

Country: Azerbaijan

Year: 1991

Head of government: Hasan Azizogly Hasanov

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lentz (2014) identifies Hasanov's former party affiliation as the Azerbaijan Communist Party (*Azərbaycan Kommunist Partiyası – AKP*), writing that "Hasan Aziz ogly Hasanov was an official in the Communist Party. He became chairman of the Council of Ministers in September of 1990 and retained his position following Azerbaijan's declaration of formal independence". World Statesmen (2019) identifies Hasanov as non-party in 1991.

Year: 1992

Head of government: Rahim Ali Huseyn Oglu Huseynov

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lentz (2014: 65) identifies Huseynov's party affiliation as the Azerbaijan Popular Front, writing that "Rakhim Guseynov was a member of the Azerbaijan Popular Front. He was selected by the Parliament to serve as Azerbaijan's prime minister on June 7, 1992". Alieva (2012: 11) identifies Popular Front as rightist, writing that "the two largest center-right opposition parties with liberal democratic platforms – Musavat and the Popular Front - were not elected". World Statesmen (2019) identifies Huseynov as non-party. In V-Party (2020), 7 experts identify head of government's party ideology as "Center-right" (0.845) in 1995.

Year: 1993

Head of government: Surat Davudogly Huseynov (Guseinov)

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Cornell (2010:129) identifies Guseinov as non-party, writing that "rebel army commander Surat Huseynov ... marched on Baku to unseat the Popular Front government". Manzano (2017) identifies Huseynov's ideology as leftist. World Statesmen (2019) identifies his party affiliation as none. Swietochowski and Collins (1999: 61) write that "[Aliyev] accused Huseynov of being linked to the uprising" and dismissed him from office; "Huseynov fled to Russia and joined a group of political emigres centered around Ayaz Mutalibov". In 2003 Mutalibov joined the Azerbaijan Social Democratic Party (ASDP) and became its co-chairman

in exile. ASDP is a member of Socialist International. Babak et al. (72) write that ASDP's economic programme is based on the idea that "the private sector must be given an advantage through a process of democratic privatization. Private enterprise must be guaranteed freedom and patronage of the state and state support should be guaranteed. ... The SDPA favors the creation of independent trade unions that would protect the price of labor as a market commodity." Guliyev (2019: 258) writes that "The left camp is completely deserted. There are several parties, including several communist groups and the SDPA with links to Russia-exiled ex-president Ayaz Mutalibov who is rarely seen in public (RFE/RL2011). The party chose the deactivated mode and does not actively participate in elections or promote socialist ideals of equality and welfare citing the presumable unpopularity of socialist ideas in a country where communism was discredited."

Years: 1994-1995

Head of government: Fuad Khalilogly Guliyev

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 94) identifies Guliyev's party as the New Azerbaijan Party (*Yeni Azərbaycan Partiyası* – YAP). Guliyev (2019: 249) identifies YAP's ideology as centrist, "centre". World Statesmen (2019) identifies the party as New Azerbaijan Party (*Yeni Azərbaycan Partiyası* – YAP); it identifies the party as "nationalist, center-right." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 2 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the New Azerbaijan Party (YAP) as 0, do not identify left-right salience, and identify the party's cohesion as 5. From the YAP's party manifesto: "The Party considers irreversible development of socially directed market economy and agrarian economic relations which could guarantee deserved stability and prosperous life in society, forming of market infrastructure by the way of future continuation of economic and agrarian reforms, realized consistently and effectively last years, and integration of Azerbaijan by the world economy as the task on highest importance. ... The Party also support providing of free competition and free activity of multi-type property, stimulation of free ownership and gradual decrease of the state direct economic activity function by deregulation of the economy. ... Privatization of state property takes an important place in the process of economic reforms, realizations of which planned by the Party. The Party considers such measures as further modernization of country's budget-tax mechanism, bringing of monetary-credit policy in conformity with modern requirements, further liberalization of currency regime, increasing of country's export potential, further liberalization of foreign trade, normalizing of the banks and reorganization of them using privatization, budget-tax and customs policy as major questions forming ground of strategy for economy policy. c) Social policy: The party

