analysing select key aspects.

Indicator: Index of development of a multidimensional public framework for heritage sustainability

⁹ <http://www.icomos-uk.org/uploads/sidebar/PDF/A%20Cultural%20Heritage%20Manifesto.pdf>

Process: To assess the degree of development of a multidimensional public framework for heritage sustainability, a number of components have been selected and classified into three major levels:

1. the establishment and further development of national and international registers and inventories;
2. the efforts made to protect, conserve, safeguard and manage heritage while involving all stakeholders and fostering its sustainability; and
3. the strategies established to raise awareness and mobilize support in favour of safeguarding and revitalizing heritage.

A specific value has been assigned to each of the levels of the indicator. Thus, ‘Protection, safeguarding and management’ has a weighting of 40% of the total, giving it more weight than the two other levels, which have a weighting of 30% of the total each, since the existence of key policies and concrete measures is decisive for heritage sustainability. Within the first component, “Registration and inscriptions”, the national level is given twice the weighting of the international in recognition of the primacy of national policy and interests. The weighting of this component in the final indicator is 30% of the total value. The individual items listed within each of the components are given the equal value when determining the totals for each component.

Results: This is a qualitative indicator presented as a checklist. To construct the indicator, the table was completed by answering ‘yes’ or ‘no’ in the relevant cell. The core value of the indicator ranges from 0 to 1, with 1 representing the ideal or optimum result. Result in Azerbaijan for this indicator is: 0,90/1.

Table 7.1. Heritage Sustainability

| | | | | |
|--|--|------|------|------|
| Registration | International level | 60% | 0,87 | 0,90 |
| | National level | 100% | | |
| Protection, safeguarding and management | Conservation, valorization, management | 92% | 0,85 | |
| | Knowledge and capacity-building | 80% | | |
| | Community involvement | 83% | | |
| Transmission and mobilization of support | Raising awareness and education | 100% | 1,0 | |
| | Stimulating support | 100% | | |