prefers to carry out an active and aimful social policy in order to speed up country's economic progress, to create worthy living conditions for citizens using social reforms, to increase people's working and social activity, to protect and keep on social - political stability, to propagate sound manner of human's life. During the transition period an active system for social protection of population's less provided layers by state should be created along with the development of social-economic activity of citizens on the basis of social policy. By this purpose efforts should be taken for creation of favorable condition for socially directed enterprises, direct investments of private ownership structures to these spheres and regulation of them by lowering of taxes imposed to investments placed by private owners. In the sphere of the social policy of the NAP, its strategic plan of development consists of care for human, creation of necessary condition for meeting of human's material and moral needs, permanent protection principle of social justice, easing of sharp stratification between various social groups. ... The Party considers carrying out reforms in the system of wages and provision of pensions, increasing of wages, pensions, social payments, opening of new work places as one of its major tasks. The NAP pays special attention to strengthening of social protection of mothers and children, unemployed women, aged persons, disabled persons, poor single families which lost their heads, payment of deserved pensions and subsidies to such citizens and taking care of them." The New Azerbaijan Party describes itself as center-right in the "History" section of their website (2004), "The New Azerbaijan Party (NAP) is a center-right political party which functions within the Constitution and legislation of the Azerbaijan Republic, on the basis of its Statute and Program and affiliates the citizens who share the ideas of the legal state and stable, social-oriented economy and want to build a civil society." The Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the New Azerbaijan Party (NAP) as one of its members. Ishiyama (2008) writes, "The governing Yeni (New) Azerbaijan Party represents the political and economic interests of the ruling Nakhichevan and Yerai clans, who have dominated Azerbaijani political life for decades. . . the NAP is wracked by internal divisions between the old guard, made up of experienced cadres who served under Haidar Aliiev during the communist era, and reformists, who are often Western-trained and grouped around Ilham Aliiev, the current president. . . this modernist wing emerged triumphant at the NAP's 1999 Party Congress and has consolidated its hold on the party." Guliyev (2019: 253) writes, "Experts generally agree that most Azerbaijani parties are ideological indistinguishable (Nurullayev 2016) and that centre-right and nationalist parties take centre stage on the political landscape. . . (Guliyev 2019: 256) The ruling party New Azerbaijan Party (YAP). . . prides itself in devising the ideological construct of *Azerbaijanism*-Statehood. . . The [YAP] itself was not always monolithic, with an implicit competition between Soviet time 'old guard' and self-styled 'reformers', 'whose main common denominator was a desire to retain power'

(Cornell 2011, 102). . . Guliyev (2019: 258) “The left camp is completely deserted. There are several parties, including several communist groups and the SDPA with links to Russia-exiled ex-president Ayaz Mutalibov who is rarely seen in public (RFE/RL 2011). The party chose the deactivated mode and does not actively participate in elections or promote socialist ideals of equality and welfare citing the presumable unpopularity of socialist ideas in a country where communism was discredited.” Guliyev (2019: 261) “In Azerbaijan, the incumbent party and opposition groups both have converged over a set of largely conservative ideologies of Azerbaijani nationalism and mainstream democracy. As a result, other ideologies, notably those from the left, are prohibited from contesting the officially accepted discourse.” In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify head of government’s party ideology as “Center right” (0.838) in 1995. In V-Party (2020), 7 experts identify head of government party’s cohesion as “virtually no visible disagreement” in 1995.

Years: 1996-2017

Head of government: Artur Tairogly Rasizade

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 94) identifies Rasizade’s party as the New Azerbaijan Party (*Yeni Azərbaycan Partiyası* – YAP). Guliyev (2019: 249) identifies YAP’s ideology as centrist, “centre”. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as New Azerbaijan Party (YAP); it identifies the party as “nationalist, center-right”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 2 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the New Azerbaijan Party (YAP) as 0, do not identify left-right salience, and identify the party’s cohesion as 5. From the YAP’s party manifesto: "The Party considers irreversible development of socially directed market economy and agrarian economic relations which could guarantee deserved stability and prosperous life in society, forming of market infrastructure by the way of future continuation of economic and agrarian reforms, realized consistently and effectively last years, and integration of Azerbaijan by the world economy as the task on highest importance. ... The Party also support providing of free competition and free activity of multi-type property, stimulation of free ownership and gradual decrease of the state direct economic activity function by deregulation of the economy. ... Privatization of state property takes an important place in the process of economic reforms, realizations of which planned by the Party. The Party considers such measures as further modernization of country's budget-tax mechanism, bringing of monetary-credit policy in conformity with modern requirements, further liberalization of currency regime, increasing of country's export potential, further liberalization of foreign trade, normalizing of the banks and reorganization of them using privatization, budget-tax and customs policy as major questions forming

ground of strategy for economy policy. c) Social policy: The party prefers to carry out an active and aimful social policy in order to speed up country's economic progress, to create worthy living conditions for citizens using social reforms, to increase people's working and social activity, to protect and keep on social - political stability, to propagate sound manner of human's life. During the transition period an active system for social protection of population's less provided layers by state should be created along with the development of social-economic activity of citizens on the basis of social policy. By this purpose efforts should be taken for creation of favorable condition for socially directed enterprises, direct investments of private ownership structures to these spheres and regulation of them by lowering of taxes imposed to investments placed by private owners. In the sphere of the social policy of the NAP, its strategic plan of development consists of care for human, creation of necessary condition for meeting of human's material and moral needs, permanent protection principle of social justice, easing of sharp stratification between various social groups. ... The Party considers carrying out reforms in the system of wages and provision of pensions, increasing of wages, pensions, social payments, opening of new work places as one of its major tasks. The NAP pays special attention to strengthening of social protection of mothers and children, unemployed women, aged persons, disabled persons, poor single families which lost their heads, payment of deserved pensions and subsidies to such citizens and taking care of them." The New Azerbaijan Party describes itself as center-right in the "History" section of their website (2004), "The New Azerbaijan Party (NAP) is a center-right political party which functions within the Constitution and legislation of the Azerbaijan Republic, on the basis of its Statute and Program and affiliates the citizens who share the ideas of the legal state and stable, social-oriented economy and want to build a civil society." The Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the New Azerbaijan Party (NAP) as one of its members. Ishiyama (2008) writes, "The governing Yeni (New) Azerbaijan Party represents the political and economic interests of the ruling Nakhichevan and Yerei clans, who have dominated Azerbaijani political life for decades. . . the NAP is wracked by internal divisions between the old guard, made up of experienced cadres who served under Haidar Aliiev during the communist era, and reformists, who are often Western-trained and grouped around Ilham Aliiev, the current president. . . this modernist wing emerged triumphant at the NAP's 1999 Party Congress and has consolidated its hold on the party." Guliyev (2019: 253) writes, "Experts generally agree that most Azerbaijani parties are ideological indistinguishable (Nurullayev 2016) and that centre-right and nationalist parties take centre stage on the political landscape. . . (Guliyev 2019: 256) The ruling party New Azerbaijan Party (YAP). . . prides itself in devising the ideological construct of *Azerbaijanism*-Statehood. . . The [YAP] itself was not always monolithic, with an implicit competition between Soviet time 'old guard' and self-styled 'reformers',

‘whose main common denominator was a desire to retain power’ (Cornell 2011, 102). . . . Guliyev (2019: 258) “The left camp is completely deserted. There are several parties, including several communist groups and the SDPA with links to Russia-exiled ex-president Ayaz Mutalibov who is rarely seen in public (RFE/RL 2011). The party chose the deactivated mode and does not actively participate in elections or promote socialist ideals of equality and welfare citing the presumable unpopularity of socialist ideas in a country where communism was discredited.” Guliyev (2019: 261) “In Azerbaijan, the incumbent party and opposition groups both have converged over a set of largely conservative ideologies of Azerbaijani nationalism and mainstream democracy. As a result, other ideologies, notably those from the left, are prohibited from contesting the officially accepted discourse.” In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify head of government’s party ideology as “Center right” (0.838) in 1995, “Center-right” (0.869) in 2000, “Center-right” (0.669) in 2005, “Center-right” (0.751) in 2010, and “Center-right” (0.751) in 2015. In V-Party (2020), 7 experts identify head of government party’s cohesion as “virtually no visible disagreement” in 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015. DPI has no information on YAP.