| | Y/ N | Data | Weight | | Year | Source | Useful references |
|--|---------|------------|--------|------|-----------|-------------|---|
| 1. REGISTRATIONS AND INSCRIPTIONS | | | 30% | 0.87 | | | |
| International Level | | | 33% | 60% | | | |
| Creation and submission of tentative lists or inventories of cultural and natural heritage to the UNESCO World Heritage Center in the last 5 years | N | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/?pattern=heritage&type=&state=&theme=&region=&criteria_restriction=&date_start=&date_end=&order |
| Inscription of cultural, natural or mixed heritage sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List (Number of inscriptions) | Y | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2000;2007 | UNESCO, MFA | http://whc.unesco.org/en/danger http://whc.unesco.org/en/list |
| Inscription of an element on the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (Number of inscriptions) | Y | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2003-2016 | UNESCO, MFA | http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00559 |
| Inscription of an element on the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding (Number of inscriptions) | Y | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2013 | UNESCO, MFA | http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00559 |
| Programmes or projects selected as best safeguarding practices by the Intergovernmental Committee of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (Number of programmes or projects) | N | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00559 |
| National Level | | | 67% | 100% | | | |
| Existence of a national natural and cultural heritage registry or list (Number of items inventoried) | Y | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| The national natural and cultural heritage registry or list has been updated at least once in the last 5 years (Date of the last update) | Y | | 1 | 1 | 2017 | MCT | |
| Existence of intangible heritage inventories at the national or sub-national level (Number of items inventoried) | Y | up to 5000 | 1 | 1 | | MCT | Information on inventories of intangible heritage available in: http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00313 |
| At least one of the intangible heritage inventories existing at the national or sub-national level has been updated in the last 5 years (Date of the last update) | Y | | 1 | 1 | 2017 | MCT | |
| Existence of a list or inventory of protected cultural property (Number of items inventoried) | Y | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1999 | | |
| The list or inventory of protected cultural property has been updated in the last 5 years (Date of the last update) | Y | | 1 | 1 | 2013 | MCT | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----|------|------------|--|---|
| Existence of a list or database of cultural property stolen from a museum, religious institution or public monument established for transmission to the police and customs officials as well to museums, auction houses and art dealers worldwide | Y | | 1 | 1 | | National Museum of Art | https://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Works-of-art/Works-of-art |
| 2. PROTECTION, SAFEGUARDING AND MANAGEMENT | | | 40% | 0.85 | | | |
| Conservation, Valorization and Management | | | 33% | 92% | | | |
| Dedicated annual budget at the national level for the identification, protection, safeguarding, conservation and management of natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage (Amount) | Y | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Specific legislations/policies/measures for conserving and promoting inventoried cultural and natural heritage adopted in the last 5 years (Date(s) of adoption) | Y | | 1 | 1 | 21.12.2012 | Law on Culture (new) | http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=9560 |
| Specific legislation/ policies/ measures for safeguarding inventoried intangible heritage adopted in the last 5 years (Date(s) of adoption) | Y | | 1 | 1 | 21.12.2012 | Law on Culture (new) | http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=9560 |
| National legislation/policies/measures regulating archaeological excavation adopted: for example, supervision of archaeological excavations, in situ preservation, reservation of areas for future archaeological research (Date of adoption) | Y | | 1 | 1 | 22.05.2015 | Cabinet of Minister's decree " On reporting about archaeological excavations | |
| Measures for preventing the illicit trafficking of protected cultural property adopted: for example, measures to control the export of cultural property - such as certificates authorizing the export cultural property; measures to control the acquisition of cultural property -such as mechanisms to prevent museums, cultural dealers and similar institutions from acquiring cultural property exported illegally, etc. (Date(s) of adoption) | Y | | 1 | 1 | 21.12.2012 | Museum Division, MCT | The Law on Culture (article 12 and 42), adopted on 21st December 2012; "Rules on export, import and transit carriage of cultural goods" and "Rules on temporary export of cultural goods for the purposes of exhibition, restoration, presentation or international events" approved by the Cabin of Ministers on 29th August 2014; Cultural goods which are not listed in the State List will be exported with the certificate (which indicates possibility of export) issued by the expert commissions of Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Penalties will be defined for illicit export, smuggling of cultural goods and not returning objects that have cultural, archaeological and historical value according to the Code of Administrative Offences adopted on 29th December 2015 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|-----|-----|---------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | (article 231.1) and Criminal Code adopted on 30th December 1999 (articles 206, 207). - Azerbaijan has ratified international conventions to protect cultural heritage: "UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Goods" (ratified on 24th March 2000) and "UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property" (ratified on 30th September 1997). |
| Existence of specialized units in the police and customs forces for the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects and movable heritage | N | | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Existence of museums holding permanent collections of heritage (Number of museums) | Y | nearl y 200 | 1 | 1 | | Museum Division, MCT | |
| Management plan(s) elaborated or updated in the last 3 years for registered heritage sites at the sub-national, national or international level (Date(s) of publication) | Y | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2015 | Gobustan State Reserve, Icherishe her State reserve | |
| Existence of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plan(s) for major heritage sites in cases of hazard and vulnerability (Date(s) of publication) | Y | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2008- 014 | Icheri Sheher; Gobustan | |
| Existence of documentation centres for natural, tangible or intangible cultural heritage (Number of centers) | Y | 1 | 1 | 1 | | MCT | By Presidential Decree No 195 dd.27.12. 2013 The State Programme for 2014-2020 on restoration, safeguarding of immovable historical and cultural monuments and improvement of the activities of the historical and cultural reserves has been put into force. One of the points of this programme is specially dedicated to National Passports of the monuments - so far 221 units have been passportized. |