Years: 2018

Head of government: Novruz Mammadov

Ideology: Right

Description: World Statesmen (2021) and Rulers (2021) identify Ali Asadov as head of government on December 31, 2019. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World (2019:103) identifies Mammadov’s party as the New Azerbaijan Party (*Yeni Azərbaycan Partiyası* – YAP). Guliyev (2019: 249) identifies YAP’s ideology as centrist, “centre”. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as New Azerbaijan Party (YAP); it identifies the party as “nationalist, center-right”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 2 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the New Azerbaijan Party (YAP) as 0, do not identify left-right salience, and identify the party’s cohesion as 5. From the YAP’s party manifesto: "The Party considers irreversible development of socially directed market economy and agrarian economic relations which could guarantee deserved stability and prosperous life in society, forming of market infrastructure by the way of future continuation of economic and agrarian reforms, realized consistently and effectively last years, and integration of Azerbaijan by the world economy as the task on highest importance. ... The Party also support providing of free competition and free activity of multi-type property, stimulation of free ownership and gradual decrease of the state direct economic activity function by deregulation of the economy. ... Privatization of state property takes an important place in the process of economic reforms, realizations of which planned by the Party.

The Party considers such measures as further modernization of country's budget-tax mechanism, bringing of monetary-credit policy in conformity with modern requirements, further liberalization of currency regime, increasing of country's export potential, further liberalization of foreign trade, normalizing of the banks and reorganization of them using privatization, budget-tax and customs policy as major questions forming ground of strategy for economy policy. c) Social policy: The party prefers to carry out an active and aimful social policy in order to speed up country's economic progress, to create worthy living conditions for citizens using social reforms, to increase people's working and social activity, to protect and keep on social - political stability, to propagate sound manner of human's life. During the transition period an active system for social protection of population's less provided layers by state should be created along with the development of social-economic activity of citizens on the basis of social policy. By this purpose efforts should be taken for creation of favorable condition for socially directed enterprises, direct investments of private ownership structures to these spheres and regulation of them by lowering of taxes imposed to investments placed by private owners. In the sphere of the social policy of the NAP, its strategic plan of development consists of care for human, creation of necessary condition for meeting of human's material and moral needs, permanent protection principle of social justice, easing of sharp stratification between various social groups. ... The Party considers carrying out reforms in the system of wages and provision of pensions, increasing of wages, pensions, social payments, opening of new work places as one of its major tasks. The NAP pays special attention to strengthening of social protection of mothers and children, unemployed women, aged persons, disabled persons, poor single families which lost their heads, payment of deserved pensions and subsidies to such citizens and taking care of them." The New Azerbaijan Party describes itself as center-right in the "History" section of their website (2004), "The New Azerbaijan Party (NAP) is a center-right political party which functions within the Constitution and legislation of the Azerbaijan Republic, on the basis of its Statute and Program and affiliates the citizens who share the ideas of the legal state and stable, social-oriented economy and want to build a civil society." The Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the New Azerbaijan Party (NAP) as one of its members. Ishiyama (2008) writes, "The governing Yeni (New) Azerbaijan Party represents the political and economic interests of the ruling Nakhichevan and Yeraï clans, who have dominated Azerbaijani political life for decades. . . the NAP is wracked by internal divisions between the old guard, made up of experienced cadres who served under Haidar Aliiev during the communist era, and reformists, who are often Western-trained and grouped around İlham Aliiev, the current president. . . this modernist wing emerged triumphant at the NAP's 1999 Party Congress and has consolidated its hold on the party." Guliyev (2019: 253) writes, "Experts generally agree that most Azerbaijani