| At least one scientific study identifying actions to address the dangers threatening natural, tangible or intangible cultural heritage conducted in the last 2 years | Y | | 1 | 1 | 2016- 2017 | Institute of Architect ure and Arts under NASA | |
| Explicit reference to the role of cultural heritage for development integrated into the current national development plans (Date of the plan) | Y | | 1 | 1 | | | Chapter 10 of the Development Concept "AZERBAIJAN - 2020: OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE" http://www.president.az/files/future_en.pdf |
| Knowledge and Capacity-Building | | | 33% | 80% | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|-----|------|-----|---|
| Existence of operational national centre(s) for capacity-building in heritage related areas and addressed to heritage professionals (Number of centres) | Y | 1 | 1 | 1 | | MCT | Cultural Studies Research & Methodics Centre under MCT http://www.memm.az/ |
| Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s) implemented in the last 3 years, to increase heritage site management staff's expertise in protection and conservation of tangible heritage (Number of programmes) | Y | 1 | 1 | 1 | | MCT | Training Centre for culture workers under NCT |
| Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, to increase expertise in safeguarding and transmission of intangible cultural heritage by local communities (Number of programmes) | Y | 1 | 1 | 1 | | MCT | Intangible Heritage Division under MCT - Intangible Heritage Capitals , The State Register of Azerbaijan Intangible Cultural Heritage Examples and The Cadaster of the Infrastructural Units of Azerbaijan Intangible Cultural Heritage |
| Existence of specific capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, for the armed forces on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict. (Number of programmes) | N | | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, to increase expertise in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property involving police forces, customs, museum staff, and governmental representatives (Number of programmes) | Y | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | A training programme for the museum workers |
| Community Involvement | | | 33% | 83% | | | |
| Evidence of community involvement during the decision-making process of identifying tangible heritage elements and registering them. | Y | | 1 | 1 | | | a UNESCO requirement |
| Evidence of community involvement during the decision-making process of labeling intangible heritage elements and inventorying them. | Y | | 1 | 1 | | | a UNESCO requirement |
| Measures and practices to strengthen the role of communities in the protection of cultural heritage and the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects implemented in the last 2 years. | Y | | 1 | 1 | 2017 | MCT | Twinning Project |
| Existence of heritage site management committees with local community representation. | N | | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Measures and practices to involve minorities and/or indigenous peoples in heritage protection, conservation, safeguarding and transmission implemented in the last 2 years. | Y | | 1 | 1 | | MCT | Lahij, Krasnaya Sloboda, autochthonous languages |
| Measures taken to respect customary practices governing access to specific aspects of intangible cultural heritage implemented in the last 2 years. | Y | | 1 | 1 | | MCT | UNESCO inscription elements |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|-----|-------|-----------|---------------|---|
| 3. TRANSMISSION AND MOBILIZATION OF SUPPORT | | | 30% | 1.00 | | | |
| Raising Awareness and Education | | | 60% | 100 % | | | |
| World Heritage sites and major national cultural heritage sites inscribed in national registries are clearly identified for visitors to recognize their status as heritage sites. | Y | | 1 | 1 | | MCT | |
| Existence of visitor interpretation centres or services for the transmission and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage to the general public at the 3 most visited sites. | Y | | 1 | 1 | | MCT | |
| Existence of community centres and associations created and managed by communities themselves intended to support the transmission of intangible cultural heritage and inform the general public about its importance for those communities. | Y | | 1 | 1 | | MCT | Association of Craftsmen in Sheki, Association of Carpet-makers, Ashyg Society of Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan association of National Culinary, Chovgan Society etc. Basal Silk Centre |
| Existence of differential pricing (lower) for national visitors at heritage sites. | Y | | 1 | 1 | | İcheri Sheher | |
| National awareness-raising programmes or actions on cultural and natural heritage implemented in the last 2 years, informing and educating the general public on the significance, value and fragile wealth of heritage (i.e long term public education programmes, national heritage day or week, etc.). | Y | | 1 | 1 | 2013-2017 | MCT | The International Day for Monuments and Sites (World Heritage Day), International Museums Day, European Heritage Days celebrations across the country, Novruz - Spring Equinox Feast celebrations (UNESCO ICH element) |
| Capacity-building and training activities intended to increase heritage expertise amongst teachers and educators implemented in the last 2 years (Number of programmes). | Y | ... | 1 | 1 | | MCT | |
| School programmes to raise awareness and promote all forms of cultural heritage among primary students implemented in the last 2 years (Number of programmes). | Y | 4 | 1 | 1 | | MCT | School programmes at Qobustan Cultural and Natural reserve, ecological/ethnographical summer courses in Gala Historical & Cultural Reserve, school programme at Aqsu Medieval Town excavations, local heritage programme in Shamkir schools |
| Media campaign intended to raise awareness of heritage among the general public launched in the last 2 years. | Y | | 1 | 1 | 2016 | MCT | MCT in cooperation with Azerbaijan Tourism Association had organised infotour to Qobustan; The "Heritage of Azerbaijan History and Architecture in the Eyes of Youth" Art Competition supported by Youth Fund of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, the Archeology and Ethnography Institute of ANAS, Khazar University, the State Administration Academy of the President of Azerbaijan Republic, |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--|-----|------|------|-----|---|
| | | | | | | | Azerbaijan State Economics University, Gazelli Group, Baku Business Center and the Public Union for Assistance to Economics Students (http://old.khazar.org/s7972/Xeberler-ve-Elanlar/en) |
| Stimulating Support | | | 40% | 100% | | | |
| Specific measures to involve civil society and/or private sector in heritage protection, conservation, and transmission implemented in the last 2 years (Date of adoption). | Y | | 1 | 1 | 2017 | MCT | Twinning Project, Grants programme at MCT |
| Existences of formal agreements with tour operators for the protection, conservation and transmission of heritage sites (number of agreements). | Y | | 1 | 1 | | MCT | AS soon as Tourism Department is integrated inot the MCT, the activities are carried out on the on-going basis |
| Existence of private foundations or associations working for heritage advocacy and funding protection initiatives. | Y | | 1 | 1 | | | Miras, Ekosphere etc. |
| Result | 0.90 | | | | | | |