parties are ideological indistinguishable (Nurullayev 2016) and that centre-right and nationalist parties take centre stage on the political landscape. . . (Guliyev 2019: 256) The ruling party New Azerbaijan Party (YAP). . . prides itself in devising the ideological construct of *Azerbaijanism-Statehood*. . . The [YAP] itself was not always monolithic, with an implicit competition between Soviet time ‘old guard’ and self-styled ‘reformers’, ‘whose main common denominator was a desire to retain power’ (Cornell 2011, 102). . . Guliyev (2019: 258) “The left camp is completely deserted. There are several parties, including several communist groups and the SDPA with links to Russia-exiled ex-president Ayaz Mutalibov who is rarely seen in public (RFE/RL 2011). The party chose the deactivated mode and does not actively participate in elections or promote socialist ideals of equality and welfare citing the presumable unpopularity of socialist ideas in a country where communism was discredited.” Guliyev (2019: 261) “In Azerbaijan, the incumbent party and opposition groups both have converged over a set of largely conservative ideologies of Azerbaijani nationalism and mainstream democracy. As a result, other ideologies, notably those from the left, are prohibited from contesting the officially accepted discourse.” In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify head of government’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.751) in 2015. In V-Party (2020), 7 experts identify head of government’s party cohesion as “virtually no visible disagreement” in 2015. DPI has no information on YAP.

Years: 2019-2020

Head of government: Ali Asadov

Ideology: Right

Description: World Statesmen (2021) and Rulers (2021) identify Ali Asadov as head of government on December 31, 2019. World Statesmen (2021) identifies Asadov’s party affiliation as YAP (Yeni Azərbaycan Partiyası (New Azerbaijan Party, nationalist, center-right, est. 18 Dec 1992). Guliyev (2019: 249) identifies YAP’s ideology as centrist, “centre”. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as New Azerbaijan Party (YAP); it identifies the party as “nationalist, center-right”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 2 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the New Azerbaijan Party (YAP) as 0, do not identify left-right salience, and identify the party’s cohesion as 5. From the YAP’s party manifesto: "The Party considers irreversible development of socially directed market economy and agrarian economic relations which could guarantee deserved stability and prosperous life in society, forming of market infrastructure by the way of future continuation of economic and agrarian reforms, realized consistently and effectively last years, and integration of Azerbaijan by the world economy as the task on highest importance. ... The Party also support providing of free competition and free activity of multi-type property, stimulation of free ownership and gradual decrease of the state direct

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current president. . . this modernist wing emerged triumphant at the NAP's 1999 Party Congress and has consolidated its hold on the party." Guliyev (2019: 253) writes, "Experts generally agree that most Azerbaijani parties are ideological indistinguishable (Nurullayev 2016) and that centre-right and nationalist parties take centre stage on the political landscape. . . (Guliyev 2019: 256) The ruling party New Azerbaijan Party (YAP). . . prides itself in devising the ideological construct of *Azerbaijanism-Statehood*. . . The [YAP] itself was not always monolithic, with an implicit competition between Soviet time 'old guard' and self-styled 'reformers', 'whose main common denominator was a desire to retain power' (Cornell 2011, 102). . . Guliyev (2019: 258) "The left camp is completely deserted. There are several parties, including several communist groups and the SDPA with links to Russia-exiled ex-president Ayaz Mutalibov who is rarely seen in public (RFE/RL 2011). The party chose the deactivated mode and does not actively participate in elections or promote socialist ideals of equality and welfare citing the presumable unpopularity of socialist ideas in a country where communism was discredited." Guliyev (2019: 261) "In Azerbaijan, the incumbent party and opposition groups both have converged over a set of largely conservative ideologies of Azerbaijani nationalism and mainstream democracy. As a result, other ideologies, notably those from the left, are prohibited from contesting the officially accepted discourse." In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify head of government's ideology as "Center-right" (0.751) in 2015. In V-Party (2020), 7 experts identify head of government's party cohesion as "virtually no visible disagreement" in 2015. DPI has no information on YAP.

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