Data Sources: Ministry of Culture and Tourism, UNESCO, EU Twinning Programme “Support to the Ministry of Culture & Tourism of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the modernization of its policy and management system in the culture sector”

C. THE USE OF THE INDICATOR SUITE FOR ADVOCACY, POLICY-MAKING AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The CDIS research in Azerbaijan has proven to be a timely and useful exercise: given the growing awareness of importance of policy measures in the cultural sector and transversal strategic planning with respect of cultural factors in Azerbaijan, the study has revealed the fact that specifically culture-targeted data collection is still lacking in various aspects. For example, the specific laws have been adopted which regulate the sub-sectors of film and theatre, and there are State Programs on development of these art forms¹⁰, however the pattern of which the data on attendance of cinemas and theatre venues is collected could not provide detailed enough picture of real demand and utilization of these services by the local audience.

Another example is the job occupancy in creative industries and contribution of cultural sector to the GDP. More accurate monitoring and study of the informal sector of creative economy may advise on the state policies and measures towards encouragement and support to micro-enterprises, collectives and sole entrepreneurs. As a notable international study states, “A key feature of the creative economy, notably in developing countries, is its deep reliance on informal cultural systems, processes and institutions. In developing countries, many creative workers, including musicians, artisans, performers, craftspeople and even professional designers and technicians, find themselves beyond the reach of official regulation and

¹⁰ Azerbaijanian Theatre in 2009-2019 State Programme (http://anl.az/el/emb/TEATR/teatr_sened/2009_18_may.pdf)
Development of Azerijanian Film in the Year 00-2018 State Programme
<http://www.e-qanun.az/framework/15205>

measurement. Many cultural enterprises operate “off the books”. The layer of governmental, commercial and civic institutions that is central to cultural life in advanced economies, e.g. public service broadcasters, museums, art schools, film studios, etc., is generally very thin, if not absent. Informality shapes the political economy of creative industries in developing countries, particularly as government capacity for subsidy and regulation is limited in these countries.”¹¹

As stated several times before in this report, Azerbaijan pays enormous attention to the promotion of interculturalism, however as it turned out, for evaluating the state of tolerance towards other cultures, the only available source appeared to be the World Values Survey conducted in Azerbaijan in 2011-12 and so far there was no evidence of this kind of survey on the national level.

D. THE ADDED VALUE OF THE INDICATOR SUITE AND POTENTIAL FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The positive impact of the CDIS on re-positioning the role of statistical methods and data collection/analysis in Azerbaijan is evident - both of the main partners of the project - Ministry of Culture and Tourism and State Statistical Committee are convinced from now on to work jointly on improvement of this important tool of policy and planning. For the first time in existing practice in the country, the notion of culture has appeared on the cross-section of factors and indicators which were not considered hitherto relevant for assessment of the culture and cultural development. The CDIS Indicators Suite plays a positive role also in the sense that brings about the more consolidated approach to partnerships between state agencies, between the state and civil society, between ‘top-down’ juridical systems and ‘bottom-up’ sociocultural and socio-psychological attitudes. On the international scale, the universal suite of indicators gathered under CDIS methodology gives a good opportunity for comparisons and benchmarking between countries where this encompassing and comprehensive research has taken place.

¹¹ UNDP/UNESCO Creative Economy Report 2013 <http://www.unesco.org/culture/pdf/creative-economy-report-2013.pdf> , p.26